NATIONAL GRAPHICS ASSOCIATION

SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
October 1, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the Sixtieth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

A SETTLED INDIAN POLICY.

A variety of causes have of late conspired to stimulate public interest in the subject of Indian administration, and to provoke a very widespread discussion of the so-called Indian problem. As was to be expected, there has been a great diversity of views expressed, and many discordant theories advanced as to its proper solution. I think, however, there is coming to be a very general consensus of opinion as to the essential elements that should enter into the settled policy of the Government in all its dealings with these people, and I venture to suggest the most important of them here with a view of furnishing a test of the present administration.

(1) **Comprehensiveness.**—It is important that any theory shall rest primarily upon a careful induction of all pertinent facts. No two reservations are exactly similar, and no two tribes present the same condition. The Indians, while alike as belonging to one common race and as sustaining to the United States Government the general relation of wards, differ among themselves very widely in language, manners, customs, religion, and environment. They represent a great number of distinct phases of human development.

Some are yet very degraded, living a mere animal life with few of the characteristics of humanity, while others have already become absorbed into our national life and are not distinguishable from their fellow citizens. Some still live by hunting and fishing; others, like the Nav-

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ajos, are successful herders; many cultivate the soil with an increasing degree of success, and others already participate in manufacturing, mercantile, and professional life. While some, like the White Mountain Apaches, are almost destitute of anything that may be characterized as education, others, like the Poncas and the Pawnees, have almost all their children of suitable age in school. While the great majority of the 250,000 receive absolutely nothing directly from the Government in the way of subsistence or support (see Appendix, p. 147), others, like the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches, are dependent largely upon Government rations.

Although many, like those just mentioned, are under the immediate control of the Government and require more or less of vigilant surveillance, multitudes of others, such as the Indians in New York, those in Michigan, and the 65,000 of the five civilized tribes, are only nominally under Government control, while thousands, like the Santee Sioux, the Sissetons and Wahpetons, the Nez Percés, the Puyallups, etc., are, by the operation of the land-in-severalty law, becoming citizens and gradually passing out from under governmental supervision.

Any theory which ignores these essential facts and attempts to deal with them *en masse* must, of necessity, be radically and fatally defective. Any rational scheme, therefore, must rest upon a careful survey of the present condition, needs, and possibilities of each of the tribes, and must also, of necessity, be very general in its character.

(2) Definiteness of aim.—There has hitherto been more or less confusion in the public mind as to precisely what the Government is aiming to accomplish, and so long as this uncertainty exists there can be no considerable progress toward determining the best measures to be adopted. If it were the purpose of the Government to exterminate the Indians by violence, or to leave them to shift for themselves under such circumstances that their destruction would be only a question of time, this purpose would necessarily determine legislation and administration. If the object were to simply guard them as prisoners of war, feeding and supporting them in idleness, as it is sometimes asserted the Government is doing, without regard to the future outcome of this policy, this purpose should be clearly avowed and should have its weight in determining everything pertinent to Indian matters.

If, however, the purpose is to incorporate the Indians into the national life as independent citizens, so that they may take their places as integral elements in our society, not as American Indians but as Americans, or rather as men, enjoying all the privileges and sharing the burdens of American citizenship, then this purpose should be not only clearly and definitely stated, but should be dominant in all matters of legislation and administration. It should be understood not only by our own people but by the Indians themselves, and should be inculcated as a fundamental doctrine in every Indian school.

No pains should be spared to teach the rising generation that the old

condition of things is rapidly and forever passing away, and that they must prepare themselves for self-support. This is the inevitable, from which there is no escape. They should be taught that their future lies largely in their own hands, and that if they improve the opportunities for education now so generously offered them by the Government, they may become intelligent, prosperous, strong, and happy; but that if they neglect them they will be swept aside or crushed by the irresistible tide of civilization, which has no place for drones, no sympathy with idleness, and no rations for the improvident.

(3) Clearness of outline.—In the process of elevating a rude and barbarous people to the plane of civilization there is involved a combination of many forces—heredity, tradition, soil, climate, food supply, and the needs of surrounding civilization. There are also involved the great forces of legislation, administration, and institutions—such as industrial schools and missionary agencies—and a failure to comprehend the legitimate work of each of these great factors leads inevitably to gross errors in judgment. We can not gather grapes from thistles nor figs from thorns.

Perhaps one of the most mischievous fallacies is the assumption that because the Anglo Saxon race has been centuries in developing its present proud civilization it is therefore necessary that the same length of time should be consumed by the Indians in passing through the successive stages of economic and social evolution. Time as an element in human progress is relative, not absolute. Indian children taken from a life which represents Anglo-Saxon barbarism of more than a thousand years ago may, if placed at an early age in proper relations with modern civilization, enter very largely into participation of the best results of nineteenth century life. A good school may thus bridge over for them the dreary chasm of a thousand years of tedious evolution.

(4) Adaptation of means to ends.—If the Indians are expected to thrive by agriculture they should not be thrust aside onto sterile plains or into the mountains, but should be allowed to occupy such portions of the country as are adapted to agricultural pursuits. If the forces of nature are too strong for them to cope with single-handed, then they should have such assistance from the Government as will enable them to succeed. A little timely help would, in many cases, be sufficient to put them upon the road to self-support and independence when withholding would doom them to hopeless struggle. If we expect the rising generation to become intelligent, we should see to it that they have ample opportunities for education. If we design that they should be industrious we should encourage among them all forms of handicraft. If we wish them to become self-reliant we should throw them upon their own responsibility and exact of them strict obedience to law. If we expect them to be just we should set them an example. It is as true in our dealings with them as it is in the natural world that "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

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(5) **Justice.**—The charge most frequently brought against the American people in reference to their dealings with the Indians is that of injustice. This charge is sometimes flippantly made, and oftentimes rests upon no historical basis, and yet it is unfortunately true that the impression widely prevails in the popular mind and is deeply rooted in the mind of the Indians that treaties have been broken and that the Government has failed in numerous instances to perform its most solemn obligations. It certainly cannot be said that this great nation has intended to be unjust, and recent acts of legislation have shown conclusively a desire not only on the part of Congress, but of the people of the country generally, to fulfill to the letter all the obligations, promises, and even expectations of the Indians.

But justice is two-sided. It demands as well as concedes. While it is desirable that we should pay the Indians to the last dollar all that is due them, we should expect of them the fulfillment of their obligations. They should be held to a strict accountability for their deliberate actions, and where, without provocation, they go upon the warpath, commit outrages, destroy property, or otherwise disturb the peace, they should be punished.

It is also worthy of consideration that in the past we have made agreements which later developments have shown to be unwise and undesirable both for them and for us. Such are all those treaties which recognize the autonomy and perpetual independent nationality of the tribes. One great political truth has been made absolutely clear by the march of events, and that is that the people of the United States constitute one nation. There is no place within our borders for independent, alien governments, and the Indians must of necessity surrender their autonomy and become merged in our nationality. In requiring this we do not ask that they concede anything of real value to themselves, but only that for their highest welfare they abandon their tribal organizations, their provincialisms, their isolation, and accept in lieu thereof American citizenship and a full participation in all the riches of our civilization. By this great transformation they are the gainers, rather than we ourselves.

(6) **Firmness.**—Thousands of them are yet in a stage of childhood; they are living in the twilight of civilization, weak, ignorant, superstitious, and as little prepared to take care of themselves as so many infants. It is therefore unwise, out of excessive regard for their manhood, to defer wholly to their wishes with reference to what is clearly for their good. The allotment of land, the restriction of the power of alienation, the compulsory education of their children, the destruction of the tribal organization, the bestowment of citizenship, the repression of heathenish and hurtful practices, the suppression of outbreaks, and punishment for lawlessness are among the things which belong unmistakably to the prerogatives of the National Government.

Equally evident is it that those who, by the beneficent aid of the Government or otherwise, have been rendered capable of self-support

must depend upon themselves and not look to it for help. There is no more reason why the General Government should feed and clothe an Indian who is able to feed and clothe himself by his own industry than there is why it should feed and clothe any other man.

The circumstances that justify and require the establishment and maintenance for a time of industrial schools, in which Indian youth may be trained for self-support, are exceptional and transitory, and in the very nature of the case will pass away. All that can be asked is that a reasonable opportunity be afforded to these people whereby their children can be lifted onto a plane where they will have something like an equal chance in life's struggles along with the more favored races in this country. If, after this reasonable preparation, they are unable or unwilling to sustain themselves, they must go to the wall. It will be a survival of the fittest. It is rightly claimed that thus far they have not had an equal chance with the rest of us, by reason of their isolation, and the present effort of the Government in the establishment of costly Indian schools is for the purpose of removing this inequality and bringing the Indian children into competitive relations with other children. Justice demands this, but it asks no more.

(7) **Humanity.**—It should be borne in mind, however, that this peculiar people are our brethren, made of the same blood, and as such have claims upon us. This vast country which is now the scene and the support of our greatness once belonged to them. Step by step they have been driven back from the hills and beautiful valleys of New England, the fertile fields of Ohio, the prairies of the West, until to-day, for the most part, they are gathered together on reservations poorly suited for agricultural purposes, and where the conditions of life are the hardest. The buffalo and the deer, which only a few years ago were found in countless thousands and afforded them food, raiment, barter, and occupation, are about gone, and they are, in many cases, driven by stress of circumstances over which they have no control to desperate straits for food. As a people they are poor and weak and well-nigh helpless. The vast and resistless tide of European emigration and the overflow of our aggressive population have despoiled them of their hunting grounds, robbed them of their richest fields, restricted them in their freedom, destroyed thousands of them in battle, and inflicted upon them great suffering.

A large part of this, of course, has been the inevitable consequence of the conflict of a higher, stronger civilization with a lower and weaker one. In this day of our greatness and prosperity we can afford to treat them with the greatest kindness. We can not afford to be cruel. For their own sake, and for ours as well, and for the sake of the history we are making as a Christian nation, we should treat them not only justly and humanely, but with as much generosity as is consistent with their highest welfare. This we are doing.

(8) **Radicalness.**—"Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well." The course of the Government has not always been self-consistent. Legis-

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lation has been tentative and administration fitful. Many things have been attempted, but few have been accomplished. Now that there is coming to be a pretty well recognized and rational policy, it should be carried into execution with as much vigor as is practicable, to the end that the results anticipated from it may be reached as speedily as possible.

If the policy of allotting lands is conceded to be wise, then it should be applied at an early day to all alike wherever the circumstances will warrant. If we have settled upon the breaking up of the tribal relations, the extinguishment of the Indian titles to surplus lands, and the restoration of the unneeded surplus to the public domain, let it be done thoroughly. If reservations have proven to be inadequate for the purposes for which they were designed, have shown themselves a hindrance to the progress of the Indian as well as an obstruction in the pathway of civilization, let the reservations, as speedily as wisdom dictates, be utterly destroyed and entirely swept away.

If we purpose to educate Indian children let us educate all of them. The reasons that determine us to educate the few apply with increasing force to the education of the many. If we look to the schools as one of the chief factors of the great transformation that is being wrought, why not at once establish enough to embrace the entire body of available Indian youth, and thus not only hasten but render doubly sure their good work. "Make haste slowly" does not seem to apply here. There is now a widespread demand for education among the Indians; it has become comparatively easy to secure the attendance of their children, and the work of education has proceeded so far as to establish beyond question the advisability of educating them to self-support, so that there would seem to be no good reason why the system of education that has been, since 1876, gathering force and strength, should not at once be so far extended as to be entirely adequate for the end in view. If this were done, and there could be gathered by the end of 1893 into well-manned and suitably equipped schools nearly all of the Indian children, and they could be kept there for 10 years, the work would be substantially accomplished; for within those 10 years there would grow up a generation of English-speaking Indians, accustomed to the ways of civilized life, and sufficiently intelligent and strong to forever after be the dominant force among them.

(9) **Stability.**—Having determined upon a policy, we should regard it as permanent until its work is accomplished. Whatever laws are to be passed should be framed with reference to the perfecting and not the essential modification of the plan. All acts of administration should be with reference to its success. Agents should be selected, employés appointed, regulations framed, and orders given with a single eye to the speediest and most complete carrying out of the purpose of the Government as formulated. The day of experiment should be ended. Consistency in legislation, uniformity in administration, permanence of the tenure of office based upon intelligent comprehension of the work to be

done, and competence and fidelity in the discharge of duty would very materially hasten the successful accomplishment of the wise ends of the Government.

(10) **Time.**—The great forces now at work; land in severalty with its accompanying dissolution of the tribal relation and breaking up of the reservation; the destruction of the agency system; citizenship, and all that belongs thereto of manhood, independence, privilege, and duty; education, which seeks to bring the young Indians into right relationship with the age in which they live, and to put into their hands the tools by which they may gain for themselves food and clothing and build for themselves homes, will, if allowed to continue undisturbed a reasonable length of time, accomplish their beneficent ends. They should be fostered, strengthened, maintained, and allowed to operate.

Other forces scarcely less powerful than these, namely, the progress of our own civilization, which is invading the reservations and surrounding the Indians on every side, the progress of Christianity through the active missionary efforts of the churches, the changed conditions which have forced upon the Indians themselves the necessity of greater efforts towards self-help and improvement, combine and coöperate with the organized efforts of the Government to bring about their uplifting.

How long it will take for the work to be completed depends partly upon the wisdom of Congress when making necessary laws, partly upon the will of the Executive in making appointments and giving direction to Indian affairs, partly upon the fidelity and intelligence of agents and others chosen to superintend the work, partly upon the vigor and efficiency of the schools and those employed to teach industries, partly upon the zeal of Christian churches and humanitarians, and largely upon the spirit of those of our people who find themselves in face-to-face relationship with Indian families and individuals, on the reservations and elsewhere. It is not safe to prophesy, and in view of the past hundred years it may be unwise to predict, yet I will venture to say that it is possible, before the close of the present century, to carry this matter so far towards its final consummation as to put it beyond the range of anxiety. Not everything can be accomplished within that time, but enough can be done so that the Commissioner who writes the seventieth annual report can speak of the Indian solution instead of the Indian problem.

THE POLITICAL STATUS OF THE INDIANS.*

In the administration of the affairs of this office I am constantly confronted with difficult problems arising out of the unsettled political status of the Indians. These perplexities will increase rather than dimin-

*Since this paper was prepared I have had the pleasure of reading in the Atlantic Monthly, for October, the first of a series of papers, entitled, "A People without law," by Prof. J. B. Thayer, LL. D., of Harvard University.

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ish, and therefore it is of the utmost importance that the real relations which the Indians sustain to the Government of the United States should be definitely and finally settled. With this end in view, I present for your consideration a statement of what seems to me to be the truth of the matter.

The question is one of so much difficulty and importance, and so much depends upon it, that I am somewhat diffident in expressing my opinion. I venture to do so, however, with the hope and expectation that if the position which I assume is incorrect the errors will be pointed out, and thus, even if it should not be the final statement of the truth, it may at least be helpful in securing such.

INDEPENDENT POLITICAL COMMUNITIES, DEPENDENT ALLIES.

At the time of the discovery and settlement of America the many Indian tribes inhabiting that portion now embraced within the limits of the United States were recognized by the various governments under whose authority the settlements by the whites were made, and by each other, as separate, distinct, and independent political communities, capable of maintaining the relations of peace and war.

Under the laws and customs of nations the several governments under whose authority and by whose subjects this country was discovered and settled became entitled to the right to preëmpt the land from the natives as against each other and all other European powers. Of necessity, each government was exclusively entitled to the right to extinguish the Indian title to the country claimed and occupied by it, and this right of course abridged the right of the Indian to the extent that he could only dispose of his title in the land occupied by him to that government which claimed and had the right of preëmption, and in which the absolute ultimate title or the fee vested. While the several tribes were recognized as distinct political communities, with the right to govern themselves in such manner as they saw fit, and were not subject to the laws of the white man, they were no longer independent nations, but were defined as dependent nations, or half sovereign states. (1 Wharf. Com. Am. Law, sec. 137).

It seems to be and to have been from time immemorial a settled doctrine of the law of nations that a weaker power does not necessarily surrender its independence and rights to self-government by associating with a stronger power and receiving its protection, and all of the governments interested—France, Holland, Spain, and England—regarded the status of the Indian as above set forth.

It seemed necessary that each of the great European powers interested in the settlement of America should throw its protecting care around and over the Indians upon the lands inclosed within its jurisdiction; otherwise, there was danger that foreign agents by promises of greater privileges could seduce them into foreign alliances, and with their assistance overthrow the Government. On this point, in the case

of the Cherokee Nation *v.* Georgia (5 Peters, 17), Chief Justice Marshall said, in delivering the opinion of the court, that—

> They (the Indians) and their country are considered by foreign nations, as well as by ourselves, as being so completely under the sovereignty and dominion of the United States, that any attempt to acquire their lands, or to form a political connection with them, would be considered by all as an invasion of our territory and an act of hostility.

By the laws of Spain—

> proper portions of the soil of Louisiana were allotted to the Indians, and care was taken to make the acquisition valuable by preventing the intrusion of white settlers. The laws of the Indies directed that when Indians gave up their lands to the whites, others should be assigned to them, and the lands allotted to the Indian tribes by the Spanish officers in pursuance of the laws of the Indies, were given to them in complete ownership, equally, as if they were held under a complete grant. But, as the Indians were considered in a state of pupilage, the authority of the public officers who were constituted their guardians was necessary to a valid alienation of their property. (Kent Com., Vol. 3, p. 380.)

The people of all the English colonies, especially those of New England, settled their towns upon the basis of title procured by equitable purchase from the Indians with the consent of the several colonial governments, except in a few instances where lands were acquired by conquest after a war which was deemed to have been just and necessary. (*Ibid.*)

The English Government never attempted to interfere with the internal affairs of the Indian tribes further than to keep out the agents of foreign powers. Being located within the territorial limits of the country claimed by England, and being unable to relinquish any rights in the lands occupied by them to any government except the Government of Great Britain, the Indian tribes in the British colonies were regarded as domestic, dependent nations, or dependent allies. They were considered as nations competent to maintain the relations of peace and war (*Worchester* v. *Georgia*, 6 Peters, 584) and to govern themselves under the protection of the Government of Great Britain.

After the war of the Revolution, or upon the attainment of independence, the United States succeeded to the rights of Great Britain, and continued the policy instituted by that Government. The protection given was understood by all parties as only binding the Indians to the Government of the United States as dependent allies.

SUBJECTS BUT NOT CITIZENS.

As the settlement of the country advanced, and as the demands of an increasing population required, the United States adopted the policy of extinguishing, as far as possible, the title of the various tribes to the territory in which each respectively claimed a right, and of devoting to

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each tribe, a separate, distinct district or reservation * of land, of smaller area, within whose limits it was protected in the enjoyment of a modified or local sovereignty.

Their subjugation and absorption as a mass was not attempted. The tribes continued independent, and individual members were not, in the proper sense, citizens of the United States. While they were subject to the laws of a State when mingling in its population they were regarded, when living on their own reservations, as subject under certain limitations to their own distinctive jurisprudence, civil and criminal.

While the Indians and the Americans were in theory living under the same dominion, they were, in fact, members of different political societies, owning allegiance primarily to different governments. The Americans belonged to one political community and the Indians to many. But as the whites increased in number and power, and in time inclosed by their settlements the reservations that had been set apart by treaties for the use of the different tribes, and were only prevented from entering and making settlement thereon by an enforcement of those treaties by the Government, the Indians became entitled to and relied upon its protection while owning no allegiance thereto. Thus it was that the relation of domestic dependent nations now held by Indian tribes within the United States to this Government arose, and this relation, which has been said to "resemble that of guardian and ward," embraces every tribe within our jurisdiction.

Although the Indians were not citizens of the United States when retaining their tribal relations, nor were they citizens of any particular State unless made so by the laws of such State, they were, however, even when maintaining tribal relations, subject to certain federal legislation such as the internal-revenue laws, and other legislation of which a resumé will be given.

EARLY LEGISLATION REGARDING INDIANS.

Regulating intercourse with Indian tribes.—In the adoption of the Constitution the several States granted to the Congress of the United States the power "to regulate commerce * * * with the Indian tribes" (section 8, article 1, Constitution), and under this grant Congress has exclusive control of all Indian affairs, and of all intercourse between the Indian tribes and citizens of the United States and foreigners residing in the United States.

Treaties.—In the exercise of this control the First Congress, by an act

* See treaties with the Cherokees of 1785, 1791, and 1794; 7 Stats., 18, 39, and 43; with the Six Nations of 1794, *Ibid.*, 44; with Seven Nations of Canada of 1796, *Ibid.*, 55; with the Mohawks, 1797, *Ibid.*, 61; with the Creeks, 1790 and 1802, *Ibid.*, 35 and 68; with the Choctaws, 1786 and 1803, *Ibid.*, 21 and 80; with the Chickasaws, 1786 and 1805, *Ibid.*, 24 and 89; see, also, early treaties with various other tribes located in the eastern portion of the United States.

approved August 20, 1789 (Stats., 54), appropriated $20,000 to defray expenses which might attend negotiations or treaties with the Indian tribes, and provided for the appointment of Commissioners to manage such negotiations and treaties.*

Licensed trade.—By an act of July 22, 1790 (1 Stats., 137), Congress inaugurated a system of trade by which no person was to be permitted—

to carry on any trade or intercourse with the Indian tribes, without a license for that purpose under the hand and seal of the Superintendent of the Department.

Restriction of sale of Indian lands.—This act also provided that no sale of lands made by any Indian or any nation or tribe of Indians to any person or persons or to any State should be valid, "unless the same shall be made and duly executed at some public treaty, held under the authority of the United States." †

Trespass upon Indians or Indian lands.—It also provided for the punishment of persons going into any town, settlement, or territory belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, and committing any crime upon or trespass against the person or property of any peaceable and friendly Indian or Indians.

All of the provisions of the act of 1790, which was to expire by limitation March 4, 1793, were reënacted by Congress March 1, 1793 (1 Stats., 329), with others necessary to the proper regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. This act in turn was superseded by an act approved May 19, 1796 (*ibid.*, 469), by which certain boundary lines established by treaty between the United States and various tribes were to be ascertained and definitely marked, a penalty for settling on Indian lands was prescribed, and the main provisions of prior acts respecting trade were revived or continued in force.

Government trading houses.—In addition to licensed traders Congress, by act of April 18, 1796 (*ibid.*, 452), authorized the establishment of trading houses on the western and southern frontiers, or in the Indian country, "for the purpose of carrying on a liberal trade with the Indians within the limits of the United States," and the appointment of agents to conduct them under the direction of the President. For the purpose of carrying on this trade $150,000 was appropriated. This act from time to time (as by limitation it expired) was revived by Congress, and in 1806 (2 Stats., 402) the office of Superintendent of Indian Trade was established for the term of three years, which term was extended three years in 1809 (*ibid.*, 514), again three years in 1811 (*ibid.*, 652), and from time to time thereafter until 1822, when the law was permitted to

* The office of Superintendent of Indian Trade was not established by law until March 2, 1806, and it is presumed that by the term "Superintendent of the Department," here used, Congress had reference to the officer who had been assigned under an ordinance adopted in 1786, before the constitution went into effect, to superintend our relations with the Indian tribes, or to such other person as the President of the United States might appoint for that purpose.

† This provision is now incorporated in section 2116, Revised Statutes.

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expire, and the office of Superintendent of Indian Trade, with the system of Government trading houses, was abolished.

Correspondence with Indians prohibited.—By an act of January 17, 1800 (2 Stats., 6), correspondence with the Indians to produce infraction of treaties or disturb the peace of the United States, and correspondence with foreign powers in relation to Indians, was prohibited under heavy penalties.

Issuing rations and defraying expense of Indians visiting Government.—By an act of May 13, 1800 (*ibid.*, 85), the President was authorized to issue such rations to Indians visiting the military posts on the frontier, or within their respective nations, as he should judge proper, and as could be spared from the army provisions without injury to the service; also, to defray expenses of such Indians as might from time to time visit the seat of Government, and during their stay to give them such presents as he might think best.

Except the act last above referred to, all important laws relating to Indian affairs that were passed by Congress prior to March 30, 1802, were of a temporary character, and except where they were superseded before the time fixed for their expiration, they all expired by limitation

Agents appointed to promote civilization.—At that date a permanent act was approved (2 Stats., 139) making provision for ascertaining and marking the treaty boundaries of lands of various tribes, for the protection of those lands from trespass and settlement by the whites, for continuing the system of licensed traders, and authorizing the President, "in order to promote civilization among the friendly Indian tribes, and to secure the continuance of their friendship," to expend annually a sum not exceeding $15,000 in furnishing them with useful domestic animals, implements of husbandry, goods and money, and in appointing persons from time to time as temporary agents to reside among them.

Annuities under treaties.—Contemporaneously with the legislation above referred to, treaties were entered into with many of the tribes, by which they ceded lands to the United States and acknowledged themselves to be under the protection of "the United States, and of no other sovereign whatsoever,"* and the United States on its part agreed to protect them in all their rights, under their several treaties, as well as to give them annually, for a period, certain supplies, goods, and moneys.

These annuities were paid by the War Department, which had charge of all Indian affairs (see act of August 7, 1789, 1 Stats., 49), through the agents or factors appointed under the act of April 18, 1796, and the

* See treaties with the Cherokees, 1785, 1791, 1792, 1794, and 1798, 7 Stats., 18, 39, 42, 43, and 62; with the Chickasaws, 1786 and 1801, *ibid.*, 24 and 65; with the Chippewas and other tribes, 1785, 1789, and 1795, *ibid.*, 16, 28, and 45; with the Choctaws, 1786 and 1801, *ibid.*, 21 and 66; with the Creeks, 1790 and 1796, *ibid.*, 35 and 56; Delaware and other tribes 1785, 1789, *ibid.*, 16, 28, and with the Shawnees, 1786, *ibid.*, 26.

factory system established by that act more clearly outlined the relation assumed by the Government toward the tribes.

Education.—In 1819, for "the purpose of providing against the further decline and final extinction of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements of the United States, and for introducing among them the habits and arts of civilization," Congress appropriated (3 Stats., 516) an annual sum of $10,000 to enable the President—

> *in every case where he shall judge improvement in the habits and condition of such Indians practicable, and that the means of instruction can be introduced with their own consent, to employ capable persons of good moral character to instruct them in the mode of agriculture suited to their situation, and for teaching their children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and performing such other duties as may be enjoined according to such instructions and rules as the President may give and prescribe for the regulation of their conduct in the discharge of their duties.*

This act was the inauguration of an educational policy, having in view the preservation, civilization, conversion, and elevation of the race, and in the treaties entered into subsequently, school funds were created, the interest from which was to be applied by the United States for the establishment and maintenance of schools upon the reservations for the benefit of the Indians with whom the treaties were made.

Bureau of Indian Affairs organized.—As before stated, the law creating the office of Superintendent of Indian Trade, and establishing a system of Government trading houses with the Indians, expired by limitation in 1822. Two years later, March 11, 1824, the Secretary of War organized a Bureau of Indian Affairs (McKenny's Travels, page 57) in the War Department; but it was not until 1832 (act of July 9, 1832, 4 Stats., 564) that the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs was created by Congress, and the present Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized.

Under the direction of the Secretary of War and in conformity with regulations from time to time prescribed by the President, the Commissioner was charged with the duty of directing and managing all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations.

In 1849 the Department of the Interior was established (act March 3, 1849; 9 Stats., 395), and the Secretary of that Department was given the supervisory and appellate power up to that time exercised by the Secretary of War, relating to the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

I have deemed it necessary to refer thus briefly to the early legislation adopted by Congress in its control of our commerce and intercourse with the Indian tribes in order to show distinctly the relations existing between this Government and these nations or tribes—the Indians holding the relations of allied dependencies, and the United States standing to them as protector and guardian. It also shows the development of a policy in the administration of Indian affairs which, wisely pursued, will result in the accomplishment of one of the objects for which nearly all of the colonial charters were expressly granted,

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namely: "To reduce the Savage Natives by gentle and just manners to the Love of Civil Societie and Christian Religion."*

LATER LEGISLATION—ENCROACHMENTS ON INDIAN AUTONOMY.

Treaties with Indians forbidden.—By an act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stats., 566), Congress declared—

> That hereafter 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: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any treaty heretofore lawfully made and ratified with any such Indian nation or tribe.

This enactment was not regarded as depriving the several tribes or nations of their condition as alien dependent powers, but simply as restricting to simple agreements such diplomatic negotiations between them and the United States as the changing conditions might render expedient or necessary. The apparent reasons for this action were to bring under the immediate control of Congress our diplomatic as well as commercial intercourse with those tribes, and to simplify and expedite such diplomatic negotiations as might from time to time be found necessary, in order that the guardianship of their rights, which, by the exigencies of the situation, had devolved upon the United States, might be most effectively and equitably discharged.

Indian Police.—In the Indian appropriation act of May 27, 1878 (20 Stats., 80), Congress provided for the appointment of Indian police to be "employed in maintaining order and prohibiting illegal traffic in liquor on the several Indian reservations." These officers are appointed from the Indians on the reservation, and are subject to the direction of the agent.

Indian Courts.—In 1882 rules were promulgated by this office, under which certain crimes and misdemeanors and certain Indian customs and dances considered peculiarly opposed to advancement in civilization were declared to be Indian offenses, and to be punishable as such by the Indian courts established by said rules upon the various reservations. These courts were termed "courts of Indian offenses," and subsequently Congress recognized them and made appropriations for their maintenance.

Indians placed under criminal law.—The ninth section of the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 385), declared that all Indians committing against the person or property of another Indian or other person any of certain crimes, within any Territory of the United States, and either within or without an Indian reservation—

> shall be subject therefor to the laws of such Territory relating to said crimes, and shall be tried therefor in the same courts and in the same manner, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes respectively,

* Charter of Pennsylvania, Charter and Constitutions—the United States, part 2, p. 1509; see also other charters, *ibid.*, part 1, pp. 255, 922, and 952; part 2, pp. 1596 and 1902.

and gave the courts of the Territories jurisdiction in all such cases; also, that Indians committing said crimes against the person or property of another Indian or other person within a State of the United States, and within an Indian reservation—

> shall be subject to the same laws, tried in the same courts and in the same manner, and subject to the same penalties as are all other persons committing any of the above crimes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

Prior to this, section 25 of the act of 1834* had provided that—

> the laws of the United States, as provided for the punishment of crimes committed within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall be in force in the Indian country: *Provided*, The same shall not extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian.

United States Court established in Indian Territory.—By an act of March 1, 1889 (25 Stats., 783), "to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," Congress provided for the settlement of civil controversies arising between citizens of the United States or of any State or Territory residing in the Indian Territory, and any citizen of or person or persons residing or found within the said Indian Territory where the amount in controversy is $100 or more. The effect of this was to extend to the Indians within the Indian Territory certain civil liberties and responsibilities under the laws of the United States not previously enjoyed or borne by Indians not citizens of the United States. By its terms, however, the internal affairs of the tribes or nations in the Indian Territory were in no wise abridged or interfered with.

Compulsory education.—So on through the Indian legislation down to the present time, and through the various treaties with the several tribes in this country, can be traced the growth and development of a paternal policy. The extent to which it has developed is shown by a clause in the last Indian appropriation act (26 Stats., 1014), which is as follows:

> And the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and directed to make and enforce by proper means such rules and regulations as will secure the attendance of Indian children of suitable age and health at schools established and maintained for their benefit.

* See 4 Stats., 733, now incorporated in section 2145 of the Revised Statutes. Also section 3 of the act of March 27, 1854 (10 Stats., 270), now incorporated in section 2146 of the Revised Statutes, which provided that this section of the act of 1834 should not be construed as extending to the Indian country any of the laws of the United States enacted for the District of Columbia, and that section 20 of the said act which provides for the punishment of persons introducing spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country and furnishing the same to the Indians, shall not be construed to extend to "any Indian committing said offenses in the Indian country, or to any Indian committing any offense in the Indian country, who has been punished by the local law of the tribe, or in any case where, by treaty stipulations, the exclusive jurisdiction over such offenses may now or hereafter be secured to said Indian tribes, respectively, and anything in said act inconsistent with this act be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

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CITIZENSHIP.

Citizenship by treaty and special acts of Congress.—As early as 1817 provision was made in a treaty of that year with the Cherokees (7 Stats., 159) by which any member of that tribe who desired might become a citizen of the United States; and in 1820 a treaty (7 Stats., 211) with the Choctaws provided for the future allotment of the lands of those Indians east of the Mississippi River, and for making the Indians themselves citizens. Subsequently, by treaties and acts of Congress,* provision was made under which members of the Stockbridge and Munsee, the Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Wyandotte, and other tribes might become citizens, and under which some of each of those tribes became such. In nearly all treaties made with different tribes contemporaneously with and subsequently to those above referred to, and prior to 1871, provisions appear under which members of the tribes with whom the treaties were signed could become naturalized citizens of the United States; but there was no general law under which all members of the Indian race could become such.

Citizenship by the fourteenth amendment and a naturalization law.—The first clause of article fourteenth of amendments to the Constitution of the United States provides that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." Upon the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution the question arose whether an Indian could by severing his tribal relations and fully and completely surrendering himself to the jurisdiction of the United States become a citizen thereof, and it was strongly contended that he could. It was argued that when an Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States, although born in tribal relations, severed his relations with his tribe, or voluntarily renounced his allegiance to the government thereof, and surrendered himself to the jurisdiction of the United States, he would thereby fulfill all the conditions necessary to give him citizenship, and therefore become a citizen thereof, under this amendment. This question, however, was determined in the negative by the Supreme Court in Elk. *v* Wilkins (112 U. S., 100), in which it was held that—

This alien and dependent condition of the members of the Indian tribes could not be put off at their own will, without the consent of the United States. They were

* See as to Stockbridges acts of Congress of March 3, 1843, 5 Stats., 645; of August 6, 1846, 9 Stats., 55; of March 3, 1865, 13 Stats., 531; and of February 6, 1871, 16 Stats., 404; and treaties of November 24, 1848, 9 Stats., 955; and of 1856, 11 Stats., 663. As to the Wyandottes, see treaty of 1855, 10 Stats., 1159, the Pottawatomies, treaties of 1861, 12 Stats., 1192; and of 1866, 14 Stats., 763; the Ottawas, treaty of 1862, 12 Stats., 1237; and the Kickapoos, treaty of June 28, 1862, 13 Stats., 624; and act of Congress of March 3, 1839, 5 Stats., 351, concerning the Brothertown Indians in Wisconsin.

† The fourteenth amendment was proposed by Congress to the legislatures of the several States June 16, 1866, and declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State July 28, 1868 (see 14 Stats., 358, and 15 Stats., 708).

never deemed citizens of the United States, except under explicit provisions of treaty or statute to that effect, either declaring a certain tribe, or such members of it as chose to remain behind on the removal of the tribe westward, to be citizens or authorizing individuals of particular tribes to become citizens on application to a court of the United States for naturalization, and satisfactory proof of fitness for civilized life.

* * * * * * *

This section contemplates two sources of citizenship, and two sources only, birth and naturalization. The persons declared to be citizens are "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof." The evident meaning of the last words is, not merely subject in some respect or degree to the jurisdiction of the United States, but completely subject to their political jurisdiction, and owing them direct and immediate allegiance. And the words relate to the time of birth in the one case, as they do to the time of naturalization in the other. Persons not thus subject to the jurisdiction of the United States at the time of birth can not become so afterward, except by being naturalized either individually, as by proceedings under the naturalization acts, or collectively, as by the force of a treaty by which foreign territory is acquired.

Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States, members of and owing immediate allegiance to one of the Indian tribes (an alien, though dependent power), although in a geographical sense born in the United States, are no more "born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof," within the meaning of first section of the fourteenth amendment, than the children of subjects of any foreign government born within the domain of that government, or the children born within the United States of ambassadors or other public ministers of foreign nations.

The first clause of section two of the fourteenth amendment provides that "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed," and the first clause of the act of Congress of April 9, 1866 (14 Stats., 27), provides "that all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States." If Indians *not taxed* were by this amendment expressly *excluded* from such enumeration, it would seem that those living within a State or Territory, not in tribal relations, and *paying taxes*, would be *included* in such enumeration; and, as by section one of the act of Congress above quoted Indians not taxed are excluded from citizenship, it would follow that those bearing the burden of taxation within a State or Territory would be, by that law, admitted to such citizenship. But in order to be entitled to the enjoyment of privileges of citizenship under this act, the Indian must be "born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power." As already stated the Supreme Court has decided that Indians born members of and owing immediate allegiance to, one of the Indian tribes are not "born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, within the meaning of the first section of the fourteenth amendment," and by a parity of reasoning it would seem that an Indian born in tribal relations, owing superior allegiance to his tribal government, would not be "born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power" within the meaning of section one of the act of 1866, and could not

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under the provisions of that act become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

While, therefore, this act is the first law of a general character adopted by Congress under which Indians could become naturalized it would seem from the foregoing that it was limited in its operation to members of the Indian race who at the time of their birth in the United States owed no allegiance to any tribal government, and who bear the burdens of taxation. So far as this office is aware no one of Indian blood ever claimed or exercised the rights of citizenship under this law.

Citizenship by the General Allotment Act.—No general law provided a means for the naturalization of all the members of the Indian race, until, in 1887, Congress adopted an act (24 Stats., 388) which provided for the allotment of lands in severalty and declared all Indians born within its limits who shall have complied with certain conditions to be citizens of the United States.

Section 1 of this act 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 executive order setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation or any part thereof of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes to cause said reservation, or any part thereof, to be surveyed, or resurveyed, if necessary, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to any Indian located thereon, etc.

The first clause of section 2 provides—

> That all allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selection.

In this section it is also provided that if any person entitled to an allotment shall fail to make a selection, the Secretary of the Interior may, after four years from the time allotments shall have been authorized by the President on a particular reservation, direct the agent for the tribe, or a special agent appointed for the purpose, to make a selection for such person, which shall be patented to him as other selections are patented to the parties making them.

Section 4 provides for making allotments from the public domain to Indians not residing upon any reservation or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided by treaty, act of Congress, or executive order.

Section 6 provides as follows:

> That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made 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 no Territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and 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 citizens, whether said 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.

Number of Indians now citizens under the Allotment Act.—The first effect of the "General Allotment Act," as the act of February 8, 1887, above referred to has come to be known, was the immediate admission to full citizenship of 10,122 Indians, to whom, it appears from the records of this office, allotments had been made under special laws and treaties; also the admission to citizenship of all Indians who had voluntarily taken up their residence separate and apart from their tribes, and adopted the habits of civilized life; the number of the latter there are no means of determining.

In addition to the number who immediately became citizens under this act, the records of this office show that 3,072 members of various tribes had, by special laws and treaties, previously become citizens.

Since the passage of the act allotments have been made and patents issued to 2,897 Indians who have thus become citizens, and allotments have been made to 3,050 others to whom no patents have as yet been issued. So at this time there are in the United States over 16,000 Indians who have become citizens, either under the general allotment act or under special acts or treaties, and nearly 4,000 others who, by taking allotments, have signified their desire to become citizens, and who will be entitled to the rights of citizens as soon as the patents provided for by law shall have been issued to the allottees.*

This statement does not include the allotments recently made in the Territory of Oklahoma under agreements ratified by the second session of the last Congress.

Exceptions under the General Allotment Act.—Section 8 exempts from the operation of this act the territory occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Osages, Miamies and Peorias, and Sacs and Foxes in the Indian Territory, the reservations of the Seneca Nation in the State of New York, and that "strip of territory in the State of Nebraska adjoining the Sioux Nation on the south added by executive order." The effect of this section, however, is not to exclude from citizenship any member of the tribes named who may take up his residence in the United States, separate and apart from his tribe, and adopt the habits of civilized life, but only to exempt the lands occupied by said tribes, from allotment in severalty under the act. Subsequent

* For detailed information in regard to allotments see page 38.

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legislation has given allotments to the Miamies and Peorias, and by a late act the Peorias have been made citizens.*

Citizenship for the Five Civilized Tribes.—By act of May 2, 1890 (26 Stats., 81), Congress divided the Indian Territory and created the Territory of Oklahoma out of the western portion thereof, with the public land strip south of Kansas and Colorado, otherwise known as "No Man's Land"; enlarged the jurisdiction of the United States court for the Indian Territory, and restricted it to the reduced limits of the Territory as defined by that act. As so defined, the new Indian Territory is that part of the United States occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Seminole Nations, known as the five civilized tribes, and by the several tribes of the Quapaw Agency contiguous to the northeast corner of the Cherokee Nation. Section forty-three (*Ibid.*, 99) provides a means of naturalization for the Indians in the Indian Territory, in addition to that provided by the general allotment act, which is as follows:

> 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: * * * *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.

WHAT DOES CITIZENSHIP IMPLY.

In the Nation.—"A society of men† united together for the purpose of promoting their mutual safety and advantage by the joint efforts of their combined strength," is the definition given in Bouvier's Law Dictionary for the word nation. The nation of the United States was formed by the association together of the sovereign people or inhabitants of the several independent States in America who had, uniting in a common cause and by force of arms, asserted their independence of, and dissolved the political bands which had connected them with, Great Britain. Each one of the people thus associated—that is, each inhabitant of the States forming the United States, became a member of the nation established by the association; and immediately every member of the nation owed allegiance to it and was entitled to claim its protection.

In the case of Minor *v.* Happersett (21 Wall., 166) Chief Justice Waite, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, said in relation to this membership that—

> For convenience it has been found necessary to give a name to this membership. The object is to designate by a title the person and the relation he bears to the nation. For this purpose the words "subject," "inhabitant" and "citizen" have been used, and the choice between them is sometimes made to depend upon the form of the government. Citizen is now more commonly employed, however, and as it has been considered better suited to the description of one living under a republican government, it was adopted by nearly all of the States upon their separation from Great Britain, and was afterwards adopted in the Articles of Confederation and in the Constitution of the United States. When used in this sense it is understood as conveying the idea of membership of a nation, and nothing more.

* Section 43 act of May 2, 1890 (26 Stat., 99).

† In Minor *v.* Happersett the Supreme Court held that women and children have always been citizens of the United States—members of the association which it represents—and it would seem that under this decision a better definition of the word "nation" would be "a society of persons," etc.

Therefore, the members, inhabitants, or citizens of the States became, upon the formation of the nation of the United States of America, members or citizens of that nation, owing to it an allegiance separate and superior to the allegiance due to the State governments under which they were severally residing.

For this allegiance they are entitled, and have a right to expect, to be protected by the nation in all the rights, privileges, and immunities guaranteed to them as citizens under its Constitution, which are the articles of association, and from which the nation derives all of its powers and receives its life.

The original citizens of the United States were those who were members or citizens of the States forming the same at the time the nation was established, and the natural-born citizens of the United States are the descendants of these, and of persons who have become naturalized pursuant to laws enacted by Congress in accordance with the Constitution. Citizens by naturalization enjoy the same rights, privileges, and immunities that are enjoyed by natural-born citizens, with the exception that, under the Constitution, they are not eligible to the offices of President and Vice-President.

Among these rights, are the right of a citizen of one State to pass without molestation into any other State for the purpose of engaging in lawful commerce, trade, or business, or of pursuing pleasure in a lawful manner; to acquire personal property; to take and hold real property; to bring and defend actions in the State courts; and to be exempt from any higher rate of taxes than are imposed by the State upon its own citizens (Constitution U. S., Article IV, section 2), and from being deprived by the State of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, together with the right to demand the equal protection of the laws of the State (*ibid.*, Article XIV, section 1).

In the States.—Indians naturalized, either under the general allotment act or any other law, or any treaty of the United States, become not only citizens of the United States, but, under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, citizens of the States in which they severally reside as well. They are, therefore, not only entitled to look to the United States for protection in their rights as citizens, but also to the States in which they reside for protection in the exercise of the privileges guaranteed to them as citizens thereof, which are distinct from those of citizens of the United States.

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In the case of Corfield *v.* Coryell (4 Washington's circuit court, 371), Mr. Justice Washington, in delivering the opinion of the United States circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania, discussed the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States in the following language:

> The inquiry is, What are the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States? We feel no hesitation in confining these expressions to those privileges and immunities which are *fundamental*, which belong of right to the citizens of all free governments, and which have at all times been enjoyed by citizens of the several States which compose the Union from the time of their becoming free, independent, and sovereign. What these fundamental principles are it would be more tedious than difficult to enumerate. They may all, however, be comprehended under the following general heads: Protection by the Government, with the right to acquire and possess property of every kind, and to pursue and obtain happiness and safety subject, nevertheless, to such restraints as the Government may prescribe for the general good of the whole.

This definition of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the States has been adopted by the Supreme Court in the case of Ward *v.* Maryland (12 Wallace, 430), and again in the Slaughter House cases (16 Wallace, 76). Indians who become citizens of the United States have the right to claim and are entitled to receive from the government of the State in which they reside full protection in those fundamental privileges and immunities "which belong of right to the citizens of all free governments and which have at all times been enjoyed by citizens of the several States," as embraced in the general heads above quoted.

These fundamental privileges and immunities are civil in their character and may be further defined as those which are granted to man by his Creator and for the protection and restriction of which governments are designed and courts are established.

Besides these there are other privileges and immunities enjoyed by certain classes of the citizens of the several States which the Indians possessing the proper qualifications will be entitled to claim and enjoy as citizens thereof. These are artificial, such as may be granted by the body politic and may be termed political liberties. They embrace the rights to participate in the government of the State, to vote, to hold office, and such other privileges and immunities of a like character as may be granted by the State to its citizens.

In compensation for his protection by the State in all these privileges and immunities, or such as he may be qualified to exercise, the Indian as a citizen will owe allegiance to the government of the State. Allegiance seems to be the term adopted to express in one word all the burdens and obligations of the citizens of a State or nation. Among these are those of obedience to the laws of the State, contributing, as by payment of taxes, to its support and bearing arms in its defense when called upon to do so.

A PRECARIOUS SITUATION.

The Government has now full care of the estates of the Indian tribes as represented by their lands and by their trust funds upon which interest is annually paid to them and for their benefit, and, to a limited extent, it has control over and care of the persons of the Indians themselves. It is in these respects that our relations to the Indian tribes and to the Indians themselves have been said to resemble those of a guardian to his ward. This paternal care and control of their affairs was assumed by the United States by virtue of the necessities of the situation and not by virtue of any power granted the nation in the Constitution. The degraded condition of the Indians, their thriftless habits, and their ignorance of and inability to adapt themselves to the customs of the whites, as well as to cope with them in commerce, all required that some proper authority should be exercised in protecting the tribes "against further decline and final extinction" and their estates from waste and destruction. As the only power competent under the circumstances to exercise this guardian care it devolved upon the United States.

When the Indians shall have become citizens of the United States this paternal control will cease. They will no longer be subject in any respect to restraint by this office, but will have the right to go where they please and when they please. Their contracts will not be subject to approval by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of the Interior, but will stand on an equal footing with those of other United States citizens. There will be no restriction of trade with them, and in fact whatever rights may be enjoyed by a citizen of the United States will be theirs, and they will no longer be subject to arrest at the instance of a United States Indian agent or by the Indian police, nor to trial and punishment by the courts of Indian offenses for misdemeanors over which those courts now have jurisdiction.

At the same time, with the exception that their lands received under allotment laws will be exempt from taxation for a period of twenty-five years, and possibly longer, they will be subject to the burdens borne by other citizens, and must manage their own affairs.

Except in a very few cases where the members of a particular tribe have had peculiar advantages over others, in acquiring the habits and customs of our civilization and a knowledge of the laws of our commerce, the Indian naturalized into the United States, under recent laws provided for the purpose, will find himself in a most precarious and dangerous situation. Unaccustomed to the recognition in him of any rights as an individual, and accustomed as he is to regard himself only as an integral part of the unit represented by his tribe, subject to the control and protection of the United States, he will find himself suddenly released from his wardship and ushered upon the threshold of a new life, with new privileges and new responsibilities, the gravity of which his

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untutored mind is possibly incapable of comprehending. In this new career he will be alone, and alone he must solve the problems of his life. Whether he will be able to successfully conduct his own affairs, cope with his more intelligent and more active white neighbor, and make himself a good citizen, is a problem for the future to solve.

CITIZENSHIP INEVITABLE.

The policy above outlined will eventually make all Indians citizens of the United States, when the Indian reservation will no longer appear on our maps, and the autonomy of the tribes, a fact to us, will be mere history to the generations that will come.

Nearly every year Congress has taken a step toward the full recognition of the individuality of the Indian, the final abolition of tribal organizations, and the total extinction of the tribal sovereignty, and this is what the future has inevitably in store for the race. It may be remote, but the time is surely coming when these alien, quasi-independent nations within our territorial limits will have disappeared, and the individuals composing them will have been absorbed in our population, becoming fully and completely subject to the jurisprudence of the United States, both civil and criminal.

STATUS OF INDIANS IN MEXICAN CESSION.

In the preceding discussion of the political status of Indians reference has been had to all the Indians in the United States, although the status of those within the territory ceded by Mexico by the treaty of February 2, 1848, and known as the "Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo" (9 Stats., 929), is not so clear as that of other Indians. The tribes which came into the United States by the Louisiana and Florida purchases had not by any treaties with Spain or France been made subjects or citizens of either of those countries, so their political relations to the United States at the time they came within its jurisdictional limits were not in any manner different from the relations then existing between the United States and other tribes within the territory originally belonging to the English colonies.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.—The eighth and ninth articles of this treaty provide as follows, viz:

ARTICLE VIII.

Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in the said territories may either retain the title and rights as Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within 1 year from the date

of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and those who shall remain in the said territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said territories property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract shall enjoy with respect to it guaranties equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.

Mexicans who, in the Territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the mean time shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction.

The questions are immediately presented, Who were the "Mexicans" remaining in the ceded territories? Were the Indians residing therein "Mexicans" within the meaning of these provisions of treaty? And if so have they been admitted to the full enjoyment of the rights of citizens of the United States by Congress as contemplated thereby? In determining the first of these questions we must examine the history of Mexican legislation on the subject of citizenship; and the last the history of our own legislation must decide.

The plan of Iguala.—We first find that on February 24, 1821, the revolutionary government of Mexico adopted "the plan of Iguala," in which it was declared "that all the inhabitants of New Spain, without distinction, whether European, African, or Indian, are citizens of this monarchy, with the right to be employed in any post according to their merits and virtues," and that the person and property of every citizen will be "respected and protected by the Government." The district court of New Mexico in U. S. *v.* Ortiz (quoted in 1 New Mexico, 450), after discussing the plan of Iguala and other documents bearing on the subject declared as follows:

The treaty of Cordova,* August 24, 1821, and the declaration of independence of September 28, 1821, reaffirmed these principles, as subsequently did the first Mexican Congress, by two decrees, one adopted the 24th of February, 1822, the other the 9th of April, 1823; the first, "the sovereign Congress declares the equality of civil rights to all the free inhabitants of the Empire, whatever may be their origin in the four quarters of the earth;" the other reaffirms the three guaranties of the plan of Iguala: (1) Independence; (2) the Catholic religion; and (3) union of all Mexicans of whatever race. By an act of September 17, 1822, to give effect to the plan of Iguala, it was provided that, in the registration of citizens, "classification of them with regard to their origin shall be omitted," and that "there shall be no distinction of class on the parochial books."

*This treaty was between the Spanish viceroy and the revolutionary party, by which the independence of New Spain or Mexico was established for the time (United States *v.* Ritchie, 17 Howard, 538).

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Indians were Mexican citizens.—From this it would seem that the Indians occupying a great part of the territory ceded to the United States were citizens of the Mexican Republic and included in the term "Mexicans" used in the eighth and ninth articles above quoted; and that in accordance therewith they were entitled to elect, within a year from the exchange of ratification, whether they would retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens or acquire those of citizens of the United States. Indeed, on this question there can be no doubt, for the Supreme Court of the United States has decided (United States *v.* Ritchie, 17 Howard, 530) that—

> These solemn declarations of the political power of the Government had the effect necessarily to invest the Indians with the privileges of citizenship as effectually as had the Declaration of Independence of the United States of 1776 to invest all those persons with these privileges residing in the country at the time, and who adhered to the interests of the colonies.

In delivering the opinion of the court in the above case, Mr. Justice Nelson said that from their degraded condition and ignorance generally the privileges extended to them—

> in the administration of the Government must have been limited, and they still doubtless required its fostering care and protection. But as a race we think it impossible to deny that under the Constitution and the laws of the country no distinction was made as to the rights of citizenship, and the privileges belonging to it, between this and the European or Spanish blood. Equality between them, as we have seen, has been repeatedly affirmed in the most solemn acts of the Government.

It will be seen from this opinion that every Indian (of whatever tribe or of whatever degree of civilization) located within the limits of Mexico at the time of the adoption of the plan of Iguala, and the other acts referred to became by the operation of that plan of government a citizen of the monarchy of Mexico and was at the time of the cession of 1848 a citizen of the Republic of Mexico and entitled to all the privileges in this country guaranteed by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo to Mexicans established in the territory ceded by that treaty. In other words, they were entitled to elect, within one year after exchange of ratifications of the treaty, to retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens or to "acquire those of citizens of the United States," and those electing, and those who by their silence were deemed to have elected to acquire citizenship in the United States were entitled at the proper time, of which Congress is made the judge, to "be incorporated into the Union" and to be admitted "to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States according to the principles of the Constitution."

The Mexicans in this territory might be divided primarily into two distinct classes: (1) Mexican citizens of the European or Spanish blood, and (2) Mexican citizens of the Indian blood. Of this second class two subdivisions might be made: (*a*) The civilized Pueblo and Mission Indians, or those inhabiting towns or villages and engaged in pastoral

and agricultural pursuits, noted for their intelligence, virtue, sobriety, and industry, and Indians only in race and as to a few of their customs; and (*b*) the wild, nomadic, and savage tribes, not further advanced in civilization than the hunter state, whose only means of subsistence were the chase and depredations not infrequently committed upon the property of their more civilized and industrious neighbors. As the result of the plans of government adopted by the Mexicans after throwing off the Spanish yoke, the members of these wild tribes were made Mexican citizens with equal rights, according to their merits and virtues, with the more civilized Indians and with Mexican citizens of European or Spanish blood.

Act of Congress needed to make them citizens of the United States.—The question now arises, have the Mexican citizens of Indian blood above described, or has either class of such citizens, been admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States? It will be remembered that the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo did not confer full citizenship in the United States upon Mexicans remaining in the ceded territory and electing to acquire such citizenship, but only provided that they could elect to acquire the rights and title of American citizens, and after so electing Congress should, when in its judgment the proper time should have arrived, admit them "to the full enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States according to the principles of the Constitution."

There are always two things necessary to be done before a foreigner can become a citizen of the United States: (1) Renunciation by him of his old allegiance, and (2) an acceptance by the United States of that renunciation. (Elk. *v.* Wilkins 112 U. S., 101).

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provided a manner in which the Mexicans remaining in the territories ceded could make renunciation of their allegiance to Mexico, but the ratification of that treaty by the United States did not operate as such an acceptance of this renunciation as would immediately confer citizenship upon such Mexicans as elected to acquire the same. It operated simply as an agreement that at some future time the renunciation would be accepted so as to make citizens of the United States of all Mexicans citizens desiring the same.

Some positive action was necessary before Mexicans in said territory could exercise all the rights of American citizens; that is, Congress must fix the time when they could exercise those rights. Clearly, however, it had the power to admit one class of Mexicans to the enjoyment of rights of citizenship at one time and to postpone to a future date the admission of another class.

Act of Congress Wanting.—But Congress has not by any act declared that the time has come for the admission of Mexican Indians to the privileges of citizenship in the United States. On the contrary, acts passed respecting the political rights of persons in the Territories embraced within the ceded country would seem to indicate that Con-

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gress purposely intended to exclude them from the enjoyment of those rights.

"**Indians Excepted.**"—The country ceded by Mexico now comprises the States of California and Nevada, part of the States of Wyoming and Colorado, the Territories of Arizona and Utah, and a part of New Mexico.

In establishing a Territorial government for New Mexico (9 Stats., 446), September 9, 1850, Congress, in providing for the apportionment of representation in the Territorial legislature, declared in section five that—

> An apportionment shall be made 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 (Indians excepted) as nearly as may be.

In section four of an act of the same date (9 Stats., 454), "to establish a Territorial government for Utah," and section four of the act of February 28, 1861 (12 Stats., 173), "to establish a temporary government for the Territory of Colorado," the same language is used respecting the apportionment of representation in the legislatures of those Territories.

The Territory of Wyoming was established after the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and the language used in the organic act of that Territory (July 25, 1868, 15 Stats., 178) in respect to the apportionment of representation in its legislature varies from that used in the acts above referred to, so as to give "to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of their population (excepting Indians not taxed) as nearly as may be." Nevada and Arizona were established out of parts of the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, respectively (acts of March 2, 1861, and February 24, 1863, 12 Stats., 209 and 664), and in the admission of California as a State (September 9, 1857, 9 Stats., 452) Congress makes no mention of the Indians located therein. Provision was made, however, in the first constitution of that State by which its legislature was empowered to admit the Indians therein to the rights of suffrage, when in its opinion they shall be competent to exercise that important franchise.

Further evidence as to the intention of Congress with regard to the admission of Mexican citizens of Indian blood to citizenship in the United States can be found by again referring to the laws establishing Territorial governments within the country acquired from Mexico.

Section six of the organic act of New Mexico and section five of the organic act of Utah make the following provisions respecting the qualification of persons within the Territory to vote at elections and to hold office, viz:

> That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the Republic of Mexico concluded February 2, 1848.

If by the foregoing provision of law Congress can be held to have admitted any class of the Mexican citizens within the Territory named to full citizenship in the United States, that class could only have been "Mexicans of the European or Spanish blood;" for by the section of each organic act immediately preceding the provision above quoted Indians are excepted from the enumeration upon which apportionment of representation was to be made, and the right of suffrage and of holding office at the first election in each Territory was given by Congress only to the free white male inhabitants of the Territories respectively. It would seem, therefore, that when it declared that after the first election the qualifications for voting and for holding office should be such as the legislature of the Territories respectively should prescribe, and limited those privileges to citizens of the United States (including those recognized as such under the treaty with Mexico), it intended to give those Territories respectively the power to prescribe the qualifications that should be possessed by the free white citizen of the United States who was an inhabitant of the Territory before such inhabitant should be entitled to the privileges named, and that it intended not to give the territories power to confer the privileges of citizenship on the Indian inhabitants thereof, although such Indians were full citizens of the Republic of Mexico at the time of the treaty. And it is not understood that the States or Territories within the section of country under discussion claim or attempt to exercise such power.

The language adopted by Congress in section five of the organic act of the Territory of Colorado would seem to sustain the view above expressed as to its intentions with regard to the admission of Mexicans to citizenship in the United States. That section is as follows:

> That every free white male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the Republic of Mexico concluded February two, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and the treaty negotiated with the same country on the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, shall be entitled to vote at the first election and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly.

It will thus be seen that Congress has by implication accepted the renunciation of their old allegiance in the case of Mexican citizens of the European or Spanish blood but has not accepted the renunciation of allegiance to Mexico in that of the Mexican citizens of Indian blood, Indians being excepted from the operation of the statutes affecting the question.

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Dicta of Courts of New Mexico.—But the Mexican citizens of Indian blood, as already stated, were of two classes: (1) Civilized Indians inhabiting towns and principally engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits, such as Pueblo and Mission Indians, and (2) savage, warlike Indians, such as the Apaches and Navajos.

It has been held by the courts of New Mexico* that the Pueblo Indians are citizens of the United States by virtue of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. But each case in which they were declared American citizens was an action of debt on statute, brought by the United States to recover the penalty prescribed by section 11 of the act of Congress of June 30, 1834 (4 Stat., 730), for unlawful "settlement on lands belonging, secured, or granted by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe," in which the political status of the Indians occupying the lands on which the unlawful settlements were alleged to have been made was not necessarily involved. Therefore the expression of opinion on that question, in deciding whether the status of said lands was such as would sustain the action, was mere *dicta*, and without force as an adjudication.

The action in the cases arose out of settlements made by Messrs. Lucero and Ortiz upon certain Pueblo lands in New Mexico, and suit being brought under the statute above cited for recovery of penalty prescribed, the question for the court to determine was merely whether the lands in question were lands "belonging, secured, or granted by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe" within the meaning of that act. Whether or not the owners or occupants of those lands were citizens of the United States was not necessarily involved in that question, and an expression of opinion thereon would not have the force of a judicial decision.†

In The United States *v.* Joseph (94 U. S., 614) the Supreme Court passed upon the questions involved in the cases of the United States *v.* Lucero and The United States *v.* Ortiz; and while the judgment of the court below, that the Pueblo Indians do not constitute Indian tribes within the meaning of section 2118 of the Revised Statutes (originally

* United States *v.* Lucero and United States *v.* Ortiz, 1 New Mexico, 423 *et seq.*

† In Cohens *v.* Virginia (6 Wheat, 399) Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, said (as to the effect to be given, upon subsequent investigation and decision of the particular point, to *dicta* of the court appearing in a former decision in which that point was not necessarily involved), that—

The counsel for the defendant in error urge, in opposition to this rule of construction, some *dicta* of the court in the case of Marbury *v.* Madison. It is a maxim not to be disregarded that general expressions in every opinion are to be taken in connection with the case in which those expressions are used. If they go beyond the case they may be respected, but ought not to control the judgment in a subsequent suit, where the very point is presented for decision.

And Mr. Justice Curtis, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Carroll *v.* Lessee of Carroll *et al.* (16 Howard, 286), said that—

This court, and other courts organized under the common law, has never held itself bound by any part of an opinion in any case which was not needful to the ascertainment of the right or title in question between the parties.

section 11 of the act of June 30, 1834) and that they do not hold their lands by a tenure such as would bring them within its meaning was affirmed, the court declined to rule that they are citizens of the United States, declaring that—

Abiding by the rule which we think always ought to govern this court, to decide nothing beyond what is necessary to the judgment we are to render; we leave that question until it shall be made in some case where the rights of citizenship are necessarily involved.

If therefore it would be *dicta* for the Supreme Court in The United States *v.* Joseph to declare that the Pueblo Indians are citizens of the United States, it would likewise be *dicta* for the supreme court of New Mexico to make such a declaration in the United States *v.* Lucero, the same questions being involved in both cases.

But the expressions on this subject which occur in the opinions of the courts of New Mexico are entitled to respect as opinions of eminent jurists, and for this reason it seems necessary here to briefly consider them and to point out such errors as have presented themselves to my mind as reasons for believing that the courts were mistaken as to the true political status of the Pueblo Indians.

Errors in decisions of courts of New Mexico.—By a reference to the First New Mexico Reports (p. 422 *et seq.*), where will be found the opinion of the court in United States *v.* Lucero, in which is quoted the opinion in the case of United States *v.* Ortiz, it will be seen that in reaching the conclusion that the Pueblo Indians are citizens of the United States, the courts did not refer to the power given Congress in the ninth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo over the question, but construed the eighth article alone as conferring all rights of citizenship in the United States on all Mexican citizens remaining in the ceded territories and electing to acquire such citizenship. This I believe to be an error, for by all rules of construction of law it seems that the eighth and ninth articles of the treaty should be construed together, and if this is done but one conclusion, it seems to me, can be reached, and that is that Mexican citizens electing to become citizens of the United States would be entitled to exercise all the rights of such citizens only when Congress shall have given them that privilege.

Then, again, if the eighth article of the treaty is to be construed alone, all the wild, savage Indians in the country to which the treaty relates must be declared citizens of the United States, unless it can be shown that the savage tribes were not made citizens of Mexico by the plan of Iguala and other acts of the revolutionary government of that country To meet this question the supreme court of New Mexico declares—

When Spanish law books and Spanish legislators speak of Indians they mean that civilized race of people who live in towns and cultivate the soil, and often mentioned as *naturales* and *pueblos*, natives of the towns; and for the other distinct and separate class of Indians whose daily occupation was war, robbery, and theft carried on against the Pueblo Indians as well as the Spaniards, the term savages (*salvajes*) or barbarous Indians (*Indios barbaros*) was the expression used.

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This theory, however, was overruled by the Supreme Court in The United States *v.* Ritchie, in which the court expressed the opinion that it is impossible to deny that under the constitution and laws of Mexico no distinction was made as to the rights of citizenship, and the privileges belonging thereto, between the Indian and the European or Spanish blood. That is, that the term Indians, when used without qualification in the constitution and laws of Mexico, applied not to any faction, or tribe, or class of Indians, but to the whole Indian race.

Opinion of the House of Representatives.—Besides this we have against the opinions of the respective judges of the courts of New Mexico the opinion of the House of Representatives of the United States, which, in adopting the report of its committee* in the contested-election case of Lane *v.* Gallegos, decided that the Pueblo Indians were not citizens of the United States and not entitled to vote; also the opinion of Congress as expressed by its appropriations from year to year, for a number of years, providing for the salary of a United States Indian agent† and for the support and civilization of the Pueblo Indians.‡

Pueblo Indians are bodies politic.—By an act of the legislature of New Mexico (compiled laws of New Mexico, 1865, page 470) the Pueblo Indians were created and constituted bodies politic and corporate, and given names by which they are known in the law and by which they and their successors should have—

> Perpetual succession; sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, bring and defend in any court of law or equity all such actions, pleas, and matters whatsoever proper to recover, protect, reclaim, demand, or assert the right of such inhabitants or any individual thereof, to any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, possessed, occupied, or claimed contrary to law, by any person whatsoever, and to bring and defend all such actions, and to resist any encroachment, claim, or trespass made upon such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, belonging to said inhabitants or to any individual.

Like the individual members of the wild tribes, the Pueblo Indian has no civil status in the eyes of the law. His individuality is merged in the pueblo of which he is a member and he has become a part and parcel of that unit. Whatever civil rights he may have superior to those of the wild Indian are only such as his pueblo as a corporation can under law enforce. He has no political rights not enjoyed by the wild Indian, except the right to vote at "elections for overseer of ditches, to which they belong, and in the elections proper to their own pueblos, to elect their officers according to their ancient customs." (Com. Laws of New Mexico, 1865, 448.) This latter right declared to him by the law above quoted is one which he had before the law passed, and one of which the Territory of New Mexico had no right to deprive him. It is a right to participate in the government of his pueblo.

* No. 121, Thirty-third Congress, first session, House Journal, February 24, 1854, page 455.

† See Indian appropriation acts from 1874 to the present time.

‡ See 25 Stats., 232 and 997; 26 Stats., 353 and 1006; and Indian appropriation acts from year to year appearing in the Statutes at Large.

The same right exists in the wild Indian, who has the right to participate in the government of his tribe according to its ancient custom.

Pueblo Indians are not citizens of the United States.—As before stated, under Spanish law all Indians were regarded as having a greater right in the lands held by them under guaranties of treaties than the mere right of occupancy and perpetual possession, that is, they were deemed to have a right of property in them. As early as 1689, extensive grants of land were made to the several Pueblo bands who even at that early date had reached a degree of civilization far in advance of other tribes. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provided for the protection of these grants, and, even if it had not, the United States in acquiring sovereignty over the territory within which they were embraced would have been bound to respect and protect them. In United States *v.* Ritchie the Supreme Court held that the Pueblos held their lands by a right superior to that of the United States.

That they hold their lands under ancient Spanish grants, which give them rights therein superior to those of the United States; and that they are a sober, virtuous, and industrious people, and far in advance of other tribes in civilization, are strong reasons why Congress should admit them to the enjoyment of all the privileges guaranteed by our laws to citizens of the United States; but they do not of themselves confer the privileges of citizens upon them. While, therefore, it would appear that, on account of their advanced civilized condition, their habits and virtues, the Pueblo Indians are not Indian tribes within the meaning of the intercourse acts* (4 Stats., 730), nor within the meaning of the acts of August 15, 1876† (19 Stats., 179), and of March 3 1891‡ (26 Stats., 1014), I am of the opinion that their status as to citizenship in the United States is in no wise different from that of the savage tribes who inhabit other portions of the territory acquired by cession from Mexico, and who are, I believe, conceded not to be citizens. In expressing this opinion I am not stating what I think ought to be, but what I think is their political status: that they are not citizens of the United States, and I trust Congress will enact the legislation necessary to make them citizens.

If these conclusions are correct, then all the tribes within the boundaries of the Mexican cession of 1848 (notwithstanding they were at one time citizens of Mexico) hold to this Government, like the other tribes within its territorial limits, only the relations of domestic dependent nations, and, like other Indians, are in a state of pupilage, dependent upon the United States for protection in their rights as distinct political communities.

* United States *v.* Joseph, 94 U. S., 614.

† Opinion of the Attorney-General, July 28, 1891.

‡ Opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of the Interior, May 4, 1891 (see appendix, page 149.) In this opinion the Assistant Attorney-General does not directly pass upon the question of the citizenship of the Pueblo Indians; but the inference might be drawn that he regarded them as citizens of the United States.

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PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS.

It seems to me that since the Government has assumed the guardianship of the Indian tribes, and has for years, by direct Congressional enactments, controlled their affairs and cared for and protected the Indians themselves, it should now take some steps which will take away from all Indian tribes absolutely their character as nations, and bring them completely and fully under subjection to its laws.

From the foregoing discussion of the political status of the Indians it seems to me the following practical conclusions may be drawn:

First. During the whole course of our history the Indians of this country have been treated as separate communities, sustaining exceptional relations to us. They have been regarded as having relations directly with the General Government alone and not indirectly through the States or to the States.

Second. That the fiction of regarding them as independent peoples has been displaced by the theory of regarding and treating them as wards of the General Government.

Third. That the purpose of the Government, as has been made more evident, is to change their status from that of wardship to that of citizenship.

Fourth. That during the transition period and until the completion of their citizenship they should be regarded as subject to the laws of the General Government and under its care and guardianship.

In this connection I submit that the time has come for establishing laws and courts among the Indians under the authority of the General Government. In doing this it would seem wise that these laws should be assimilated in each case to those of the State or Territory in which the reservation is situated, and that any system of courts should build upon the existing courts of Indian offenses.*

Fifth. That the time has come for a declaration by Congress to the effect that hereafter it will not recognize the Indians as competent to make war, but that in our dealings with them they shall be treated not as belligerents, but as subject and dependent people, capable, of course, of insurrection, rioting, or disturbance of the peace, but not of waging war.

Sixth. That the General Government has the right, both for its own protection, for the promotion of the public welfare, and for the good of the Indians, not only to establish schools in which their children may be prepared for citizenship, but also to use whatever force may be necessary to secure to the Indian children the benefit of these institutions. Even in the cases where, by taking their lands in severalty, they are in

* See reference to case in United States court of Plenty Horses, who killed Lieut. Casey, page 131. From the decision of the court in this case it would seem that Indian tribes still retain their status of quasi-independent nations, capable of maintaining a state of war with the United States, notwithstanding the relationship of guardian and ward that has come to be recognized as subsisting between the United States and the tribes within its limits.

process of becoming citizens, they are still in a state of quasi-independence, because the General Government withholds from them for twenty-five years the power of alienating their lands, while by exempting them from taxation for the same period it practically excludes their children from the public schools. For these reasons it would seem that the Government has not only the right, but is under obligation to make educational provisions for them, and to secure to their children the benefits of those provisions.

Seventh. I venture also to suggest whether the time may not be near for the passage of an enabling act whereby the five civilized tribes may form either a Territorial or a State government and be represented on the floors of Congress.

Eighth. That the time has come when the Pueblo Indians should be admitted by special act of Congress "to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States according to the principles of the Constitution," as contemplated by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Ninth. The definite determination by the highest authority of the actual political status of the Indians is necessary as a basis of wise legislation and to the satisfactory administration of Indian affairs.

CHANGE OF TRIBAL RELATIONS.

A matter requiring frequent attention is the desire of Indians to leave the tribes to which they belong and join others. Their nomadic instincts are in a great measure responsible for this, but in some instances, especially among the mixed bloods, business interests or family connections constitute the main reason for the wish to change.

The importance of the subject in the administration of the affairs of the Indian may be readily appreciated when it is remembered that the tribes occupying the various reservations are completely distinct from and independent of each other as to tribal citizenship, property rights, etc., and that some are much richer in lands and annuities than others.

In each case the approval of the office is requisite for a change of tribe, and when the tribe into which incorporation is sought has under treaty or law the exclusive right to its reservation, the request of the applicant is not granted unless he is able to secure a formal adoption by said tribe. It is also essential that he relinquish and renounce all rights, interests, and benefits in the tribe he wishes to leave.

Favorable action upon such applications is not taken as a matter of course upon the adoption of the applicant and his relinquishment of rights elsewhere, but each case is considered in all its bearings upon both parties involved, and is decided entirely on its own merits.

INDIAN SOLDIERS.

Indians now form an integral part of the Regular Army. The enlistment of not exceeding 1,000 scouts was authorized by sections 1094 and 1112 of the Revised Statutes—taken from the act of July 28, 1866 (14

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Stats., p. 333)—the latter section providing that they should serve in the Territories and Indian country, and should be discharged when the necessity for their service should cease, or at the discretion of the department commander.

On April 1 last, by Department reference, this office received copies of Army orders,* directing the enlistment of Indians as soldiers in the regular Army, accompanied by request that the agents in charge of tribes and reservations be instructed to afford every facility and encouragement to the officers of the Army charged with the raising of Indian companies. The office promptly complied with the request.

A later communication from the Secretary of War stated that among the inquiries made by Indians of the recruiting officers was whether those who became soldiers would lose their right to lands, annuities, and other assistance furnished by this bureau in fulfillment of treaties. This office replied in the negative.

Up to the present time quite a number of Indians have been enlisted, and some encouraging reports have been received from those in command of them; but it is of course too early to predict permanent results. The discipline to which they must submit in the military service, and the regular duties involved, will doubtless be of advantage to them, while the feeling that they are United States soldiers, armed to battle by the side of the whites in a common cause, should occasion arise, will awaken patriotic sentiments, and tend to inspire mutual confidence and friendship between the two races. The final outcome of this experiment must, of necessity, depend very largely upon the character of the officers immediately in charge, and upon the kind of discipline and instruction to which the Indians are subjected.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

During the past year the work of allotting lands in severalty has been pushed with unusual vigor. The idea of a separate home, with its attendant advantages and incidental disadvantages, has become more or less familiar to the great body of Indians, and has been received by most of them with increasing favor. It is a great change, a radical and far-reaching revolution, for them to abandon their tribal occupancy and to accept of individual holdings.

HINDRANCES TO ALLOTMENT.

It is a fact not generally understood, perhaps, that the common possession of land by a tribe is in many cases nominal rather than actual. It occurs among Indians as among others that there are ambitious and powerful men who reach out and lay claim to a larger portion of the common heritage than can be properly claimed by them as individuals.

* General Orders No. 28, headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1891.

It is not uncommon to find Indians who exercise a sort of ownership over vast bodies of land and who have in their own right extensive herds and flocks. There are among them, as among us, the rich and the poor. When, therefore, it is proposed to divide their land among them individually, giving to each the same amount, the argument for it is, in many cases, very much the same as if it were proposed to take all the real estate of New York City and divide it equally among its several inhabitants. It is not surprising, therefore, that there should be, on the part of the more aggressive, able, and prosperous Indians, very serious objections urged against the policy of an equal distribution of the landed estate of the tribe. It is indeed quite surprising that the general policy of allotting the tribal lands in equal quantities to all individuals has been received with as much favor as it has.

Another hindrance to the successful operation of the land-in-severalty law arises from the fact that there are among the Indians a large number who, for one reason or another, are incapable of managing successfully a landed estate. Many of them know little of farming and care less, and the children, the widows, the diseased, the infirm, are incapable of making any use of the wild, uncultivated lands which are offered them.

Multitudes of them have no true conception of the value of good land, and moreover a large proportion of that which it is proposed to divide up among them is practically worthless. In some instances it consists of vast tracts of sandy plain, absolutely sterile and unfit for cultivation without extensive and costly irrigation; in others, of mountainous tracts fit only for grazing purposes and suitable for this only when fenced and guarded from the encroachments of the cattle of the white man; in other cases it is heavily timbered and valuable only for its lumber, which too frequently the Indians are unable to utilize. In a large number of instances, therefore, giving an Indian 80 acres of land and asking him to make it his home and gain from it a subsistence, when he has no farming implements, no horses or cattle, no house but a tepee, no knowledge of farming, no ability to bring the wild land under cultivation, seems but a mockery.

Another very serious matter to consider in this connection is that when they have received their land in severalty they become thereby citizens of the United States and have thrust upon them the obligations of citizenship for which they are often absolutely unprepared. They are brought under the operation of laws which they do not understand; are taken largely from the care and guardianship of the General Government, upon which they have been accustomed to lean for protection; are thrown upon their own resources and subjected to the fierce competitions of border civilization, for which they have little or no preparation.

Land in severalty has in it "the promise and the potency" of great things, but only the promise and the potency. Very much depends

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upon the manner of its administration. In many cases it brings unutterable woe, and in all it is liable to leave the Indians worse off than before. It certainly would be a great misfortune to them as a body to thrust severalty and citizenship upon them suddenly; they ought to be prepared for the great change; it should come to them gradually, and certainly should be accompanied with such safeguards as are dictated by common sense and humanity.

Land in severalty without education may prove a bane rather than a blessing.

EARLY ALLOTMENTS.

The policy of dividing lands owned or occupied in common by an Indian tribe among its several members was inaugurated by act of March 3, 1839, which authorized division of the lands of the Brothertown Indians (Wisconsin) by a commission of five of their principal head men, and for the issuance of patents in fee simple to the Indians and their heirs and assigns.

The act also provided that upon the filing of the report of this commission, with a map of the allotments, and the transmission of the same to the President, the Brothertown Indians should be deemed citizens of the United States, and be subject to its laws, and to those of the Territory of Wisconsin.

By law or treaty this policy was subsequently applied, with various modifications as to the tenure of the lands allotted, the status of the allottees, the right of alienation, etc., to several other tribes, notably the Ottawas and Chippewas, the Pottawatomies, the Shawnees, and the Wyandottes.

The Brothertown Indians (remnants of the Mohican and other New York tribes) long since passed from the notice of this office, and, so far as the other tribes are concerned, the records show that where their lands were conveyed in fee simple, with no restrictions as to alienation, they soon parted with them without sufficient consideration, and squandered what little they received. The disastrous result of this policy in several cases has led this office to insist that the right of alienation should be limited in some manner, so that Indians can not improvidently dispose of their lands.

PROGRESS IN ALLOTMENTS.

In 1887 the first general law was enacted (24 Stats., 388), and by its provisions lands were to be given to the several members of a tribe (except married women), in quantities differing according to the age of the allottee, or status as the head of a family, or otherwise.

Difficulties having arisen in regard to its administration, Congress was asked to amend the act so as to provide for the allotment of the same quantity of land to each member of the tribe. This was done by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), which secures the only

fair and equitable division of tribal property, each member of the tribe having an equal share.

The general allotment act provides that lands, when allotted, shall not be immediately conveyed to the allottees, but shall be held in trust for a period of 25 years (which period may be indefinitely extended by the President), at the end of which it is to be conveyed to the allottee or his heirs, in fee, discharged of the trust and free of all incumbrance. The allottee is thus secured in the possession of his home for at least 25 years, during which time the force of example, education, and contact with white civilization will, in a great degree, fit him for absolute and unconditioned ownership. Special acts have since been passed or agreements concluded under which allotments have been made or are to be made, but all of them contain substantially the same provision as to the trust period.

The work of making allotments has been carried on since the date of the last annual report, as follows: To the Indians on the Yankton Reservation, 1,484 patents have been issued and will be delivered at an early day. The work of revising allotments made to the Yankton Sioux, rendered necessary by the act of February 28, 1891, was begun about the 1st of June last and will probably be completed by the 1st of January next.

To the Sac and Fox Indians of Oklahoma, 548 patents have been issued and delivered under the agreement ratified by the act of February 13, 1891 (26 Stats., 749), by which 160 acres were allotted to each member of the tribe, 80 acres to be held in trust for 5 years and 80 acres for a period of 25 years.

To the Eastern Shawnees in the Indian Territory, 72 patents have been issued and delivered.

The following allotments have been approved and the issuance of patents directed:

Modocs in the Indian Territory	68
Papagoes in Arizona	291
Poncas in South Dakota	167
Grande Ronde Indians in Oregon	269
Citizen Pottawatomies in Oklahoma	1,363
Absentee Shawnees in Oklahoma	563
Iowas in Oklahoma	109
Total	2,830

A schedule of 1,530 allotments made to the Oneida Indians in Wisconsin has also been submitted for approval.

The following schedules of allotments have been received in this office, but not yet acted upon:

To Sac and Fox Indians in Kansas and Nebraska	76
To Wyandottes in Indian Territory	238

Work is progressing in the field as follows:

On the Lake Traverse Reservation, in South Dakota, it will probably be completed early in October.

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On the Devil's Lake Reservation, in North Dakota, it will doubtless be finished during the present season.

On the Nez Percés Reservation, Idaho, there is fair prospect of completing the work in the field before winter.

Work on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation, in New Mexico, is nearly completed.

Reports from the Siletz Reservation, in Oregon, do not indicate very rapid progress.

Allotments to the Tonkawas, in Oklahoma, are finished.

Allotments are progressing on the Otoe Reservation, though with considerable opposition.

Satisfactory progress is being made on the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé reservations.

Very little has been accomplished among the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies, of Kansas.

Allotments are in progress on the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon.

In April last a corps of five agents was appointed to make allotments on the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, in Oklahoma, as provided in the agreement with these Indians ratified by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1022). They proceeded to duty early in May, but owing to the refusal of the Indians to take allotments until they had received the payment stipulated, they were unable to commence work before the middle of July. Subsequently two more agents were added to the corps. On the 13th of September they had made some 1,325 allotments, the total number entitled to allotments being about 3,300. The appropriation of $15,000 available for prosecuting the work became exhausted on the 30th of September, and it was therefore found necessary (on the 26th) to discontinue further work in the field.

Work is in progress on the Sioux ceded lands in South Dakota.

Surveys have been executed on the Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, with a view to future allotments, and have been contracted for on the Moqui Reservation, in Arizona, and the Rosebud Reservation, in South Dakota.

The present season will close the work on a large number of reservations. Hereafter it will doubtless proceed more slowly, the Indians on many of the unallotted reservations being wholly unprepared for this important change in their condition.

ALLOTMENTS TO NON-RESERVATION INDIANS.

Under the 4th section of the general allotment act of 1887, a number of applications for allotments have been presented by Indians off reservations; but owing to the press of other duties during the year and the lack of proper clerical force allotments have not as yet been made.

Prior to March 3, 1891, no appropriation had been made to assist non-reservation Indians in making applications for allotment under said section, and in consequence but little progress could be made in

this direction; but whenever and wherever practicable this office has instructed agents and special agents to aid in the preparation of applications and in securing the proof required for an allotment.

October 7, 1890, Special Agent Lewis was instructed to proceed to the vicinity of Redding, Cal., for the purpose of assisting the Wintu and Yana Indians. But soon afterward it became necessary to detail him to ascertain and report the condition of affairs among the Indians around Fort Bidwell, Cal., and subsequently his appointment as United States special attorney for the Mission Indians in that State caused a temporary cessation of the work.

October 13, 1890, Special Agent Litchfield was instructed to allot lands to non-reservation Indians in Washington and Oregon and to assist Indian homesteaders in making final proof and completing title to entries already made.

November 5, 1890, Agent Sears, of the Nevada Agency, was instructed to aid certain Indians in Nevada in securing their allotments, and his successor, Agent Warner, is continuing the work.

By act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 989), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to apply the balance of the sum carried upon the books of the Treasury Department, under the title of Homesteads for Indians, in the employment of alloting agents, and payment of their necessary expenses, to assist Indians desiring to take homesteads under section four of the general allotment act. Michael Piggott, of Illinois, has been appointed special agent for the prosecution of this work.

Authority has been granted for the agent of the Mission Indians in California to use a portion of the said funds for the purpose of assisting those who desire to take homes in the southern portion of that State.

The office correspondence shows that many Indians, seeing the public lands rapidly disappearing, are manifesting a strong desire and are even making efforts to secure a title to the lands which they have long used and occupied. With the funds on hand and the agents in the field it is expected that the next year will witness much progress in this direction.

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF ALLOTMENTS.

I am not in receipt of enough information, nor indeed has sufficient time elapsed, to enable me to judge of the practical results of the allotment policy. I purpose at an early day to institute a series of careful inquiries regarding the status and prospects of individual Indians who have not only taken their lands, but have also endeavored to improve them. The result of such inquiries, if thoroughly prosecuted, ought to be very valuable to this office in administration as well as to Congress in determining future legislation.

I have seen nothing during the year to lead me to change my views as to its ultimate success, although doubtless the change will come with too great suddenness to some of the tribes.

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REDUCTION OF RESERVATIONS.

The work of reducing the area of the reservations, by extinguishing by purchase from the Indians their title to the land and its restoration to the public domain, has been carried forward rapidly, as is shown in the following detailed statements:

Counting the 22 small reserves of the Mission Indians of California as only one reserve and the 19 Pueblo reserves of New Mexico as one also, the number of reservations as given in the annual report of this office for 1890 was 138, having an aggregate area of about 104,314,349 acres, or 162,991 square miles. This amount is about 12,071,380 acres, or 18,861 square miles, less than the amount reported in 1889, while at the present time there are five more reservations than in 1889, owing to the division of the Great Sioux Reservation, as provided by act of March 2, 1889.

The agreements ratified by act of Congress approved February 13, 1891 (26 Stats., 749), restored to the public domain 391,184.65 acres from the Sac and Fox Reservations, in Oklahoma, including 25,194.61 acres for school purposes; and from the Iowa Reservation, in the same Territory, 219,446.27 acres, including 12,271.75 acres for school purposes. The ratification of agreements by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 989), restored to the public domain from the Pottawatomie Reservation, Oklahoma, 309,134.77 acres, including 22,650.44 for school purposes; from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, Oklahoma, about 3,000,000 acres; from the Cœur d'Alêne Reservation, Idaho, about 185,000 acres; from the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, about 1,600,000 acres; from the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota, about 660,000 acres, and from the Crow Reservation, Montana, about 1,800,000 acres; a total of about 8,164,765 acres.

The following schedule shows the disposition of the lands embraced within the Pottawatomie, Iowa, and Sac and Fox Reservations above mentioned:

	Acres.
POTTAWATOMIE.	
Allotted	286,494.33
Opened to settlement	266,241.93
Reserved for school lands	22,650.44
Reserved for (Indian) school, church, and agency purposes	490.63
IOWA.	
Allotted	8,685.30
Opened to settlement	207,174.52
Reserved as school lands	12,271.75
Reserved for burying and other tribal uses	20.00
SAC AND FOX.	
Allotted	87,683.64
Opened to settlement	365,990.04
Reserved as school lands	25,194.61
Reserved for agency and (Indian) school purposes	800.00

The ceded portion of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, consisting of about 1,600,000 acres, has been thrown open to settlement by proclamation of the President.

The ceded lands of the Cœur d'Alêne Reservation, Idaho, were opened to settlement from the date of the approval of the act.

Allotments of land are being made on the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, Oklahoma, and surveys are in progress upon the Crow Reservation, Montana, and when they are completed and the terms of the act ratifying the respective agreements with the Indians of the several reservations shall have been fully complied with, the unallotted or vacant lands embraced within the ceded portions will be thrown open to settlement.

The agreement with the Indians of the Southern Ute Reservation, in Colorado, referred to in my last annual report, was not ratified by the last Congress.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892 (26 Stats., 1010), contains the following provisions:

> To enable the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion to negotiate with any Indians for the surrender of portions of their respective reservations, any agreement thus negotiated being subject to subsequent ratification by Congress, $15,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Under the provisions of this act the Secretary of the Interior has appointed three commissioners to negotiate with the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians of the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, for the surrender of such portion of their reservation as they choose to dispose of; also three commissioners to treat with the Indians of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, in Nevada, for the same purpose.

The work of these and other commissions will be referred to hereafter, page 47.

For some 2 years or more there has been rumor of the existence of rich gold and silver deposits in the Carrizo Mountains, within the Navajo reservation, in New Mexico and Arizona, and it is the settled belief of the people in that section of the country that there is rich mineral wealth in the mountains referred to.

Prospectors surreptitiously visited this region, and in the spring of 1890, by request of this office, the military removed a party of 15 who were found locating claims.

This reservation embraces an area of about 8,200,000 acres, and, though no accurate census of the tribe has ever been taken, its number has been variously estimated at from 14,000 to 20,000, a large proportion of whom reside outside on the public lands.

The reservation is, for the most part, largely worthless for agricultural purposes, and the Indians depend almost entirely upon their sheep, goats, and horses. They could surrender the northern central

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portion, where the Carrizo Mountains lie, without disadvantage to themselves. On the contrary, a sale of this land for a reasonable sum and a judicious investment of the same would prove beneficial to them.

It is proposed to negotiate with them at an early date for the cession of this portion of their reservation.

RESERVATIONS SHOULD NOT BE REDUCED TOO RAPIDLY.

While perhaps it is possible to push such work too rapidly, I do not hesitate to say that the ultimate destruction of the entire system of reservations is inevitable. There is no place for it in our present condition of life, and it must go. The millions of acres of Indian lands now lying absolutely unused are needed as homes for our rapidly increasing population and must be so utilized. Whatever right and title the Indians have in them is subject to and must yield to the demands of civilization. They should be protected in the permanent possession of all this land necessary for their own support, and whatever is taken from them should be paid for at its full market value. But it can not be expected under any circumstances that these reservations can remain intact, hindering the progress of civilization, requiring an army to protect them from the encroachments of home-seekers, and maintaining a perpetual abode of savagery and animalism. The Indians themselves are not slow to appreciate the force of the logic of events, and are becoming more and more ready to listen to propositions for the reduction of the reservations and the extinguishment of their title to such portions of the land as are not required for their own use.

The same considerations, however, which suggest the possibility of pushing the allotment of lands too rapidly also suggest the desirability of moving with caution and deliberation in reducing the reservations. If they are broken up too suddenly and violently, the harm resulting to the Indians would not be, by any means, counterbalanced by the benefit conferred upon other people. The ultimate swallowing up of the Indians by our civilization will be to them a decided benefit. Those Indians on reservations who live close to white settlements and come into vital relationship with civilized people make the greatest progress. They learn by contact and observation, and in many cases adopt the better ways of their more intelligent neighbors. There are, of course, exceptions to this, as our civilization bears, unfortunately, many elements of evil as well as of good. The Indians are quite as ready to copy the vices of the white man as his virtues. Gambling, intemperance, impurity, falsehood, larceny, idleness, are not peculiar to the Indians, and oftentimes are intensified by the precepts and examples of those who claim to belong to a superior race. Nevertheless, the fact remains that in general the building of towns, opening of farms, construction of railroads, establishment of schools, building of roads and bridges, etc., which are common incidents of the throwing open

of a reservation to white settlement, are beneficial to the Indians who remain in close contact with the incoming tide of population. Among the great disadvantages under which they have lived hitherto have been their isolation, provincialism, and antagonism to civilization. They have looked upon the pale faces as their enemies, with whom they could have no dealings which would be of mutual advantage; but the breaking up of the reservations and the coming of the white men with all their better modes of life necessitate a closer acquaintance with each other and a knowledge of the general superiority of the white man's civilization. Multitudes of Indians are now beginning to understand this, readily accept the situation, and benefit by the change.

COMMISSIONS.

SHOSHONE COMMISSION.

Instructions prepared and submitted to the Department July 14, 1891, for the guidance of this Commission were approved and returned to this office the following day.

The Commission was directed to meet at the Shoshone Agency, Wyo., August 2, 1891, and from reports received it is believed that their negotiations for the surrender of a portion of the Shoshone Reservation will be successful.

PYRAMID LAKE COMMISSION.

July 27, 1891, instructions for the guidance of the Pyramid Lake Commission were submitted to the Department, and were approved by the same August 26, 1891, and on August 28 the Commission was directed to meet at the town of Wadsworth, Nev.

The work of this Commission is important and somewhat complicated, for the reason that the town of Wadsworth is located within the boundaries of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, that many whites have settled therein along the bottoms of the Truckee River, and that about one-fourth of the Indian population of the reservation have settled in and around the town.

MISSION INDIAN COMMISSION.

Under the act of January 12, 1891, for the relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California (26 Stats., 712), the Secretary of the Interior appointed C. C. Painter, A. K. Smiley, and Joseph B. Moore commissioners to arrange a just and satisfactory settlement of these Indians on reservations to be selected by them.

Instructions were issued January 31, 1891, by this office, and approved by the Department February 4, 1891.

The Commission met and prosecuted their labors together for a short time; but for the last 2 or 3 months Messrs. Smiley and Moore have been absent on leave, and during their absence Mr. Painter has been

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engaged in collecting data and information for their use; it is expected that the absent members of the Commission will soon return to duty.

The object of the act is the determination and adjustment of the rights of the Mission Indians regarding their lands, as well as the rights and claims of settlers, and it is confidently hoped that this Commission will bring about a satisfactory and final settlement of the troublesome questions which have for so many years beset these Indians and perplexed this office.

PUYALLUP COMMISSION.

The Puyallup Commission, consisting of Chas. D. Drake, Geo. B. Kinkead, and B. F. Harness, was appointed by the President under authority of a clause contained in the Indian appropriation act approved August 19, 1890 (26 Stats., 351), to make full inquiry and investigation in reference to all questions bearing upon the lands of the Puyallup Reservation, especially as to 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.

March 11, 1891, the Commission submitted its final report to the Department, which was referred to this office April 16, 1891, for consideration. July 8, 1891, this office made a full and complete report to the Department as called for, submitting therewith its views and suggestions upon the work and final report of the Commission.

WARM SPRINGS COMMISSION.

By virtue of a clause contained in the Indian appropriation act approved August 19, 1890 (26 Stats., 355), the President appointed Mark A. Fullerton, William H. Dufur, and James F. Payne commissioners for the purpose of determining the northern line of the Warm Springs Reservation, Oregon, according to the terms of the treaty of June 25, 1855.

June 8, 1891, they submitted their report to the Department, stating among other things that they conclude and find—

> That the line known as the McQuinn line, as surveyed and run, in no respect conforms to the said treaty of 1855, and is not the line of the northern boundary of the Warm Springs Reservation or any part thereof; that the line known as the Handley line, as surveyed and run, substantially and practically conforms to the calls of the said treaty of 1855, from the initial point of said line up to and including the twenty-sixth (26th) mile thereof, [and] it is, therefore, considered and declared by the Commission that the northern boundary of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, is that part of the line run and surveyed by T. B. Handley, in the year 1871, from the initial point up to and including the twenty-sixth (26th) mile thereof, thence in a due west course to the summit of the Cascade Mountains.

COLVILLE COMMISSION.

The clause in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, under which Messrs. Fullerton, Dufur, and Payne were appointed to investigate and determine the correct location of the northern boundary line of the Warm Springs Reservation, Oregon, required that the Commission should also visit the Colville Reservation, Washington, to negotiate with the Colville and other bands of Indians of that reservation for the cession of a portion of their reservation.

June 8, 1891, the Commission submitted an agreement concluded May 9, 1891. The Indians cede to the United States 1,500,000 acres, or a little more than the north half of the reservation, in consideration of the payment of $1,500,000 in five equal annual installments, to be distributed per capita among those entitled thereto.

Provision is made for the erection of sawmill, blacksmith shop, and schoolhouses upon certain conditions.

The cession is made subject to allotment within the ceded territory of 80 acres to each Indian residing thereon and entitled thereto.

The Commission report that the ceded portion is estimated to contain about 300,000 acres suitable for agriculture; that the remainder is valuable for grazing and timber; that much of it is mountainous and abounds in mineral deposits; that the reserved portion contains more than 160,000 acres of agricultural lands; that its grazing lands are for the most part very fine; and that they are satisfied that the Indians have reserved sufficient for their needs for years to come.

CHEROKEE COMMISSION.

A clause contained in the Indian appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1892 (26 Stats., 1003), authorizes the continuation of the Cherokee Commission provided for by act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1005).

June 5, 1891, the Commission, consisting of David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, submitted a report concerning negotiations with the Wichitas and affiliated bands of Indians in the Indian Territory, together with the agreement entered into with them June 14, 1891.

The Commission states that the reservation or tract of country upon which these Indians reside contains 743,610 acres, and that provision is made for 1,060 allotments of 160 acres each, requiring for that purpose 169,600 acres, and leaving available for white settlement 574,010 acres, or 3,600 homesteads of one quarter section each.

Article five provides that the consideration to be paid, if any, for the surplus lands—not required for allotments as indicated—shall be fixed by Congress, the decision of that body to be final and binding.

ROUND VALLEY COMMISSION.

Henry C. Hunt, David W. Shryock, and Luther R. Smith were appointed commissioners by the President for the purpose of carrying into effect an "Act to provide for the reduction of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 658).

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November 3, 1890, the duties of this Commission were defined under three distinct heads, and instructions given—

1. To appraise the value of any and all tracts of agricultural lands within the 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.

2. To select a reasonable quantity of grazing and timber lands to be used by said Indians in common, or allotted in severalty, as the President may determine.

3. To appraise the value of all improvements made by private persons or firms before the 3d day of March, 1873, upon any of the lands included in the reservation as established under the act of March 3, 1873, other than those actually disposed of by said State of California, and within the lands selected by the Commission to be retained for the Indians.

The report of the Round Valley Indian Commission was submitted March 10, 1891, signed by Commissioners Shryock and Smith, and a minority report, without date, was submitted by Commissioner Hunt. April 7, 1891, this office made report of the matter to the Department with certain recommendations.

IRRIGATION.

A large proportion of the lands reserved for Indian occupation are located within the arid or semi-arid regions of the United States. On such lands the attempt to engage in agriculture without proper facilities for irrigation can result only in failure. Although the allotment law of 1887 provided for allotments of farming lands on all reservations, very little had been attempted or provided, previous to the last session of Congress, in the way of irrigating the lands to be allotted.

It was therefore suggested to the commission appointed to negotiate with the Crow Indians in Montana for a cession of a portion of their reservation, that in any agreement which might be concluded provision should be made for the application of a portion of the funds to be paid the Crows to the furnishing of irrigating appliances for the lands retained by them. In compliance with this suggestion the commission incorporated an article in the agreement concluded with those Indians December 8, 1890, ratified by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1039), whereby the sum of $200,000 was set apart to be expended in the building of dams, canals, ditches, and laterals for the purpose of irrigation in the valleys of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn rivers, on Pryor Creek and such other streams as the Secretary of the Interior might deem proper, the expenditure for any one year to be limited to $50,000. In submitting the agreement the commissioners refer at length to this important subject, and say:

Allotments of land in severalty have been made to the Indians along these streams. Houses have been built for them; wagons, farm implements, and seeds have been furnished by the Government. Competent white men are employed to instruct them in the business of farming, but the return has been practically nothing, because irrigation, the chief factor in making agriculture a profitable pursuit in that region, is not provided. If farming is to be made successful on the reserve a system of irrigation is the first thing required, and until that is provided the time, labor, and money expended to make the Crow Indian a farmer is mostly thrown away. * * *

The commission feel justified in presenting this question of irrigation somewhat at length, by reason of its great importance to the future welfare and prosperity of the Crow tribe. With irrigation the land is capable of marvelous production; but without it the uncertainty of raising a crop makes the land comparatively worthless except for grazing purposes. Plainly, then, if it is the object of the Government to make the Crows self supporting, one of the first steps to be taken is to make the land allotted to them productive by means of a thorough system of irrigation.

In May last, Walter H. Graves, of Denver, Colo., was appointed Superintendent of Irrigation for this reservation and soon after entered upon the discharge of his duties. He has been given full authority for the employment of the assistants necessary to make a careful and thorough examination of the work necessary to be done, in order to furnish as complete a system of irrigation as can be constructed within the limit of the funds set apart for that purpose. He has as yet submitted no reports showing what progress he has made.

By an item in the Indian Appropriation Act, approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1011), the sum of $30,000 was appropriated for the construction, purchase, and use of irrigating machinery and appliances in Arizona, Montana, and Nevada. In urging this appropriation before the committees of Congress, I indicated Arizona, California, Nevada, and Idaho as the States and Territories in which the money should be expended, but for some unexplained reason California and Idaho were omitted and Montana substituted. This was unfortunate as there is great need of facilities for irrigation in California and upon the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, while the reservations in Montana are very well provided for by the agreement with the Crow Indians above referred to, and by treaty funds which are available for irrigation purposes upon the Flathead Reservation.

April 23 last I recommended that authority be granted for the construction of irrigating works on the Fort Mojave School Reservation in Arizona, at a cost not exceeding $3,200.

Under date of May 9, 1891, you furnished this office with a copy of a communication referring to my recommendation addressed by you to the Director of the Geological Survey, and expressed the opinion that the expenditure should be made under the supervision of some person having knowledge of irrigating machinery and appliances for irrigating ditches; and you directed that a competent employé of the Geological Survey be instructed to proceed to the Fort Mojave Reservation, with directions to examine into the matter and report fully as to the needs of the school and reservation, and to recommend the kind and quantity of machinery required, with an estimate of its cost. You also requested to be informed by this office whether there were any other reservations on the Pacific Coast for which it was proposed to purchase such ma-

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chinery, in order that steps might be taken to have the same reported upon. May 16, 1891, I submitted official correspondence, showing the importance of the immediate purchase of appliances for irrigation upon the Colorado River Reservation in Arizona, the cost of which was estimated by the agent to be $5,010, also the necessity for similar appliances on the Navajo Reservation, Arizona, and the Western Shoshone Reserve in Nevada.

The report of Mr. Wilson, of the Geological Survey, dated June 13, 1891, on the irrigation of the Mojave School Reservation in Arizona, was received September 30. He recommends the purchase of machinery, for which his lowest estimate is $4,813. This report will be considered at an early day.

No report has as yet been received regarding the other reservations mentioned.

Authority has been granted for the expenditure of small sums, aggregating some $2,000, for the repair of ditches and machinery at the Nevada, Western Shoshone, Navajo, and Pima agencies.

The act of March 3, 1891, also authorized the Secretary of the Interior to grant right of way into and across the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho to canal, ditch, or reservoir companies, for the purpose of enabling the citizens of Pocatello to receive a water supply, with a provision that he might attach such conditions as to the supply of surplus water to Indians upon this reservation as might be reasonable, and might prescribe rules and regulations for the same.

Under this act Mr. L. E. Hall, president of the Idaho Canal Company, was informed on the 3d of last July that a right of way across the Fort Hall Reservation would be formally granted that company when a map of definite location should be filed and the company should agree to all the stipulations, conditions, and agreements contained in its application. This was the only company that submitted a formal proposition for a right of way under the act. I hope to make arrangements for locating Indians along the line of the proposed canal, and if this can be done a considerable amount of land may be utilized.

It will be seen that but little progress has been made during the year in supplying the much needed appliances for irrigation as contemplated in the appropriation of $30,000; it is believed, however, that the amount may be utilized before the close of the fiscal year. Such appropriation should be continued annually and should include all Indian reservations where irrigation is necessary to the successful cultivation of the soil. If it is thought desirable to have investigation made as to each particular reservation before the purchase of machinery or the construction of irrigating appliances is undertaken, it seems to me that it will be economy, certainly of time if not of money, if the appointment of a competent engineer to superintend such work be authorized by law

EDUCATION.

When I assumed charge of this office I held the opinion that the solution of the Indian question lay chiefly in the line of education, and that consequently one of the most important functions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was the perfecting of the scheme for bringing all Indian youth of suitable age under proper instruction. Accordingly I have given to this subject my most earnest attention during the more than two years of my administration. I have considered it in well-nigh every possible phase, and am more and more convinced of the truth of the position which I have stated.

It is not to be expected that any people can be raised suddenly from a plane of barbarism or semicivilization to one of enlightenment and complete civilization. Race prejudices are strong, heredity and environment are hard to overcome, and it is not to be presumed that any single force operating alone can bring about so great a transformation. A scholastic knowledge of books merely will not accomplish it, neither will a knowledge of trades. Even a complete change in the environment will not effect it. There are living to-day in the heart of the city of London people who are as degraded as the North American Indians on the Indian reservations. There are people living in close contact with a superior race, by whom they have been surrounded for centuries, whose language they do not yet understand and whose customs and mode of life differ largely from their own. On the other hand, it is true, and the truth is illustrated in innumerable instances in our own country, that the children of foreigners taken into our public schools, where they learn the English language and associate with our children, imbibe their ideas and grow up to be in all respects Americans in spirit, in habits, and in character.

The process now going on by which nearly 20,000 Indian children are gathered into English-speaking schools, where they are taught by English-speaking people, where they learn the correct use of the English language, and come into relationship with American life and American thought, and have begotten within them new hopes and desires and changed ideas of life, is certain to work a revolution in the Indian character and to lift them on to a higher plane of civilization, if it can be allowed to operate long enough.

That there should be individual exceptions to this statement; that there should be lapses on the part of those who have enjoyed the advantages of these schools; that there should be many instances in which pupils of these schools have gone away without bearing the impress of the school with them, either from one cause or another; that there should be many who succumb to the tribal influences of reservation life to which they often return, is not at all to be wondered at.

All that I contend for, and for that I most strenuously do contend, is that the practical industrial English education now being furnished

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by the best equipped Government schools is sufficient, if it can be made to reach the great body of Indian youth, to work so complete a change in them that whether on or off the reservation they will enter upon a new career and show themselves in increasing numbers able to fight life's battles successfully. Education in its broad sense has made the American people what they are to-day, and education in the same sense must fit the Indian, if he is ever to become fitted, for participation in our civilization.

GROWTH OF ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The necessity of education for the Indians has grown in the public mind year by year, and has found expression in increasing appropriations for this purpose by Congress. The growth of these appropriations is shown in the following table:

TABLE 1.—*Annual appropriations made by the Government since the fiscal year 1877 for support of Indian schools.*

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent. of increase.
1877	$20,000	.....
1878	30,000	50
1879	60,000	100
1880	75,000	25
1881	75,000	.....
1882	135,000	80
1883	487,200	260
1884	675,200	38
1885	992,800	47
1886	1,100,065	10
1887	1,211,415	10
1888	1,179,016	*02.6
1889	1,348,015	14
1890	1,364,568	1
1891	1,842,770	35
1892	2,291,660	24.3

* Decrease.

It will be seen from this table that for fifteen years there has been a very rapid advance in the amount of money appropriated, and this great increase has not only expressed the will of Congress but it has been fully and even enthusiastically indorsed by the people in general. In nothing regarding this Indian question is there a more absolute agreement of public opinion than as to the necessity and desirability of extending the work of education until it shall be adequate for the training of all available Indian youth.

The efforts of the office during my administration have been directed to the study of the defects of the scheme of education which had grown up largely without system, and to the elimination of such evils as had gathered about it and the perfecting and extending of the scheme. The development of the school system has kept pace with the increase of appropriations. Schools already established have been enlarged and better equipped; new schools have been established; the attendance has rapidly increased, and in all respects the system has been greatly improved, and the Government Indian schools are now entering upon

a new career of increased efficiency and enlarged usefulness, although much remains yet to be done.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

I found in operation the following nonreservation Government Indian training schools: Carlisle, Pa.; Genoa, Nebr.; Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Chemawa, Oregon; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Chilocco, Ind. T.; and Lawrence, Kans. Additional schools had been authorized by law at Pierre, S. Dak; Carson, Nev.; and Santa Fé, N. Mex.

It was regarded as important that those already established should be completed and properly equipped. They were subjected to thorough inspection, and much thought and labor have been bestowed upon securing for them as complete an organization as practicable. When the improvements now in progress are finished the schools will rank very high and will do most excellent work. It will be possible next year to take good care of 1,000 students at Carlisle, of 600 at Lawrence, and of from 150 to 400 at each of the other schools named.

New schools.—During the present administration new training schools have been established at Fort Mojave and Phœnix, Ariz., and are now in successful operation.

Similar schools have been authorized and will be established during the coming year in Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Tomah, Wis., Pipestone, Minn., Flandreau, S. Dak., and Perris, Cal.

Attendance.—The following table exhibits the attendance during the year ending June 30, 1891, at the training schools:

TABLE 2.—*Location, attendance, cost, etc., of non-reservation training schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891.*

Name of school.	Location.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	Number of employés.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.†
Carlisle School	Carlisle, Pa.	$167	*800	72	778	754	‡$106,398.81
Harrison Institute	Chemawa, Oregon	175	250	26	228	164	31,338.15
Howard Institute	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.	.....	150	18	112	98	14,420.01
Haworth Institute	Chilocco, Ind. T	167	200	31	187	164	24,220.03
Grant Institute	Genoa, Nebr	167	220	31	238	199	41,897.46
Haskell Institute	Lawrence, Kans	167	*500	57	551	487	82,632.17
Fisk Institute	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	175	225	40	221	188	29,245.54
Teller Institute	Grand Junction, Colo.	175	60	12	81	35	.....
Dawes Institute	Santa Fé, N. Mex	175	75	17	90	45	10,065.17
Stewart Institute	Carson, Nev	175	100	16	110	84	13,120.85
Pierre Institute	Pierre, S. Dak	167	150	13	81	49	8,831.21
Fort Mohave	Fort Mohave, Ariz.	.....	150	17	101	79	15,548.36

* By aid of outing systems. † Not including cost of buildings, repairs, and improvements.
‡ This includes cost of transportation of all kinds.

Capacity of training schools.—The following table exhibits the proposed capacity of each of the training schools now established and projected and the number of pupils that it is proposed to accommodate in them on and after September 1, 1892:

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TABLE No. 3.—*Prospective capacity of non-reservation schools.*

Name and location.	Capacity for fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.	Date of opening.
In operation prior to June 30, 1889:		
Carlisle, Pa	1,000	Nov. 1, 1879
Harrison Institute, Chemawa, Oregon†	350	Feb. 25, 1880
Howard Institute, Fort Stevenson, N. Dak	150	Dec. 18, 1883
Haworth Institute, Chilocco, Ind. T	450	Jan. 15, 1884
Grant Institute, Genoa, Nebr	430	Feb. 20, 1884
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans	*600	Sept. 1, 1884
Fisk Institute, Albuquerque, N. Mex	250	Aug., 1884
Teller Institute, Grand Junction, Colo	120	1886
In progress before June 30, 1889, but opened after that date:		
Dawes Institute, Santa Fé, N. Mex	115	Oct., 1890
Stewart Institute, Carson, Nev	150	Dec., 1890
Pierre, S. Dak	160	Feb., 1891
Established since June 30, 1889:		
Fort Mohave, Ariz	120	Oct., 1890
Peel Institute, Phœnix, Ariz	200	Sept., 1891
New schools now in progress:		
Perris, Cal	‡100	
Riggs Institute, Flandreau, S. Dak	‡150	
Pipestone, Minn	‡75	
Mt. Pleasant, Mich	‡100	
Tomah, Wis	‡100	
Total	‡4,660	

* By aid of outing. † Originally at Forest Grove, Oregon. ‡ Proposed capacity.

I am constrained to look upon these nonreservation training schools with especial favor as affording facilities for the most useful all-around practical education. In addition to the ordinary elements of an English education, the pupils receive training in the common industries and are brought into close contact with civilized life. They become weaned from the reservation, have aspirations and hopes for a higher life awakened within them, become acquainted with the white man, and gradually learn to adapt themselves to the ways of modern life. I know the criticisms that are made on these schools, but my faith in them is unshaken.

By the "outing system," now in such successful operation at Carlisle and beginning to take root in other places (see Appendix, p. 151), increasing numbers of boys and girls will be enabled to find profitable employment in white communities, and will thus be prepared, as they could not be in any other possible way, for absorption into our national life.

I am fully aware of the objections that may be urged against gathering such large numbers of pupils into one institution, as is done at Carlisle and Haskell. There are, however, compensating advantages in large schools. The per capita cost of maintenance is necessarily greatly reduced; there is an *esprit du corps* awakened by the mere presence of numbers, and it is possible to secure a more perfect organization and distribution of industries in a large school than in a small one.

Heretofore, these schools have been modeled substantially after the same pattern, and all of them have attempted to do much the same kind of work. I am inclined to think that the time is near at hand when there should be some differentiation and when each should have its own specific work. For example, it would be well to devote special attention at Chilocco to the development of farming, including stock-

raising and fruit-growing. At Haskell, in addition to shoe, harness, and wagon making, special attention might be paid to normal training. At Perris, Phœnix, and Grand Junction, there are reasons for making a specialty of fruit-growing. Especial attention is invited to the reports of the superintendents of these training schools as showing in detail the improvements that are being made. The record of industrial work is particularly gratifying.

I have recommended the establishment of a school at Fort Lewis for the Southern Utes, but at present I do not see the necessity for the establishment of any more nonreservation training schools unless possibly one should be established for the New York Indians. The nineteen now already in operation or in process of establishment, or recommended, will probably meet all the demands that are likely to be made. It will be desirable to enlarge and more properly equip some of them, but I am of the opinion that it would be better to enlarge those that are already authorized than to establish new ones.

RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The following table exhibits the reservation boarding schools now in existence, with the date of their establishment:

TABLE 4.—*Location and capacity and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools.*

	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Arizona:			
Colorado River	60	Mar., 1879	
Navajo Agency	*150	Dec., 1881	
Keam's Cañon	100	——, 1887	
Pima	125	Sept., 1881	
San Carlos	75	Oct., 1880	
California:			
Fort Yuma	250	Apr., 1884	
Idaho:			
Fort Hall	*200	†——, 1874	
Lemhi	25	Sept., 1885	
Nez Percé Agency	60	Oct., 1868	
Fort Lapwai	150	Sept., 1886	
Indian Territory:			
Quapaw	75	Sept., 1872	
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte	75	‡June, 1872	
Kansas:			
Kickapoo	26	Oct., 1871	
Pottawatomie	25	——, 1873	
Sac and Fox and Iowa	40	§——, 1871 §Sept., 1875	Iowa. Sac and Fox.
Minnesota:			
White Earth	110	——, 1871	
Leech Lake	50	Nov., 1867	
Red Lake	70	Nov., 1877	
Montana:			
Blackfeet	*50	Jan., 1883	
Crow	*50	Oct., 1874	
Fort Peck	200	Aug., 1881	
Fort Belknap	§80	Aug., 1891	
Nebraska:			
Omaha	65	——, 1881	
Winnebago	75	Oct., 1874	
Santee	100	April, 1874	

* When improvements are completed.
† It was closed March, 1876, and not reopened until February, 1880, and was removed from the agency to the military buildings at Fort Hall, its present location, in the fall of 1883.
‡ Begun by Friends as orphan asylum in 1867, under contract with tribe.
§ Capacity of new building.

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TABLE 4.—*Location and capacity and date of opening of reservation, etc.*—Continued.

	Capacity.	Date of opening.		Remarks.
Nevada:				
Pyramid Lake	48	Nov.,	1882	
New Mexico:				
Mescalero	50	April,	1884	
North Carolina:				
Eastern Cherokee	80	Oct.,	1884	
North Dakota:				
Standing Rock, Agency	100	May,	1877	
Standing Rock, Agricultural	100	——,	1878	
Fort Totten, Whipple Institute	* 150	——,	1874	At Agency
		Jan.,	1891	At Fort Totten
Oklahoma:				
Arapaho	100	Dec.,	1875	
Cheyenne	100	——,	1879	
Riverside (Wichita)	60	Sept.,	1871	
Washita (Kiowa)	120	Feb.,	1871	
Fort Sill	45	Aug.,	1891	
Osage	170	Feb.,	1874	
Kaw	60	Dec.,	1869	In Kansas.
		Aug.,	1874	In Indian Territory.
Pawnee	100	——,	1865	In Nebraska.
		——,	1878	In Indian Territory.
Ponca	100	Jan.,	1882	
Otoe	80	Oct.,	1875	In Nebraska.
Absentee Shawnee	60	May,	1872	
Sac and Fox	40	——,	1868	In Kansas.
		April,	1872	In Indian Territory.
Oregon:				
Grand Ronde	119	April,	1874	
Klamath	110	Feb.,	1874	
Yainax	90	Nov.,	1882	
Siletz	70	Oct.,	1873	
Umatilla	100	Jan.,	1881	
Warm Springs	60	June,	1884	
Simcmasho	75	Aug.,	1882	
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River	60	Jan.,	1874	Girls' school.
		——,	1880	Boys' school.
Crow Creek	85	——,	1874	
Lower Brulé	70	Oct.,	1881	
Pine Ridge	*250	Dec.,	1881	
Sisseton	120	——,	1874	
Yankton	140	Feb.,	1882	
Utah:				
Uintah	25	Jan.,	1881	
Washington:				
Neah Bay	56	July,	1868	
Chehalis	60	Jan.,	1873	
Puyallup	125	June,	1871	
Quinaielt	10	——,	1868	
Skokomish	10	Dec.,	1866	
Tulalip ‡	150	Jan.,	1861	
Okanagan	50	——,	1890	
Yakama	150	——,	1890	
Wisconsin:				
Menomonee	100	——,	1876	
Wyoming:				
Shoshone	75	April,	1879	In temporary b'ld'gs.
Total	6,290			

* When improvements are completed.

† Originally, Government buildings and school largely managed by Episcopalians. New buildings and additions were erected by Episcopalians, and original Government building was worn out, and "plant" now belongs to the missionary society which carries on the school.

‡ School is now conducted by contract in buildings erected by Government.

New schools.—During the present administration new reservation boarding schools have been established at Fort Belknap, Mont., Fort Totten, N. Dak., Fort Sill, Okla., and Okanagan, Wash.

New schools of this character are about to be established at the following places: In the San Juan country, Navajo Reservation; in the southwestern part of the Kiowa reserve; at Seger Colony on the Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve, and on the Round Valley, Rosebud, Ouray, and Oneida Reservations. The Indians of the last three reserves have

never had a boarding school, and the Round Valley school has been discontinued since the burning of their buildings in July, 1883.

It is desirable, at as early a day as practicable, to establish additional schools as follows: On Southern Ute,* Hoopa Valley, Jicarilla Apache, Western Shoshone, and Spokane Reservations, and possibly in the Zuni pueblo, where no boarding schools have yet been provided, and upon the White Mountain, Navajo, Moqui, Pima, White Earth, and Pine Ridge reserves, where additional schools are required to supply the needs of the school population. Upon many other reservations where new schools are not required existing schools must have their accommodations enlarged to supply the educational needs of the respective reservations.

RESERVATION DAY SCHOOLS.

The following table gives a list of the reservation Government day schools:

TABLE 5.—*Location and present capacity of Government day schools.*

California:	
Hoopa Valley, 1 school	60
Mission, 8 schools	231
Round Valley, 2 schools	80
Greenville, 1 school†	35
Indian Territory:	
Quapaw, 2 schools	80
Iowa:	
Sac and Fox, 1 school	50
Michigan:	
Bataga school	50
L'Anse school	40
Montana:	
Fort Belknap, 1 school	11
Tongue River, 1 school	30
Nebraska:	
Omaha, Omaha Creek	40
Santee:	
Flandreau	50
Ponca	34
Nevada:	
Nevada:	
Walker River	35
Wadsworth	21
New Mexico:	
Pueblo:	
Laguna	30
Cochiti	30
New Mexico—Continued.	
Pueblo—Continued.	
Santa Clara	30
McCarty's	30
North Carolina:	
Eastern Cherokee, 4 schools	155
North Dakota.	
Devil's Lake, Turtle Mountain, 3 schools	150
Standing Rock, 7 schools	280
Ponca, etc., Oakland	15
South Dakota:	
Cheyenne River, 8 schools	109
Crow Creek, etc.:	
Driving Hawk's Camp	30
White River	40
Pine Ridge, 8 schools	320
Rosebud, 13 schools	432
Washington:	
Colville, Nespilem;	50
Neah Bay, Quillehute	60
Puyallup:	
Jamestown	30
Port Gamble	35
Wisconsin:	
Green Bay, 7 schools	315
La Pointe, 6 schools	231
Total	3,296

During this administration very little has been done to multiply day schools. Much attention has been paid to their improvement, old houses have been repaired, new houses have been built, and better apparatus has been provided.

This is especially true of the efforts that are now in progress among the Sioux. Heretofore the limitation of $600 for the cost of a day-school building anywhere has brought the expenditure so low as in many cases to render it impracticable to put up a suitable house. Con-

* Unless a school should be established at Ft. Lewis.

† Not on a reservation.

‡ Schoolhouse burned.

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gress has recently authorized the erection of thirty day schools for the Sioux at a cost of $1,000 each. A residence for the teacher adjoining each day school, with provision for a midday meal for the pupils and for a simple form of industrial training, will equip these institutions for excellent work.

New day schools needed.—I am of opinion that the time has now come for the multiplication of day schools, and during the next year I think a considerable number of new schools should be established and special efforts made to bring into them the younger children. Whenever practicable, kindergarten methods should be adopted and everything possible done, not only to supplement the work of the home, as is done in white communities, but to take the place of systematic home instruction where it does not exist, as is generally the case among the Indians.

EXPENSE OF BOARDING SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

One of the most embarrassing things connected with the establishment of Indian boarding schools as well as day schools has been the limitation placed by Congress upon the cost of buildings. Formerly this was fixed at $10,000, including furnishing. This limit was raised in 1890 to $12,000, exclusive of furnishing, but it is still so low as to make it absolutely impossible to do what ought to be done.

The first and absolutely essential condition for establishing an Indian school is the plant, consisting of ground and the necessary buildings. Fortunately in most cases all the land necessary for schools on reservations is readily obtainable without expense to the Government. Everything, however, needed in the way of buildings in most instances has to be created.

As this is a vital matter I have prepared a statement showing the outlay for establishing a new school. In order that there may be a standard of comparison I will assume that the office undertakes to establish on some reservation remote from civilization a boarding school for 100 pupils of both sexes. To afford the needed accommodations and facilities for pupils and employés the following are absolutely essential:

	Square feet.
Dormitory for 50 boys (45 square feet each)	2,250
Dormitory for 50 girls (45 square feet each)	2,250
Dining-room for 100 pupils (12 square feet each)	1,200
Kitchen, pantry, and dish closet (20 by 30)	600
Sitting and reading room for boys (30 by 25)	500
Sitting and reading room for girls (20 by 25)	500
Sewing room (16 by 20)	320
Five store rooms for bed linen, clothing, school books, and food supplies (10by 10 each)	500
Laundry (basement, 20 by 20)	600
Employés' quarters: Mess kitchen (12 by 12), mess dining room (16 by 20), superintendent's office (15 by 16), sitting room (15 by 16), bed room (15 by 16), matron's room (15 by 16), industrial teacher (12 by 15), three teachers (3 rooms each, 12 by 12), cook (12 by 12), laundress (12 by 12), seamstress (12 by 12), reception room (15 by 18) other employés (2 rooms, 10 by 12)	2,978

	Square feet.
Infirmaries (2 rooms, 16 by 20 each)	640
Bath room and wash room for boys (5 tubs and 8 basins)	200
Bath room and wash room for girls (5 tubs and 8 basins)	200
Passageways and stairways	2,000
School building:	
First story, stairs, hallways, and three recitation rooms	1,800
Second story, assembly and chapel room for pupils, employés, and visiting parents and friends	1,800
Total superficial area required	18,338
Estimating cost at $1.50 per square foot	$27,507
Barn and cow shed	1,200
Pig sty	75
Hennery	50
Tool and implement shed	400
Root house or cellar	150
Fuel shed	150
Other outbuildings	600
Bath tubs and plumbing	600
Fences for premises and farm	1,000
Shops (one building for three trades)	1,500
Total	$33,232

In the above showing the estimates are low, and there are no buildings or structures of any kind which are not needed, and the accommodations contemplated can not be called ample. On the contrary, they are meager. But a small amount is allowed for plumbing and no allowance is made for bringing water into the buildings, for heating apparatus, or for sewerage. All the buildings, from the fuel shed to the general assembly room and chapel, are to be constructed in the plainest and most economical manner consistent with good workmanship.

I am forced to admit that I know of no reservation school in the Indian service which possesses the accommodations and facilities above outlined, nor has it been possible to furnish such facilities when the limit of cost of a school building has been fixed at $10,000. The extension of the limit from $10,000 to $12,000 gave some relief, but still necessitates the putting up of buildings too small, too cheap, or ill arranged, thus calling for early and large expenditures for repairs, improvement, remodeling, and enlargement, and meantime seriously crippling the usefulness of the school. By additions made subsequent to the construction of the original structures, fairly good accommodations have been provided in a long course of time for several schools, though at a considerable increase of the expense that would have been incurred had the buildings all been constructed at one time upon one common plan.

The want of suitable school buildings having needed light, ventilation, plumbing and sewerage, and rooms sufficient in number and size and conveniently arranged, is a seriously weak point in the Indian school service. This lowers the morale and injures the health as well as mars the comfort of the pupils. It also obliges employés to expend,

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in overcoming the difficulties of inadequacy and bad arrangment, time and strength which to much better purpose might otherwise be devoted to caring for the highest interests of the children and advancing them in school room and industrial pursuits and in home culture.

The cheap, poorly built, poorly planned, rambling, and patched-together buildings which I have found at many agencies, are a discredit to the Government and do not fairly represent its real desire to elevate the Indians by education. The Government can afford to furnish suitable industrial-school buildings when and where they are needed. In the end it does afford them, but under the existing restrictions that no building shall cost over $12,000 the Government ultimately loses money and continuously loses efficiency.

It will be observed that the above estimate contemplates an expenditure on buildings of $332 per pupil.

As an illustration of the amount of money needed to establish a school, I cite the case of the Rhode Island Home and School and Orphan Asylum, with whose history I happen to be acquainted. This institute is very similar in its aims to Indian boarding schools, and I know that very rigid economy was exercised in founding it. In reply to my inquiry, Hon. T. B. Stockwell, commissioner of public schools for the State of Rhode Island, wrote from Providence December 31, 1890, as follows:

In reply to your inquiry of the 30th inst., I have the honor to submit the following statement:

Original cost of Walnut Grove Farm, with buildings, including mansion house, two wooden cottages, barn, etc.	$12,000.00
Additional land	8,000.00
Repairs and improvements upon the grounds and additional buildings	10,035.00
New buildings (five)	30,842.32
Furnishing	9,395.60
Sewers	612.32
Gas works	585.00
Steam and water supply	7,102.59
	78,572.92

If you wish to take out the value of the land, I should say that it would be safe to call that about $15,000. The number of inmates varies somewhat. We have had over 100 now for nearly two years. The average will not be far from 110.

Deduct cost of land and furniture, gas, and sewerage and the cost for 110 inmates comes to over $481 per capita.

The following is a list of various institutions in the United States, with the per capita cost of the buildings and grounds occupied by them. This list was furnished by the Commissioner of Education with the explanation that the valuation of grounds and buildings is taken as the basis and the number of inmates during the year as the denominator. These institutions do work similar to that undertaken in Indian boarding schools and need similar facilities and accommodations.

TABLE 6.—*Per capita cost of grounds and buildings of various institutions.*

Institutions.	Pupils.	Per capita value of grounds and buildings.
Kansas State Reform School	203	$500
Indiana Reform School for Boys	469	533
Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, Indianapolis, Ind	144	1,050
State Reform School, Pontiac, Ill	392	580
Reform School of Washington, D. C	198	1,260
State Reform School, Meriden, Conn	158	546
State Industrial School of Colorado	135	289
State Reform School, Portland, Me	115	879
Marcella Street Home, Boston, Mass	383	779
Massachusetts State Primary School	355	345
Lyman School for Boys, Westboro, Mass	183	562
State Reform School, St. Paul, Minn	275	1,455
State Reform School, Lansing, Mich	471	384
State Reform School for Juvenile Delinquents, Jamesburg, N. J	363	413
New York Juvenile Asylum	976	922
Boys' Industrial Home, Lancaster, Ohio	600	667
South Dakota Reform School, Plankinton, S. Dak*	59	347
House of Correction and Reformatory, Gatesville, Tex*	67	862

* The Dakota and Texas institutions have been established within a year or two.

After two years' embarrassing experience in this office grappling with this problem of cost and after careful study in the field of buildings already erected, I wish to express most earnestly my deep conviction that ordinarily under existing circumstances it is impossible to establish a suitable Indian training school for the accommodation of 100 pupils with the necessary employés for less than about $50,000.

COST OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

In my annual report for 1889 I submitted the following table of estimates as to the approximate cost of educating the entire body of Indian youth:

TABLE 7.—*Amount required to put and support all Indian children in Government schools.*

New buildings and furnishings for 9,410 boarders, at $230* per capita	$2,164,300
New buildings and furnishings for 1,217 day pupils, at $1,500 for every 30 pupils	210,600
Repair and improvement of present buildings	50,000
Additional furniture, apparatus, stock, tools, and implements	50,000
	2,474,300
Support of an average of 15,000 boarding pupils, at $175	2,625,000
Support of an average of 6,600 day pupils, at $62.50	412,500
Transportation of pupils	40,000
Superintendence	25,000
	3,102,500

This contemplates an annual expenditure of about $3,000,000 for the work of Indian education after the necessary buildings are erected.

The experience of two years has confirmed me in the belief that this

* As already shown this is too low an estimate.

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estimate was moderate, and I see no reason for modifying the opinion then expressed as to the desirability of spending the amount of money indicated in the table for the accomplishment of this important work. I regard it as a wise, just, humane, and economical expenditure of the public funds. Money thus used will accomplish its purpose directly, immediately, and permanently. A neglect or failure to so expend it will leave this perplexing question as a legacy for the next when it ought to be solved in the present century. I reiterate my strong conviction that it is wise now to make adequate provision for the education of all Indian youth that can be induced to attend school.

The appropriation made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, is $2,291,650. The sum asked for the year ending June 30, 1893, is $2,917,060, which includes the amount asked for buildings.

SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

Daniel Dorchester, Superintendent of Indian Schools, and Mrs. Dorchester, special agent, have during the past year prosecuted their arduous labors with great diligence and efficiency. Their reports are herewith submitted (pages 480 and 539).

The Indian country has been divided into four school districts, as follows:

District No. 1 comprises Michigan, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Nebraska.

District No. 2, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Northern California.

District No. 3, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico.

District No. 4, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Kansas.

For each of these districts a supervisor of education has been appointed, whose duty it is to visit every Indian school in his district as often as practicable and to keep himself and this office informed as to the condition and needs of each school in the way of buildings, farming and other industries, school-room methods and appliances, efficiency of employés, attendance and grading of pupils, and everything connected with the educational status and possibilities of the Indians in his district. Among the things to be accomplished by such supervision it is hoped that a regular system of promotion of promising pupils from schools of a lower to schools of a higher grade will be put into effect. In general, the object of this supervision is the same as that sought by similar means in the public schools of States and cities, viz, to promote the welfare, increase the efficiency, and raise the standard of the schools.

The need of such detailed and systematic supervision of Indian schools has repeatedly been referred to by this office in its annual reports and elsewhere. The Superintendent of Indian Schools, whose duties cover the whole field of Indian educational work, can not possibly give to each tribe, band, reservation, or school the close personal supervision required. In fact, I should be glad if these supervisors' districts could be larger in number and smaller in size.

It is expected that agents and school superintendents will give the supervisors every opportunity to know exactly the status and prospects, the successes and failures, the strong points and the weak points of the schools which they visit, and by coöperating with them and by seeking their coöperation and assistance strive to make this additional help in the Indian-school service an active force in extending and improving the work of Indian education.

Care has been taken to select for the positions of supervisors men who have had personal experience in school work and who have practical knowledge of affairs, and they are prosecuting their work with diligence, zeal, intelligence, and efficiency.

NEW COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study and the uniform series of text-books adopted last year are now in use in all the Government institutions and are bringing the various schools gradually more and more into harmonious relations.

CIVIL SERVICE.

At the request of the Commissioner of the Indian Affairs and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior the President has so classified the Indian Service that hereafter all physicians, school superintendents, assistant superintendents, teachers, and matrons will be appointed upon certification from the Civil Service Commission.

By this extension of the rules of the civil service over the Indian schools they have been largely removed from the sphere of politics and rendered strictly nonsectarian and nonpartisan. It is confidently believed that this action will secure a higher grade of teaching talent and increased efficiency in the entire school service.

For the rules relating to the Indian Service, prepared by the Civil Service Commission, see Appendix, page 156.

ATTENDANCE.

The following tables show the attendance of Indian pupils in school for several years past:

TABLE 8.—*Indian school attendance from 1882 to 1891, both years 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	2,599	64	1,413	139	4,012
1884	86	4,338	76	1,757	162	6,115
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891	146	11,425	110	2,164	256	13,589

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TABLE 9.—*Enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools 1887 to 1891.*

Kind of school.	Enrolled.					Average attendance.				
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Government schools:										
Training and boarding	6,847	6,998	6,797	7,236	8,572	5,276	5,593	5,212	5,611	6,749
Day	3,115	3,175	2,863	2,964	2,877	1,876	1,929	1,744	1,780	1,661
Total	9,962	10,173	9,660	10,199	11,449	7,152	7,462	6,956	7,424	8,410
Contract schools:										
Boarding	2,761	3,291	4,918	4,186	4,282	2,258	2,691	4,213	3,581	3,501
Day	1,014	1,293	1,307	1,001	886	604	786	692	587	502
Industrial boarding, specially appropriated for	594	512	779	688	1,509	466	478	721	837	1,173
Total	4,371	5,096	6,124	6,178	6,477	3,348	3,958	4,596	4,808	5,178
Aggregate	14,333	15,212	15,784	16,377	17,926	10,530	11,420	11,752	12,232	13,588
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,356

An inspection of this table shows that during the last five years there has been a steady increase in the number of pupils enrolled and also in the average attendance. The enrollment is, as now reached, nearly 18,000, being 3,593 greater than in 1887, and 2,142 greater than in 1889. If it were possible to keep up this rate of increase for a very few years all the Indian school population would be provided for. The difficulties of increasing the number, however, are many and great, and have taxed to the utmost the patience and ingenuity of those engaged in the work. In view of all the circumstances, I look upon the increase in enrollment and attendance during the past two years with special satisfaction.

It is not at all surprising that considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing regular and satisfactory attendance. This is a difficult matter, even in old, settled communities, where the children have comfortable homes, where the schools are contiguous and easily accessible, and where the parents feel the necessity of education. It is rendered much more difficult by the circumstances that now exist among the Indians. Multitudes of these people know nothing of education by experience, have no appreciation of its value for their children, and are loath to have them taken from them even for a short time. They are devotedly attached to them, they miss their companionship, and they are accustomed to rely upon their assistance in the performance of such simple duties as they are capable of.

I regret to be obliged to say that very persistent efforts have been put forth in several instances to prejudice the Indians against the Government schools. Their minds have been excited, their antagonisms aroused, and in many cases they have been induced by various means to resist to the utmost of their power the efforts of the Government to secure the attendance of their children. The attention of those engaged in this has been called to its harmful results, and I hope that the evil complained of will cease.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

During the last session of Congress a compulsory law was passed, designed to enforce attendance of Indians at school where compulsion should be found necessary.

The text of the law is as follows:

> And the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and directed to make and enforce by proper means such rules and regulations as will secure the attendance of Indian children of suitable age and health at schools established and maintained for their benefit.

The rules and regulations prepared by this office for the enforcement of this law will be found in the Appendix, page 158.

The difficulties of executing any compulsory law are many and perplexing. It is an unsettled question how far it is wise or expedient to attempt to compel by force the attendance of children at school. In some instances force has been used, and in others the knowledge of the fact that the Government would use force if necessary has been sufficient. Special pains have been taken to familiarize the Indians with the idea that it is now the settled policy of the Government to educate their children, and they have been told that they are expected to voluntarily avail themselves of the munificent provisions made for this purpose, and that if they do not do this the Government will use such force as is necessary to compel it.

That the Government has a perfect right to insist that the Indians, who are dependent upon it for support and protection, and whose children are liable to grow up in savagery, barbarism, or helpless ignorance, shall allow their children to have the benefit of Government institutions established for their welfare, hardly needs argument. Ordinarily the parent should be regarded as the natural guardian and custodian of his child, and so long as he is willing or able to provide such an education as will fit the child for his position in life as a citizen of the Republic the Government ought not to interfere. When, however, it becomes evident that the parent is unwilling or unable to do this, and that the child, in consequence, is wellnigh certain to grow up idle, vicious, or helpless, a menace or a burden to the public, it becomes not only the right of the Government as a matter of self-protection, but its duty toward the child and toward the community, which is to be blessed or cursed by the child's activities, to see to it that he shall have in his youth that training that shall save him from vice and fit him for citizenship.

If, therefore, the present law is found to be inadequate to secure the purposes designed by its passage, some measure sufficiently comprehensive and stringent should be adopted and put at once into operation, both as a matter of public safety and out of regard for the welfare of the Indian wards of the nation.

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CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

In addition to the Government schools in operation numerous contract schools are included in the foregoing tables. The amount of money set apart for these institutions for the year ending June 30, 1892, as well as in preceding years, is shown by the following table:

TABLE 10.—*Amounts set apart for various religious bodies for Indian education for each of the fiscal years 1886 to 1892, inclusive.*

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Roman Catholic	$118,341	$194,645	$221,169	$347,672	$356,097	$363,349	$394,750
Presbyterian	32,905	37,910	30,500	41,825	17,650	44,850	41,310
Congregational	16,121	16,696	26,680	20,310	28,459	27,271	29,140
Marinsburg, Pa	5,400	19,410	7,500	Dropped	.....	.....	.....
Alaska Training School	.....	4,175	4,175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Episcopal	.....	1,800	3,690	18,700	21,870	29,910	23,220
Friends	1,960	27,845	14,400	23,383	23,383	24,743	24,743
Mennonite	.....	3,310	2,506	3,125	4,375	4,375	4,375
Middletown, Cal	.....	1,523	Dropped	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unitarian	.....	1,350	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis	.....	.....	1,350	4,050	7,560	8,180	16,260
Methodist	.....	.....	.....	2,725	9,040	6,760	13,080
Miss Howard	.....	.....	.....	275	600	1,000	2,000
Appropriation for Lincoln Institution	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400
Appropriation for Hampton Institute	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040
Total	228,259	363,214	376,261	530,905	562,040	570,218	611,570

The contracts hereafter with all contract schools will be made directly with those having immediate charge of the schools and not with missionary boards. This will simplify the work.

All contract schools in which public money is expended will be subjected to the same inspection and supervision as Government schools, so far as this can be done without interfering with the organization, discipline, and management of the schools as church institutions. They can thus be brought into closer and more harmonious relations with Government schools and be helped to do their work more efficiently.

The policy of aiding church schools is one that has grown up as a matter of administration, having only a semblance of legislative authority. But the rapid development of the public-school system has brought the Government schools into a position where it is entirely feasible for them at an early day to assume the whole charge of Indian education, so far as it is carried on by the Government.

I can not refrain from the expression of the earnest conviction that it is contrary to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States (see Appendix, page 160) and utterly repugnant to our American institutions and our American history to take from the public moneys funds for the support of sectarian institutions. I believe that the Government ought to assume, absolutely and completely, the control of Indian education, and that these wards should be trained in the Government institutions with the specific end of fitting them for American citizenship, and that no moneys from the public Treasury should be devoted to sectarian or church institutions.

If churches desire to maintain mission schools among the Indians they should do so as missionary work and support them out of missionary funds.

There is a rapidly growing public opinion, shared by those who have heretofore received from the Government large sums of money for church schools, that the time is near at hand when the mixed system should be done away with. There should be no violent or sudden change, no action that can be construed as partial or unjust, but a gradual extension of the national system until it embraces the entire work. Meantime, the purpose of the office is to maintain practically the *status quo*, making no changes except such as are rendered necessary by circumstances.

In thus expressing my own personal convictions on this important question I believe I am giving expression to the American idea of the entire separation of church and state.

CHARACTER AND AIM OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

In Government schools industrial training receives special attention. It is of the highest importance for the interests of all concerned that the Indians should be taught to work, and arrangements have now been completed by which they can receive in the Government schools instruction and training in all the ordinary trades and occupations, including farming, gardening, fruit-growing, dairying, stock-raising, the work of the carpenter, wheelwright, wagonmaker, blacksmith, shoemaker, harness-maker, tailor, tinsmith, broom-maker, and printer.

The Government schools have been systematized and now have a carefully graded course of study, a uniform series of text-books, a carefully prepared system of rules and regulations, and are critically supervised.

The teachers in the Government schools are selected with great care,* and special stress is laid upon their ability to speak the English language with correctness and fluency in order that Indians shall be trained by them to use the English language with ease.

Special attention is paid in the Government schools to the inculcation of patriotism. The Indian pupils are taught that they are Americans, that the Government is their friend, that the flag is their flag, that the one great duty resting on them is loyalty to the Government, and thus the foundation is laid for perpetual peace between the Indian tribes in this country and the white people. Over every Government schoolhouse floats the American flag, and in every Government school there are appropriate exercises celebrating Washington's birthday, the Fourth of July, and other national holidays.

The utmost pains are taken in the Government schools to inculcate in

* Hereafter the appointments are to be made through the Civil Service.

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the minds of the Indian pupils the broadest principles of morality, honesty, integrity, truthfulness, fidelity to duty, respect for the rights of others, etc., in no narrow way, but in such a manner as to lead them to cherish good will towards all, and to be prepared to take their places as American citizens on the plane of good fellowship with all.

In Government schools coeducation prevails. The Indian boys and girls are educated together; they sit at the same tables, recite in the same class, and are thus brought into such relationship as to lead them to respect each other. This is particularly helpful in destroying the false notion which so largely prevails among the Indians as to the inferiority of the women. Indian boys who are educated in the same schools with Indian girls, and who are often surpassed by them in their studies, come to have such a respect for them as will insure to the Indian women in the future a fuller recognition of their rights and a greater respect for their womanhood.

The Government schools are modeled after the public schools, and the Indian pupils who are educated in the Government Indian schools understand their workings, and pass easily into the public white schools, as opportunity offers. Those educated in these schools will be prepared, as they become citizens of the United States, to understand and appreciate the value of the public school, and will seek to establish and maintain such for their own children. The Indians will thus be brought into close sympathetic relationship with one of the greatest American institutions.

In all the large Government training schools there is a blending together of many tribes. There are to-day more than forty tribes represented at Carlisle. By bringing representatives of these various bodies of Indians together they learn to respect and love each other, and there is thus broken down those tribal animosities and jealousies which have been in the past productive of so much harm and a fruitful source of so much trouble both to the Indians and the nation.

Finally, the Government schools all being modeled on the same plan and administered in the same spirit, the thousands of Indian pupils who are educated in them have for each other a fellowship that will in a few years result in bringing about homogeneity among all the various Indian tribes and render future strifes between tribes and wars between the Indians and United States entirely improbable, if not impossible.

MISSIONARY WORK.

I would not be understood as wanting in appreciation of the good that may be accomplished for the Indians by the churches through distinctively missionary work. Untold good has already been done; much more can be done, and there perhaps never has been a time in the history of the Indians when they are so susceptible as now to religious influences. There never was a better opportunity for the churches to establish schools or missions and prosecute Christian work among them than at the present; and while it is not the function of the Government to evangelize or to propagate any particular creed, it is desirable that all proper facilities should be afforded to the various religious denominations, without distinction, partiality, or favoritism, for the prosecution of their legitimate missionary work among the Indians. I think, too, that it will be conceded by all friends of the Indians that it is desirable at present, while these people are passing through the transition period from barbarism and heathenism to civilization, that those great fundamental principles of morality, which are recognized by all denominations in common, should be inculcated in the young Indian mind, with the view that they may grow up not simply informed as to their intellect but formed as to their moral character; that they may be not only intelligent, but moral and upright.

BUREAU OF CATHOLIC INDIAN MISSIONS.

The relation of this office and the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions is indicated in the correspondence herewith published. (See Appendix, p. 161.)

INDIANS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in securing the admission of Indians living off reservations into the public schools in their vicinity, and special efforts in this direction will be made during the year to come.

The following table shows the number of pupils for whose instruction in public schools the Government has contracted with public-school districts during the past year. The rate paid by the Goverment for this schooling, including books, is $10 per pupil per quarter, based on average attendance. (See also Appendix, p. 170.)

TABLE 11.—*Public schools at which Indian pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891.*

Name and location.	Date of contract.	Number of Indian pupils.
California: Carlton, Shasta County, Albion School District	June 18, 1891	8
Minnesota: Richwood, Becker County, District No. 4	May 1, 1891	10
Nebraska:		
Santee Agency, Knox County, District No. 56	Jan. 2, 1891	8
Omaha Agency, Thurston County, District No. 6	Jan. 9, 1891	10
Oregon: Scotton, Lane County, District No. 32	Mar. 20, 1891	5
Utah:		
Cedar City, Iron County, District No. 1	Jan. 2, 1891	5
Portage, Box Elder County, District No. 12	July 17, 1890	39
Washington: Rockland, Klickitat County, District No. 1	Apr. 13, 1891	15

HIGHER EDUCATION.

An increasing number of Indian youth of both sexes have evinced a capacity and desire for the prosecution of higher studies to fit them for professional life, some as lawyers, some as physicians, and some as

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teachers and clergymen. During the past year a number of these who are pursuing their studies in colleges and professional schools received help from the Government.

I have had considerable sympathy with this part of the work, as I believe the higher education of the few who are thus lifted in intelligence and power above the mass is very essential for the highest welfare of the whole. They become leaders and examples and exert a very wide and ordinarily wholesome influence upon their own people and also upon public sentiment by showing the capacity of the Indians for the higher walks of life.

I can not help expressing my regret that it has been deemed wise to suspend this feature of the work.

HEALTH OF INDIAN PUPILS.

One of the most perplexing difficulties which the office is called upon to contend with in school work is the health of Indian children. Many of them come to the school already diseased, others with peculiar susceptibilities to disease, and they suffer more or less perhaps from the greatly changed conditions of life to which they are thus subjected.

Some of the diseases with which the superintendents have been called upon most frequently to contend have been scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, small-pox, sore eyes, and lung troubles. (See Appendix p. 173.)

The difficulties in the way of improving the Indian schools have been so many and so great that at times it has seemed well-nigh impossible to overcome them. It has required all the persistence, patience, ingenuity and hard work that could possibly be summoned in order to make the progress already achieved. The history of the struggle of the past two years will never be written, and is only known to those that have put their lives into it. If the results that issue from these labors, anxieties, and discouragements are at all commensurate with the expectations of those who have endured them, they will constitute their chief reward.

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR SCHOOL SITES.

The 160 acres of land which was authorized by the Indian appropriation act approved August 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 358), to be purchased near the village of Flandreau, Moody County, South Dakota, for an Indian industrial-school site, was purchased on the 30th of March, 1891, for $2,000, the sum stipulated in the appropriation.

By the same act Congress authorized the purchase of additional land for Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kansas. I gave this matter my personal attention when at the institute last November, and the northwest fractional quarter of section 18, township 13 S., range 20 E., containing 153.60 acres, was purchased for $7,680. Another small piece, containing 9.51 acres and costing $1,928, was added, making a total

of 163.14 acres, for which was paid $9,608. The land thus purchased is a very desirable accession, adding greatly both to the value and appearance of the school premises.

By the Indian bill approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1013), Congress appropriated the sum of $6,000 for the erection of buildings and the purchase of lands or improvements at Phœnix, the capital of Arizona. When there last fall, I gave this matter attention, and in company with Superintendent Rich and some of the most prominent citizens of the place, drove quite extensively about the city and its vicinity, studying locations. After careful consideration, an admirable site, was selected, about 3½ miles north of the capital, with which, in a comparatively short time, it will be connected by a broad and beautiful avenue. The land is excellent, already under cultivation, sufficiently elevated to be secure from inundation, and so located as to be easily irrigated. It is considered amply worth $12,000 in its present condition, but was purchased for $9,000, $3,000 having been contributed by the citizens of Phœnix. A deed was executed April 8, 1891, together with two water-right certificates (Nos. 52 and 53) in the Grand Canal, the total cost to the Government being $6,000.

The validity of the title to the lands thus purchased has passed the inspection of the Attorney-General, as required by section 355 of the Revised Statutes, and the deeds of conveyance have been duly recorded in this office and in the respective counties in which the lands lie.

INDIAN LANDS OCCUPIED BY BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

In recognition of the value of the religious and educational work undertaken among Indians by various denominations and benevolent societies and in furtherance of that work, it has been the custom of this office to grant to such organizations the use and occupancy of specified tracts of land upon Indian reservations. The Indians receive no compensation for the use of the lands thus assigned; but the assignment is not made without their consent. The requisite consent of Indians has rarely been withheld.

In addition to the lands thus set apart, as exhibited in the table on page CLXXII of the appendix to my last annual report, the office has during the present year made further grants, as follows: On the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., two tracts of 3 acres each to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church; on the Yakama Reservation, Wash., four tracts, containing respectively 160, 5, 8, and 12 acres, to the Methodist Episcopal Church; on the Nez Percés Reservation, Idaho, not exceeding 1 acre, to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church; at the Navajo Agency, N. Mex., a building site to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; on the Crow Reservation, Mont., not exceeding 1 acre, to the Board of

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Catholic Indian Missions; on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., not exceeding 160 acres, to the Brooklyn Women's Indian Association; on the Siletz Reservation, Oregon, not exceeding 10 acres, to the Methodist Episcopal Church; on the White Earth Reservation, Minn., not exceeding 160 acres, to the Swedish Christian Mission Society; on the Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak., not exceeding 7 acres, to the Episcopal Church; and on the Oneida Reservation, Wis., not exceeding 5 acres, to the Catholic Church.

In each of the above cases the amount of land assigned is exactly the amount asked for by the society desiring to occupy it. It is customary to allow also to such societies the use for building purposes of stone or timber found on the respective reservations.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

I asked your attention last year to the deficiencies in legislation designed for the protection of the Indians against the evil effects of intemperance, and to action taken with a view to inducing Congress to so amend the laws as to meet the necessities of the case.

The law provides (sec. 2139, Rev. Stat.) that

> No ardent spirits shall be introduced, under any pretense, into the Indian country. Every person (except an Indian in the Indian country) who sells, exchanges, gives, barters, or disposes of any spirituous liquors or wine to any Indian under the charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or introduces or attempts to introduce any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 2 years and by a fine of not more than $300.

In view of the changed status of parts of the Indian Territory, especial difficulty has been experienced by the agents in that Territory and in the recently organized Territory of Oklahoma in preventing the introduction of intoxicants in the shape of beer, ale, and other malt liquors. The Wells-Fargo Express Company, under advice from its attorney, instructed its agents, September 18, 1889, that malt liquors are not included in the prohibition of the law against the introduction of ardent spirits or spirituous liquors and wine into the Indian country, and that thereafter packages of such liquors would be accepted for shipment to points in the Indian Territory. This definition of the terms used in the statute was not accepted by this office, and the agent included such liquors in the list of articles to be destroyed. So far as this office is advised the company did not contest the agent's rights in the premises, but accepted the situation.

It now appears from a report of August 13, 1891, that the United States court for the eastern district of of Texas, Judge Bryant, has recently decided that malt liquors can be introduced into the Indian country and sold to Indians without violating the law; in consequence of this opinion many saloons were opened and large quantities of beer were shipped into the Indian Territory, especially into the Chickasaw Nation, where for a time it was freely sold to whites and Indians alike. Some of the complications arising under this opinion of the court were set forth in office report of August 18, 1891, in which the matter was submitted, for instructions, to the Department with the following suggestion:

> There appears to be but one course to pursue, and that is to instruct the agent to seize all packages of beer shipped into the Indian country and turn them over to the proper United States marshal to be libeled, as provided in section 2140 of the Revised Statutes. The action in such a proceeding would be of such a character that the United States could appeal if the court should follow Judge Bryant's decision, as above set forth, and the question could in this way be brought to the Supreme Court for final determination.

This suggestion was approved, and in letter of August 21, 1891, this office was directed to instruct the agent in accordance therewith, and under date of August 22, 1891, Agent Bennett was telegraphed as follows:

> Referring to your reports of August 14 and 18, 1891, relative to the sale of beer in the Indian Territory, the Secretary of the Interior, under date of August 21, 1891, directs me as follows: "You are directed to instruct the agent of the Union Agency, Ind. T., to seize all packages of beer shipped into the Indian country, and turn them over to the United States marshal, appointed under the act of March 1, 1889, 'An act to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes' (25 Stats., 783), to be libeled, as provided in section 2140, Revised Statutes."
>
> You are so instructed.

In pursuance of these instructions Agent Bennett reports, August 24, 1891, that he has closed twenty-eight beer saloons at Ardmore, Wynnewood, Purcell, Paul Valley, and Berwyn, all in the Chickasaw Nation, and seized the beer, together with all the goods, fixtures, buildings, etc., owned, used, or occupied by the parties engaged in the traffic.

In order that no question may arise in the future as to the class of liquors prohibited from introduction into the Indian country and sale to the Indians, it is my purpose at the proper time to resubmit, for transmission to Congress, the proposition for the amendment of the statute which was made to the last Congress, and was fully discussed in my last annual report.

The administration of the affairs of the Puyallup Agency, Wash., have been of late somewhat complicated by the traffic in intoxicating liquors which has been carried on with the Indians of that reservation and the attitude assumed by the courts in connection therewith. In a report of January 2, 1891, Agent Eells stated that much drunkenness existed, and requested authority to expend $50 in detecting and bringing to justice the parties who had been furnishing the whisky, which authority was granted by the Department January 14, 1891, in accordance with the recommendation contained in office report of the previous day. Under this authority Agent Eells expended a small sum of money in securing evidence against those parties who had furnished the Indians with liquor, and in a short time he had over a dozen parties either committed for trial or bound over to appear; several were indicted by the grand jury, and one was brought to trial. At this

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trial the defense contended that as the Puyallup Indians are citizens of the State, the Government has no authority to appoint an agent or to exercise any special jurisdiction over them, and, this being so, it was claimed that they could not be held to be under the charge of an Indian agent within the meaning of the law, and that it is not against law to furnish them whisky. This point was sustained by the court, and the prisoner was discharged from custody.

This decision, whether correct or not, has had the effect to demoralize the service at the Puyallup Agency. The Indian judges and police are unwilling to risk arresting and punishing Indians of the Puyallup Reservation for Indian offenses, and the agent suggests the propriety of disbanding his courts and dismissing his police force.

During the year important arrests of persons charged with furnishing the Indians with whisky have been made at the Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak., and the Tongue River and Blackfeet Agencies, Mont., and William Long, James Minor, and James Williams were convicted early in May for furnishing the Indians of the last-named agency with intoxicants. The agents in Montana and North and South Dakota have been very active in their endeavors to suppress the whisky traffic with the Indians of their several agencies, and from reports recently received I am encouraged to believe that this evil is abating in those States, where its effects have been most seriously opposed to the efforts of the Government to elevate and civilize the Indians.

As an illustration of the difficulties to be met with in the prosecution of parties furnishing whisky to the Indians, one incident reported to this office by Agent Warner, of the Nevada Agency, would seem to be in point. After much trouble Agent Warner secured the arrest of three white men who had been engaged in the traffic at Reno, Nev., and a Wadsworth Indian, by name Johnnie Wadsworth, gave testimony at the trial, which resulted in the conviction and sentence of the prisoners. As a punishment for testifying and in order to intimidate other Indians and prevent them from appearing against whisky dealers in similar trials in the future, the friends of the parties convicted on Johnnie Wadsworth's testimony killed him by administering poison. This case shows the desperate character of the men who engage in the traffic of whisky among Indians and the necessity that the Government should make every effort in its power to secure the punishment of every man who gives or otherwise furnishes whisky to the Indians, not only to prevent the Indians from securing liquor but to protect them against the evil influences of such a lawless and degrading element of society.

INDIAN TRADE.

No change has been made in the policy pursued with reference to Indian traders which was outlined in my last report. By the growth of towns along reservation borders trade upon Indian reservations has

become so largely self-regulating that the office attempts little more than to see that licensed traders and their employés are proper persons to reside upon a reservation and that they obey the regulations of the Indian Bureau.

One of the most strenuous of these regulations is that relating to the use or sale of intoxicating liquors of any kind, including even compounds composed in part of alcohol or whisky, such as cologne, essences, etc., which Indians are apt to use as "beverages" for the sake of their alcoholic effects. The wording of the regulations is as follows:

License to trade does not confer the right to traffic in or to have in possession any description of wines, beer, cider, intoxicating liquor, or compounds composed in part of alcohol or whisky.

The wording of the statute on this subject is as follows:

Section 2139, Revised Statutes:

No ardent spirits shall be introduced, under any pretense, into the Indian country. Every person (except an Indian, in the Indian country) who sells, exchanges, gives, barters, or disposes of any spirituous liquors or wine to any Indian under the charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or introduces or attempts to introduce any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years and by a fine of not more than $300. 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.

Section 2140, Revised Statutes:

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

Act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stat., 200):

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has 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.

The rules of the office and the meaning and intent of the statutes are explicit and unmistakable, and the office has been strict in its endeavors to enforce them. It has repeatedly refused licenses because the papers submitted showed the applicants for license to be, or to have been, persons more or less addicted to the use of intoxicants. The ground

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has been taken that if it is to insist that Indians shall abstain absolutely from everything of the sort, the Government can not send among them as its quasi representatives persons whose habits and example shall run counter to rather than coincide with what is required of the Indians.

Although trade among the five civilized tribes is largely under the jurisdiction of those tribes respectively, and they grant permits and exact fees for giving noncitizens the privilege of trading within their borders, yet under the law all such trade must be carried on under license from this Bureau and subject to its rules and regulations. The only difference between the legal status of trade among the five civilized tribes and among other tribes is that traders among the former are exempted from liability to confiscation of goods and $500 penalty if they trade without license.

The recent decision of the United States court for the Eastern district of Texas that malt liquors can be introduced into the Indian country and sold to Indians without violating the law has already been referred to on page 71. Among the establishments found by Agent Bennett to be selling beer at Ardmore, in the Chickasaw Nation, were four which held licenses from this office to trade at that point. They were all under bond of $10,000 each to "faithfully conform to and observe all the laws and regulations made or which shall be made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes."

Their cases were submitted to the Department in office report of September 3, 1891, with recommendation that the Attorney-General be requested to cause the proper suits to be brought for the recovery of the penalty which they have forfeited. Also, on the 18th of September, they were notified, through Agent Bennett, that their licenses were revoked and that they must cease trading forthwith and close their places of business, and the agent was instructed to see that they complied with these directions.

EXHIBITION OF INDIANS.

My views regarding the so-called "Wild West shows" as previously expressed have undergone no modification whatever. During the year only one party, and that by special instructions from the Department, has been allowed to take Indians for this purpose; for their care and compensation the proper bonds were required. Five of these Indians have been returned owing to failing health.

By reference from the President and from the Department, this office has lately received petitions from the Women's Indian Association, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the Wisconsin Indian Association, each praying that no more permits be issued for the Indians to join "Wild West" shows. Such petitions coming from associations laboring exclusively for the good of the Indians, together with many letters of the same general

tenor from influential citizens in different parts of the country, are worthy of careful consideration.

In accordance with the suggestion contained in your letter of January 30, 1890, I have considered the question of the advisability of making a special recommendation on the subject to Congress, and have concluded that the enactment of legislation prohibiting the exhibition of Indians in shows of any kind, without authority from this office, is desirable, as it would effectually break up this practice, which I regret to say still prevails to a considerable extent.

In a few cases authority has been granted for Indians to attend industrial expositions, not only in response to the urgent request of the responsible parties having the expositions in charge, but because the office fully believes in the beneficial influences of such industrial expositions, fairs, etc., upon the Indians themselves as an educative force. Where authority is thus given such conditions and restrictions are imposed as will secure good treatment for them, and, so far as possible, insure their being kept away from bad company.

INDIANS AND THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

During the current fiscal year, definite plans must be formed in regard to the exhibit to be made by this office at the World's Columbian Exposition. It is the desire of the office to set forth as graphically as practicable the progress made by Indians in the various lines of civilization, especially in industrial pursuits and in education. Materials out of which a noteworthy and attractive display can be secured are varied and ample, and, if adequately presented, the exhibit will prove an instructive as well as an interesting feature of the Exposition. Blankets, beadwork, needlework, pottery, baskets, jewelry, products of the farm, kitchen, and dairy, manufactures in the lines of the various trades, specimens of the work of school children, etc., can all be gathered to illustrate what Indians not only *can* but *will* do if opportunity and training are given.

If possible, Indians themselves should be on the ground pursuing various avocations, which will illustrate their present as well as their former modes of life. The new and the old can be sharply contrasted, and though the old may attract popular attention by its picturesqueness the new will impress the thoughtful with the hopefulness of the outlook and the wisdom, as well as fairness, of extending to the weaker the helpful hand of the stronger race.

Although certain phases of Indian life and history, especially relating to early periods, may be presented by bureaus or organizations which have made special study of our aborigines from ethnological and anthropological standpoints, yet all Indian exhibits of whatever nature should form a unit, not be a confused and confusing group of collections more or less duplicating each other. As a matter of economy, as well as effectiveness, all Indian displays should be so planned and arranged

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as not to conflict with nor overlap one another. To that end, all public funds devoted to this purpose should be appropriated by Congress to be expended upon the Indian exhibit of the Interior Department to be used by the Indian Bureau, and by other bureaus so coöperating with it as to insure a single, clear, complete presentation of Indian advancement.

The extent and success of an exhibit by this Bureau will depend largely upon the amount of money which can be put at its disposal for that purpose, and steps toward preparing it can not be advantageously taken until the amount of funds which will be allowed therefor shall be approximately known. The attention to the Indian question which has been enlisted throughout the country in the past ten years will give to the exhibit importance and interest, and if suitably presented it will have special interest for visitors from abroad. Great care should be taken to make such a presentation as shall be creditable to a Government which has furnished one of the rare instances in history of a systematic attempt on the part of the conquering power to respect the rights and improve the condition of a conquered people. In spite of the blunders, failures, and disasters which can be cited in what has been stigmatized as a "century of dishonor," our Government can claim credit and take satisfaction in what it has attempted and is now doing for its Indians, and time and money will be wisely spent in giving the results of its efforts a clear and adequate setting forth at Chicago. A meager, inadequate display will be worse than none, and it is hoped that Congress at its coming session will make just and even generous provision for the representation at the Exposition of the process of evolving United States citizens out of American savages.

INTRUDERS IN THE CHICKASAW NATION.

Except as to the Chickasaw Nation the situation with regard to the question of intruders in the Indian Territory has not materially changed during the past year.

Pursuant to instructions of July 21, 1890, Agent Bennett, of the Union Agency, in the Indian Territory, was directed, in office letter of July 28, 1890, to call on the authorities of the Chickasaw Nation for a list or lists of the names and places of abode of intruders in that Nation. These lists were transmitted with his report of November 14 and 19, 1890, and contained the names of some 6,000 persons whom the Chickasaws claimed to be intruders. They were transmitted to the Department December 15, 1890, with a recommendation that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish troops to assist the agent in removing them. In reply, March 24, 1891, I was directed to "proceed to have these intruders removed in such manner and with such precautions against unnecessary severity" as I might deem best.

No provision for the assistance of troops in execution of these instructions had been made, and in view of the reports received in this

office as to the number of intruders and their desperate character, such assistance appeared to be necessary. Consequently, April 15, 1891, the Department was requested to call upon the Secretary of War to cause troops to be furnished, and on the same day this office directed Agent Bennett to notify the intruders of this action, and to advise them that the authority given by the Secretary of the Interior would be carried into execution at the earliest practicable moment.

The War Department replied April 29, 1891, that troops would be furnished, and Agent Bennett was directed to proceed to make the removals. He appointed June 17, 1891, as the day upon which he would begin the work, but on account of unavoidable delays, which prevented the troops from reaching the point where removals were to begin, they were not actually commenced until five days later.

On the 28th of June, 1891, he telegraphed that after six days' vigorous work, with 100 Chickasaw scouts, 400 square miles had been gone over—a section of country in which the Chickasaw authorities had said that there were 300 families of intruders—with the result that only 9 intruders had been found; that many of the names on the lists submitted by the nation were fictitious; many others were names of parties who had held permits for years, of Mexican war veterans, of whom no permit had ever been demanded, of widows and aged men who had never been asked to pay permits, of fathers and mothers who were visiting their intermarried children, and of ministers of the gospel of whom no permits had ever been required; that Chickasaw permit collectors had issued hundreds of permits which had not been reported, and which were paid for in good faith and were held by non-citizens listed as intruders, who also held permits for each previous year of their residence in the Chickasaw Nation; and that parties reported by Chickasaw authorities as intruders were, with rare exceptions, law-abiding men, who were in the Nation under permits issued by legally qualified officers. He therefore recommended a suspension of the work.

Upon receipt of this telegram I wrote, June 29, 1891, to General Halbert E. Paine, attorney for the Chickasaw Nation in this city, and, quoting the telegram, asked him to advise me in the premises. On the following day I telegraphed Agent Bennett to "prosecute the work of removing intruders under existing instructions." I wrote the governor of the nation, asking him to communicate to me what further steps he deemed advisable to effect the removal of the several thousand intruders reported, advising him that—

> It is the purpose and intention of the Department, now and at once, to prosecute the work until it shall have faithfully fulfilled the obligations of the Government. But in order to do so it must have your coöperation and aid in pointing out where the intruders are and who they are, * * * and if you do not, or if by reason of any connivance on the part of the Chickasaws themselves, or persons acting for them, or through failure on the part of the constituted authorities of the nation, to show who and where the intruders are, the undertaking should prove unsuccessful, the responsibility will not be with the Government of the United States but will rest entirely with the Chickasaws themselves.

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In response to my request Mr. Paine suggested, June 30, 1891, that in view of his predictions of failure, Agent Bennett be relieved of the work of removing the Chickasaw intruders, and that it be placed in charge of some special agent of known integrity, with instructions to proceed with the execution of the orders previously given Agent Bennett.

Pending the consideration of this communication Governor Byrd, of the Chickasaw Nation, arrived in Washington, July 7, 1891, and on the same date I received a report from Agent Bennett, with which he transmitted copy of a circular issued by him June 13, 1891, prescribing rules to govern his action in making removals. The circular is as follows:

The following rules have been adopted by me to govern my action in the matter of the removal of intruders from the Chickasaw Nation:

First. I shall permit those non-citizens to remain who are in possession of permits issued by legally authorized permit collectors.

Second. Also those who hold permits for their previous years of residence, and hold their "natives" receipt for money paid for permit of 1891.

Third. Also those who hold permits for their previous years of residence, and can prove they have paid or offered to pay the money for permit of 1891 to their "native."

Fourth. Also those who hold permits for their previous years' residence, and can prove that the permit collectors (as has been the custom) granted to them an extension until their crops were gathered to pay their permit tax.

Fifth. I will also proper subjects for removal those non-citizens who have settled upon the Chickasaw lands, claiming residence under "squatter" rights.

Sixth. Those who have refused to pay the permit tax.

Seventh. Those who are disorderly disturbers of the peace and violators of the law.

In view of the fact that the Chickasaw laws are openly violated by Chickasaw citizens, who also encourage the non-citizens therein, equity as well as law must be so administered that justice shall be tempered with mercy, and fairness toward all concerned characterize every action in executing the orders of removal.

LEO E. BENNETT,
United States Indian Agent.

A copy of this circular was furnished Governor Byrd and he was requested at his early convenience to submit such modifications of the rules prescribed as seemed to him desirable for the effectual accomplishment of the end sought, together with his reasons for the same.

Replying, under date of July 8, 1891, he submitted objections to the rules, requested the modification of some and the total abrogation of others, and gave his reasons therefor briefly as follows:

First. Claiming that permits, to be valid and binding upon the Chickasaw Nation, must be issued on blanks furnished by the national secretary, he objected to rule 1 on the ground that many permits, issued by the legally authorized permit collectors of the Chickasaw Nation, but on paper not furnished by the national secretary, would thereunder be recognized by the agent.

Second. His objections to rules 2 and 3 were based upon his claim that a non-citizen can have no right to reside in the nation unless he shall have received a permit regularly of the permit collectors of the nation, and that therefore the receipt of the citizen employer evidencing the fact that a non-citizen has paid him money for procuring a permit, does not relieve such non-citizen of the liability to removal as an intruder.

Third. His objection to rule 4 was that the permit collectors have no authority of law for extension of the time within which permits may be procured, and he alleged that no such custom had ever obtained in the nation.

Fourth. He objected to rules 5, 6, and 7, because he claimed they would not reach all the cases of intruders in the Chickasaw Nation who are liable to removal as such, under the law.

For the above reasons he asked that rule 1 be construed so as to give effect only to permits issued by legally authorized permit collectors and on paper furnished by the national secretary, and that rules 2, 3, and 4 be totally abrogated.

The laws of the Chickasaw Nation which bear upon the questions involved in this matter are acts of council of September 23, 1887, and October 17, 1876 (constitution, treaties, and laws of the Chickasaw Nation, pp. 197, 229). The former provides in section 1 for the election of a permit collector in each county; in section 2 for the issue of commission to and the execution of bond by the permit collectors, and for the appointment of his deputies, etc.; and in section 3, as follows:

Be it further enacted, That the national secretary shall furnish the permit collector in each county with blank certificates, book form, with stubs attached, numbered from one up, that is necessary, and said stubs and certificates shall be printed and the numbers shall correspond with each other.

Section 4 repeals all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act and fixes the time when it shall take effect.

The provisions of the act of October 17, 1876, otherwise known as the "permit law," which have a bearing on the justness and fairness of Agent Bennett's rules, are as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation,* That citizens of any State or Territory of the United States wishing to hire or rent land, or be otherwise employed in this nation, shall be required to enter into contract with a citizen, and after a contract has been agreed upon, the non-citizen shall place in the hands of the citizen a sufficient amount of money to pay permits, and that the permit collector shall receive no permit money from any other person, except from a citizen of this nation, and for each and every violation shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars for each and every offense, by the county judge of the county where the offense was committed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any citizen who shall employ any non-citizen, shall apply within fifteen days after entering into contract to the permit collector of the county where said non-citizen wishes to reside, for a permit for every male non-citizen over the age of eighteen years in his employ, and for each permit so obtained the citizen shall pay to the permit collector issuing the same the sum of five dollars, and the permit collector shall retain for each permit issued fifteen per cent for his services, and shall report to the auditor and treasurer quarterly of all moneys received by him for permits, and after deducting out his fee shall pay the balance over to the treasurer for national purposes.

* * * * * * *

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SECTION 6. *Be it further enacted*, That any non-citizen having entered into contract with any citizen of this nation and obtaining a permit under his employ, and shall leave the employ of said citizen, shall forfeit his permit, and no other permit shall be granted any non-citizen forfeiting the same by either permit collector of this nation.

Viewing the permit certificate as a receipt for money received by the Chickasaw Nation from a citizen thereof in payment for a permit for the non-citizen holding the receipt to remain in the nation, it seemed to me but just and fair that such receipt in the hands of a non-citizen, whether given on a particular style of blank or otherwise, should be accepted by this Government as evidence that said non-citizen had complied with the law and paid the money for his permit to the citizen of the nation with whom he had entered into contract, and therefore should be taken as evidence of his right to remain in the nation; provided such certificate should bear the signature of one of the legally authorized permit collectors of the nation who had the power to issue the permit in the county or district within which such non-citizen resided.

As the laws of the Chickasaw Nation only require the non-citizen to enter into contract and pay to the citizen with whom he contracts a sum of money sufficient to pay for his permit, it would seem that his right of residence in the nation would be complete when the contract required is entered into and the money is paid to the proper party, and that if he can prove that he paid the money, either by a receipt therefor from his "native" or otherwise, he should not be removed from the nation.

So, likewise, if he should have entered into a contract and tendered money to the proper party to pay for his permit during the period for which the same is to run, and that party should have refused to accept it and to procure the permit, as required by law, he should not be removed from the nation to his disadvantage and to the advantage of his "native," who refused, after entering into contract with him, to buy the permit.

Notwithstanding Governor Byrd's statement that the custom of allowing non-citizens to wait until they should have gathered their crops before paying for their permits had never obtained, it appears from an affidavit by the head permit collector of Pickens County that such has been the custom. In view of this I do not think a party who can show his good faith in the matter by the exhibition of permits for each year of his previous residence, and who has been permitted to commence a crop this year upon an agreement that he would pay for his permit after he gathered his crop, should be removed as an intruder.

These views of the matter were expressed at length by me, in a letter of July 17, 1891, to Governor Byrd, in which I approved rules 1, 2, 3, and 4, and modified rules 5, 6, and 7, by substituting one rule therefor, as follows:

I consider proper subjects for removal all non-citizens who can not claim exemption under one of the four preceding rules.

From the fact that Governor Byrd, in his letter above referred to, had expressed the belief that if this office decided to adhere to the rules adopted by Agent Bennett to govern him in making his removals, the result would be to render the movement against the intruders non-effective, and in view of the fact that after a careful consideration of those rules in the light of the laws of the Chickasaw Nation I decided to approve them, I telegraphed Agent Bennett, July 14, 1891, as follows:

You are hereby authorized to exercise your own judgment with reference to the further continuance of present effort to expel intruders from Chickasaw Nation. Wire me your decision.

This telegram was quoted in my letter to Governor Byrd of July 17, 1891, to which he has not replied.

July 16, 1891, Agent Bennett telegraphed his response to my telegram as follows:

My judgment regarding Chickasaw intruders [is that work] should be continued. I request authority to personally lay the facts before you in Washington with view to specific instructions covering classes of cases to be considered, that the work be continued, be thoroughly performed, and the nation fully delivered of those who (are) actually intruders. Answer Paul's Valley.

In my reply to this telegram, dated July 17, 1891, I inclosed a copy of my letter of even date to Governor Byrd (in which the rules adopted by Agent Bennett were discussed and approved without material alteration), and instructed the agent that if after reading that letter he still thought it desirable for him to visit this city to telegraph for the necessary authority.

He replied August 3, 1891, that the reasons given in my letter to Governor Byrd for approving his rules were the same which prompted him to adopt them, and that his fear that I might be misled by Governor Byrd's vigorous arraignment of his course into a misapprehension of the situation was his reason for desiring to be personally present to defend his action. As no such misapprehension existed he did not think it necessary to come.

For further details in regard to this removal of intruders, see Agent Bennett's report herewith, page 240.

TIMBER DEPREDATIONS ON THE FOND DU LAC RESERVATION, MINN.

In my annual report for the year 1889 I invited your attention to certain depredations that were committed during the season of 1888–'89 by Patrick Hines and Andrew Gowan upon the timber of the Fond du Lac Reservation, in Minnesota; also to the fact that suit had been instituted against Hines for over 6,000,000 feet of timber, valued at some $43,000, and that a proposition from Mr. Hines to compromise the suit was then under consideration by the Solicitor of the Treasury, to whom it had been referred by the Attorney-General.

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Communications from the Solicitor and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. J. M. Vale, of this city, attorney for the Fond du Lac Indians (both of which are filed by Mr. Vale with his letter of September 15, 1891, to this office) show that Mr. Hines' proposition was accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury June 8, 1891, and that in pursuance of the compromise agreed upon Mr. Hines has paid the sum of $20,116.52, which has been covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt derived from depredations on public lands.

As frequently expressed in reports on the subject of depredations upon timber on this reservation, this office maintains that the Indians located thereon have an equitable right to receive the benefit of all moneys recovered from the parties committing such depredations. This view is strengthened by the action taken by the Government in providing for the sale of the timber standing on the lands recently ceded by the Chippewas of Minnesota and the use of the proceeds for their benefit, which is a recognition of the rights of the Indians. In view of the fact that they would have received the value of this timber had it not been unlawfully cut and removed I believe that the rule of law which gives the Government absolute property in the timber, upon its being unlawfully severed, should not be permitted to stand in the way of devoting the proceeds to the benefit of the Indians, especially as it does not appear that they were in any manner responsible for the depredations. I have, therefore, included in my estimates of appropriations for the Indian Office, to be submitted to Congress, an item of $20,116.52, to be appropriated for the benefit of the Fond du Lac Indians, the same being the amount recovered on account of Mr. Hines' depredations upon the timber on their reservation.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Government has been prosecuting its suit against Mr. Hines for the depredations committed by him upon the timber on this reservation in 1888–'89, the recent investigations of an inspector show that other and extensive depredations have been committed during the seasons of 1889–'90 and 1890–'91. March 28, 1891, Bishop Marty advised this office that he had been informed that Mr. Stack, the Government farmer, was robbing the Indians by selling timber from the Fond du Lac Reservation, and April 7, 1891, a copy of Mr. Marty's letter was transmitted to the Department with the request that an inspector be sent to investigate the charges.

Inspector B. H. Miller was assigned to this duty, and reported tha during the season of 1889–'90 about 4,000,000 feet of timber were cut and sold under the direction and management of Farmer Stack, while during that of 1890–'91 over 11,000,000 feet were cut and sold under the direction and management of the additional farmer for that reservation.

In this report of July 22, 1891, Inspector Miller states that he is satisfied that within the past year millions of feet of standing green pine and thousands of cedar telegraph poles, ties, and paving have been cut

with the consent and under the management of Farmer Stack; that while the Indians have taken contracts, invariably verbal, for much of the work, the labor has been performed by white men; that in all cases Stack has furnished the Indians with the supplies required, giving them orders on the Nelson Lumber Company's store for the goods; that he has also paid for the labor and, so far as the facts show, has sold the cut to the Nelson Company without bids from other parties and without advertising, telling the Indians that the price he received was $5 per 1,000 feet on the river bank.

January 20, 1891, the agent for the La Pointe Agency was furnished with a copy of the rules and regulations approved by the President October 17, 1890, to govern logging operations on the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations,* and was advised that the Indians on the Fond du Lac Reservation could do logging under these regulations. Such logging had been authorized by act of Congress February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673), and had reference only to "dead timber standing or fallen."

May 7, 1891, the agent advised this office that under this authority these Indians had cut and banked on the Northern Pacific Railroad 394,100 feet of timber, and asked instructions. Authority was granted for its sale on sealed bids, in accordance with the regulations, under the supposition that it was dead and down timber. Inspector Miller's report, however, states that the timber had actually been cut from green and growing trees on the reservation; for such cutting there was no authority of law. Its sale had been authorized to Messrs. Paine & Co., who bid $3.35 per thousand feet, but since it was cut without legal authority it became the absolute property of the Government, and the sale was void.

Upon the recommendation of this office the Department submitted the following questions to the Attorney-General:

First. Can the Indian agent at La Pointe Agency, Wis., under the instructions of the Indian Office, or Department of the Interior, dispose of and give a valid title to the pine timber cut on the Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn., by Patrick Hines and Andrew Gowan, or their agents and employés, during the season of 1888–'89, and now lying in the woods or on skids on said reservation, and not embraced in any suits now pending in the courts between the United States and these parties or any of them?

Second. Should the proceeds of such sale (if the same be allowable) be treated as belonging to the Indians occupying the reservation or to the United States?

December 31, 1890, he replied as follows:

I am of the opinion that the timber now in question may be sold, but that the sale should be made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

The timber having been cut on lands which are none the less public because incumbered by the Indian right of occupancy, its preservation and sale would seem to

* This authority was modified November 22, 1890, so as to permit the Indians on the other Chippewa Reservations in Minnesota to do logging thereunder.

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belong the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who is required to perform, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all executive duties "*in any wise respecting*" the public lands (R. S., sec. 453). Indeed, Congress has removed all doubt on the subject by repeatedly recognizing the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, through the General Land Office, to seize timber unlawfully cut on the public lands, by appropriations to pay the agents employed from time to time to make such seizures (Wells v. Nickles, 104 U. S. R., 117).

It sufficiently appears, therefore, that the Indians have no interest in this timber, and that it in no way appertains to the Indian Bureau or its agents to assume charge of the same.

The second question is answered already; it being clear, if the above reasoning is sound, that the proceeds of the timber, when sold, will belong to the Government absolutely.

This, I think, disposes of both questions.

Under this opinion this office has no authority to take steps to recover the timber unlawfully cut on the Fond du Lac Reservation during the two seasons, 1889-'91, or its value, but the whole matter comes under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office. The office therefore recommended, July 30, 1891, that the Commissioner of the General Land Office be instructed to dispose of the timber now within the reservation, which has been unlawfully cut; to institute suits for the recovery of that which has been removed, or of its value, and to prosecute those parties who are responsible for the trespasses.

Department letter of August 8, 1891, to this office states that, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has sent two special agents to Fond du Lac to protect the interests of the Government. Since that date this office has transmitted to the General Land Office all papers bearing on the case.

MENOMONEE LOGGING.

The Menomonee Indians in Wisconsin have long urged that some action be taken by Congress which would allow them to market their green standing timber. Their logging operations had been restricted by law to the disposing of dead and down timber, and of such green timber only as was cut to clear land for cultivation.

Among several bills which have been presented and considered, the following was finally passed by Congress, and approved June 12, 1890 (26 Stats., 146), viz:

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 fix the rate of his compensation. The Secretary shall appoint an assistant superintendent, who shall be a practical logger and shall have full charge and direction of such logging operations under the superintendent, and who shall receive such compensation as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine: *Provided*, That not exceeding twenty millions of feet of timber shall be logged and sold in any one year.

SEC. 2. That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is, hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the expense of cutting, banking, scaling, running, advertising, and sale thereof; also pay of superintendent and assistant superintendent; which expenses and pay shall be reimbursed 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 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 two per cent 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 presented to the chief of the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the sale of timber and the manner of disposing of the proceeds of sale 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.

In pursuance of the requirements of section four Gen. E. Whittlesey and Mr. Joseph T. Jacobs, members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, consented to present the act to the Menomonees and ascertain their wishes. July 9, 1890, they reported that in a council of some three hundred there were but one hundred and twenty four who were willing to sign a paper agreeing to accept the provisions of the act.

As the privileges granted by the act would be of great benefit to the Menomonees and its rejection would deprive them of the privilege of marketing any timber whatever, the office, under date of September 24, 1890, directed their agent to call a council and resubmit the act to them. This was done, and October 10, 1890, he reported that after due notice through the Indian police a council assembled and everyone present signed "orders of agreement" to the effect that it was a full council of the tribe; that the act had been carefully explained; that they fully understood its provisions, and that it had the sanction of the tribe.

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This report and the "orders of agreement" accompanying it were approved October 27, 1890, and authority granted for the appointment of a superintendent and an assistant superintendent of logging, as provided for in the first section of the act, who together with the agent were directed to submit rules for the government of the logging business.

These rules, prepared at the agency, revised by this office, and approved by the Department January 7, 1891, are as follows:

First. That Agent Kelsey, with the assistance of the superintendent and assistant superintendent, enter into agreements with such of the Menomonees as desire to engage in logging, and who elect to do so, to pay a certain price for pine timber on the river banks.

Second. Each contractor, or boss of squad to be paid a rate to be agreed upon for cutting and banking timber in consideration of all the conditions under which his timber is situated and the ease or difficulty which may be expected to attend its banking, said price in no case however, to exceed $5 per thousand feet. Said agreement to be submitted at this office for approval, with full explanation.

Third. That as soon as the loggers commence to place their timber on the river bank a sufficient number of scalers be employed to keep all so delivered scaled up every week, said scalers to be of well-known competence for that duty and sworn when employed to perform it faithfully.

Fourth. That at the end of each month one-half of the amount found due to each contractor by a computation of the number of feet of logs he and his squad have banked during said month, at the rates named in the several agreements, be paid to said contractors and that the other half be retained as security for pay of the laborers.

Fifth. That a final settlement be made with the contractors next spring, when the logging is over for the season and the logging camps break up; that at the same time the contractors be required to pay the laborers (their assistants) in full such balances as may still be due for wages, and that each contractor bind himself in the agreement above referred to to so pay his laborers at that time.

Sixth. That a fair, reasonable, and usual rate of wages be named in said agreements to be paid by the contractors to each member of their squads, and that monthly statements be prepared by the contractors, with the assistance and under the supervision of the superintendents of logging, and delivered to the agent, showing exactly how much is due to each laborer at the end of each month.

Seventh. That the scalers make weekly reports to the agent, showing the exact number of feet of logs banked by each contractor during the week.

Eighth. That all Menomonees who are able and desire to engage in logging, or as laborers in logging camps, be allowed to do so.

Ninth. That no squaw man, or white man of any class, be allowed under any circumstances to act as logging contractor, and that white men be not employed in any capacity by the contractors except when authorized by the agent and upon approval of this office.

Tenth. That some provision be made in the agreements named for paying the contractors a reasonable price for cutting and banking other kinds of timber than pine.

Eleventh. That the scalers and their assistants be employed by the agent (after consultation with the superintendents) and paid through him, and that he be required to take such means as may be necessary to keep a correct record of their services that he may swear to the same, as required by law.

Twelfth. That while the agent is prohibited from in any manner guaranteeing payment to merchants or traders for supplies they may furnish the Menomonees he will be instructed to faithfully endeavor to prevail on the Menomonees to pay promptly, and that if it will be any advantage to the contractors he may allow them to give written statements to him of such supplies as they may purchase, on which statement he may indorse one-half of the amount then due to the contractor as soon as he ascertains it, but must expressly state in said indorsement that he does not guarantee any part of the indebtedness incurred by the contractor. That, however, if the prices charged are reasonable and the articles furnished proper for the Indians to have, he will endeavor by advice and persuasion to prevail on the loggers to pay promptly.

Thirteenth. That if it is found that any of the contractors can not proceed without additional oxteams, sleds, etc., the agent may submit to this office an estimate for the purchase of what may be actually necessary, provided that he has satisfactory proof that any contractor asking for such assistance will undoubtedly have sufficient funds coming to him at the end of the season to pay all his other debts, including his laborers' wages, and also pay for such oxen, etc., as he may request the agent to purchase for him.

Fourteenth. That bills showing in detail the articles furnished the loggers, and the prices charged therefor, be submitted to the agent for his information at the end of each month.

Fifteenth. The superintendent and the assistant superintendent to have entire charge of the logging operations, under the direction of the agent, with whom they will consult in regard to all matters of consequence in connection therewith.

As provided in rule one the agent and superintendents entered into agreements or contracts with various Menomonees as chiefs of squads to pay a certain sum per thousand feet for a specified quantity of logs delivered on the bank. The rate agreed upon with each was governed by the quality of the timber, its accessibility, distance to be hauled, etc., and, though varying greatly, averaged about $3.25.

The attention of the agent and superintendent of logging was repeatedly called to that clause of the act which limited the timber to be disposed of in any one year to 20,000,000 feet. But many were slow in making contracts, and it was almost impossible to tell in advance how many feet each squad could bank. The result was that some of the first applicants received contracts for such large quantities as would have excluded many later applicants from any share in the work; therefore many of the contracts were arbitrarily reduced by the agent and superintendent. This caused some dissatisfaction, but the situation could not well have been foreseen, especially as the first season's logging under the act was somewhat in the nature of an experiment.

As the work progressed and it became evident that much more than 20,000,000 feet of green growing timber could be banked, the Indians requested that they be allowed to market dead and down timber in addition to the 20,000,000 feet of green timber. The opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General on the subject, given February 13, 1891, was that the request could not be complied with, as the terms of the act limited the cutting and banking of timber *of all kinds* to the quantity named.

February 11, 1891, the Department directed that the following advertisement be inserted for a period of two weeks in the Inter Ocean, of

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Chicago, Ill. (daily), and the Pioneer Press, of St. Paul, Minn. (daily), viz:

MENOMONEE INDIAN LOGS FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Menomonee logs," addressed to the undersigned, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 2d day of March, 1891. These logs aggregate 20,000,000 feet of pine, more or less, and are banked, or are to be banked, partly on the South Branch of the Oconto River and partly on the Wolf River and its tributaries, on the Menomonee Reservation, Wis. The logs banked on each river will be sold on separate bids. Proposals will be received for about 6,000,000 feet of logs banked on the West Branch Creek and West Branch of Wolf River.

The logs are or will be scaled by competent and sworn scalers, whose work can be readily tested, and logs must be paid for in cash within 10 days after acceptance of bid.

The bids will be opened in the presence of bidders in the office of the Green Bay Agency, at Keshena, Wis., at 1 o'clock p. m. of March 2, 1891. Awards will be made to the highest bidder or bidders; the sale to be approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the honorable Secretary of the Interior, who reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem best for the interest of the Indians.

Checks of parties whose bids are not accepted will be returned to them. If accepted bidders fail to comply with the requirements of the Department in the purchase or payment for logs as advertised, their certified checks will be forfeited and the timber resold.

CHARLES S. KELSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

KESHENA, WIS., *February*, [illegible], 1891.

Authority was also given for the printing of posters to be distributed among lumbermen, and conspicuously placed in the vicinity of the agency and elsewhere.

March 2, 1891, the agent reported that he had received the following bids:

	Oconto River.	Wolf River.	Tributaries of Wolf River.
	Per M.	*Per M.*	*Per M.*
F. H. Hurlburt	$9.22	.....	.....
D. Jennings	.....	$8.88	$8.88
S. W. Hollister	.....	10.50	9.00
Tom Wall	9.37	10.36	8.77
Oconto Company	10.80	9.05	9.05

Awards were made to the Oconto Company and to S. W. Hollister. Taking into account the quantity of timber at each point, Hollister's bid for the logs on the Wolf River and its tributaries was $1,910 higher than that of any other bidder.

On the scale of logs being completed it was discovered that the limit as to quantity fixed by the act had been exceeded by 2,769,560 feet, viz: On Wolf River and tributaries 1,365,470 feet, and on the Oconto River 1,404,090 feet. The agent was therefore instructed to withhold this surplus, and to deliver only 20,000,000 feet to the purchasers.

The bidders claimed that they had bought all, and that by the terms

of the advertisement they were entitled to all. Mr. Hollister, however, reluctantly submitted to the ruling, and agreed to receipt for the 10,000,000 feet only, but the Oconto Company objected, claiming that the logs to be retained by the agent and superintendent were of superior quality and not a fair average. The claim of the purchasers that they should be awarded all was not considered altogether unreasonable, and the arbitrary selecting of logs to be retained threatened to prevent an early or satisfactory settlement of the matter. Moreover, the retained logs would deteriorate by exposure on the river bank for a year or so, and might at any time be consumed forest fires. The office, therefore, became satisfied that it would be for the best interests of the Government to sell all the logs. Recommendation to that effect was approved by the Department April 30, 1891, with the understanding that the question of disposition to be made of funds arising from the sale of the surplus over the 20,000,000 feet would be reserved for future consideration.

The total proceeds of this sale amounted to the following:

S. W. Hollister & Co., 1,579,590 feet on Wolf River (main stream), at $10.50 per thousand	$17,665.69
S. W. Hollister & Co., 6,725,889 feet on the tributaries of the Wolf River, at $9 per thousand	61,432.92
Oconto Company, 11,404,090 feet on the Oconto River, at $10.80 per thousand	123,164.17
Total	232,262.78
Deduct amount received from the sale of the surplus over the 20,000,000 feet, not legally the property of the Indians	27,453.40
Gross proceeds of the 20,000,000 feet allowed by law to be sold	204,809.38
Deduct expense of cutting, banking, scaling, selling, etc. (The exact amount of this can not be known until the accounts of the agent are received and examined, but it will probably be nearly the amount advanced by the Government, which is to be reimbursed);	75,000.00
Leaving	129,809.38
Deduct the one-fifth part to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Menomonees, to be used at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for their benefit, viz	25,961.87
	103,847.51

This will leave nearly $104,000 to be funded in the United States Treasury, interest on which, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, is to be paid to the Menomonees per capita, or to be expended for their benefit under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. It must be borne in mind, however, that section 2 of the act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to annually advance $75,000 on the order of the Secretary of the Interior to the Menomonees out of any money of theirs in the Treasury to enable them to carry on logging under the act, which will temporarily reduce this sum.

The one-fifth, $25,961.87, will be needed for, and no doubt applied to, the purpose for which the stumpage or poor fund has hitherto been

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used, viz., maintaining a hospital, and otherwise providing for the poor, sick, and helpless of the tribe.

The Indians are anxious to have the act amended so as to allow a greater quantity of logs to be banked and sold in one year, claiming that 20,000,000 feet does not give them work enough for the season.

Although it is probable that they could have marketed a second 20,000,000 at considerable less expense per thousand feet than attended the first, yet it is doubtful if authority to sell a greater quantity in one season would be beneficial, as it might induce them to turn their attention wholly to the lumber business, to the neglect of farming interests.

RAILROADS OVER RESERVATIONS.

During the past year Congress has made the following grants for the construction of railways across Indian lands:

GRAND JUNCTION SCHOOL LANDS, COLORADO.

Rio Grande Junction Railway.—The act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 364), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey in fee to this company for right of way a strip of land in Mesa County, Colo., now held by the United States for school purposes, not to exceed in the aggregate 26.3 acres, provided the company shall first convey or cause to be conveyed to the United States in fee a tract adjoining the said school lands aggregating 35 acres.

The attorneys for the company filed in this office a deed for this tract, but it was returned to them August 27 last for more complete information relative to certain transfers indicated in the abstract of title presented therewith.

INDIAN AND OKLAHOMA TERRITORIES.

Fort Gibson, Tahlequah and Great Northern Railway.—The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 844, and page 631 of this report), grants the right of way for the extension of this railway from the town of Rogers, in the State of Arkansas, through the Cherokee Nation, via Tahlequah, to Fort Gibson. No maps of the proposed road have as yet been filed in this office.

Fort Worth and Denver City Railway.—The act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 661), extends the provisions of the act of February 24, 1887 (24 Stats., 419), granting right of way through the Indian Territory to this company, so that it shall have until February 24, 1893, to build the first 50 miles of its road.

Hutchinson and Southern Railway.—The act of September 26, 1890 (26 Stats., 485), grants the right of way north and south into the Indian (Oklahoma) Territory to a connection with the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway at or near Pond Creek. So far as this office is advised no steps have yet been taken looking to its construction.

Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway.—The act of February 24, 1891 (26 Stats., 783, and page 627 of this report), authorizes the construction of the following lines of railway, in addition to the roads authorized to be built by the act of June 1, 1886 (24 Stats., 73):

A line beginning at the most suitable point on the present main line of said railway at or near Wagoner, in the Indian Territory, and thence running in a westerly and northwesterly direction by the most feasible and practicable route, passing through or near the town of Guthrie, in the Oklahoma country, and through or near Fort Supply military reservation to a point on the western boundary line of the Indian Territory; also an additional or branch line running from the most suitable point on the line last above described, in a southwesterly direction, and passing through or near Oklahoma City, and through or near Fort Reno military reservation, to a point on the western boundary line of the Indian Territory south of the point where the Canadian River crosses said boundary line; also a line commencing at the most practicable point on the main line at or near Fort Gibson, and running thence in a southwesterly direction through the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw countries, either or all of them, to a point on the southern boundary line of the Indian Territory, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracts, turn outs, and sidings as said company may deem it to its interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Up to the present time no maps have been filed by the company, and, so far as this office is advised, none of the conditions prescribed by the act as prerequisite have been complied with.

Sherman and Northwestern Railway.—The act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 632), grants the right of way through the Oklahoma and Indian Territories, but the preliminary conditions of the act have not yet been complied with, and hence the work has not begun.

RED LAKE RESERVATION, MINNESOTA.

Red Lake and Western Railway and Navigation Company.—The act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 660), grants right of way through the reservation in a northeasterly direction upon condition that the consent of a majority of the male adult Indians is obtained. No maps of definite location have been filed, and it is not known that any steps have been taken looking to a compliance with the preliminary conditions of the act.

FLATHEAD RESERVATION, MONTANA.

Missoula and Northern Railway.—The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1091, and page 671 of this report), grants the right of way from a point at or near the mouth of the Jocko River, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, running thence in a northerly direction to the southerly end of Flathead Lake, and thence by the most practicable route, either to the east or west of said lake, in a northerly direction to the northern boundary of Montana. No maps of the definite location have been filed.

SILETZ RESERVATION, OREGON.

Newport and King's Valley Railway.—The act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 663), grants right of way from a point on the eastern boundary

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in a westerly direction through the reservation, and it is provided that no right shall accrue to the company until the consent of the Indians is obtained. This office is not advised whether the company has yet undertaken to comply with the preliminary conditions.

GRANTS REFERRED TO IN PREVIOUS ANNUAL REPORTS.

Blackfeet Reservation, Montana.—October 6, 1890, the President gave his consent to the extension of the line of the *St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway (Great Northern Line)* through this reservation under the power vested in him by act of May 1, 1888 (25 Stats., 113), which ratified an agreement with these Indians, article VIII of which provides that—

> It is further agreed that whenever, in the opinion of the President, the public interests require the construction of railroads or other highways, or telegraph lines, through any portion of either of the separate reservations established and set apart under the provisions of this agreement, right of way shall be, and is hereby, granted for such purposes, under such rules, regulations, limitations, and restrictions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe; the compensation to be fixed by said Secretary and by him expended for the benefit of the Indians concerned.

Accordingly, October 24, 1890, the company was allowed to occupy a right-of-way strip not to exceed 150 feet in width, with an additional strip not exceeding 100 feet in width where heavy cuts or fills should occur. The additional land for station purposes was limited to strips not to exceed in dimensions 200 feet in width by 3,000 feet in length. An approved bond in the penal sum of $25,000 was also required.

Under date of July 1 last the attention of the company was invited to the fact that the maps of definite location on file represented an area of land greater than the limit fixed, and an explanation of the matter was called for.

Crow Reservation, Montana.—Five maps of the definite location of the Big Horn Southern Railway through this reserve have been approved, except as to that portion which is within the Fort Custer military reservation. In accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the act of February 12, 1890 (25 Stats., 660), which authorizes the President to require the consent of the Indians thereto in such manner as he shall see fit to prescribe before any rights accrue to the railway company, the President, June 30, 1889, directed that such consent be obtained by convening a council of the chiefs and other leading men. The approved maps of definite location above referred to were mailed to Agent Wyman November 4, 1890, with full instructions to ascertain the wishes of the Indians as directed by the President, and also to see that satisfactory settlement was made by the company with individual occupants damaged by the proposed road. January 14 last the agent forwarded the report of the proceedings of the council held by him, stating that the maps of definite location were held in his office pending the completion of the settlements to be made with individual occupants.

Fond du Lac Reservation, Minnesota.—The Fond du Lac Indians, having been convened in council by the agent for the La Pointe Agency, Wis., in accordance with the direction of the President, agreed to accept the sum of $5 per acre as compensation to be paid for the right of way granted to the *Duluth and Winnipeg Railway* by the act of October 17, 1888 (25 Stats., 558). The written evidence of the action taken by the council not being in the form required it was returned June 30, 1890, for additional evidence as to the action taken by the Indians. December 5, 1890, the report of the agent in accordance with his instructions, above referred to, with plats of grounds for two stations filed by the company, were submitted to the Department by this office with the recommendation that the amount of compensation agreed upon, and also plats of stations, be approved.

Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.—*The Utah and Northern Railway Company* was required by the right-of-way act of September 1, 1888 (25 Stats., 452), to pay, in addition to the right of way, compensation of $8 per acre for all land to be occupied within the town site of Pocatello, Idaho, a sum per acre equal to the average appraisal of each acre of town lots outside of the portion so taken. When the report of the appraisers of this town site was approved by the Department, the company was called upon to tender this additional payment, which was found to be $13,182.72. A draft for this amount was submitted by the company and transmitted to this office by the Department under date of July 16 last for collection, the proceeds to be placed to the credit of the Shoshone and Bannack Indians as required by the act above referred to.

Fort Peck Reservation, Montana.—This office has had considerable correspondence with officers of the *St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company (Great Northern line)* relative to the removal of gravel by the company from this reservation for the purpose of ballasting its line of railway. It was maintained by this office that the act of February 15, 1887 (24 Stats., 402), granting the company right of way, did not authorize it to transport gravel beyond the limits of the reservation; and June 30 last the agent was directed to allow no more to be taken from the said beds for use outside of the reservation.

Former Great Sioux Reservation in the Dakotas.—By act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), the *Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company* and the *Dakota Central Railway Company* were granted, upon compliance with certain conditions, the right to occupy, prior to any white person or corporation, the right of way described in certain agreements heretofore negotiated by these companies with the Sioux Indians (see House Ex. Docs. Nos. 11 and 20, Forty-eighth Congress, first session). Before securing any rights thereunder they were required to have made the payments stipulated within 6 months after the act took effect and within 9 months thereafter to have filed with the Department maps of the definite location of the lands to be occupied by each.

Nine maps of the definite location of the line of the proposed railway

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west of the Missouri River, together with a plat of the 640-acre tract of ground to be used for railway purposes on the west bank of the said river and a plat of the tract of 188 acres on the east bank, were duly filed with and approved by the Department, and the sum of $15,335.76, which had been previously paid under the agreements and held in the Treasury pending their ratification, has been applied in accordance with the provisions of the act.

The total length of the proposed road appears from the approved maps to be 175.23 miles. Payment has been made for only 90.1 miles and when the work of construction shall be carried beyond 100 miles west of the Missouri River the additional payment upon the remainder of this line (85.13 miles), at $110 per mile, will become due.

The Dakota Central Railway Company failed to file maps of the definite location of its line of railway within the limit prescribed and therefore, January 26, 1891, this office presented the matter to the Department, with a full report of all facts in the case.

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.—By act of June 27, 1890 (26 Stats., 181), the *Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company* was authorized to sell its entire line of road and all its railway property in the Indian and Oklahoma Territories to the *Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.* May, 1891, the latter company filed in this office for record a first mortgage covering this property, executed to the United States Trust Company of New York.

December 4, 1890, the attorneys for the *Choctaw Coal and Railway Company* filed for record in this office a mortgage covering its property in the Choctaw Nation, executed to the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Company of Philadelphia in the sum of $1,000,000. The act of February 21, 1891 (26 Stats., 765), extends the right-of-way acts of this company so that it shall have until February 18, 1891, to build.

November 3, 1890, the attorneys for the *Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company* submitted two drafts aggregating the sum of $3,438.72 to cover the annual payment of $15 per mile required by its right-of-way act.

September 12, 1890, the *Kansas City and Pacific Railway Company* filed a map of the definite location of the first 25-mile section of its line of railway which, September 13, 1890, was submitted to the Department by this office, with a recommendation that it be approved.

Nez Percés Reservation, Idaho.—The maps of the definite location of the *Spokane and Palouse Railway* through this reserve were approved by the Department April 2, 1891, after which they were transmitted to the agent by this office, with instructions to convene the Indians in council for the purpose of having them agree upon the amount of compensation to be paid them in their tribal capacity for the right of way, and also the amount to be paid to such individual members as would sustain damages in construction of the road.

Red Cliff Reservation, Wisconsin.—In 1885 the *Bayfield Transfer Railway Company* executed agreements with the Red Cliff band of Indians for right of way through their common lands, and also with certain individual members of said band holding lands in severalty under patent. Without approving these agreements the Department authorized the company to proceed with the work of construction pending the preparation of papers, etc. This was not done, however, and January 5, 1891, this office received a communication from its attorneys, claiming for the company a vested right in said right of way, and requesting authority to begin construction. March 20 following, the whole matter was presented by this office to the Department, with the recommendation that the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department be requested to give his opinion upon the questions raised. The opinion was rendered that the company had no vested right in said right of way, and that the matter was before the Department and subject to its decision. Pursuant to this the office approved the agreement with the band, and submitted it, with a blank form of relinquishment, to be used by the individual patentees in granting the right of way. Both of these were approved by the Department, and the agent has been instructed to see that no advantage is taken of the individual Indians by the company. The relinquishments of the individual patentees must receive the approval of the President to be valid.

Red Lake, Cass Lake, Winnebagoshish, and White Oak Point Reservations, Minnesota.—October 23, 1890, maps of the definite location of the *Duluth and Winnipeg Railway* through these reservations were approved by the Department, and councils of all the bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota were directed to be convened for the purpose of having them agree upon the amount of compensation to be paid for right of way. The sum of $5 per acre for all land to be occupied was agreed upon, except in the case of the Winnebagoshish Reservation, where the sum fixed was $10 per acre. May 25, 1890, the Department approved the said agreements and authorized construction.

Sale of Pocatello Town Lots, and Final Settlement of Utah and Northern Railroad Company for Lands in Pocatello.—The sale of the lots in this town site, which was segregated from the Fort Hall Reservation by the act of Congress approved September 1, 1888 (25 Stats., 452), has been made under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; but Special Agent Parker, of this Bureau, was instructed July 22 last to go there and remain during the sale, and to report to this office from time to time as the sale proceeded. His reports state in substance that the results of the sale were satisfactory, and that fair prices were realized. The act above referred to provides that the proceeds shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians, after deducting the expenses of the survey, appraisement, and sale.

The said act also granted right of way to the Utah and Northern Railway Company and provided that said Company should pay the sum of $8 per acre for all lands occupied by it within said reservation, and, for a tract not to exceed 150 acres granted within the town of

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Pocatello, the company was required to pay an additional sum equal to the average appraisal of each acre of town lots therein.

After the approval of the appraisement by the Department this payment was found to amount to $13,182.72, and July 16, 1891, this office received, by reference from the Department, a draft from the company for this sum.

Conditions to be Complied with by Railroad Companies.—In the construction of railways through Indian lands a systematic compliance by companies with the conditions expressed in the right-of-way acts will prevent much unnecessary delay. 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 with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in order that the company may obtain the benefits of the act of Congress approved —— (giving date).

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

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

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

REMOVAL OF CHARLOT'S BAND TO FLATHEAD RESERVE.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 871), which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to secure the consent of such of the Indians of said band as hold patents to lands in the Bitter Root Valley, in Montana, to the appraisement and sale of such lands,

Gen. Henry B. Carrington, of Hyde Park, Mass., was appointed a special agent to secure the consent of said patentees and make the appraisements provided for. His report is printed in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 70, Fifty-first Congress, first session. A paragraph in the last Indian bill (26 Stats., 1009) contains an appropriation of $5,500 for the removal of these Indians from their present homes and their settlement upon the Jocko (or Flathead) Reservation, and General Carrington is now engaged in that work. Agent Ronan, of the Flathead Agency, has been instructed to receive them upon their arrival and to look after their location and settlement upon the lands under his jurisdiction.

GRAZING ON CROW RESERVATION, MONT.

The agreement with the Crow Indians, ratified by the act of Congress April 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 43), provides as follows:

> That if at any time hereafter we, as a tribe, shall consent to permit cattle to be driven across our reservation or grazed thereon, the Secretary of the Interior shall fix the amount to be paid by parties so desiring to drive or graze cattle; all moneys arising from this source to be paid to us under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Under this agreement the Indians in council have consented from time to time to pasturage on their reservation, and the amounts paid by the cattle men have been fixed by the Department and received and accounted for by the agent. This system, however, engendered much dissatisfaction among the Indians, while the cattle men became involved in almost continuous strife in regard to alleged encroachments upon districts occupied by them, thus bringing upon this office much annoyance and labor.

To avoid these complications, and to bring matters more under its systematic control, this office, March 16, 1891, formulated a system which was submitted to and received the approval of the Department. It constituted five grazing districts, which were, under advertisement, to be let to the highest bidder. The permit agreements, covering the five districts, executed by Agent Wyman, to be in force from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1894, were approved by this office June 11 and by the Department June 12, and are more particularly described as follows:

The permit agreement covering district No. 1, executed with Samuel H. Hardin, of Bingham, Wyoming, is estimated to contain 188,000 acres, and the price to be paid therefor is 3 cents per acre per annum, or $16,920 for 3 years. The maximum number of cattle to be held at any one time is limited to 8,500 head.

District No. 2, estimated to contain 191,000 acres, was secured by the Columbia Land and Cattle Company, by its managing director, M. Rosenbaum, esq., of Chicago, Ill., at the rate of 3.95 cents per acre per annum, or $22,633.50 for three years. The maximum number of cattle to be held at any one time is 9,000 head.

Portus B. Weare, of Chicago, Ill., holds the permit covering district

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No. 3, estimated to contain 199,000 acres, and the price to be paid is 3.51 cents per acre per annum, or $20,954.70 for three years; maximum number of cattle, 8,000.

District No. 4, estimated to contain 179,000 acres, at 3.57 cents per acre, or $19,170.90 for 3 years, is held by Thomas Paton, of New York city: maximum number of cattle, 7,500.

The permit covering district No. 5, estimated to contain 89,000 acres, is held by Matthew H. Murphy, of Miles City, Mont., at 3.62 cents per annum, or $9,665.10 for three years; maximum number of cattle, 5,000.

It is provided in these agreements that no horses, sheep, or hogs shall be introduced upon these lands, and that the herds and private holdings of the Indians shall be kept free from interference by the stock of the parties holding these permits.

A comparison of the proceeds of the two systems shows that under the arrangement now in force the diminished reservation yields a greater return than the entire reservation did under the old system. Under the former, the proceeds during the last fiscal year aggregated $24,079.65, while under the present, the annual proceeds will be $29,781.50, notwithstanding the fact that an area of 1,800,000 acres from the western portion of the reservation has been relinquished by the Indians to the Government.

CHEROKEE FREEDMEN, DELAWARES AND SHAWNEES.

By an act entitled, "An act to secure to the Cherokee freedmen and others their proportion of certain proceeds of lands under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three," approved October 19, 1888 (25 Stats., p. 608), there was appropriated $75,000, the amount actually expended from this sum to be charged against the Cherokee Nation, on account of its lands west of the Arkansas River, and to be a lien to be deducted from any payment thereafter made by reason of those lands. It was stipulated that this fund should be distributed per capita by the Secretary of the Interior, first, among such freedmen and their descendants as were mentioned in the ninth article of the treaty of July 19, 1866; second, among the Delaware* tribe of Indians incorporated into the Cherokee Nation; and, third, among the Shawnee† tribe of Indians incorporated into the Cherokee Nation. The distribution was to be made in such manner and in such amounts as to give to the Freedmen, Delawares, and Shawnees per capita payments equal to those which had been made to Cherokees by blood‡ out of the sum

* Agreement made under the fifteenth article of the treaty of 1866 by the Cherokees and Delawares on the 8th of April, 1867, and approved by the President April 11, 1867.

† Agreement made under the aforesaid article by the Cherokees and Shawnees on the 7th of June, 1869, and approved by the President June 9, 1869.

‡ This payment was made in accordance with an act of the Cherokee legislature which was passed over the veto of the principal chief, and became a law on the 19th of May, 1883.

of $300,000 appropriated by the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stats., p. 624).

By the Indian act approved March 2, 1890, the further sum of $5,000 was appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain who were entitled to share in the per capita distribution of the aforesaid sum of $75,000 and to make payment thereof. (25 Stats., p. 991).

In pursuance of said legislation, John W. Wallace, of Leadville, Colo., was appointed a special agent, and under instructions from this office July 11, 1889, he was informed that there were three classes of freedmen coming within the purview of the ninth article of the Cherokee treaty of 1866: first, those liberated by the voluntary act of their former owners or by law; second, all free colored persons who were in the Cherokee country at the commencement of the rebellion or who returned within 6 months after the proclamation of the treaty of August 11, 1866; and, third, the descendants of the two classes named.

The question of the rights of the Delawares and Shawnees was more susceptible of ready adjustment, the terms of their incorporation with the Cherokees being fully set out in Senate Executive Document No. 86, Forty-eighth Congress, first session, and House Report No. 841, Fiftieth Congress, first session, which were furnished him.

He was directed to proceed to the Union Agency, Ind. T., and elsewhere, as might be found necessary, and, after consultation with Agent Bennett, to adopt some plan to be observed in making the necessary enrollment. He was especially directed to give the widest publicity to the provisions of the act and to the fact that evidence and the testimony of claimants would be received at a given time and place, to the end that all persons interested might have ample opportunity to present their claims, and that sufficient time might be allowed to give every claimant an opportunity to fully present his case and to have it properly considered. He was also instructed to obtain from the Cherokee authorities certified copies of the schedules of enrollment of the freedmen referred to in the ninth article of the treaty of 1866 who were duly recognized by the nation, as well as of the schedules of Delaware and Shawnee Indians incorporated in the nation by said agreements. He was further directed to obtain a certificate in due form as to the amount of per capita payment made to the Cherokees by blood under the act of the Cherokee legislature of May 19, 1883, aforesaid.

In his report, of April 8, 1890, Agent Wallace states that, after consulting with Agent Bennett and before settling upon a definite plan of of action, he consulted with J. B. Mayes, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, and obtained the opinions of many of the principal Cherokees as well as of intelligent freedmen. It was suggested that, in the absence of some one who had personal knowledge of the character and claim, of those who should present themselves for enrollment, the opportunity for imposition upon him and injury to the nation would be very great; and he therefore requested Chief Mayes to appoint some person properly qualified, whose duty it should be to be present at all examina-

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tions, and to assist the special agent by every means, not only in detecting fraud, but in observing the manner in which the investigation was conducted, etc. Chief Mayes so far approved the suggestion as to appoint Judge R. F. Wyly for this work, but subsequently reconsidered his action, concluding—that the power to make such an appointment vested solely in the national council. Agent Wallace commenced taking testimony in September, 1889, and concluded his work in the spring of 1890. He reported 5,129 persons as entitled to participate in the per capita distribution of the $75,000, as follows:

Cherokee freedmen	3,599
Delawares	821
Shawnees	709
Total	5,129

As the Cherokee Nation made a per capita payment of $15.50 to each Cherokee by blood out of the appropriation of $300,000 under the act of 1883, it was estimated that it would require the sum of $79,199 50 to pay all of said claimants.

These schedules have been carefully revised by this office, together with the mass of evidence taken and submitted by Agent Wallace. As a result of that examination and revision a schedule was submitted to you on the 29th of October, 1890, containing the names of 1,988 living and 107 dead freedmen who had been, or were descendants of those who had been, recognized by the Cherokee authorities; of 1,087 who were "admitted" by Special Agent Wallace as entitled to participate in the per capita distribution, whose decision was sustained by the evidence presented; of 13 whom he rejected, but from the evidence this office held should have been "admitted;" and of 21 persons known as "free colored" persons who were in the country at the commencement of the rebellion and were then residents of the Cherokee Nation, and their descendants; making 3,216 persons who were, in the judgment of this office, from the evidence and facts presented in Special Agent Wallace's report and in pursuance of the policy set forth in his plan of action, entitled to participate in the payment. This schedule was approved by the Department November 21, 1890.

At the same time a list of 130 names was presented, in which the evidence submitted was not in my judgment sufficient to entitle the claimants to participate in this fund.

A copy of the approved schedule and this list of 130 names were forwarded December 19, 1890, to Agent Bennett for further evidence. The claims of the persons represented on the "questioned list" having been partially investigated by Agent Bennett, and other claimants (some of whom had been rejected by Mr. Wallace), having filed new evidence with him, a supplemental schedule of said Cherokee freedmen, containing 102 names, was submitted to you June 25, 1891. Of these 87 had been on

the "questioned list." This supplemental schedule was approved July 7, 1891, and a copy thereof sent to Agent Bennett July 11, 1891, for payment. The two schedules contained an aggregate of 3,318 names, and from this number, upon recommendation of Agent Bennett, there were stricken 40 names, being the names of persons who were born after or died before the 3d of March, 1883, or were unknown or duplicated, or were paid by the Cherokee or Creek Nation of Indians and did not wish to be enrolled with the Cherokee freedmen, thus making the true aggregate 3,278.

Of the 821 Delaware Indians reported by Agent Wallace as entitled to participate in the per capita distribution of said fund, etc., a schedule, as revised by this office, containing the names of 754 Delawares, was submitted by you May 15, 1891, approved by you the following day, and sent to Agent Bennett for payment May 18, 1891. A schedule of 157 names, which had been reported by Agent Wallace as entitled, was not submitted for your approval, but was sent to Agent Bennett for further investigation, for the reason that in some instances the age of claimant had not been stated, and that the dates of the deaths of many reported as deceased had not been furnished.

Of the 709 Shawnee Indians reported by Special Agent Wallace as entitled, a schedule, as revised by this office, containing the names of 694 Shawnees, was submitted to you September 25, 1891. This schedule was approved September 26, 1891. At the same time, a schedule of 19 names, which Agent Wallace claimed to be entitled, but whose evidence of title was not satisfactory, was laid before you and returned, with directions that Agent Bennett make further investigation of the several cases represented thereon. A copy of the approved schedule for payment and of this schedule for investigation was forwarded to Agent Bennett October 6, 1891.

It appears, therefore, that the number of persons entitled to share in the per capita distribution of the $75,000, as examined, and reported by Special Agent Wallace, revised by this office and finally approved by the Department (less the 40 freedmen reported by Agent Bennett as not entitled), can be stated as follows:

Cherokee freedmen	3,278
Delawares	754
Shawnees	694
Total	4,726

This number of claimants is subject to decrease by reason of the discovery of duplications, or the fact of birth before or of death after March 3, 1883, the date of the appropriation, or other causes; also to increase by reason of evidence which may hereafter be furnished establishing a claim for recognition as entitled to share in the per capita distribution of said fund.

REF0069730

ERRONEOUS SURVEY OF DEVIL'S LAKE RESERVATION.

By the fourth article of the treaty of February 19, 1868, between the United States and the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians (15 Stat., 505), the boundaries of the Devil's Lake Reservation are described as follows:

> Beginning at the most easterly point of Devil's Lake; thence along the waters of said lake to the most westerly point of same; thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Cheyenne River; thence down the said river to a point opposite the lower end of Aspen Island; and thence on a direct line to the place of beginning.

The present lines were run in 1875, and their correctness was not questioned until 1883, when the agent discovered and reported to this office that the western boundary line did not touch the said river at the nearest place from the most westerly point of Devil's Lake. The matter was referred to the General Land Office for examination, and June 30, 1873, the Commissioner informed the Department that he had directed the surveyor general of Dakota to let a contract for certain surveys, to ascertain whether "the west end of Devil's Lake was nearer to some other point on the Cheyenne than the point fixed by Bates in 1875, and if so, to find the nearest point, and establish a new west boundary of the reservation, and close the public surveys upon it.

By departmental communication dated July 2, 1883, the General Land Office was requested to take no steps looking to the change of the western boundary as then established until a careful examination had been made and all the facts reported to the Department.

September 11, 1883, the General Land Office reported that examination and survey had developed the fact that the western boundary line as originally established by Deputy C. H. Bates did not strike the Cheyenne River at the nearest point by 2½ miles, nor so near as it would if it had been run on a different course; and submitted the case to the Department for decision as to whether the line should stand.

September 18, 1883, the Department held that no change would be made in the western line as established in 1875, for the reason that a large number of settlers had in good faith gone upon the lands lying west of the said line and acquired rights thereon, believing them to be a part of the public domain.

By the error in the survey of 1875, a reservation was established which contained 64,000 acres less than that provided in the treaty, and, had the points named in the treaty been followed by the surveyors, no question would have arisen.

The whole subject has been reëxamined by this office, and March 29, 1890, a report was submitted, with the recommendation that as the United States had parted with the title to a large portion of the tract in question, so that it could not be added to the reservation, some action

should be taken by Congress with a view to compensating the Indians for the loss they had sustained by reason of the erroneous survey.

As the land thus segregated from the reservation was agricultural, this office deemed $1.25 per acre a reasonable compensation for said 64,000 acres, making a total of $80,000, and recommended that payment be made for the loss thus sustained, the amount to be expended for the benefit of the Indians under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The desired legislation was not secured until the passage of the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892 (26 Stats., 1010), which contains the following provision:

> For the payment to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians of Devil's Lake Reservation, in the State of North Dakota, for sixty-four thousand acres of land (being at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre) to which they are justly entitled under treaty of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (fifteenth Statutes, five hundred and five), but which were not included within their reservation boundaries, surveyed in eighteen hundred and seventy-five, this amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of stock and agricultural implements, and in promoting the comfort and improvement of said Indians, eighty thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

A small portion of the money has already been expended in the purchase of seed potatoes and pork, and contracts have been let for 200 brood mares, 100 milch cows, 100 steers, 4 bulls, 75 plows, 100 sets of double harness, 50 set ox harness, and estimates have been submitted for material and labor to repair 217 Indian houses, all to be paid for from the said $80,000.

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE RESERVATION, IN KANSAS.

By the first article of the treaty of July 16, 1859, with the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, and the Munsee or Christian Indians of Kansas (12 Stats., p. 1105), the United States agreed that the reservation of thirteen sections of land in Franklin County, set apart for the entire band of Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, should inure to the benefit of that portion of said band then residing thereon, and should also be a permanent home for the band of Munsee or Christian Indians who by this treaty united with the said Chippewas. Provision was made for the allotment of land in severalty to these Indians, care being taken to respect the improvements of the Chippewas so far as it could be done consistently with the rights of the Munsee or Christian Indians, and 160 acres was set apart for the establishment of a manual labor school and for other educational or missionary purposes.

These allotments were to be made in as regular and compact a body as possible, so as to admit of a distinct and well-defined boundary around the whole tract, which was not to exceed seven sections of land; the intermediate parcels not included in any allotment to be held in common, subject to distribution and assignment in severalty to the increase

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in said bands in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior should direct. The assignment of lands in severalty was to be made under the direction of the Secretary, and upon approval was to be final and conclusive. Certificates of allotment were to be issued by this office for the tracts assigned, specifying the names of the individuals to whom they had been assigned respectively, setting forth the fact that the land described therein was for the exclusive use and benefit of the person named, his or her heirs and descendants, and that the several tracts should not be alienated in fee, leased, or otherwise disposed of, except to the United States, or to the members of said band of Indians under such rules and regulations as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; neither should they be subject to taxation, levy, sale, or forfeiture until otherwise provided by Congress. Rules and regulations were to be made prior to the issue of said certificates respecting the disposition of any of said tracts in case of the death of the reservee, so that they might be secured to the family of such deceased persons, and in case any assigned tract should be abandoned, the Secretary of the Interior should take such action in relation to the proper distribution as might be expedient.

The second article provided for the sale of the remainder of the lands.

The land was selected as required, and contained an area of 4,395.51 acres, out of which the W. ½ of the NE. ¼, and the E. ½ of the NW. ¼ of section 24, T. 17, range 18, containing 160 acres, was assigned for school and missionary purposes, and 3,549.03 acres to the 81 members of the United Chippewa and Munsee or Christian Indians. These assignments, made by Agent Fuller, October, 1859, were approved by the Department September 5, 1860, and certificates were issued September 20 following, before any rules or regulations were issued respecting their disposition, as required by the treaty. Agent Fuller at the same time reported a fine tract as "reserved for school purposes" at the special request of the Indian council, being the NE. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of section 12, in T. 17, R. 18, but the schedule submitted did not contain a description of this land. Nevertheless, the Indians built a schoolhouse thereon and the tract is still held and used for that purpose, although the treaty provided that only 160 acres should be reserved for school purposes.

On the 6th of February, 1867, Agent Martin transmitted additional lists of assignments for 19 persons, children of Indians born after the first assignment, or persons subsequently admitted to the tribe, and these lists were submitted to the Department February 11, 1867, and returned approved February 13, with direction to issue certificates.

One of them reads as follows:

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE RESERVE, *January* 19, 1867.

We, the undersigned head men and council of the Chippewas and Munsees, do hereby wish and desire that the quarter section of land known on our plat as mission and be divided and allotted to the within-named individuals.

John Williams to receive and be allotted for his two children, John Williams, jr., to be allotted the NE. ¼ of said mission quarter, Henry E. Williams the SE. ¼ of do.; Andrew Caleb the SW. ¼ of do.; and Catherine Gokey the NW. ¼ of do.; Elvira Wilson to be allotted any or all the fractions lying contiguous to the southwestern boundary line of our reserve.

EDWARD MCCOONSE (his x mark),
LOUIS GOKEY (his x mark),
IGNATIUS CALEB (his x mark),
MOSES H. KILLBACK,
Council.

Maj. H. W. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The foregoing was written and read and subscribed in my presence.

HENRY DONOHUE.

The 2d of February, 1871, this office forwarded to Superintendent Hoag, for the signatures of the council, a schedule of fifteen of the aforesaid assignments, numbered 85 to 99 inclusive (leaving out the assignment of the mission land to John and Henry E. Williams, Andrew Caleb, and Catharine Gokey), and adding one other name, Mary L. Turner, numbered 104. This schedule, signed by the council, was returned to this office February 28, 1871, and approved by the Department March following, and certificates were issued April 6.

It is presumed, though nowhere stated, that the assignment and issue of certificates to John and Henry Williams, Andrew Caleb, and Catherine Gokey was omitted because they were for lands that had previously been assigned and approved for school and mission purposes. Subsequent investigation showed that Henry Williams, Andrew Caleb, and several other allottees in the second assignment were dead before the allotments were made, and in June, 1880, the mission lands were, in violation of treaty stipulations, leased by the council, the proceeds of lease passing into the missionary's hands for the benefit of the school located upon the NE. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of section 12. December, 1881, the school was closed, most of the children having been sent to Haskell Institute, and in 1886 the building was burned.

In 1882 these Indians appointed a delegation to confer with the general council of the Cherokee Nation in regard to removal and a consolidation with them; and in 1884 a bill was introduced in Congress authorizing them to sell their lands, to purchase land in Indian Territory with a view to a union with some tribe located therein, or to purchase a distinct tract of country there for their exclusive use.

Owing to the peculiar tenure by which they hold their lands, many complications have arisen in the title by reason of the death of reservees, and it is becoming a tedious and difficult matter to determine who are the present legal owners or heirs of any of the allotments, or the proportionate share of each heir. Many illegal transfers of some of these allotments have from time to time been made to white persons or other persons not members of the tribe. Legal transfers have been presented for the approval of the Department, most of which are to certain members of the tribe who have the means to purchase, and as

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they are the only ones who can buy it is only a question of time, if no relief is granted, before these members, few in number, will become the owners of the whole reservation. Some of the allottees have left the reservation, and it is probable will never return. Complaint has been made that some allotments have been made to white persons who were never members of the tribe.

In view of this condition of their affairs and the fact that under the general allotment act of February 8, 1887, they were made citizens of the United States, I respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to grant authority to issue patents in fee to the allottees of the several tracts, or their assigns, and that such lands as are vacant or abandoned, including their school and mission lands and the tract on which the schoolhouse was located, be appraised and sold by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the net proceeds arising from the sale to be funded for the use and benefit of those members of said tribes born since the allotments were made, or who never received an allotment.

MEDAWAKANTON BAND OF SIOUX IN MINNESOTA.

In various Indian appropriation acts the aggregate sum of $58,000 has been provided for the benefit of these Indians. By the act of July 4, 1884, Congress appropriated $10,000 for the purchase of stock and other articles necessary for their civilization and education, and to assist them in their efforts to become self-supporting (23 Stats., p. 87).

By the act of March 3, 1885, that of 1884 was so amended as to allow the Secretary of the Interior to disburse the same to them for agricultural implements, lands, or cash, according to his discretion.

The act of May 15, 1886, appropriated the further sum of $10,000 to be expended under the same general conditions and for the same general purposes.

By the act approved June 29, 1888, Congress appropriated $10,000 for those of the Medawakanton Sioux who had resided in Minnesota since the 20th day of May, 1886, and had severed their tribal relations, this sum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for agricultural implements, cattle, horses, and lands, provided that out of this amount, if he thought it for the best interests of the Indians, he might cause a schoolhouse to be built for their use, and at a cost not to exceed $1,000 (24 Stats., p. 229).

By the act of March 2, 1889, the further sum of $10,000 was appropriated for the support of those above named and those who were engaged on the 20th of May, 1886, in removing to Minnesota, had since resided there, and had severed their tribal relations—$1,000 of this sum to be used for the completion and furnishing of the schoolhouse authorized by act of 1888, and the balance to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such lands, agricultural implements, seeds, cattle, horses, food, or clothing as might be decided upon

in the case of each Indian or family. Provision was made for the appointment of a suitable person to make the expenditures in such manner that each of the Indians should receive as nearly as possible an equal amount in value out of this appropriation and that of June 29, 1888: Provided, that as far as practicable the lands should be purchased in such locality as each desired, and that none should be required to remove to any locality against their will (25 Stats., p. 992).

The act of August 19, 1890, appropriated $8,000, to be expended in the same manner and for the same purposes as the last mentioned appropriation; provided that $2,000 of it should be used for the Prairie Island settlement of Indians in Goodhue County.

Under the authority set forth in these various acts Walter S. McLeod, esq., of Bloomington, Minn., was appointed October 16, 1886, special agent to purchase lands, etc., for this band of Sioux. At a total cost of $1,103 he purchased 339.70 acres of land as follows: 10 acres in Dakota County for $175; 84.70 acres in Goodhue County for $1,070; 98 acres in Scott County for $1,475, and 147 acres in Redwood County for $1,383 (besides expending $549.17 in paying off mortgages on 36 and 80 acres in Redwood County, purchased by the Indians, Charles Lawrence and Good Thunder, respectively). A schedule showing the Indians to whom the land was conveyed in fee, its area, and cost will be found on page 178.

Robert B. Henton, esq., of Morton (Birch Cooley post-office), Minn. was appointed, and October 20, 1888, was instructed, to make further purchase of land, for which additional appropriations had been made, and accordingly expended $16,581.42 for 1,100.99 acres, as follows:

TABLE 12.—*Lands purchased by Agent Henton for Medawakanton Sioux.*

Date.	Vendor.	Area	Cost.	Location. Subdivision.	Sec.	T.	R.	County.
1889.								
May 29	Marie Latto and husband.	40.00	$650.00	SE. SE.	27	115	17	Dakota.
30	Andrew A. Johnson and wife.	124.00	1,500.00	SE. NE. E. ½ SE.	31	114	15	Goodhue.
Apr. 15	W. F. Dickinson and wife and Joseph Tyson and wife.	80.00	1,516.72	SW. NE. NW. SE.	2	112	35	Redwood.
15	Edward H. Valentine and wife.	155.50	2,004.70	N. ½ NE. SE. NE. E. ½ SE.	1	112	35	Redwood.
19	Christiana Dripps and husband.	200.00	2,500.00	NE. E. ½ E. ½ NW.	12	112	35	Redwood.
19	Elizabeth Nold	127.00	1,905.00	N. ½ NE. SE. NE. E. ½ SE. less certain tracts	2	112	35	Redwood.
July 9	Samuel Taape and wife	9.00	1.00	Part SW.	1	112	35	Redwood.
1890.								
Apr. 19	Tokonoche, or John Bluestone.	10.00	160.00	Part NE.	34	115	22	Scott.
June 4	James Sullivan and wife	158.25	2,343.00	S. ½ NW. NW. SW. except 11 acres.	22	115	22	Scott.
1891.								
May 1	Elizabeth Kupp and husband, John Schmitt and wife, Catharine Dellwa and husband.	90.00	1,620.00	NE. SW. N. 30 acres. E. ½ NE.	28 31	115 115	22 22	Scott. Scott.
1890.								
Apr. 7	Francis Talbot	58.00	1,000.00	Lot 10	19	110	9	Wabasha.
7	do	52.24	261.20	Lot 6				
	Total	1,100.99	16,581.42					

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Special Agent Henton is now negotiating for another tract of 25 acres in Goodhue County for $335, the title to which has not yet been made satisfactory to the Department.

The amount of land to which each member is entitled under the stipulations of the act of 1889 has not yet been determined, and therefore the lands purchased by Special Agent Henton have not been subdivided and allotted to individual members of the band.

LEGALIZING THE RECORDS OF THE INDIAN OFFICE AND AUTHORIZING THE USE OF A SEAL.

Your attention is again invited to the subject of legalizing the recording of Indian deeds and other papers of this office and the authorization of the use of a seal, which was brought before the Department by Commissioner Atkins. In his report for 1887 (see page XLVI), he says:

In sundry treaties made with the Indians, from the Chickasaw treaty of September 20, 1816 (7 Stats., p. 150), to the treaty of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, February 18, 1867 (15 Stats., p. 495), grants of land were made to sundry individual Indians. On many of these grants or reservations restrictions were placed as to their conveyance, some requiring the approval of the President, others the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. By reason of these restrictions many deeds of conveyance from the reservees, or their heirs or representatives, have been submitted to this office for the requisite approval, and of each conveyance that has received such approval a record has been made in this office until there has accumulated 10,755 pages of such record, as follows, viz, 2,692 pages of individual and miscellaneous deeds; 5,130 pages of Shawnee deeds; 1,516 pages of Miami deeds; 1,458 pages of Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw deeds, and 19 pages of deeds from the L'Anse band of Chippewas.

There is no enactment of law that I can find authorizing the recording of these deeds. It has been done for the convenience of the office and for its guidance in the adjustment of any questions that might arise or that might be submitted for consideration respecting each particular tract, or touching any inquiry that might be made as to its status.

Many calls have been made, and their frequency is increasing, for certified copies of deeds recorded in this Office, the parties calling therefor averring, in many cases, that the original papers have been lost, destroyed, or mislaid, and that no record of such papers was made in the proper office of record. Many of these deeds pass the title to lands which, at the day of execution, may not have been of much value, but to-day, by reason of improvements made thereon, are very valuable. Therefore, since in many instances this Office has the only record which shows a transfer of said land from the Indian, I respectfully recommend and urge that Congress be requested to legalize these deed records, and all other records of this office, and to make it the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to continue to keep a record of every such conveyance that may hereafter be approved, and further, to empower him to prepare and certify under seal, such copies of records, books, and papers on file in this office as may be applied for, to be used in evidence in courts of justice and for other purposes (see seventh section of the act of July 4, 1836, 5 Stats., p. 111, and the twelfth and fifty-seventh sections of the act of July 8, 1870, 16 Stats., pp. 200, 207)*, and to authorize the use of a seal by this office, and to provide that papers authenticated therewith shall have the same validity as in case of the use of a seal by other Bureaus (see fourth and fifth sections of act of 1812, 2 Stats., p. 717).*

* For additional precedents, see act of April 9, 1824, 4 Stats., p. 18, chapter 35, and act of March 3, 1811, 5 Stats., p. 417.

Since this report was made there have been added to the record 24 pages of miscellaneous deeds, 78 of Shawnee deeds, 17 of Miami deeds, 9 of Kaskaskia, etc., deeds, and 70 of deeds from the L'Anse band of Chippewas; in all, 204 pages.

Realizing fully the necessity of keeping this record and its value to the many land-owners in Kansas, who are constantly applying for certified copies of deeds on record in this office to complete the chain of title to their land, I earnestly concur in the recommendation made by my predecessor in 1887.

As showing the necessity for prompt legislation, I invite your attention to the communication of P. T. McElhone, an attorney of Chicago, who, on the 6th of November, 1885, advised this office that in a lawsuit at that time but recently tried in that city, a certified copy of a deed, recorded in this office, was offered in evidence and was refused by the court, on the ground that neither the statutes of the United States, nor any act of Congress made it the duty of this office to keep a record of such conveyance. From this it would seem that the *very records themselves* of this office have been declared not to be competent evidence where the original paper is lost. The effect of such a decision should, in my opinion, be remedied at the earliest date.

It is a fact, as stated by the court alluded to, that there is no enactment of law authorizing the recording of these deeds, and, in view of the case above recited, I respectfully recommend and urge that Congress be requested to adopt such legislation as may be necessary to legalize the recording of these Indian deeds and other records of this office. Also to authorize the use of a seal by this office and to provide that all papers authenticated therewith shall have the same validity as in the case of the use of a seal by other bureaus of this Department.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

There were on file in this office at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, as shown by my last annual report, 6,053 claims arising from Indian depredations, involving $20,922,939. These have been augmented by 978 additional claims, involving $3,530,561, which, added to the "Creek claims" (to be referred to later), make the total number now on file 7,935, and the aggregate sum claimed $25,589,006. The unprecedentedly large number of filings during the last year was occasioned, no doubt, by the prevalent idea that Congress was about to legislate for the relief of this class of claimants, who thus hastened to get

* For precedents additional to those referred to by Mr. Atkins, see the act of February 22, 1849, 9 Stats., p. 346, chapter 61, amended March 2, 1849, 9 Stats., p. 350, chapter 82.

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their papers on file, lest they should be barred by the terms of the proposed act.

There are in the files of the office, but not yet entered upon its books (included, however, in the foregoing total, as above stated), 954 claims, involving $1,135,506, which were filed before a commission authorized by a clause in the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1837 (5 Stat., 162), and are known as claims on account of depredations committed by the Creek and Seminole Indians during their war of 1836–'37. The clause in the appropriation act is as follows:

That the sum of $5,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President of the United States by suitable agents to inquire what depredations were committed by the Seminole and Creek Indians on the property of citizens of Florida, Georgia, and Alabama immediately before the commencement of actual hostilities on the part of said respective tribes of Indians; what amount of depredations were committed during the pendency of said hostilities; what portion of the Creek tribe were engaged in such hostilities, and what depredations have been committed by a remnant of said tribe supposed to be friendly and a part of whom were actually employed against the Seminoles, since the removal of the main body of them west of the Mississippi, and that the President report the information so acquired to Congress at its next session: *Provided*, Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be so construed as to subject the United States to pay for depredations not provided for by the act of April 9th, 1816, and the acts amendatory thereto, nor by acts regulating the intercourse between the Indian tribes and the United States.

The claims provided for in the foregoing section were examined by that commission (as appears in Ex. Doc. H. R. 127, Twenty-fifth Congress, second session), and reported upon November 28, 1837, which report was, January 27, 1838, transmitted by President Van Buren to Congress for its consideration. No further action seems to have been taken, and the claims were returned to the files of the Indian Office (at that time part of the War Department), where they have since remained. Petitions regarding many of them have been filed in the Court of Claims, under the act of March 3, 1891, and they will now be regularly entered upon the records, as they should have been originally, and will be treated as other depredation claims.

The following tables will show the total number of claims filed and disposed of during the last fiscal year:

TABLE 13.—*Number of depredation claims on hand and received since March 3, 1885.*

	Number of claims	Amount involved.
Claims on account of depredations committed by Creek and Seminole Indians in 1836–'37, filed before the Commission authorized by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1837	954	$1,135,506
Claims on file March 3, 1885	3,846	13,961,816
Claims filed between March 3 and June 30, 1885	93	897,272
Claims filed during fiscal years ending June 30—		
1886	168	674,939
1887	109	382,514
1888	789	1,007,685
1889	509	1,383,101
1890	559	1,695,609
1891	978	3,530,561
Total	7,985	25,589,006

TABLE 14.—*Number of depredation claims disposed of up to June 30, 1891.*

	Number of claims.	Amount allowed.	Amount claimed.
Paid or otherwise adjudicated by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the act of May 29, 1872	220	$216,580.83	$438,166.71
Paid under authority of various acts of Congress prior to March 3, 1885	52	298,140.10	311,651.71
Paid under authority of acts of Congress since March 3, 1885	2	19,050.00	31,470.00
Acted upon by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to act of March 3, 1885, and reported to Congress January 1—			
1887	367	278,323.58	1,066,621.97
1888	369	336,728.42	981,433.66
1889	229	377,105.41	1,070,003.37
1890	164	214,288.69	707,825.65
1891	357	347,169.25	1,028,197.22
Acted upon by the Secretary of the Interior during 1891, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1885, but not reported to Congress	5	15,340.00	28,040.75
Total	1,733	2,099,517.58	5,668,800.04
Remaining on file in Indian Office June 30, 1891	6,252	.....	19,920,205.96

I submit two interesting and suggestive tables, which have been corrected to the end of this fiscal year. Table 15 shows the number of depredations committed by Indians each year from 1812 to 1891, and the losses occasioned thereby, as indicated by claims presented. Table 16 gives the names of the tribes to which the depredations are charged, with the number of depredations committed by each tribe and the amount of losses thereby occasioned.

TABLE 15.—*Number of depredations committed each year, from 1812 to 1891, and the total amount involved in the claims.*

Year.	No.	Amount.	Year.	No.	Amount.	Year.	No.	Amount.
1812	1	$7,518	1853	79	$244,310	1873	114	$405,303
1821	1	5,770	1854	87	326,298	1874	134	368,511
1832	2	245	1855	250	542,519	1875	63	167,501
1833	4	1,155	1856	241	601,478	1876	45	148,269
1834	5	2,384	1857	131	299,261	1877	191	419,575
1835	25	11,206	1858	158	317,768	1878	305	667,458
1836	975	1,150,386	1859	191	408,981	1879	80	166,598
1837	26	8,876	1860	211	776,556	1880	250	1,148,050
1838	8	1,332	1861	182	1,273,152	1881	118	349,146
1839	1	1,815	1862	264	1,240,918	1882	41	103,418
1843	3	261,249	1863	147	495,704	1883	13	103,261
1844	3	4,205	1864	509	1,793,504	1884	21	126,046
1845	2	13,520	1865	320	1,569,218	1885	88	118,267
1846	4	68,806	1866	491	2,157,606	1886	12	17,458
1847	55	224,090	1867	411	1,662,370	1887	12	14,171
1848	28	168,393	1868	536	1,490,268	1888	3	675
1849	32	222,034	1869	571	670,141	1889	9	8,786
1850	27	176,797	1870	265	613,157	1890	5	1,966
1851	68	244,293	1871	185	650,025			
1852	69	341,424	1872	270	696,218		1,510	4,320,239
	1,342	2,917,725		5103	18,342,042		5,103	18,342,042
							1,342	2,917,725
Total							7,985	25,580,006

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TABLE 16.—*Number of depredations committed by each tribe and the amount involved.*

Tribe.	No.	Amount.	Tribe.	No.	Amount.
Comanche	1,307	$4,656,650	Cow Creek	25	$30,151
Apache	966	4,186,4[illegible]	Ponca	27	38,621
Creek	875	1,195,0[illegible]8	Pottawatomie	24	7,587
Cheyenne	653	2,294,582	Oregon	20	134,613
Sioux	670	2,000,415	Sac and Fox	20	270,145
Navajo	645	2,382,109	Yakama	20	85,783
Kiowa	334	1,447,592	Wichita	17	6,821
Chippewa	187	168,855	Crow	18	35,670
Pawnee	170	216,170	Puyallup	12	14,145
Osage	160	227,115	Omaha	11	4,667
Nez Perces	161	265,588	Modoc	11	21,250
Ute	157	836,241	Cayuse	13	13,000
Rogue River	137	411,796	Shoshone	11	57,697
Bannock	134	375,018	Caddo	12	37,240
California Indians	151	881,098	Walla Walla	9	67,253
Arapaho	70	297,308	Coquille	7	12,027
Nisqually	66	118,100	Skaquamish	7	3,676
Winnebago	68	74,251	Pima and Maricopa	6	9,752
Kiowa	52	55,364	Flatheads	6	11,505
Kikatat	50	138,678	Menomonee	6	580
Washington Ter. Indians	48	84,527	Hualapais	6	53,810
Blackfeet	41	217,791	Otoe	5	3,564
Kansas or Kaw	36	65,261	Eloha	3	398
Piutes	41	168,315	Iowa	3	252
Cherokee	30	85,520	Prairie Indians	3	13,325
Southern tribes Indians	30	6,165	Lipan	10	52,000
Kickapoo	53	102,351	Pend d'Oreille	3	1,740
Snake	59	153,318		321	1,029,289
	7,434	23,726,322		7,434	23,726,322
				7,755	24,755,711
Miscellaneous and unknown tribes				112	510,359
Committed by white persons, including United States soldiers, emigrants, and rebels				88	322,936
Total				7,955	25,589,006

May 17, 1796, under the approval of George Washington, Congress solemnly promised eventual indemnification to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States who might, through no fault of their own, lose their property at the hands of Indians who were holding treaty relations. In the nearly 100 years which has elapsed since that date the promise has been kept in regard to not more than 3 per cent. of the claims which have been filed. The law forbade these claimants under penalty of losing the amounts of their claims, from attempting by private efforts to recover their property where such efforts might involve the country in an Indian war—in the language of the law from taking "private satisfaction or revenge." Becoming thus, by its own law, their agent and attorney, and forbidding them any other course of procedure, the Government appeared bound by honor and good policy to redeem its pledges and faithfully carry out its promises.

On the last day of its last session Congress enacted a law* transferring jurisdiction as to the adjudication of all these claims from the Interior Department to the Court of Claims. This office has long desired and frequently recommended that some such action should be taken; and while the measure adopted by the last Congress does not, in some of its aspects, meet my entire approval, yet in the main I welcome its enactment, and am glad that a step has been taken looking to the ultimate redemption of the obligations of the United States.

* See page 637.

In section 6 of the act approved March 3, 1891, above referred to, appears the following:

> That the amount of any judgment so rendered against any tribe of Indians shall be charged against the tribe by which, or by members of which, the court shall find that the depredation was committed, and shall be deducted and paid in the following manner: First, from annuities due said tribe from the United States; second, if no annuities are due or available, then from any other funds due said tribe from the United States arising from the sale of their lands or otherwise; third, if no such funds are due or available, then from any appropriation for the benefit of said tribe, other than appropriations for their current and necessary support, subsistence, and education; and fourth, if no such annuity, fund, or appropriation is due or available, then the amount of the judgment shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That any amount so paid from the Treasury of the United States shall remain a charge against such tribe, and shall be deducted from any annuity, fund, or appropriation hereinbefore designated which may hereafter become due from the United States to such tribe.

Under the operation of the law contained in this section, it is apparent that a lien is constituted upon all funds which now are or may hereafter become due to any Indians on any account whatever, for the payment of these claims, except so much as may be necessary "for their current and necessary support, subsistence, and education." By an examination of the tables herewith presented, showing the date of origin and the amount of the claims on file in this office, it will be seen that many of them originated at so remote a period that the present generation of Indians can not possibly have any knowledge of or personal responsibility for them. It thus occurs that a great hardship is liable to be imposed upon the present generation (which is making, comparatively speaking, satisfactory progress in civilization), by punishing children for crimes committed by their ancestors, and imposing upon them, in their advanced and advancing condition, a burden which was created by their fathers while yet in a state of savagery. If the law is permitted to remain as it is, it will work great hardship and will be a matter of very considerable discouragement to the present, if not to future generations. Many of the Indians belonging to the different tribes which are chargeable with depredations are poor and struggling to become self-supporting, and the collection of these amounts will unduly punish them for sins of which, personally, they are not guilty. It certainly would provoke, in many cases, a spirit of antagonism and restlessness that would be very hurtful, primarily to the Indians themselves, and might seriously impair the peaceable relations between them and the Government, in which event the unlimited expense of reducing them to a state of peace would be far greater than the payment of these claims outright from the United States Treasury.

When the different tribes which have entered into treaties and agreements with the United States bargained that the moneys to become due them by reason of such treaties or agreements should be held in trust by the Government and be paid to them in the manner and form set

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forth in such agreements or treaties, it was not contemplated by them that it would, at some subsequent period, enact a law, in the consideration of which they could have no part, which would practically confiscate these various moneys and divert their payment into an altogether different channel from that originally intended and agreed upon.

In view of this situation, I would respectfully recommend that the act be amended so as to leave it discretionary with the Secretary of the Interior to determine as to whether or not the financial condition of any tribe, against whom judgment may be obtained in the Court of Claims on account of depredations committed by members of that tribe, will justify the deduction from tribal moneys of the funds necessary for the payment of such judgments. At present it will be noticed there is no such discretion, except as to what funds may be necessary for the "current and necessary support, subsistence, and education" of such Indians.

Under the provisions of the act above referred to the depredation claims on file in this office are transferrable to the Court of Claims only upon its order given in each individual case; hence it is that the great bulk of them, which were on file the 3d day of March, 1891, still remain here and the following provision concerning their care and custody was made in said act:

> That the investigation and examinations, under the provisions of the acts of Congress heretofore in force, of Indian depredation claims shall cease upon the taking effect of this act, and the unexpended balance of the appropriation therefor shall be covered into the Treasury, except so much thereof as may be necessary for disposing of the unfinished business pertaining to the claims now under investigation in the Interior Department pending the transfer of said claims and business to the court or courts herein provided for, and for making such transfers and a record of the same and for the proper care and custody of the papers and records relating thereto.

In obedience to the order of the court there had been transmitted at the end of this fiscal year the papers in only 763 claims, from which it will be seen that a very inconsiderable number of claimants have taken advantage of the jurisdiction conferred upon the Court of Claims. As, under the act referred to, they are given 3 years from the date of its passage in which to present their petitions in the court (otherwise they will be barred), it is manifest that unless they proceed more expeditiously in the future than they have in the past in transferring their cases the end of the period will find a very large number of them barred.

The "care and custody" of these claims devolves upon this office a considerable amount of labor, of which no visible sign appears. Attorneys and claimants must obtain the data from these papers before they can prepare their petitions. The searching and verification of the records; the making of copies of lost papers or records; the large and miscellaneous correspondence involved; the transmittal, under the orders of the court, of the various papers with all the records pertaining thereto, necessitating as it does laborious search and careful scrutiny in order that errors may be guarded against; as well as other points too numerous to be specifically mentioned, make the work

onerous and exacting, as it will continue to be until the last case shall be disposed of or the 3 years' limitation shall intervene.

Up to the 3d of March, 1891, special agents had investigated a large number of claims. There now remain in the files of this office a total of 605 which have been so investigated within the last two years, under the act of March 3, 1885, and which have not been reported to the Secretary for transmission to Congress as provided by that act. As in their investigation the claimant and the United States were each represented, or had the opportunity of being so, and the investigations were carefully and thoroughly made and by competent authority, it is believed that in all probability when these cases shall have found their way to the Court of Claims no further testimony concerning them will be desired or required; and thus it will be found that the service performed by these special agents will not have proved fruitless, but will result in a saving of time and expense to all parties interested.

INDIAN FINANCES.

FUNDS AVAILABLE DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1890–'91 AND 1891–'92.

Appropriations.—The following statement shows the amounts that were appropriated by Congress for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1890–'91 and 1891–'92.

TABLE 17.—*Appropriations for* 1890–'91 *and* 1891–'92.

Appropriations.	1890–'91.	1891–'92.	Increase.
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent	$1,513,675.29	$3,966,829.08	$2,453,153.79
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual	1,597,740.00	1,754,740.00	157,000.00
Support of Indian tribes, gratuities	746,000.00	757,500.00	11,500.00
Support of Indian schools	1,842,770.00	2,291,650.00	448,880.00
Incidentals and contingent expenses	171,000.00	173,000.00	2,000.00
Current and miscellaneous expenses	1,226,209.40	4,510,273.40	3,284,064.00
Total	7,127,394.69	13,483,992.48	6,356,597.79

Under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent," are such specified sums as are required to be appropriated annually under existing treaties, either for a certain number of years or for an indefinite period.

A number of treaties contain provisions for clothing, subsistence, agency and school employés, etc., to be furnished by the United States for a certain number of years, but such provisions do not state specifically the amount of money that must be appropriated. These amounts are annually approximately estimated by this office, and the sums so appropriated can be used only for expenditures incurred during the fiscal year for which the appropriations are made. The total sums so appropriated by Congress for the fiscal years 1890–'91 and 1891–'92 are to be found in above table (No. 17) under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual."

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A number of the tribes have no treaties; others have treaties, but the amounts due thereunder are not sufficient for their support. Congress therefore annually appropriates certain sums as gratuities. The total sums appropriated for such purpose for the fiscal years 1890–'91 and 1891–'92 are found in above table under the head of "Support of Indian tribes, gratuities."

For Indian education Congress annually appropriates certain sums in addition to those provided for under existing treaties. The total amounts of such appropriations for the fiscal years 1890–'91 and 1891–'92 are found in above table under the head of "Support of Indian schools."

For contingent and incidental expenses of agents and employés, for aid for certain tribes in Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, etc., Congress annually appropriates certain sums, the totals of which for the fiscal years 1890–'91 and 1891–'92 are to be found in above table under the head of "Incidentals 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 1890–'91 and 1891–'92 are found in the above table under the head of "Current and miscellaneous expenses."

Unexpended Balances.—In addition to the appropriations named in Table 17 there were available for expenditure at the commencement of the fiscal years 1890–'91 and 1891–'92 the following unexpended balances of permanent Indian funds:

TABLE 18.—*Unexpended balances of permanent funds available for* 1890–'91 *and* 1891–'92.

Balances.	1890–'91.	1891–'92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Of funds appropriated, treaty stipulations of a permanent character	$739,211.31	$787,055.52	$47,844.21	.....
Of funds appropriated for erection of school buildings at various points	81,386.20	105,097.18	23,710.98	.....
Of appropriations for negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, surveying and allotting Indian lands, digging ditches, and proceeds of sale of Indian lands	411,328.81	401,054.02	.....	$10,274.70
Of Indian moneys, miscellaneous	153,833.21	145,112.77	.....	8,720.47
Total	1,385,759.56	1,438,319.49	71,555.19	18,995.26
Net increase	.....	.....	52,559.93	.....

NOTE.—The balance of $105,097.18 available for erection of school buildings included liabilities incurred before June 30, 1891, but not yet paid for.

Trust Funds.—The total amount of trust funds, in bonds or otherwise, held at the beginning of the fiscal year 1890–'91 and 1891–'92 were as follows:

TABLE 19.—*Trust funds held at commencement of* 1890–'91 *and* 1891–'92.

Trust funds.	1890–'91.	1891–'92	Increase.
Principal	$21,244,818.39	$24,256,808.42	$3,011,990.03
Accrued interest, annual	1,058,276.87	1,198,558.86	140,281.99
Accrued interest, balance	967,406.43	973,643.85	6,237.42
Total	23,270,501.69	26,429,011.13	3,158,509.44

The increase arises from the sales of lands by the Cheyenne and Arapahoes, Sac and Fox, Sisseton, and other tribes.

FUNDS AVAILABLE AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1891.

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 20.—*Money available and expenditures made during fiscal year ending June* 30, 1891.

Sources.	On hand July 1, 1890.	Expended during year.
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent	$1,543,675.20	$810,750.66
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual	1,597,740.00	1,522,012.66
Support of Indian tribes, gratuities	740,000.00	673,642.26
Support of Indian schools	1,812,770.00	1,572,104.63
Current and miscellaneous expenses	1,226,309.40	413,628.54
Incidental and contingent expenses, Indian service	171,000.00	161,090.22
Interest on trust funds	1,058,276.87	1,052,039.45
Total	8,185,671.56	6,205,387.82
Balance, permanent.		
Of funds appropriated under treaty stipulations of a permanent character	739,211.31	739,211.31
Of funds appropriated for erection of school buildings at various points	81,386.20	1,289.02
Of funds appropriated for negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, surveying and allotting Indian reservations, digging ditches, and proceeds of sales of Indian lands	411,328.81	71,953.06
Of Indian moneys, miscellaneous	153,833.21	63,155.47
Of interest on trust funds	967,406.43	.....
Total	2,353,165.99	875,609.86
Aggregate	10,538,837.55	7,080,997.68

TABLE 21.—*Total moneys available for fiscal year ending June* 30, 1892.

Sources.	Amount.
Appropriations	$13,483,992.48
Balances	1,438,319.49
Interest on trust funds	1,198,558.86
Interest, balances	973,643.85
Total	17,094,514.68

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TRUST FUNDS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Of the $24,256,808.42 principal held in trust, as shown in the 1891–'92 column of Table 19, the sum of $8,009,924.52 belongs to the five civilized tribes in the following proportion:

TABLE 22.—*Trust funds of the five civilized tribes.*

Tribes.	Amount of principal.	Annual interest.
Cherokees	$2,636,624.13	$157,808.83
Chickasaws	1,508,695.65	68,404.55
Choctaws	561,591.74	33,091.73
Seminoles	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Creeks	2,000,000.00	100,000.00
Total	8,009,924.52	414,308.50

The interest on the principal of these funds is placed semiannually 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 each 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 $24,256,808.42, amounting to $16,246,883.90, belongs to a number of tribes, as stated below, and the interest thereon, say 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 23.—*Trust funds of tribes other than the five civilized tribes.*

Tribes.	Principal.	Tribes.	Principal.
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	$1,000,000.00	Sac and Fox of the Missouri	$21,659.12
Chippewa and Christian Indians	42,560.36	Sac and Fox of Mississippi	55,058.21
Delawares	874,186.54	Sac and Fox of Oklahoma	300,000.00
Eastern Shawnees	9,079.12	Santee Sioux	20,000.00
Iowas	71,843.37	Senecas	40,079.00
Kansas	27,174.41	Senecas, Tonawanda Band	80,050.00
Kaskaskias and Peorias, etc	52,009.00	Senecas and Shawnees	15,140.42
Kickapoos	115,727.01	Shawnees	1,085.65
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Indians	20,000.00	Shoshones and Bannacks	13,021.04
Menomonees	153,039.38	Sissetons and Wahpetons	1,699,800.00
Osages	8,205,079.69	Stockbridges	75,978.60
Omahas	182,321.68	Umatillas	55,270.44
Otoes and Missourias	601,085.88	Uintah and White River Utes	3,340.00
Pawnees	309,190.41	Utes	1,750,000.00
Poncas	70,000.00		
Pottawatomies	124,094.57	Total	16,246,883.90

The balances of accrued trust-fund interest, as shown in Table 19, amounting to $973,643.85, are applicable for such expenditures as from time to time may be found to be proper.

THE "MESSIAH CRAZE."

During the summer and fall of 1890 reports reaching this office from various sources showed that a growing excitement existed among the Indian tribes over the announcement of the advent of a so-called Indian Messiah or Christ, or Great Medicine Man of the North. The delusion finally became so widespread and well defined as to be generally known as the "Messiah Craze." Its origin is somewhat obscure and its manifestations have varied slightly among different tribes. A few instances may be cited as representative.

In June, 1890, through the War Department, came the account of a "Cheyenne medicine man, Porcupine," who claimed to have left his reservation in November, 1889, and to have traveled by command and under divine guidance in search of the Messiah to the Shoshone Agency, Salt Lake City, and the Fort Hall Agency, and thence—with others who joined him at Fort Hall—to Walker River Reservation, Nev. There "the Christ," who was scarred on wrist and face, told them of his crucifixion, taught them a certain dance, counseled love and kindness for each other, and foretold that the Indian dead were to be resurrected, the youth of good people to be renewed, the earth enlarged, etc.

From the Tongue River Agency, in Montana, came a report, made by the special agent in charge, dated August 20, 1890, that Porcupine, an Indian of that agency, had declared himself to be the new Messiah, and had found a large following ready to believe in his doctrine. Those who doubted were fearful lest their unbelief should call down upon them the curse of the "Mighty Porcupine." The order went forth that in order to please the Great Spirit a six days and nights' dance must be held every new moon, with the understanding that at the expiration of a certain period the Great Spirit would restore the buffalo, elk, and other game, resurrect all dead Indians, endow his believers with perpetual youth, and perform many other wonders 'well calculated to inflame Indian superstition. Dances, afterward known as "ghost dances," were enthusiastically attended, and the accompanying feasts were so associated by stockmen with the disappearance of their cattle that very strained relations resulted between the rancher and Indian, which at one time threatened serious trouble.

About the same time the Cheyenne and Arapaho agent* in Oklahoma reported that during the autumn of 1889 and the ensuing winter rumors had reached that agency from the Shoshones of Wyoming that an Indian Messiah was located in the mountains about 200 miles north of the Shoshones; that prominent medicine men had seen and held conversation with him, and had been told by him that the whites were to be removed from the country, the buffalo to come back, and the Indians to be restored to their original status. This report excited considerable interest among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, particularly the Arapahoes, and they raised money to defray the expenses of sending two of their number to

* See annual report of Indian Bureau for 1890, page 178.

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Wyoming to investigate the matter. After an absence of about two months these delegates returned, reporting that they had been prevented by snow from making the journey to the mountains to see the "Christ," but that the rumors concerning him were verified by the Indians at Shoshone. Great excitement soon prevailed; all industrial work came to a standstill; meetings were held in which hundreds of Indians would rise from the ground, circle around, and sing and cry until apparently exhausted. At one time they even contemplated leaving their reservation in a body to go and seek the "Christ"

During my absence from the office last fall on a tour of observation among the Indian agencies and schools, which lasted from September 5 to early in December, I had occasion to notice the effect of this craze among several tribes, and it was brought up prominently in a council with the Kiowas, Comanches, etc., of Oklahoma. As I stated in the supplement to my annual report of December 8 last, I found that among the tribes which I visited the excitement was comparatively harmless, and although it had seriously retarded progress in civilization for the time being, it had been readily controlled and had furnished no occasion for alarm; and I added:

The only danger to be apprehended is that influences from without, emanating from those who in some manner might be benefited by the Indians 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.

Among some of the Sioux the matter became more serious.

In August, 1890, Agent Gallagher stated that many at the Pine Ridge Agency were crediting the report made to them in the preceding spring that a great medicine man had appeared in Wyoming whose mission was to resurrect and rehabilitate all the departed heroes of the tribe, restore to the Indians herds of buffalo which would make them entirely independent of aid from the whites, and bring such confusion upon their enemies, the whites, that they would flee the country, leaving the Indians in possession of the entire Northwest for all time to come. Indians fainted during the performances which attended the recital of the wondrous things soon to come to pass, and one man died from the excitement. The effect of such meetings or dances was so demoralizing that on August 22, 1890, when about 2,000 Indians were gathered on White Clay Creek, about 18 miles from the agency, to hold what they called a religious dance connected with the appearance of this supernatural being, the agent instructed his Indian police to disperse them. This they were unable to do. Accompanied by about 20 police the agent himself visited the place, and on hearing of his approach most of the Indians dispersed. Several men, however, with Winchester rifles in their hands, and a good storing of cartridges belted around their waists, stood stripped for fight, prepared to die in defense of the new faith. They were finally quieted.

But the dances continued, and October 12, 1890, Agent Royer, who had just taken charge of the agency, reported that more than half the Indians had already joined the dancing, and when requested to stop would strip themselves ready for fight; that the police had lost control, and if his endeavors to induce the chiefs to suppress the craze should be unavailing, he hoped for hearty coöperation in invoking military aid to maintain order.

About the same time the Cheyenne River agent reported that Big Foot's band were much excited about the coming of a "Messiah," were holding "ghost dances" and, armed with Winchester rifles and of very threatening temper, were beyond police control.

A similar condition of affairs existed among the Rosebud Sioux.

Agent McLaughlin also reported from Standing Rock October 17, as follows:

I feel it my duty to report the present craze and nature of the excitement existing among the Sitting Bull faction of Indians over the expected Indian millennium, the annihilation of the white man and supremacy of the Indian, which is looked for in the near future and promised by the Indian medicine men as not later than next spring, when the new grass begins to appear, and is known among the Sioux as the "return of the Ghosts."

They are promised by some members of the Sioux tribe, who have lately developed into medicine men, that the Great Spirit has promised them that their punishment by the dominant race has been sufficient, and that their numbers having now become so decimated will be reinforced by all Indians who are dead; that the dead are all returning to reinhabit this earth, which belongs to the Indians; that they are driving back with them, as they return, immense herds of buffalo, and elegant wild horses to have for the catching; that the Great Spirit promises them that the white man will be unable to make gunpowder in future, and all attempts at such will be a failure, and that the gunpowder now on hand will be useless as against Indians, as it will not throw a bullet with sufficient force to pass through the skin of an Indian; that the Great Spirit had deserted the Indians for a long period, but is now with them and against the whites, and will cover the earth over with thirty feet of additional soil, well sodded and timbered, under which the whites will all be smothered, and any whites who may escape these great phenomena will become small fishes in the rivers of the country, but in order to bring about this happy result the Indians must do their part and become believers and thoroughly organize.

It would seem impossible that any person, no matter how ignorant, could be brought to believe such absurd nonsense, but as a matter of fact a great many of the Indians of this agency actually believe it, and since this new doctrine has been engrafted here from the more southern Sioux agencies, the infection has been wonderful, and so pernicious that it now includes some of the Indians who were formerly numbered with the progressive and more intelligent, and many of the very best Indians appear dazed and undecided when talking of it, their inherent superstition having been thoroughly aroused.

Sitting Bull is high priest and leading apostle of this latest Indian absurdity; in a word he is the chief mischief-maker at this agency, and if he were not here, this craze, so general among the Sioux, would never have gotten a foothold at this agency. Sitting Bull is a man of low cunning, devoid of a single manly principle in his nature, or an honorable trait of character, but on the contrary is capable of instigating and inciting others (those who believe in his promise) to do any amount of mischief. He is a coward and lacks moral courage; he will never lead where there is danger, but is an adept in influencing his ignorant henchmen and followers, and there is no knowing what he may direct them to attempt. He is bitterly opposed to having any sur-

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veys made on the reservation, and is continually agitating and fostering opposition to such surveys among his followers, who are the more worthless, ignorant, obstinate, and non-progressive of the Sioux.

On Thursday, the 9th instant, upon an invitation from Sitting Bull, an Indian named Kicking Bear, belonging to the Cheyenne River Agency, the chief medicine man of the ghost dance among the Sioux, arrived at Sitting Bull's camp on Grand River, 40 miles south of this agency, to inaugurate a ghost dance and initiate the members. Upon learning of his arrival there I sent a detachment of 13 policemen, including the captain and second lieutenant, to arrest and escort him from the reservation, but they returned without executing the order, both officers being in a dazed condition and fearing the powers of Kicking Bear's medicine. Several members of the force tried to induce the officers to permit them to make the arrest but the latter would not allow it, but simply told Sitting Bull that it was the agent's orders that Kicking Bear and his six companies should leave the reservation and return to their agency. Sitting Bull was very insolent to the officers and made some threats against some members of the force, but said that the visitors would leave the following day. Upon return of the detachment to the agency on Tuesday, the 11th, I immediately sent the lieutenant and one man back to see whether the party had left or not, and to notify Sitting Bull that this insolence and bad behavior would not be tolerated longer, and that the ghost dance must not be continued. The lieutenant returned yesterday and reported that the party had not started back to Cheyenne before his arrival there on the morning of the 15th, but left immediately upon his ordering them to do so, and that Sitting Bull told him that he was determined to continue the ghost dance, as the Great Spirit had sent a direct message by Kicking Bear that to live they must do so, but that he would not have any more dancing until after he had come to the agency and talked the matter over with me; but the news comes in this morning that they are dancing again and it is participated in by a great many Indians who become silly and like men intoxicated over the excitement. The dance is demoralizing, indecent, and disgusting.

Desiring to exhaust all reasonable means before resorting to extremes, I have sent a message to Sitting Bull, by his nephew One Bull, that I want to see him at the agency and I feel quite confident that I shall succeed in allaying the present excitement and put a stop to this absurd "craze" for the present at least, but I would respectfully recommend the removal from the reservation and confinement in some military prison, some distance from the Sioux country, of Sitting Bull and the parties named in my letter of June 18 last, hereinbefore referred to, some time during the coming winter before next spring opens.

At other Sioux agencies the Messiah craze seems to have made little or no impression. At Lower Brulé it was easily checked by the arrest by Indian police of twenty-two dancers, of whom seventeen were imprisoned for eight weeks at Fort Snelling. The Crow Creek, Santee, Yankton, and Sisseton Sioux, through schools, missions, and industrial pursuits, had been brought to give too valuable hostages to civilization to be affected by such a delusion.

This alleged appearance of a Messiah was not an entirely new thing. Some 6 or 8 years ago one of the Puyallup Indians claimed that in a trance he had been to the other world. As a result of his visions a kind of society was formed, churches were built, one of the Indians claimed to be the "Christ," and the band became so infatuated and unmanageable that the agent was obliged to imprison the alleged "Christ," punish his followers, and discharge a number of Indian judges and policemen in order to regain control.

During the past six months ghost dances have almost entirely disappeared, and although the Messiah craze prevailed to an unusual extent among a large number of widely separated tribes, and aroused a general feeling of discontent and unrest, yet it is doubtful if it would have had any history as more than one of many such ephemeral superstitions of an ignorant and excitable people, if it had not been complicated with other disorders among the Sioux in the Dakotas so that it became one of the causes which led to the so-called Sioux war.

TROUBLES AMONG THE SIOUX.

As early as June, 1890, a rumor that the Sioux were secretly planning an outbreak and needed close watching led this office to call upon the agents for the Sioux for reports as to the status and temper of the Indians in their charge. The replies indicated that no good grounds for apprehending trouble existed. The Rosebud agent, however, referred to the fact that secret communications had been passing between dissatisfied nonprogressive Indians at the various agencies who had refused to sign the agreement under which a large portion of the Sioux reserve had been opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of February 10, 1890. The Standing Rock agent reported as follows:

So far as the Indians of this agency are concerned there is nothing in either their words or actions that would justify the rumor, and I do not believe that such an imprudent step is seriously meditated by any of the Sioux.

There are, however, a few malcontents here, as at all of the Sioux agencies, who cling tenaciously to the old Indian ways and are slow to accept the better order of things, whose influence is exerted in the wrong direction, and this class of Indians are ever ready to circulate idle rumors and sow dissensions, to discourage the more progressive; but only a few of the Sioux could now possibly be united in attempting any overt act against the Government, and the removal from among them of a few individuals (the leaders of disaffection) such as Sitting Bull, Circling Bear, Black Bird, and Circling Hawk of this agency, Spotted Elk (Big Foot) and his lieutenants of Cheyenne River, Crow Dog and Low Dog of Rosebud, and any of like ilk of Pine Ridge, would end all trouble and uneasiness in the future.

The agent at Cheyenne River reported some little excitement regarding the coming of an Indian "Messiah," as did the agent at Pine Ridge Agency, who also expressed his belief that it would soon die out without causing trouble.

After receiving later reports, already mentioned, which showed that ghost dancing was becoming a serious element of disturbance, the office instructed the agents at Standing Rock, Crow Creek and Lower Brûlé, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge Agencies, to exercise great caution in the management of the Indians, with a view to avoiding an outbreak, and, if deemed necessary, to call upon this office to secure military aid to prevent disturbances.

Agent Royer, of the Pine Ridge Agency, was especially advised, October 18, that Major-General Miles, commander of the military division in which the agency was situated, also chairman of the Commission recently appointed to negotiate with the Northern Cheyennes, would shortly visit the agency, and that he would have opportunity to explain

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the situation to him and ask his advice as to the wisdom of calling for troops.

October 21, 1890, this office recommended that the War Department be requested to cause Sitting Bull, Circling Hawk, Black Bird, and Circling Bear to be confined in some military prison, and to instruct the proper military authorities to be on the alert to discover any suspicious movements of the Indians of the Sioux agencies.

Early in November reports received from the agents at Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Cheyenne River showed that the Indians of those agencies, especially Pine Ridge, were arming themselves and taking a defiant attitude towards the Government and its representatives, committing depredations, and likely to go to other excesses, and November 13 this office recommended that the matter be submitted to the War Department, with request that such prompt action be taken to avert an outbreak as the emergency might be found by them to demand.

On that day the President of the United States addressed the following communication to the Secretary of the Interior:

Replying to your several communications in regard to the condition of the Indians at the Sioux and Cheyenne agencies, I beg to say that some days ago I directed the War Department to send an officer of high rank to investigate the situation and to report upon it from a military standpoint. General Ruger, I understand, has been assigned to that duty, and is now probably at, or on his way to, these agencies. I have to-day directed the Secretary of War to assume a military responsibility for the suppression of any threatened outbreak, and to take such steps as may be necessary to that end. In the meantime, I suggest that you advise your agents to separate the well-disposed from the ill-disposed Indians, and while maintaining their control and discipline so far as may be possible, to avoid forcing any issue that will result in an outbreak, until suitable military preparations can be made.

November 15 Agent Royer sent to this office the following telegram from Pine Ridge:

Indians are dancing in the snow and are wild and crazy. I have fully informed you that employés and Government property at this agency have no protection and are at the mercy of these dancers. Why delay by further investigation? We need protection, and we need it now. The leaders should be arrested and confined in some military post until the matter is quieted, and this should be done at once.

ARRIVAL OF MILITARY.

A military force under Gen. John R. Brooke, consisting of five companies of infantry, three troops of cavalry, and one Hotchkiss and one Gatling gun, arrived at Pine Ridge November 20, 1890. Two troops of cavalry and six companies of infantry were stationed at Rosebud. Troops were ordered to other agencies until finally nearly half the infantry and cavalry of the U. S. Army were concentrated upon the Sioux reservations. When the troops reached Rosebud about 1,800 Indians—men, women, and children—stampeded toward Pine Ridge and the bad lands, destroying their own property before leaving and that of others en route.

On December 1, 1890, in accordance with Department instructions, the following order was sent to the Sioux agents:

During the present Indian troubles you are instructed that while you shall continue all the business and carry into effect the educational and other purposes of your agency, you will, as to all operations intended to suppress any outbreak by force, coöperate with and obey the orders of the military officer commanding on the reservation in your charge.

DEATH OF SITTING BULL.

In the latter part of November the military authorized the arrest of Sitting Bull by W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"), but at the request of Agent McLaughlin, who deemed it prudent to postpone the arrest until colder weather, the order was canceled by direction of the President.

Sitting Bull's camp where the dancing had been going on was on Grand River 40 miles from the agency. The number of Indian policemen in that vicinity was increased and he was kept under close surveillance. December 12 the commanding officer at Fort Yates was instructed by General Ruger, commanding the Department of Dakota, to make it his special duty to secure the person of Sitting Bull, and to call on Agent McLaughlin "for such coöperation and assistance as would best promote the object in view." December 14 the police notified the agent that Sitting Bull was preparing to leave the reservation. Accordingly, after consultation with the post commander it was decided that the arrest should be made the following morning by the police under command of Lieutenant Bullhead, with United States troops within supporting distance.

At daybreak, December 15, 39 Indian police and 4 volunteers went to Sitting Bull's cabin and arrested him. He agreed to accompany them to the agency, but while dressing caused considerable delay, and during this time his followers began to congregate to the number of 150, so that when he was brought out of the house they had the police entirely surrounded. Sitting Bull then refused to go and called on his friends, the ghost dancers, to rescue him. At this juncture one of them shot Lieutenant Bullhead. The lieutenant then shot Sitting Bull, who also received another shot and was killed outright. Another shot struck Sergeant Shavehead and then the firing became general. In about two hours the police had secured possession of Sitting Bull's house and driven their assailants into the woods. Shortly after, when 100 United States troops, under command of Capt. Fechet reached the spot the police drew up in line and saluted. Their bravery and discipline received highest praise from Capt. Fechet. The ghost dancers fled from their hiding places to the Cheyenne River Reservation, leaving their families and dead behind them. Their women who had taken part in the fight had been disarmed by the police and placed under guard and were turned over to the troops when they arrived. The losses were six policemen killed (including Bullhead and Shavehead who soon died at the agency hospital) and one wounded. The attacking party lost eight killed and three wounded.

For a detailed report of this affair see Agent McLaughlin's report, page 325.

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INDIANS CONCENTRATE IN THE BAD LANDS.

Groups of Indians from the different reservations had commenced concentrating in the "bad lands," upon or in the vicinity of the Pine Ridge Reservation. Killing of cattle and destruction of other property by these Indians almost entirely within the limits of Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations occurred, but no signal fires were built, no warlike demonstrations were made, no violence was done to any white settler, nor was there cohesion or organization among the Indians themselves. Many of them were friendly Indians who had never participated in the ghost dance but had fled thither from fear of soldiers, in consequence of the Sitting Bull affair, or through the over persuasion of friends. The military gradually began to close in around them, and they offered no resistance, and a speedy and quiet capitulation of all was confidently expected.

FIGHT AT WOUNDED KNEE CREEK.

Among them was Big Foot's band belonging to the Cheyenne River Agency, numbering with others who had joined him, about 120 men and 230 women and children. They had escaped to the bad lands, after arrest by the military at Cheyenne River, but soon started from the bad lands for the Pine Ridge Agency, and with a flag of truce advanced into the open country and proposed a parley with the troops whom they met. This being refused they surrendered unconditionally, remained in camp at Wounded Knee Creek over night, expecting to proceed next morning under escort of the troops to Pine Ridge, whither most of the quondam bad-land Indians were moving. The next day, December 29, when ordered to turn in their arms, they surrendered very few. By a search in the teepees 60 guns were obtained. When the military—a detachment of the Seventh Cavalry (Custer's old command), with other troops—began to take the arms from their persons a shot was fired and carnage ensued. According to reports of military officers, the Indians attacked the troops as soon as the disarmament commenced. The Indians claim that the first shot was fired by a half crazy, irresponsible Indian. At any rate, a short, sharp, indiscriminate fight immediately followed, and, during the fighting and the subsequent flight and pursuit of the Indians, the troops lost 25 killed and 35 wounded, and of the Indians, 84 men and boys, 44 women, and 18 children were killed and at least 33 were wounded, many of them fatally. Most of the men, including Big Foot, were killed around his tent where he lay sick. The bodies of women and children were scattered along a distance of two miles from the scene of the encounter.*

Frightened and exasperated, again the Indians made for the bad lands. Indians en route thence to the agency turned back and others rushed away from Pine Ridge.

* For the Indian account of the Wounded Knee affair see Appendix, page 179.

AGENCIES PLACED UNDER MILITARY SURVEILLANCE.

On January 6, 1891, military officers were assigned to the five Sioux agencies, under the following telegraphic instructions of that date to General Miles from Major-General Schofield:

> You are hereby authorized under existing orders of the President to assign Capt. E. P. Ewers, Capt. J. M. Lee, Capt. C. A. Earnest, and Capt. F. E. Pierce to the charge of the Indians of the several Sioux and Cheyenne agencies, to exercise over those Indians such military supervision and control as in your judgment is necessary, without interfering unnecessarily with the administration of the agents of the Indian Bureau under the regulations and instructions received by them from the Interior Department. It is not deemed advisable to detail two captains from the First Infantry. You will, therefore, please recommend another officer in the place of Captain Dougherty. Also, if you need other officers in addition to those, named recommend such as you think best qualified for that service.

END OF DISTURBANCES.

A few skirmishes with the Indians followed the Wounded Knee affair, but by the end of January the Indians had come into the agencies and all serious troubles were practically ended.

Soon afterward a delegation of Sioux representing the different agencies and factions visited this city, had full conference with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to their rights and grievances, and were given an audience by the President.

It is worthy of note that the Christian Indians among the Sioux, those who had accepted the teachings of missionaries, were almost universally loyal, and in fact that the large body of the Sioux had no participation in the disturbances except to suffer from the consequences. Undoubtedly the large number among them in the bad lands who had abandoned their homes against their own desire, and were unwilling followers of their leaders, contributed in no small degree to bringing all hostilities to an end. While the damage done to the property of white settlers is slight, many friendly, progressive Indians suffered severely in the destruction of houses, stock, and other property, a loss from which it will take them long to recover.

On several occasions the office has been informed that the Sioux contemplated a renewal of hostilities, and very recently information was received, from a source deemed reliable, that they were endeavoring to induce other tribes to join them in a contemplated outbreak; but these reports prove, upon investigation, to have but little foundation in fact. Although some factions among the Indians are, undoubtedly, sullen and dissatisfied, and idle and vicious Indians have indulged in incendiary utterances, yet good feeling and satisfaction prevail almost universally on the Sioux reservations, and I do not consider that there are reasonable grounds for belief that any portion of the Sioux Nation of sufficient strength to be dangerous contemplates any overt act against the Government or the settlers.

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KILLING OF LIEUT. CASEY, AND FEW TAILS.

It should also be recorded that no attempt was made by the Indians to reach and ravage any white settlements, no white person was killed off the reservation, and except in battle, only two were killed on the reserve.

A government herder, an old man named Miller, was wantonly murdered by a son of No Water. Lieut. E. W. Casey, of the Twenty-second Infantry, was killed by Plenty Horses. The death of this gallant young officer was much lamented. He was deeply interested in the welfare of the Indians, and was zealous in enlisting and drilling them as soldiers. All the facts in the case clearly show that the killing was without provocation, premeditated, and deliberate. Plenty Horses was arrested and tried in the United States court on the charge of murder but was released by the court on the ground that at the time of the killing "a state of war" existed between his tribe and the United States, and that the killing of Lieut. Casey was an incident of the war and not murder under the law.

On the other hand, an unprovoked attack made January 11, 1891, by white citizens upon a hunting party of friendly Sioux Indians, in Mead County, greatly excited the Indians, and had a strong tendency to retard their pacification. Some United States troops, at the instance of the attacking party, joined in pursuit of the Indians and fired upon them. Few Tails was killed and 2 Indian women were wounded. Few Tails was a peaceable Indian, and the attack upon his party was cold-blooded and wanton. For the murder of Few Tails 5 white men were indicted in the State court, Sturgis, S. Dak. Their trial, June 22 last, was ended July 2, with a verdict of "not guilty."

CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE.

In stating the events which led to this outbreak among the Sioux the endeavor too often has been merely to find some opportunity for locating blame. The causes are complex and many are obscure and remote. Among them may be named the following:

First. A feeling of unrest and apprehension in the mind of the Indians has naturally grown out of the rapid advance in civilization and the great changes which this advance has necessitated in their habits and mode of life.

Second. Prior to the agreement of 1876 buffalo and deer were the main support of the Sioux. Food, tents, bedding, were the direct outcome of hunting, and with furs and pelts as articles of barter or exchange, it was easy for the Sioux to procure whatever constituted for them the necessaries, the comforts, or even the luxuries of life. Within eight years from the agreement of 1876, the buffalo had gone and the Sioux had left to them alkali land and Government rations.

It is hard to overstate the magnitude of the calamity as they viewed it, which happened to these people by the sudden disappearance of the buffalo and the large diminution in the numbers of deer and other wild animals. Suddenly, almost without warning, they were expected at once and without previous training to settle down to the pursuits of agriculture in a land largely unfitted for such use. The freedom of the chase was to be exchanged for the idleness of the camp. The boundless range was to be abandoned for the circumscribed reservation, and abundance of plenty to be supplanted by limited and decreasing Government subsistence and supplies. Under these circumstances, it is not in human nature not to be discontented and restless, even turbulent and violent.

Third. During a long series of years treaties, agreements, cessions of land and privileges, and removals of bands and agencies have kept many of the Sioux, particularly those at Pine Ridge and Rosebud, in an unsettled condition, especially as some of the promises made them were fulfilled tardily or not at all. (A brief history of negotiations with the Sioux was given in my letter of December 24, 1890, to the Department, which will be found in the Appendix, page 182.)

Fourth. The very large reduction of the Great Sioux Reservation, brought about by the Sioux Commission through the consent of the large majority of the adult males, was bitterly opposed by a large, influential minority. For various reasons they regarded the cession as unwise, and did all in their power to prevent its consummation and afterward were constant in their expressions of dissatisfaction and in their endeavors to awaken a like feeling in the minds of those who signed the agreement.

Fifth. There was diminution and partial failure of the crops for 1889 by reason of their neglect by the Indians, who were congregated in large numbers at the council with the Sioux Commission, and a further diminution of ordinary crops by the drought of 1890. Also, in 1888 the disease of black-leg appeared among the cattle of the Indians.

Sixth. At this time, by delayed and reduced appropriations, the Sioux rations were temporarily cut down. Rations were not diminished to such an extent as to bring the Indians to starvation or even extreme suffering, as has been often reported; but short rations came just after the Sioux Commission had negotiated the agreement for the cession of lands, and as a condition of securing the signatures of the majority, had assured the Indians that their rations would be continued unchanged. To this matter the Sioux Commission called special attention in their report dated December 24, 1889, as follows:

> During our conference at the different agencies we were repeatedly asked whether the acceptance or rejection of the act of Congress would influence the action of the Government with reference to their rations, and in every instance the Indians were assured that subsistence was furnished in accordance with former treaties, and that signing would not affect their rations, and that they would continue to receive them as provided in former treaties. Without our assurances to this effect it would have been impossible to have secured their consent to the cession of their lands. Since our visit to the agencies it appears that large reductions have been made in the amounts of beef furnished for issues, amounting at Rosebud to 2,000,000 pounds and at Pine

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Ridge to 1,000,000 pounds, and lesser amounts at the other agencies. This action of the Department, following immediately after the successful issue of our negotiations, can not fail to have an injurious effect. It will be impossible to convince the Indians that the reduction is not due to the fact that the Government having obtained their land has less concern in looking after their material interests than before. It will be looked upon as a breach of faith, and especially as a violation of the express statements of the Commissioners.

Already this action is being used by the Indians opposed to the bill, notably at Pine Ridge, as an argument in support of the wisdom of their opposition.

In forwarding this report to Congress the Department called special attention to the above-quoted statements of the Commission and said:

The Commission further remarks that as to the quality of rations furnished there seems to be no just cause for complaint, but that it was particularly to be avoided that there should be any diminution of the rations promised under the former treaties *at this time*, as the Indians would attribute it to their assent to the bill. Such diminution certainly should not be allowed, as the Government is bound in good faith to carry into effect the former treaties where not directly and positively affected by the act, and if under the provisions of the treaty itself the ration is at any time reduced, the Commissioners recommend that the Indian should be notified before spring opens, so that crops may be cultivated. It is desirable that the recent reduction made should be restored, as it is now impossible to convince the Indians that it was not due to the fact that the Government, having obtained their lands, had less concern in looking after their material interests.

Notwithstanding this plea of the Commission and of the Department, the appropriation made for the subsistence and civilization of the Sioux for 1890 was only $950,000, or $50,000 less than the amount estimated and appropriated for 1888 and 1889, and the appropriation not having been made until August 19, rations had to be temporarily purchased and issued in limited quantities pending arrival of new supplies to be secured from that appropriation.*

It was not until January, 1891, after the troubles, that an appropriation of $100,000 was made by Congress for additional beef for the Sioux.†

Seventh. Other promises made by the Sioux Commission and the agreement were not promptly fulfilled; among them were increase of appropriations for education, for which this office had asked an appropriation of $150,000; the payment of $200,000, in compensation for ponies taken from the Sioux in 1876 and 1877; and the reimbursement of the Crow Creek Indians for a reduction made in their per capita allowance of land as compared with the amount allowed other Sioux, which called for an appropriation of $187,039. The fulfillment of all these promises except the last named, was contained in the act of January 19, 1891.

* The amount of supplies actually issued is given in my communications to the Department, of January 5 and 6, 1891. See Appendix, pages 191 and 197.)

† A bill containing this item of $100,000 passed the Senate April 26, 1890. The House Committee reported it favorably with the statement that the appropriation was in pursuance of promises made by the Commission to the Indians, which were reasonable and should be faithfully kept; but the bill failed of passage in the House.

Eighth. In 1889 and 1890 epidemics of *la grippe*, measles, and whooping cough, followed by many deaths, added to the gloom and misfortune which seemed to surround the Indians.

Ninth. The wording of the agreement changed the boundary line between the Rosebud and Pine Ridge, diminished reservations, and necessitated a removal of a portion of the Rosebud Indians from lands which by the agreement were included in the Pine Ridge Reservation to lands offered them in lieu thereof upon the diminished Rosebud Reserve. This, although involving no great hardship to any considerable number, added to the discontent.

Tenth. Some of the Indians were greatly opposed to the census which Congress ordered should be taken. The census at Rosebud, as reported by Special Agent Lea and confirmed by a special census taken by Agent Wright, revealed the somewhat startling fact that rations had been issued to Indians very largely in excess of the number actually present, and this diminution of numbers as shown by the census necessitated a diminution of the rations, which was based, of course, upon the census.

Eleventh. The Messiah craze, which fostered the belief that "ghost shirts" would be invulnerable to bullets, and that the supremacy of the Indian race was assured, added to discontent the fervor of fanaticism and brought those who accepted the new faith into the attitude of sullen defiance, but defensive rather than aggressive.

Twelfth. The sudden appearance of military upon their reservation gave rise to the wildest rumors among the Indians of danger and disaster, which were eagerly circulated by disaffected Indians and corroborated by exaggerated accounts in the newspapers, and these and other influences connected with and inseparable from military movements frightened many Indians away from their agencies into the bad lands and largely intensified whatever spirit of opposition to the Government existed.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SIOUX.

After the return of the delegation from Washington to their homes I addressed the following letter, dated March 22, 1891, to their respective agents at Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, and Lower Brulé, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge Agencies, setting forth in detail the rights of the Sioux under treaty or law, and what had been and would be done for them by the Government:

Referring to office letter of February 24, 1891, relative to the late Sioux troubles and recent legislation concerning the Sioux, and in which it was stated that copies of such enactments, with a synopsis of the agreements in them, was inclosed, but which, through oversight were not transmitted, I inclose herewith copies of the enactments of Congress on the subject at its late session, to wit: Act approved January 19, 1891 (Public—No. 43), to carry out in part the act of March 2, 1889, which was consented to by the Sioux for a division of their reservation and relinquishment of their title to the remainder, etc.; and the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891 (Public—No. 144).

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I also transmit a copy of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 51, Fifty-first Congress, first session, which contains a copy of said act of March 2, 1889, and the proceedings of the Commission which obtained the consent of the Indians thereto.

You will explain fully to your Indians the following synopsis of all existing agreements and treaty provisions between the United States and the Sioux Indians, whereby the Government agreed to furnish them money, supplies, clothing, etc., and of the appropriations and provisions made by Congress to carry out the same, viz:

CLOTHING.

By article 10 of the treaty made between the United States and the Sioux on April 29, 1868 (15 Stats. 635), the Government agreed to deliver for 30 years the following articles:

For each male person over 14 years of age a suit of good substantial woolen clothing, consisting of coat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, hat, and a pair of home-made socks.

For each female over 12 years of age, a flannel skirt or the goods necessary to make it, a pair of woolen hose, 12 yards of calico, and 12 yards of cotton domestics.

For the boys and girls under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woolen hose for each.

And in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent each year to forward to him a full and exact census of the Indians, on which the estimate from year to year can be based.

There is no other treaty or agreement whereby the Government stipulates to furnish specifically clothing for the Sioux.

By the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891, the expenditure of $125,000 is authorized to purchase clothing for the Indians, as the 22d of the 30 instalments provided therefor by the tenth article of said treaty of April 29, 1868. This fund is deemed adequate to purchase all the clothing provided for in said article and will be promptly applied to that purpose in the new fiscal year.

RATIONS.

The obligations of the Government to furnish to the Sioux rations rest upon the agreement with them, ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877 (19 Stats., 254), which is still in force, promising—

to provide the said Indians with subsistence consisting of a ration for each individual of a pound and a half of beef (or in lieu thereof one-half pound of bacon), one-half pound of flour, and one-half pound of corn, and for every hundred rations 4 pounds of coffee, 8 pounds of sugar, and 3 pounds of beans, or in lieu of said articles the equivalent thereof, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Such rations, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves. Rations shall in all cases be issued to the head of each separate family, and whenever schools shall have been provided by the Government forsaid Indians, no rations shall be issued for children between the ages of 6 and 14 years (the sick and infirm excepted) unless such children shall regularly attend school. Whenever the said Indians shall be located upon lands which are suitable for cultivation, rations shall be issued only to the persons and families of those persons who labor (the aged, sick, and infirm excepted), and as an incentive to industrious habits, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide that such persons be furnished in payment for their labor such other necessary articles as are requisites for civilized life. The Government will aid said Indians as far as possible in finding a market for their surplus productions and in finding employment, and will purchase such surplus, as far as may be required, for supplying food to those Indians, parties to this agreement, who are unable to sustain themselves, and will also employ Indians, so far as practicable, in the performance of Government work upon their reservation.

The agreement contains certain provisions permitting the Government to regulate and restrict the issuance of rations, etc. As you no doubt have a copy of the agreement, you should read and fully explain its provisions to the Indians, impressing upon them that, while insisting upon compliance on the part of the United States with the spirit and letter of the agreement, the United States expects and will insist that the Indians shall comply strictly with the obligations which the agreement imposes upon them.

Almost without exception the full amount of rations named in the agreement have been issued to the Indians. The exceptions were caused by delayed or reduced appropriations by Congress. In 1889 Congress reduced appropriations for the subsistence and civilization of the Sioux to the lowest point reached since the agreement of 1877, viz, to $900,000, $100,000 less than the amount estimated and appropriated for the 2 preceding years. This caused a reduction of 2,600,000 pounds in the amount of beef purchased for the Sioux for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and the appropriation for the subsistence and civilization of the Sioux during the current fiscal year was reduced to $950,000.

By the act of January 19, 1891, Congress appropriated $100,000, to be immediately available, to purchase additional beef required for issue to the Sioux to supply said deficiency of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. The matter will be attended to as soon as practicable, under suggestions hereinafter stated. By the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891, there is appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, $1,100,000 for the subsistence of the Sioux, and for purposes of their civilization as per said agreements ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877. This appropriation will be promptly used in the new fiscal year for the purposes for which it was made.

EDUCATION.

It is provided in the seventh article of the Sioux treaty of April 29, 1868, that the Sioux children between the ages of 6 and 16 years shall attend school, and the United States agreed that for every 30 children between said ages who could be induced or compelled to go to school, a house should be provided and a teacher furnished; such provision to continue 20 years; and by the thirteenth article of the same treaty the United States agreed to furnish annually to the Indians the teachers contemplated in the treaty.

By article 5 of the agreement with the Sioux, ratified by Congress February 28, 1877, the United States agreed to furnish them schools as provided for by treaty of 1868.

By section 17 of the act of March 2, 1889, the educational provisions contained in said article 7 of the treaty of 1868, subject to such modifications as Congress shall deem most effective to secure to the Sioux equivalent benefits of such education, are continued in force for 20 years from the time the act was to take effect. It is also provided in section 20 of said act of March 2, 1889, that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be erected not less than 30 schoolhouses, and more if found necessary on the different Sioux reservations.

Provision was made in the Indian appropriation act of August 19, 1890, for the erection of 15 school buildings, being in part compliance with the provisions of section 20 of the above-mentioned act of March 2, 1889, and $15,000 was appropriated for that purpose.

The sum of $150,000 is appropriated by the first section of the act of January 19, 1891, to be immediately available, for the erection of day and industrial schools, providing furniture and other necessary articles, and pay of teachers in accordance with article 7 of the treaty of April 29, 1868, which article is continued for 20 years, as above indicated; and in the same section, $15,000 is appropriated for the erection of 15 school buildings provided for in article 20 of the act of March 2, 1889.

There is a clause in the first section of the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891, appropriating $10,400 for pay of 5 teachers and 1 physician, 1 carpenter, 1 miller, 1 engineer, 2 farmers, and 1 blacksmith, per thirteenth article of said treaty of April 29, 1868. * * * (See also provisions as to education under head of "Permanent fund for Sioux," hereinafter set out.) During the recent disturb-

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ance it is understood that some school buildings and school appliances were destroyed. The Sioux must understand that they have no right to insist on compliance with those stipulations of their agreements which provide for them food, clothing, etc., while at the same time they reject and refuse to comply with those provisions which require their good behavior, peaceable conduct, the education of their children, efforts to become self-supporting, etc. They must live up to all the stipulations of their agreements if they want the United States to do likewise.

PONIES.

By section 27 of the act of March 2, 1889, $28,200, or so much thereof as might be necessary, was appropriated to pay to Indians of the Red Cloud and Red Leaf bands of Sioux for ponies of which they were deprived by the Government in 1876, at the rate of $40 for each pony. This matter has been submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of the Interior. It will no doubt soon receive action by him, and the above sum will doubtless be disbursed at an early date to Indians entitled thereto.

Two hundred thousand dollars is appropriated in the first section of the act of January 19, 1891, to be immediately available, to reimburse to such Indians of the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Agencies as have been deprived by authority of the United States of ponies in 1876, the value of the same at the rate of $40 for each pony.

The War Department has been called on for information as to the persons from whom these ponies were taken, and the matter will be adjusted with all practicable speed. Instructions to guide a special agent in making the necessary investigations are now being prepared, and I hope the matter will soon be put in such shape as to warrant early payment of what shall be found to be due.

APPROPRIATION FOR SANTEE SIOUX AT FLANDREAU, S. DAK.

There is an item in the Indian appropriation act of August 19, 1890, appropriating $45,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, to pay the Santee Sioux located at Flandreau, S. Dak., in case they chose to take the money instead of land, the sum of $1 per acre in lieu of the allotments to which they would be entitled. One installment of said fund has been sent to the agent at Santee Agency, Nebr., for payment to the Indians entitled thereto, and the remainder will be transmitted him at an early date to complete the payment.

CATTLE, ETC.

The seventeenth section of the act of March 2, 1889, contains a permanent appropriation for the purchase for the use of the Indians from time to time of such number, not exceeding 25,000 cows and 1,000 bulls, as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior could be, under regulations furnished by him, cared for and preserved, with their increase, by said Indians; also for providing each head of a family or single person over the age of eighteen years who shall have or may hereafter take his or her—

Allotment of land in severalty with two milch cows, one pair of oxen with yoke and chain, or two mares and one set of harness in lieu of said oxen, yoke and chain; one plow, one wagon, one harrow, one hoe, one ax, and one pitchfork; also for the payment of $50 in cash to be expended for the erection of houses and other buildings suitable for residence or improvement of their allotments, in accordance with section 17 of said act of March 2, 1889.

Proper action will be taken by the Department to carry out all the purposes of said appropriation when reports furnishing the information called for shall have been received from all of the agents.

MONEY FOR OTHER ARTICLES NECESSARY FOR INDIANS.

The tenth article of the treaty of April 29, 1868, provides that the sum of $10 for each person entitled to the benefits of the treaty shall be annually appropriated for

30 years, while such person roams and hunts, and $20 for each person who engages in farming, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of necessary articles for the Indians.

The Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891, appropriates $150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to purchase proper articles as the 22d of the above 30 installments at $20 per head, for persons engaged in agriculture, but there is no existing appropriation for the $10 per head for the Indians who roam and hunt, as the habits of the Indians in those respects do not warrant the same.

PERMANENT FUND FOR SIOUX.

Section 17 of said act of March 2, 1889, provides that there shall be set apart, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $3,000,000, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Sioux Nation as a permanent fund, the interest of which at 5 per centum per annum shall be appropriated under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Indians receiving rations and annuities upon the reservations created by such act in proportion to the numbers that shall so receive rations and annuities at the time the act takes effect, as follows: One-half of said interest shall be so expended for the promotion of industrial and other suitable education among said Indians, and the other half thereof in such manner and for such purposes, including reasonable cash payments per capita, as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time most contribute to the advancement of said Indians in civilization and self-support, and the Santee Sioux, the Flandreau Sioux, and the Ponca Indians shall be included in the benefits of said permanent fund as provided in sections 7 and 13 of said act of March 2, 1889.

Section 3 of the act approved January 19, 1891, provides that the principal of the permanent fund provided for in section 17 of said act of March 2, 1889, shall be divided in proportion to the number of Indians entitled to receive rations and annuities upon the separate reservations created by such act, or residing or belonging thereupon at the time the act took effect, and that the Secretary of the Treasury should carry the amount of principal of said permanent fund belonging to the Indians of each of the diminished reservations to the credit of the Indians of each of the said diminished reservations, separate and distinct from each other, and that the principal as well as the interest of each of said funds should be expended for the purposes specified in said article 17 of said act only for the use and benefit of said Indians so entitled to receive rations and annuities upon each of the said separate diminished reservations, or so residing or belonging thereupon.

Said appropriation will be duly applied for the purposes and in the manner above specified. The disposition of the question of boundary between the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Reservations hereinafter set out will prevent final action in this matter until such boundary question and the other matters involved therewith are settled.

PAYMENT FOR LOSSES INCURRED DURING LATE SIOUX TROUBLE.

The Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891, appropriates $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available, for prompt payment to the friendly Sioux and legal residents on the Sioux reservation for property destroyed or appropriated by the roving bands of disaffected Indians during the recent Sioux trouble. Instructions have already been issued for the investigation of said losses, with a view to early payment of the same.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN ROSEBUD AND PINE RIDGE RESERVATIONS.

Said act of March 3, 1891, also contains an appropriation of $6,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary—

to enable the Secretary of the Interior, by negotiation, to adjust all differences between the Indians of the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Reservations in South Dakota, in

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reference to the boundary lines of said reservations, their rations, annuities, and interest in the principal and interest of the permanent fund, and to make such an arrangement with the Indians drawing rations on the Rosebud Reservation as will be satisfactory to them, by which those of the Lower Brulé Indians who desire to do so may take lands in severalty upon the Rosebud Reservation, south of the White River.

This matter has already been laid before the Secretary of the Interior, with a view to early action being taken thereon.

COMPENSATION TO CROW CREEK INDIANS.

Congress failed to make the appropriation recommended by this Department of $187,039 to compensate the Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation for loss sustained by them in receiving less land per capita in their diminished reservation than is received by the Indians occupying other diminished reservations, the amount to be added to the share of the permanent fund of the said Crow Creek Indians, and to draw interest.

THE FUTURE.

The Government has thus fairly and adequately complied with its treaty obligations to the Sioux, has complied with all the promises made to them by the Commission, consisting of General Crook, Messrs. Foster and Warner, except as to the $187,039 for the Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation, and it has contributed to their support largely more than it was required to do by treaty or agreement.

This office regrets to be informed by the acting agent of the Pine Ridge Agency that the ponies and other means of transportation owned by the Indians are in such poor condition, and the hauling, by reason of bad roads and bad weather, is so difficult that the Indians are unable to perform the work of transportation of supplies from the railroad to the agency and from the agency to the camps of the Indians, and that this transportation must be performed by white men, and the money earned thereby paid to such white men instead of being paid to the Indian freighters as heretofore. The Indians should put up hay enough in haying season to keep their stock in good condition during the winter and spring.

You will see from the above statement:

First. That with one exception all of the essential agreements and promises made with the Sioux by the late Commission have now become matters of law. Say to the Indians that the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs all rejoice very much that at last Congress has put the power into their hands to carry out fully these promises.

Second. Say to the Indians that the rations they are now receiving are the full ration promised to them, and that they will continue to receive this during the year to come provided they are loyal and peaceable.

Third. Tell them that the $100,000 voted by Congress for the benefit of those who received last year reduced rations will be expended for them at once, or as soon as possible, in such way as will give them great satisfaction. Say that I think a part of this, at least, should be used in the purchase of stock cattle, that they may keep them and raise cattle for themselves and begin in a small way the industry of stock raising, for which most of their reservation is adapted, and just as soon as I can know that they wish this money spent in that way it will be used.

Fourth. Tell them that Agent Cooper has gone to Pine Ridge to find out definitely what persons had their property destroyed during the late trouble, and as soon as he reports to me their names, and the nature and amount of their losses, the money that Congress has put into my hands ($100,000) will be paid to them. When this will be paid will depend upon how long a time it will take for Mr. Cooper to find out all about the facts, and I want them to help him in all the ways they can, so that he may get a knowledge of the exact truth.

Fifth. Explain to them that I have asked the agents to report to me what Indians are ready and entitled, according to existing agreements, to receive from the Government cows, etc., and as soon as all of the agents have reported I will take steps to purchase the articles named and supply them, if I find that the money therefor will be judiciously expended.

Sixth. Tell them that Doctor Dorchester, Superintendent of Indian Schools, is now in Dakota investigating the matter of establishing a large boarding school at Rosebud, improving the boarding schools at Pine Ridge and elsewhere, and of locating and building the thirty day schools provided for, and that I hope that before the opening of the new school year in September all of this work will either be completed or well under way; so that they will have next year better school facilities than they have ever had.

Seventh. Tell them that I hope that a commission will go within 4 weeks to make final arrangements in regard to the boundary line between Pine Ridge and Rosebud, and to settle satisfactorily other questions in reference to changes of location.

Eighth. Tell them that orders have already been given for the establishment of some sub-issue stations at convenient places, so that it will be more convenient for them in the future than it has been heretofore to get their supplies.

Ninth. Tell them that I will take great pains in purchasing beef, so that, if possible, we can give them larger and better cattle than have sometimes been furnished for them.

Tenth. Explain to them that owing to the difficulties of procuring a correct census roll, and owing to the disturbances during the last winter, these matters have been delayed and that it will take some time to prepare all the numerous papers necessary to complete the work. Tell them that I am doing everything that I can do to hasten matters, and that they must be patient.

Explain very fully and very emphatically to them that a renewal of the disturbances will of necessity interfere with our plans, and will postpone the payment of money and furnishing of supplies.

Tell them that every Indian who loves his people ought now to be on the side of the Government, and use all his influence in preserving the peace and in preventing any act of unfriendliness of whatever nature toward the Government. They should discourage any who are disposed to even talk unkindly, because hard words often lead to bad deeds.

The President, in the talk which he made to the men who came recently to Washington from the Sioux, said to them very earnestly but very kindly, that he warned them that they would get nothing by going to war, and I am very sure that any renewal of the troubles in Dakota must result disastrously for the Indians. They can have no possible excuse now for renewing the trouble, and if they do so everybody will understand that they do it not because they have any justice on their side, but because of bad hearts, and from an expectation or hope to gain something by trouble which they can not get without.

I want to warn them through you very earnestly, as one who is their friend, that any renewal of trouble will bring upon them severe punishment, great loss, and take away from them the sympathy of their friends and of all the people of the United States. It is my belief that if this matter is fully explained to all the leading men they will see the wisdom of patiently waiting until these things which have been promised them have been furnished, and that they will be not only peaceable and friendly towards the Government, but that they will use all their endeavors to remove any unkind feelings that may exist among them toward each other, and that they should be friends among themselves.

Since this letter was prepared, the Secretary of the Interior has taken action on the matter of the claim of the Indians of the Red Cloud and Red Leaf bands of Sioux for ponies, and has directed payment to be made as reported by the special agent who investigated the matter, and that a special agent be designated to make the payment. This will be given attention at an early date.

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DEFICIENCY—SIOUX APPROPRIATIONS.

In accordance with Department letter of December 5, 1890, the agents at the several Sioux agencies were immediately instructed to issue to the Sioux Indians the full rations prescribed in the agreement of February 28, 1877 (19 Stats., 254), viz,

> a pound and a half of beef (or in lieu thereof one-half pound of bacon), one-half pound of flour, and one-half pound of corn; and for every 100 rations, 4 pounds of coffee, 8 pounds of sugar, and 3 pounds of beans, or in lieu of said articles, the equivalent thereof;

and the Sioux have received since that date and are now receiving the full rations prescribed by this agreement.

It has been correctly argued that by the method of purchasing beef in vogue for a number of years—that is, to receive cattle at the different agencies as required for issue from July 1 of each year up to October 1 or 15 following, and then to receive at one delivery the entire balance contracted for—the Indians actually received less than was purchased for them, owing to the natural shrinkage of cattle during the winter, caused by a lack of proper range feeding. Therefore the contracts for furnishing beef cattle for all the Sioux agencies for the fiscal year 1892 have been made as far as possible for weekly or monthly deliveries of cattle, thus insuring the issue to the Indians the full quantity of beef purchased for them.

Under the former manner of receiving cattle, the contract price was of course less than where deliveries are required to be made each month, as the contractor was then not under the expense attendant on herding the cattle and did not have to bear the loss of shrinkage or death incident to a severe winter.

To carry out your instructions that full rations be issued to all of the Sioux, and to have monthly deliveries of cattle made, the expenditure of a much larger sum annually is necessary, and for this reason it became necessary to contract for subsistence for the Sioux at an aggregate cost that will cause the creation of a deficiency of $150,000 in the appropriation for the subsistence and civilization of the Sioux for the fiscal year 1892. I shall be compelled to submit to you, for the consideration of Congress at its next session, a request for a deficiency appropriation for that amount.

This deficiency has been brought about in part by the increase in the price of flour and corn at the time bids were opened in New York City last spring.

TRANSFERRING THE INDIANS TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

In this connection attention is asked to the suggestion of General Miles made both in November and December, 1890, that "the Sioux agencies be turned over absolutely to the military authorities."

In my reports on that subject, dated November 25 and December 23, 1890, I stated that the President's communication of November 13, 1890, clearly did not contemplate that the military should have absolute general control over said agencies, but on the contrary specifically directed that the agents should maintain their control and discipline. The office did not consider that the situation demanded the assumption of absolute general control of the Sioux agencies by the military, and it was hoped that the issuance of an order to that effect would not be entertained, but that on the contrary the military authorities would confine themselves strictly to the duty of suppressing any threatened outbreak, without interference with the duties of the respective civil agents or their management of agency affairs under directions of the Interior Department.

Again, March 20, 1891, General Miles made the following suggestion, that—

> The Indians at *Pine Ridge* and *Rosebud* Agencies be turned over entirely to the control of the military authorities in order to put an end to the division of responsibility now existing, in order that one department may be enabled to restore entire confidence and bring about a condition of permanent peace. The officials are in a condition of uncertainty, and the Indians are in doubt as to what their condition is and what to expect in the future.

In its report of March 31 last the office referred to the fact that there was no law which would warrant carrying out the above plan, and stated its conviction that the exigencies at the two Indian agencies designated did not require the exercise of any *extraordinary* power on the part of the Executive in order to transfer to the control of the military authorities any portion of the duties imposed by law upon the proper officers of the Department of the Interior.

I see no reason to change the views expressed in my communication of December 23, 1890, and as they have the same bearing on the general question which they then had on the specific question of turning over the Sioux agencies to the military, I desire to repeat them here:

In 1870 Congress authorized and the President appointed a joint committee representing the Senate and House of Representatives "to take into consideration the expediency of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department." The work of the committee, together with two reports, one for the other against the transfer, was reported to Congress and printed (Senate, Forty-fifth Congress, third session, Report No. 693). The fact that such transfer was not made is evidence of the insufficiency of the reasons urged therefor, and of the force of those presented in behalf of the continued civil administration of Indian Affairs. The arguments against the transfer are stated with great clearness and

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cogency by the Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report for 1868, pages 7 to 15 inclusive, and as these are public documents, easily accessible, I will not repeat them.

After having been under the control of the War Department for many years the Indians were placed under the charge of the Interior Department, and the reasons assigned for restoring them to the War Department in 1868 have far less weight at the present time than they had then.

The one great and all-important object which the nation has set before itself is to civilize and make of them intelligent, self supporting, self-respecting American citizens. This is essentially a civil process, to be brought about by civil measures and agencies.

I yield to no man in my respect for the Army and in my recognition of its valuable services in the performance of its legitimate functions, but it is not, never has been, and never can be a civilizing force. All that can be claimed for the Army in this connection is that it crushes, or holds in check, forces antagonistic to civilization, and renders it possible for the real up-lifting agencies—education, industry, religion—to operate. To turn the Indians, or any considerable number of them, over to absolute military control, would be to take a great step backward in the humane work which the Government has undertaken.

If it should be said that the proposition is limited to the Sioux, I am constrained to say that I am of opinion that there is no such exigency in the present condition of affairs in the Dakotas as to warrant so radical a departure as this in the Indian policy of the Government. The socalled hostile element embraces but a small portion of the Sioux, and even if it does not yield to peaceable measures, which it will be very likely to do, can be controlled by the military authorities without this great addition to their power.

As soon as the present trouble has subsided it will be better for all concerned that the military retire from the reservations, leaving only a sufficient force in the neighborhood to meet future exigencies should such arise.

With reference to the question of "divided responsibility," allow me to say that according to my understanding the President has given to the War Department absolute authority to suppress any uprising, and that in this respect there is no divided responsibility. Certainly the Indian Bureau has not interfered with the plans of the military, and, so far as I know, the Department has not. I am sure that the Indian agents are ready to obey Department orders, and in the suppression of any outbreak will place themselves and their police force absolutely at the control of the military authorities.

I see no reason whatever why, when the Army is called in to suppress a turbulent Indian faction, it should be put in absolute control of the whole Indian country. The great body of these Indians are friendly, submissive to authority, and engaged in peaceful pursuits. They should so far as possible be unmolested, and should be left under the control of their civil agents and police. Here there could be no "divided responsibility." It may not be easy to determine precisely what Indians are peaceable and what hostile, nor exactly where the functions of the military and those of the civil authorities begin. I think, however, that the terms of the order already issued by direction of the President are sufficiently explicit and elastic to enable these authorities to cooperate in suppressing any outbreak and in preserving order, while leaving the civil authorities—agents, teachers, farmers, etc.—to go on with their important work of promoting civilization.

To place these Sioux agencies absolutely in the control of the military authorities would create a "divided responsibility" between the War and the Interior Departments which could not fail to be embarrassing to each.

If there has been any unwarrantable interference with military plans by any Indian agent it ought not to be a difficult matter to fix the responsibility. But I submit that to take away at one fell swoop all power and authority from the Indian agents among the Sioux, without the most unquestionable necessity therefor, would be an act of great injustice to them, a severe reflection upon the entire Indian administration of the Interior Department, and a violent blow to the whole Indian policy of the Government.

The present plan of allowing civil agents among the Sioux to administer civil affairs while acting absolutely under the control of the military in suppressing any outbreak, should, in my opinion, be preserved until it seems safe to remove the soldiers from the reservation and no longer.

CONCLUSION.

I beg to ask special attention to former recommendations for the increase of salaries of the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and financial clerk, and that a chief clerk be provided for this office; also for an increase in the salaries of agents and physicians, and for the better pay of Indian policemen. The present experience of the office shows the urgent necessity of paying Indian policemen at least respectable salaries if we are to secure competent men for the work. The enlistment of Indians into the Army at so much better pay than the Government gives them for service as policemen has made it in some cases, for example, at Pine Ridge, well-nigh impossible to secure men competent to render the important service required.

The work of this office increases steadily in magnitude and importance. The changes that are now taking place in the environment of the Indians as well as in their respective conditions are much more rapid than ever before, necessitating urgency in doing for them whatever is to be done.

The disbursements of money made through this office during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1891, amount in the aggregate to $13,842,330.69. I think it not too much to say in behalf of those directly interested in the disbursing of this large sum and in the transaction of the vast amount of business incident thereto, that their action will stand the most rigid investigation and the most searching inquiry. The affairs of the Indian Office are managed on strictly business principles,* and whatever of waste or of inefficiency there may be connected with it is due to the system and is inherent in the necessary defects of so complicated machinery rather than to dishonesty or any want of fidelity on the part of those engaged in the work.

* For a statement showing the methods of transacting the financial business of this Bureau see Appendix, page 20.

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I wish especially to bear testimony, in this connection, to the fidelity and efficiency of that force of employés under my immediate charge in the Indian Office. The chiefs, particularly, of the several divisions, perform an amount of work and work of such quality as is little understood and poorly appreciated by those who are not intimately familiar with their duties. I wish likewise to especially put on record my appreciation of the earnestness, zeal, and ability of my assistant, the Hon. R. V. Belt.

Notwithstanding the immense labor, the difficulties, perplexities, and annoyances connected with the administration of this Bureau, I am profoundly interested in the work, and while realizing how many things there are connected with it which I would like to have different, I think it is not claiming too much to say that its work on the whole is in admirable condition, that progress is being made in many directions, and that there is a hopeful outlook for the Indians.

I am grateful for the support accorded my administration by the Department, which I hope it may continue to merit and receive.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing number of Indians who do and number who do not receive subsistence supplies from the Government (made up in accordance with Indian Office census of 1890).

Receive no subsistence supplies.	No.	Receive subsistence supplies.	No.
ARIZONA.			
Mohaves off reserve	1077	Mohaves on reserve	640
Chemehuevis and Hualapais	900	San Carlos	4,819
Pimas and Papagoes	8,060		
Navajoes	15,000		
Suppais	214		
	25,290		5,459
CALIFORNIA.			
Mission and Tule River, and Yumas	4,056	Hoopa	475
Not under agent	6,995	Round Valley	582
	11,051		1,057
COLORADO.			
		Utes and Apaches	1,793
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux at Devils Lake	1,011	Fort Berthold Indians	1,183
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain	1,439	Standing Rock Sioux	4,096
	2,450		5,279
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,509	Cheyenne River Sioux	2,823
Poncas and Flandreau Sioux	509	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Sioux	2,034
		Pine Ridge Sioux	5,701
		Rosebud Sioux	5,345
		Yankton Sioux	1,725
	2,018		17,678
IDAHO.			
Nez Percés	1,715	Shoshones and Bannacks	1,492
Not under agent	600	Shoshones and Bannacks (Lemhi)	443
	2,315		1,936
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaws, etc	1,225		
Five Civilized Tribes	67,000		
	68,225		
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	399		

REF0069751

Statement showing number of Indians who do and number who do not receive subsistence supplies from the Government, etc.—Continued.

Receive no subsistence supplies.	No.	Receive subsistence supplies.	No.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomies, Kickapoos	1,016		
MICHIGAN.			
Chippewas and Pottawatomies	7,182		
MINNESOTA.			
Chippewas	6,160		
MONTANA.			
		Blackfeet	2,173
		Crow	2,456
		Flathead	1,784
		Gros Ventres and Assinaboines, Fort Belknap	1,722
		Fort Peck Sioux and Assinaboines	1,812
		Northern Cheyennes	865
			10,812
NEBRASKA.			
Omahas and Winnebagoes	2,585	Santee Sioux	869
NEVADA.			
Indians wandering	6,815	Pah Utes (Pyramid Lake and Walker River)	973
		Shoshones and Pi Utes	537
			1,500
NEW MEXICO.			
Moqui Pueblo	2,200	Mescalero Apache	513
Pueblo	8,255		
	10,455		
NEW YORK.			
Senecas, Oneidas, etc	5,112		
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokees	3,604		
OKLAHOMA.			
Osages and Kaws	1,718	Cheyennes and Arapahoes	3,372
Poncas	605	Kiowas, Comanches and Wichitas	4,121
Otoes	358		
Pawnees	801		
Tonkawas	76		
Shawnees, Sac and Fox, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos	2,062		
	5,633		7,493
OREGON.			
All Indians in	4,507		
TEXAS.			
All Indians in	299		
UTAH.			
Wandering	390	Utes	1,821
WASHINGTON.			
All Indians in	9,830		

Statement showing number of Indians who do and number who do not receive subsistence supplies from the Government, etc.—Continued.

Receive no subsistence supplies.	No.	Receive subsistence supplies.	No.
WISCONSIN.			
All Indians in	9,152		
WYOMING.			
		Shoshones and Northern Arapahoes	1,655
INDIANA, FLORIDA, AND MAINE.			
All Indians in	1,702		

Total receiving no subsistence supplies	185,574
Total receiving subsistence supplies	57,960
Grand total	243,534

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN REGARD TO STATUS OF PUEBLO INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, May 4, 1891.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the honorable Acting Secretary Chandler, of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated April 15, 1891, relative to the effect of the paragraph on page 28 of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June 30, 1892, and whether the same can be made applicable to the Zuni and other Pueblo Indians in New Mexico. Said paragraph reads as follows:

> And the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and directed to make and enforce by proper means such rules and regulations as will secure the attendance of Indian children of suitable age and health at schools established and maintained for their benefit.

The Commissioner states that said clause is one of the most important features of recent legislation for the Indians, and he expects, on account thereof, that in the future the attendance of Indian children at the schools will be larger and more regular; that there is a government training school at Santa Fé, N. Mex., now in successful operation, with excellent accommodations, and that "there is no reason at all why the school established by the munificence of the General Government for the special benefit of such people as the Zunis, should not be well patronized, and there is strong reason why the children of these unfortunate people should not be debarred from the privileges of the school by the ignorance, superstition, and stubbornness of their parents." He also asks whether the status of the Zuni and other Pueblos be "such as to warrant the exercise of any of the authority now vested in the Department under the law above quoted to secure the attendance of their children of suitable age and health at schools established and maintained for their benefit."

In order to answer satisfactorily the question submitted, it will be necessary to consider the status of said Pueblo Indians and their relation to the Government of the United States, and also whether Congress intended to include the children of Pueblo Indians in the term "Indian children" in said act.

The Pueblo Indians, so called on account of their dwellings in towns or villages, occupy that portion of New Mexico acquired by the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, executed February 2, 1848, and proclaimed July 4, same year (9 Stats., 922). In said treaty (Article VIII) it was provided that "Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico," could remain where they were or remove to Mexico, and whether they went or staid, they could dispose of their property without let or hindrance; and if they chose to remain in said territories after the expiration of a year from the ratification of said treaty without choosing to retain their character as Mexicans, then they "shall be considered to have elected to have become citizens of the United States."

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By the ninth article of said treaty it was provided that—

Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution, and in the mean time shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion, without restriction.

The status of the Pueblo Indians has frequently been adjudicated by the courts of New Mexico and the Supreme Court of the United States. In the case of United States *v.* Ritchie (17 Howard, 531-540), the court referred to the plan of Iguala adopted by the revolutionary government of New Mexico on February 24, 1821, just prior to the overthrow of the Spanish authority, in which it was declared that "all the inhabitants of New Spain, without distinction, whether Europeans, Africans, or Indians, are citizens of this monarchy, with a right to be employed in any post according to their merits and virtues," and that "the persons and property of every citizen will be respected and protected by the Government." The court also referred to the treaty of Cordova of August 24, 1821; the Declaration of Independence, issued September 28, 1821; the decrees of the first Mexican Congress, adopted February 24, 1822, and April 9, 1823, and said:

The Indian race having participated largely in the struggle resulting in the overthrow of the Spanish power, and in the erection of an independent government, it was natural in laying the foundations of the new government the previous political and social distinctions in favor of the European or Spanish blood should be abolished, and equality of rights and privileges established. Hence the article to this effect in the plan of Iguala, and the decree of the first congress declaring the equality of civil rights, whatever may be their race or country. These solemn declarations of the political power of the government had the effect, necessarily, to invest the Indians with the privileges of citizenship as effectually as had the Declaration of Independence of the United States, in 1776, to invest all those persons with these privileges residing in the country at the time, and who adhered to the interests of the colonies. (9 Pet., 99-121.)

But as a rare we think it impossible to deny that, under the construction of the laws of this country, no distinction was made as to the rights of citizenship, and the privileges belonging to it, between this and the European or Spanish blood. Equality between them, as we have seen, has been repeatedly affirmed in the most solemn acts of the Government.

In the case of The United States *v.* Lucero, decided in 1869 by the supreme court of New Mexico (1 N. Mex., 422-458), is given a very full history of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, with a reference to the legislation prior to the acquisition of said Territory by the United States and also to the legislation of Congress and the Territory since that time, specially relating to the Pueblos; and it was held, among other things, that said Pueblo Indians had the same rights as other Mexicans in said Territory; that not being tribal Indians they were not within the provisions of the intercourse act of 1834, and not "subject to the jurisdiction of the Indian department of the United States Government." The opinion of the court is very elaborate, and although some of the expressions of the court relative to the conditions of the Pueblos seem extravagant, yet the conclusions arrived at appear to be fully sustained by the history and legislation set out in the opinion.

The doctrine announced in the above case was approved in the case of The United States *v.* Juan Santistevan (*id.*, 583-593), and also in the case of United States *v.* Anthony Joseph (*id.*, 593-602). Those cases were affirmed on appeal by the Supreme Court. (United States *v.* Joseph, 94 U. S., 614-619.)

The court said that the question whether the Pueblo Indians and their lands were subject to the provisions of the intercourse act of 1834, extended to New Mexico by the act of July 27, 1851 (9 Stats., 587), must be determined by the answers to the two questions, namely: (1) "Are the people who constitute the pueblo or village of Taos an Indian tribe within the meaning of the statute? (2) Do they hold the lands on which the settlement mentioned in the petition was made by a tenure which brings them within its terms?"

The court quotes from the opinion of the court below, showing the character of the Pueblos to be "a peaceable, industrious, intelligent, honest, and virtuous people. They are Indians only in feature, complexion, and a few of their habits; in all other respects superior to all but a few of the civilized Indian tribes of the country and the equal of the most civilized thereof." Again, after referring to the fact that the intercourse act was extended to New Mexico, there were the wild nomadic tribes of Apaches, Comanches, Navajoes, and other tribes, requiring the guardian care of the United States, the court said:

The Pueblo Indians, if, indeed, they can be called Indians, had nothing in common with this class. The degree of civilization which they had attained centuries before, their willing submission to all the laws of the Mexican Government, the full recognition by that Government of all their civil rights, including that of voting and holding office, and their absorption into the general mass of the population (except that they hold their lands in common), all forbid the idea that they should be classed with the Indian tribes for whom the intercourse acts were made, or that in the intent of the act of 1851 its provisions were applicable to them. The tribes for whom the act of 1834 was made were the semi-independent tribes whom our Government has always recognized as exempt from our laws, whether within or without the limits of an organized State or Territory, and in regard to their domestic government left to their own rules and traditions, in whom we have recognized the capacity to make treaties, and with whom the governments, State and national, deal, with few exceptions only, in their national or tribal character, and not as individuals. (P. 617.)

The court declined to expressly rule that the Pueblos were citizens of the United States and of New Mexico, but they did state:

But we have no hesitation in saying, that their status is not, in the face of the facts we have stated, to be determined solely by the circumstance that some officer of the Government has appointed for them an agent, even if we could take judicial notice of the existence of that fact, suggested to us in argument,

and rules that:

If the defendant is on the lands of the Pueblo, without the consent of the inhabitants, he may be ejected, or punished civilly by suit for trespass, according to the laws regulating such matters in the Territory.

With this judicial exposition of the status of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, it must be held, I think, that said paragraph in the Indian appropriation act was not intended to and does not include the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. It may be conceded that it is very desirable that the children of the Pueblo Indians should be educated in the schools established by the Government; but the Government is equally interested in the education of the children of the Mexicans who remained in New Mexico and became citizens of the United States and all other children in said Territory. Yet, in the absence of an express declaration by Congress that the Pueblo Indian children may be compelled by the Department to attend schools "established and maintained" for the education of Indian children, I am of the opinion, and so advise you, that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is not authorized under the provisions of said paragraph to prescribe rules and regulations to enforce the attendance of the children of Pueblo Indians in the schools established by the Government for the education of the Indians.

The papers submitted are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. SHIELDS,
Assistant Attorney-General.

CORRESPONDENCE IN REGARD TO THE EMPLOYMENT BY THE OXNARD BEET COMPANY OF INDIAN PUPILS FROM GRANT INSTITUTE, GENOA, NEBR.

OXNARD BEET SUGAR COMPANY,
Grand Island Nebr., May 15, 1891.

Hon. J. M. RUSK,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I regret very much not having the pleasure of meeting you in Omaha yesterday, and wish to thank you for the kind words you have spoken in behalf of our new industry, which you have done so much to foster, and also wish to ask a favor of you, knowing that you are interested in the development of this great industry. It is this:

We have in Nebraska, at a place about 50 miles from here, an Indian school. Genoa is the name of the place, and there are now being educated there for agricultural purposes some 400 or 500 Indian boys.

I have been informed that at a similar place in Carlisle, Pa., these Indian boys are hired out in the summer time to farmers. Now one of the great drawbacks of the beet-sugar industry is the fact that unfortunately there is a certain amount of work (thinning out) which must be done by hand, covering in all a period of about 4 to 6 weeks. At our factory in southern California we have Indians for this work, and have met with great success, they being even better than Chinamen.

It occurred to me that what I ought to do was to get these Indians in the beet fields around Grand Island, but was informed, in order to do so, I had to get permission from the Secretary of the Interior, and that is what I want you to obtain for me if possible, as it would be of mutual advantage to the school and ourselves, helping the farmers out when labor is scarce.

We shall want these Indians, if at all, within the next two weeks, and if you would be kind enough to hand my letter to the Secretary of the Interior, to whom I shall also write a few lines, I shall be greatly indebted to you. The governor of the State of Nebraska has already given his consent, which is a mere formality, as the Secretary of the Interior is the one to reply.

Trusting to have a favorable reply, I remain, very sincerely and respectfully, yours,

HENRY T. OXNARD.

REF0069753

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, May 26, 1891.

HENRY T. OXNARD,
Grand Island, Nebr.:

SIR: Replying to yours of the 16th instant, in which you propose "to employ for a brief period for temporary purposes the Indians being schooled at Genoa, Nebr., with the understanding that "similar work is done at the school at Carlisle, Pa., the Indians being rented out as it were to the farmers," I have to say:

The system of Carlisle known as the outing system is not such an arrangement as you propose. The pupils at Carlisle are placed in private families for periods varying from a few months to a year, and in such families they receive careful personal instruction in farming and domestic pursuits, and are usually treated as members of the family under whose care they are placed, and many of them attend the white public schools of the town.

The rates of wages are agreed upon by the representative of the Carlisle school and the family with whom the pupil is to live; but they belong to the pupil personally. The report of this office for 1890 will give an idea of this system. (See pp. x and 310.)

If the superintendent of the Genoa school, W. B. Backus, should deem it for the benefit of the school generally and the pupils personally to enter into some temporary arrangement with you for obtaining the help of their labor and giving the pupils employment, I have no reason to suppose that the office would object to any arrangement which he might deem advisable. Copy of your letter has been referred to him with copy of this reply thereto. You should confer with him on the matter.

Very respectfully,

R. V. BELT,
Acting Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, May 26, 1891.

W. B. BACKUS,
Superintendent Indian School, Genoa, Nebr.

SIR: Inclosed find copies of letters from Henry T. Oxnard to honorable Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture; also office letter to Oxnard.

In connection with these consider office telegram of even date, and if you deem it advisable make with Oxnard such an arrangement as shall be conducive to the best interests of the school as a whole and of the pupils individually, who may be engaged by Oxnard for this labor.

Very respectfully,

R. V. BELT,
Acting Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE,
Genoa, Nebr., June 5, 1891.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith The Norfolk Daily News, of recent date, which was sent me, containing a marked article of resolutions passed by the workingmen of that place in regard to the employment of Indian labor.

Owing to the fact that the people of Norfolk seem to be opposed to the employment of our Indian boys I have concluded to keep them at home.

First. Because we can employ all the boys to advantage on our farm.

Second. Because I thought we were rendering a favor to the Norfolk people in allowing our Indians to help them out during the weed season, and if they do not appreciate a favor of this kind we can keep our boys at home.

The agreement with Mr. Oxnard was that our boys were to receive the same wages as the white boys engaged in the same work, and hence would not have had the effect of reducing the scale of wages.

Owing to the fact that there is great agitation on the labor question in this State at the present time, I hope my action in not allowing these boys to go to Norfolk will be approved.

Very respectfully,

W. B. BACKUS,
Superintendent.

[From the Norfolk (Nebr.) Daily News, June 2, 1891.]

A large and enthusiastic body of the laboring men of Norfolk and their friends met pursuant to call at K. of L. hall last evening. The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to take some action in regard to the employment of Indian laborers in the beet fields and desired an expression from those present. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company and others engaged in the raising of sugar beets near this place contemplate bringing in and employing Indian laborers in their beet fields, and believing there are enough white laborers in this vicinity who are ready and willing to perform such labor, provided a just compensation is offered, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the laboring men and the friends of labor of Norfolk, Nebr., do most earnestly and sincerely protest against the employment of said Indians or any other alien labor for the following reasons:

First. It is contrary to the best interests of our city and county to bring in a class of people who neither contribute to the support of the Government in the shape of taxes nor pay out any of the wages so earned except their actual living expenses while engaged in such labor.

Second. That it is an innovation and attempt to set aside the established principle that supply and demand regulate the price of all commodities, labor not excepted, and is practically the same in principle as the importation of criminal and pauper European laborers in the eastern part of the United States and of Chinese and Japanese in the western part in order to unjustly reduce the price of labor.

Third. That the importation and employment of such labor tends to degrade the condition of the laboring class to the level of those with whom they are brought into competition, and is only done by those who for the greed of gain would sacrifice everything which has induced many of our best citizens to select our city and state as a place of residence.

Fourth. That it has been the universal experience of all who have had occasion to employ a number of laborers that their most industrious, reliable, competent, and contented men were those who owned a home of their own, and as almost all the laboring men of Norfolk belong to this class or are saving all they can for the purpose of having a home of their own by and by, we consider it a gross injustice to this class of our citizens to compel them to compete with such imported labor.

And be it further resolved, That while we are not opposed to the emigration and settlement among us of that worthy class of foreigners who are an honor to the country from which they came, and a credit to any country they may adopt, we are unconditionally opposed to and will use all means in our power to prevent the bringing in or importation of that class of laborers, which can only result in lowering the condition of the laboring class of this country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the leading papers of the State for publication.

J. L. RITCHIE,
Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE,
Genoa, Nebr., June 5, 1891.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a letter which I have just received from the Norfolk Beet Sugar Company per J. G. Hamilton, secretary, requesting that our boys be sent to Grand Island for work in the beet fields, instead of to Norfolk, as the citizens of the latter place were opposed to Indian labor.

I would respectfully report that the Farmers' Alliance at Grand Island (and it is an organization numerically strong) are complaining that the Oxnard Company do not pay enough for the beets raised, and have entered into a combination not to raise any more beets for the company unless a higher price be paid for them.

Further, the Farmers' Alliance and the Knights of Labor organizations are very strong in Grand Island and Hall County, and I fear that if our Indian boys are permitted to go there to work it will make trouble; and in order to have peace I would suggest that our Indians be not allowed to work in the beet fields for the Oxnard Company.

Of course I understand that you left the matter for me to decide, but I am anxious to advise you of all the circumstances in detail. We can keep our boys at work at home, and no trouble will arise.

We have three political parties in this State at the present time, about 70,000 in each party. One party is composed of the Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor combined; the other two are the Republicans and Democrats. I feel sure that if we allow our boys to work in the beet fields the Farmers' Alliance and the Knights of Labor organizations will unite as a party in condemning our action.

I will not send the boys unless you advise me to do so. Please wire me your opinion.

Very respectfully,

W. B. BACKUS,
Superintendent.

REF0069754

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, June 8, 1891.

W. B. BACKUS,
Superintendent Grant Institute, Genoa, Nebr.:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of June 5, inclosing a copy of the Norfolk Daily News of June 2, 1891, which contains the record of a meeting of laboring men held in Norfolk, together with the resolutions passed by them protesting against the employment of Indian boys from Grant Institute in the beet fields.

I am very much surprised, first, at the action of these men in protesting against the employment of "Indians or any other alien labor." Indians are not aliens, and are the only genuinely native Americans, and they certainly are entitled to earn their daily bread by their labor if any class of people upon this continent is.

Second. But I am especially astonished that you should be so easily frightened and should annul a contract providing for labor for these pupils.

Allow me to say with all sincerity, but with great positiveness, that your action in the case is not approved.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, June 9, 1891.

W. B. BACKUS, Esq.,
Superintendent Grant Institute, Genoa, Nebr.:

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of June 5, regarding the matter of placing boys from your school at work at Grand Island in the beet fields.

I had already considered the resolutions passed by the workingmen of Norfolk, and had written to you that I disapproved your action in annulling the contract because of that opposition.

I note what you say in the following paragraph:

> We have three political parties in this State at the present time, about 50,000 in each party. One party is composed of the Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor combined. The other two are the Republicans and Democrats. I feel sure that if we allow our boys to work in the beet fields the Farmers' Alliance and the Knights of Labor organizations will unite as a party in condemning our action.

I have not time at present to enter into a full discussion of this matter, but I wish to ask your attention to a few points which present themselves to my mind with considerable force.

In the first place, the Indians are the only original Americans. They once occupied and owned all the soil which now constitutes the basis of our national life. Only a few years ago the entire State of Nebraska was the hunting ground of the Indians, and where your school is now located was the Pawnee Reservation.

These Indians have gradually ceded to the United States their vast landed possessions, and have slowly receded from civilization until, to-day, they occupy a comparatively small portion of land, and are struggling with many most discouraging obstacles in their endeavors to secure for themselves a livelihood.

The Government of the United States, appreciating the circumstances in which they are placed, has with great generosity provided for the establishment of a system of industrial schools where the young Indians can receive not only the rudiments of an English education, but can be brought into such relationship with the civilization of the present that they may be able to earn for themselves an independent support by the labor of their hands.

This wise policy of the Government is not only of inestimable value to the Indians who are most immediately affected by it, but is certainly of the greatest possible concern to the white people as well, because it is evident to any thoughtful man that unless the Indians are rendered self-supporting they must depend upon the Government for support and be maintained at public expense. The buffalo is gone. All the old methods of procuring their subsistence have been taken away from them by the progress of civilization, and they are shut up to the absolute necessity either of being allowed to earn their living as white men earn theirs or else of being maintained as paupers by the Government of the United States. I can not believe that the people of this country are willing that the burden of supporting these Indians in idleness at public expense can be tolerated. It is bad for the Indians; bad for the white people. It has no redeeming feature.

Besides this, it is most evident that Indians supported in idleness are a menace to the peace of their neighbors. The experiences of last winter show how great loss

and distress may be brought upon the people of Nebraska by the simple fear of an outbreak among the Indians. The surest way of preventing and rendering impossible Indian outbreaks in the future is to prepare the rising generation of Indians for absorption into our civilization by making them self-supporting and acquainting them with our industries. I know of no way in which this latter can be done so effectively, so swiftly, and so absolutely satisfactorily as by the method which is known as the "outing system." If these boys and girls from your school can go out onto the farms, into the fields and shops and kitchens and homes of Nebraska people, associating with them on terms of good fellowship, and learn from them their way of labor, acquire skill in their industries, and thus earn for themselves a support and become enamored with the white man's mode of civilization, they will very readily adjust themselves to the necessities of modern life, will become Americans in spirit, as they are already in fact, and will cease to be Indians. This is a matter that concerns the people of Nebraska in a preeminent degree, and any effort on the part of any of the citizens of Nebraska to interfere with this work is not only a great injustice to these original occupants of the soil, to the former owners of the very land on which the commonwealth now rests, but is an injustice to the people themselves by necessitating the continuance of the burdens of public taxation for the support of the Indians and by rendering possible that condition of unrest which must continue so long as the Indians remain uncivilized.

Besides this, the Government has established in Nebraska, at Genoa, an industrial school of a high order, and is spending there this year $60,000, a large portion of which goes at once into circulation, gives employment to a considerable number of teachers and other residents of Nebraska, and in various ways contributes to the welfare and prosperity of the State.

Now, if the people of Nebraska propose to set themselves solidly against this institution of learning, and instead of taking a pride in it and fostering and helping it as they should, are to use every means to thwart it in its endeavor to do its work, it becomes a very serious question whether the school should not be discontinued and removed to some place where the sentiment of the people is more friendly.

I leave this matter to your own discretion. I do not think it best to issue any absolute orders in the case, but I suggest to you that if you find that your efforts to secure proper employment for the pupils of your school at reasonable wages are to be resisted by political parties or other organized bodies of citizens of Nebraska, that you report the case fully and in detail to the office that I may, if necessary, lay the matter before Congress at its next session. If it is your judgment that the citizens of Nebraska are so hostile to the school in its laudable endeavor to made intelligent, independent citizens of the pupils now there that you can not successfully go on with your work, let me ask you whether it is not wise, in your judgment, to arrest at once all projected improvements, with the view of closing the school at an early day and abandoning the enterprise. The money that is being expended there can be expended at Carlisle and in other States where the citizens are only too glad to have these institutions of learning.

At Carlisle, Pa., which I visited last week, there are now nearly 800 pupils, of whom 110 are to-day engaged in various industries among the citizens, chiefly of Pennsylvania, where they are receiving kind treatment and ample wages. Capt. Pratt informed me that he could have put out not less than 150 more if he had had them. Farmers told me that they were exceedingly anxious to secure a larger number of pupils from the school to assist them in their work. It would not be difficult for us to transfer at once every pupil that you have in your school to Carlisle and find for every one that is competent for it work and wages immediately, and if the people of Nebraska desire it I see no reason why it should not be done.

Please give such publicity to this letter as you see fit in order that the people who are opposing you and those who have heretofore been the friends of the school may know what they are doing.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

REF00069755

CIVIL SERVICE RULES RELATING TO THE INDIAN SERVICE IN THE FIELD.

INDIAN RULE I.

The classified Indian service shall include all the physicians, school superintendents, assistant superintendents, school-teachers, and matrons, in that service, classified under the provisions of the act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883.

INDIAN RULE II.

(1) To test fitness for admission to the classified Indian service examinations of a practical character shall be provided on such subjects as the Commission may direct for physician, superintendent, assistant superintendent, teachers, and matrons.

(2) The following age limitations shall apply to applicants for examination for the classified Indian service: For physician, not under 25 years of age nor over 45; for superintendent, not under 25 nor over 50; for assistant superintendent and for teacher, not under 20 nor over 50; for matron, not under 25 nor over 55: *Provided*, That these limitations shall not apply to the wives of superintendents of Indian schools who apply for the position of matron, nor shall the maximum limitations apply to persons allowed preference under section 1754, Revised Statutes, by the Commission.

(3) Blank forms of application shall be furnished by the Commission, and the date of reception and also of approval by the Commission of each application shall be noted on the application paper.

INDIAN RULE III.

(1) The papers of every examination shall be marked under regulations made by the Commission. Each competitor shall be graded on a scale of 100, according to the general average determined by the markings.

(2) Immediately after the general average shall have been ascertained, each competitor shall be notified that he has passed or has failed to pass.

(3) A competitor who has failed to pass an examination may, with the consent of the Commission, be allowed reëxamination at any time within six months from the date of failure without filing a new application; but if he be not allowed reëxamination within six months, he shall be required to file a new application before being again examined.

(4) No eligible shall be allowed reëxamination during the period of his eligibility unless he shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the Commission that at the time of his examination, because of illness or other good cause, he was incapable of doing himself justice; and his rating on such reëxamination shall cancel and be a substitute for his rating on his former examination.

(5) All competitors whose claim to preference under section 1754 of the Revised Statutes have been allowed by the Commission, who attain a general average of 65 per cent or over, and all other competitors who attain a general average of 70 per cent or over, shall be eligible for appointment to the place for which they were examined. The names of all the competitors thus rendered eligible shall be entered, in the order of grade, on the proper register of eligibles.

(6) When two or more eligibles are of the same grade, preference in certification shall be determined by the order in which the application papers are filed.

(7) For the Indian service there shall be four districts, and a separate register of eligibles for each grade of examination for each district, the names of males and females being listed separately on each register. The districts shall be comprised as follows: No. 1, of the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming; No. 2, of the States of Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and that part of California lying north of the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude, and the Territory of Utah; No. 3, of that part of California lying south of the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude, the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, the Indian Territory, and the States of Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas; No. 4, of all of the States of the United States not embraced in any of the foregoing districts, together with the District of Columbia. Upon the written request of any eligible, his name shall be entered upon the register of any one or more of the districts other than that in which he resides: *Provided*, that he shall state in writing his willingness to accept service wherever assigned in any such district.

(8) The period of eligibility to appointment shall be one year from the date on which the name of the eligible is entered on the register, unless otherwise determined by regulation by the Commission.

INDIAN RULE IV.

(1) All vacancies, unless filled by promotion, transfer, or reappointment, shall be filled in the following manner:

(*a*) The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through the Secretary of the Interior, shall, in form and manner to be prescribed by the Commission, request the certification to him of male or female eligibles from the district in which the vacancy exists.

(*b*) If fitness for the vacant place is tested by competitive examination, the Commission shall certify from the proper register of the district in which the vacancy exists the names of the three eligibles thereon, of the sex and grade called for, having the highest averages: *Provided*, That the eligibles upon any register who have been allowed preference under section 1754 of the Revised Statutes shall be certified, according to their grade, before all other eligibles thereon: *And provided further*, That if the vacancy is in the grade of matron or teacher, and the wife of the superintendent of the school in which the vacancy exists is an eligible, she may be given preference in certification if the appointing officer so requests.

(2) Of the three names certified to him the appointing officer shall select one; and if at the time of making this selection there are more vacancies than one he may select more than one: Provided, That if the appointing officer to whom certification has been made shall object in writing to any eligible named in the certificate, stating that because of physical incapacity, or for other good cause particularly specified, such eligible is not capable of properly performing the duties of the vacant place, the Commission may, upon investigation and ascertainment of the fact that the objection made is good and well founded, direct the certification of another eligible in place of the one objected to.

(3) Each person thus designated for appointment shall be notified and upon indicating acceptance shall be appointed for a probationary period, if a physician, of six months, and if a school employé, to expire at the end of the then current school year, at the end of which period, if his conduct and capacity be satisfactory to the appointing officer, he shall receive absolute appointment; but if his conduct and capacity be not satisfactory to said officer he shall be so notified, and this notification shall be his discharge from the service: Provided, That any probationer may be discharged during probation for misconduct or evident unfitness or incapacity.

(4) The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall require the officer under whom a probationer may be serving to carefully observe and report in writing upon the services rendered by and the character and qualifications of such probationer as to punctuality, industry, habits, ability, and adaptability. These reports shall be preserved on file, and the Commission may prescribe the form and manner in which they shall be made.

(5) In case of the sudden occurrence of a vacancy in any school during a school term which the public interest requires to be immediately filled, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is authorized, in his discretion, to provide for the temporary filling of the same until a regular appointment can be made under the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of this rule, and when such regular appointment is made the temporary appointment shall terminate. All temporary appointments made under this authority and their termination shall at once be reported to the Commission.

INDIAN RULE V.

Until promotion regulations shall have been applied to the classified Indian service promotions therein may be made upon any test of fitness determined upon by the promoting officer, if not disapproved by the Commission: Provided, That preference in promotion in any school shall be given to those longest in the service, unless there are good reasons to the contrary; and when such reasons prevail they shall through the proper channels be reported to the Commission: And provided further, That no one shall be promoted to any grade he could not enter by original appointment under the minimum age limitations applied thereto by Indian Rule II, section 2, and that no one shall be promoted to the grade of physician from any other grade.

INDIAN RULE VI.

Subject to the conditions stated in Rule IV, transfers may be made after absolute appointment from one school to another, and from one district to another, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may prescribe.

INDIAN RULE VII.

Upon the requisition of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission shall certify for reinstatement, in a grade or class no

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higher than that in which he was formerly employed, any person who within one year next preceding the date of the requisition has, through no delinquency or misconduct, been separated from the classified Indian service: *Provided*, That certification may be made, subject to the other conditions of this rule, for the reinstatement of any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion and was honorably discharged therefrom, without regard to the length of time he has been separated from the service.

INDIAN RULE VIII.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall report to the commission:

(*a*) Every probational and every absolute appointment in the classified Indian service.

(*b*) Every refusal to make an absolute appointment and the reason therefor, and every refusal to accept an appointment.

(*c*) Every separation from the classified Indian service, and the cause of such separation, whether death, resignation, or dismissal.

(*d*) Every restoration to the classified Indian service.

These rules shall take effect October 1, 1891

BENJ. HARRISON.

RULES IN REGARD TO ATTENDANCE OF INDIAN YOUTH AT SCHOOL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., October, 30, 1891.

The following rules and regulations, having been approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The Congress of the United States, in the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1891, enacted the following law:

And the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and directed to make and enforce by proper means such rules and regulations as will secure the attendance of Indian children of suitable age and health at schools established and maintained for their benefit.

In order to give full force and effect to the above enactment, the following rules and regulations are hereby promulgated:

1. The law applies to all Indians, whether on or off reservations, who are subject to the absolute control, and are under the special protection of the United States Government.*

2. The object of the law is to secure to all Indian youth the benefits of a practical education, which shall fit them for the duties of United States citizenship, and it requires that every Indian child of suitable age and health shall attend some school. So far as practicable the preferences of Indian parents, or guardians, or of Indian youth of sufficient maturity and judgment, will be regarded as to whether the attendance shall be at Government, public or private schools.

3. "Children of suitable age" is defined to include all those over 5 and under 18 years of age.

4. The "suitable health" of a child, as a condition of being sent to school, is to be determined by a medical examination and the certificate of a physician.

5. Indian children will attend the day or boarding schools established for their benefit on their respective reservations; but in case such schools are lacking, or they are already filled with pupils, or if for other reasons the good of the children shall clearly require that they be sent away from home to school, they will be placed in non-reservation schools.

6. The consent of parents shall, ordinarily, first be secured, if practicable, for placing children in non-reservation schools.

7. Cases of refusal to allow children to be sent to schools, either on or off reservations, or of opposition to the proper officers in their attempts to secure the school attendance of Indian children, shall be referred to the Indian Office, accompanied by explicit statements setting forth the circumstances of each case. Such punishment or penalties as the circumstances may seem to call for will be prescribed by this office.

* NOTE.—The law is not held to be applicable to the so-called Five Civilized Tribes, the Indians residing in the State of New York, the Pueblos of New Mexico, and the Indians residing in States who have become citizens of the United States.

8. It is hereby made a duty of agents, special agents, and supervisors of education, to use their authority wherever necessary to secure the attendance at school of all Indian children within their reach.

9. It shall be proper for agents, after reporting the facts and being specially authorized, to use the Indian police force to compel attendance at school, wherever necessary.

10. The sole purpose of this legislation is to secure the highest good of the rising generation of Indians, in order that they may no longer remain savage, uncivilized, uneducated, or dependent. It is therefore earnestly hoped that both the Indians and all interested in their welfare will coöperate in every practicable way to secure the attendance of all Indian children of suitable age and health at such institutions and for such length of time as shall be necessary to equip them for life's duties.

Rules for the guidance of employés of the Indian service whose duties are connected with the enrollment and transfer of pupils.

DUTIES OF AGENTS.

RULE I.—Every United States Indian Agent shall, if practicable, keep to date a census of children of school age on his reservation; against each child's name he shall place the name of the school the child attends, if any. He shall furnish this office and the supervisor of education for that district with a copy of such census.

RULE II.—The prime duty of the agent, in connection with Indian education, shall be that of keeping the Government schools filled. Each agent should receive from the supervisor of the district in which the agency lies, on or about July 1, a descriptive list of children on the reservation who some time during the summer are to be transferred by the supervisor to other schools; said list showing the school to which each child is to be transferred.

RULE III.—Agents shall report to this Office all cases of transfer, accompanied by descriptive lists of children transferred, showing name, sex, age, tribe, residence, date of transfer, school to which transfer is made, with such remarks as may be necessary.

RULE IV.—Every agent shall coöperate with the supervisor in collecting and transferring pupils to the nonreservation schools.

DUTIES OF SUPERVISORS.

RULE V.—On or about May 1 of each year (earlier if possible) each supervisor shall send to this Office descriptive lists of Indian school children in Government and contract schools in his district who are fitted for transfer to nonreservation industrial training schools, and also lists of children to be transferred from day schools to reservation Government boarding schools.

RULE VI.—Each supervisor shall, immediately after receipt of directions from this Office, to be furnished not later than June 15, if possible, send to each agent in his district a descriptive list of the children whom he proposes to transfer.

RULE VII.—It shall be the duty of each supervisor to gather from his district, after the receipt of his final instructions, the children to be transferred, and conduct and deliver them to the respective nonreservation industrial training schools, or their agents, if practicable not later than August 31.

RULE VIII.—Supervisors, immediately after a transfer of pupils conducted by them, shall furnish the proper agents with duplicate descriptive lists of the children transferred to enable them to comply with Rule III.

RULE IX.—The rule of transferring pupils from reservation to nonreservation schools shall be performed ordinarily by supervisors; transfers may be made, however, by the agent or other Government officer, acting under special direction of this Office.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

RULE X.—The superintendents of each nonreservation industrial training school, and of each reservation Government boarding school shall, on or about April 11 of each year, send to this Office a report stating as far as he may then be able the number of pupils, male and female, that he will require for enrollment in his school for the ensuing fiscal year.

RULE XI.—The superintendent of each reservation Government boarding school, the superintendent of every contract boarding or day school, and the principal teacher of each reservation Government day school, shall at the end of the first quarter in the year furnish a descriptive list of pupils in his school to the agent to whose

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reservation they belong, showing name, sex, age, tribe, residence, date of entering school, with any remarks found necessary, and at the end of each subsequent quarter furnish a descriptive list of changes during the quarter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULE XII.—Pupils once enrolled in any school, unless separated therefrom by authority of this Office, will be considered as members of the school where last enrolled.

RULE XIII.—Superintendents of contract schools, unless by special consent of this Office, are expected to recruit their schools from the children in camps who have not been previously enrolled.

STATE LEGISLATION IN REGARD TO GIVING PUBLIC FUNDS IN AID OF SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

The following is collated from "American Statute Law", by Frederick J. Stimson, 1886:

1. By the constitutions of *thirteen* States no public money can be appropriated for the support of any sectarian school—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Texas, California, Colorado, Alabama, Louisiana.

2. By the constitution of *fourteen* States no money can ever be taken from the public treasury in aid of any church, sect, or sectarian institution—Pennsylvania, California, Michigan, *Georgia*, Missouri, Texas, Illinois, Colorado, Minnesota, *Indiana*, *Oregon*, Wisconsin, *Mississippi*, Louisiana. The four States in italics are not in the previous list.

3. In *six* States money can not be appropriated for sectarian purposes or education by any municipal corporation—Illinois, California, Missouri, Colorado, *Virginia*, *West Virginia*. The two States in italics are not included in the two previous lists.

4. In *six* States no *property of the State* can be appropriated for any sectarian purpose—Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Texas, California, Colorado.

5. In *four* States no property of any municipality can be so appropriated—Illinois, California, Colorado, Missouri.

6. In *one* case the State can not accept or grant a bequest to be used for sectarian purposes—Nebraska.

7. In *four* States no public money can be appropriated for any school not under the exclusive control of the State or its school department—Massachusetts, *Maine*, Pennsylvania, California. Maine is not included in any of the previous lists.

8. The constitutions of *four* States declare that no sect shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, the State school fund,—*Ohio*, Mississippi, *South Carolina*, *Kansas*. Here are three States not before mentioned.

9. In *six* States no sectarian instruction is permitted, directly, in any of the State schools—Wisconsin, Nebraska, California, *Nevada*, Colorado, South Carolina. Nevada is not in the previous lists.

10. In *two* States no money can be appropriated for religious services in the Legislatures—Oregon, Michigan.

Here are *twenty-five* States in which the principle under consideration is recognized in some form, and the appropriation of public moneys for sectarian schools is either directly or constructively prohibited.

EXTRACTS FROM CONSTITUTIONS OF THE SIX NEW STATES.

Montana.—No appropriation shall be made for any charitable, industrial, educational, or benevolent purpose, or to any person, corporation, or community not under the absolute control of the State, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution or association.

Washington.—The entire revenue (public school) shall be exclusively applied to the support of the common schools. And "all schools maintained or supported wholly or in part by the public funds shall be free from sectarian control or influence."

Wyoming.—No part shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university.

North Dakota.—No money raised for the support of the public schools of the State shall be appropriated for, or used for the support of, any sectarian school.

South Dakota.—No appropriation of lands, money, or other property or credits to aid any sectarian school shall ever be made by the State, or any county or municipality

within the State, nor shall the State, or any county or municipality within the State, accept any grant, conveyance, gift, or bequest of lands or money, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in any school or institution aided or supported by the State.

Idaho.—Neither the legislature, nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation, or pay from any public fund or moneys whatever, anything in aid of any church, or sectarian or religious society, or for any sectarian or religious purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution controlled by any church, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE BUREAU OF CATHOLIC INDIAN MISSIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1891.

Rev. Father CHAPELLE, *Vice-President Bureau Catholic Indian Missions:*

DEAR SIR: Replying to your application for renewal of contracts for 1891–'92 for the education of Indian children and youth, allow me to say:

When I entered upon the duties of this office two years ago yesterday I found the important work of Indian education being carried on under two distinct systems—the Government, or public, and the contract school system. Beginning in 1876 by an appropriation of $20,000 for Indian education, the Government has gradually increased this sum until, for the year ending June 30, 1889, it amounted to something more than $1,200,000.

The Government had established and was maintaining three classes of schools—the large training schools off reservations, the reservation boarding schools, and the reservation day schools. The attendance of these various Government institutions for the year ending June 30, 1889, showed an enrollment of 9,660, and an average attendance of 6,956, while the enrollment in all the contract schools in the same period was only 6,121, with an average attendance of but 4,596. The various Government schools were in full operation, and my work has been limited to enlarging and improving the system. I was in no wise responsible for and claim no credit for its origination, but its proper administration was committed to me as a great trust.

By special and general legislation Congress has, during the last two years, largely increased the number, capacity, and equipment of these Government schools, and has added more than a million dollars to the annual appropriation for Indian education.

On entering upon my present duties I expressed my preference for the Government rather than the contract system, as being more in harmony with the American idea of education by means of the public schools. At the same time I stated that the schools maintained by the Government for the education of the Indians should be strictly nonsectarian and nonpartisan; and further, that the appropriation of public funds to sectarian institutions was, in my opinion, contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution and opposed to public policy.

I said, however, distinctly and repeatedly, that it was not my purpose or wish to interfere in any way with the contract schools then existing, unless for good and sufficient reasons, expressing, however, a determination not to authorize any new contract schools.

These views were widely disseminated and earnestly discussed through the public press and in the halls of Congress, and the general subject found a place in the annual report of the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the President's annual message.

My position on the question was violently assailed by your bureau. False charges were preferred against me, and the most determined but futile efforts were made to prevent my confirmation and to secure my displacement. An employé discharged for cause from this office was immediately given employment by your bureau, where he is still retained, and during the entire two years the bureau has, both directly and indirectly, in season and out of season, publicly and privately, through newspapers and personal interviews, through official correspondence and in the lobby of Congress, assailed the policy of the administration and attempted to defeat the extension and successful operation of the Government schools. Those in your employ in the field and others, instigated apparently by the attitude of the bureau, have endeavored directly and indirectly to hinder the efforts of the Government in its beneficent work of educating and civilizing the Indian through its own appropriate means. These influences emanating from your bureau have been in some respects at least hurtful, and it is certainly not its fault that the Govern-

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ment schools have not been crippled or even destroyed. While drawing hundreds of thousands of dollars of Government funds to build up and sustain the mission schools under your charge, your bureau has thrown the whole weight of its influence against the Government, upon whose bounty it subsisted.

Your attitude of hostility, criticism, and aggressive antagonism has rendered official intercourse between your bureau and this office very difficult and harassing, largely increasing its work and hindering and delaying the general cause of Indian education.

During this period of time the president of your bureau, Rev. J. A. Stephan, has never, so far as known, taken any pains to bring about pleasanter relations with the Indian Office; has never spoken to me, or, so far as I am aware, been in the office, and is entirely unknown to me, even by sight.

Recently, simply in the interest of harmony and with a sincere desire to promote the common cause, I intimated to your secretary that I would be glad to confer with the officers of your bureau, and on the 10th of June last you and your secretary called at the office, where there was a full, pleasant, and, to me, satisfactory interview. I received from you the repeated assurance that you greatly desired harmony; that you regretted the unpleasant relations then existing, and that in the future this office would have no occasion to complain of the attitude of your bureau. I at the same time expressed to you my desire for friendly coöperation and my readiness to grant to your bureau all that you could reasonably expect.

In this connection, let me ask your attention to the growth of the appropriation of public funds to your bureau, which has been as follows: 1886, $118,313; 1887, $191,435; 1888, $221,169; 1889, $317,672; 1890, $356,957; 1891, $363,319, from which it will be seen that during each of the two years of my administration you have received an increased amount of money.

Subsequent to this interview your secretary made an official request for an appropriation for the year to come of a sum aggregating, in connection with amounts especially appropriated, $450,210. Your attention is particularly invited to the fact that the total sum suggested by act of Congress for all contract schools of all denominations for 1891–'92 was $535,000, of which your bureau claimed nearly five-sixths.

I looked upon this demand as unreasonable, and yet, in order, if possible, to promote harmony, I intimated a willingness to set apart considerably over $100,000 for your use, confidently expecting, in accordance with your express agreement, that the unseemly, unjustifiable, and harmful antagonism of your bureau to the Indian Office and the Government schools was at an end.

Imagine my surprise, chagrin, and disgust when my attention was called on Monday, June 29, to an article emanating from your bureau, published in the New York Sun, Sunday, June 28, of which the following is a copy:

THE MOQUI INDIAN TROUBLE—COMMISSIONER MORGAN'S SCHOOL POLICY SAID TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR IT.

Washington, June 27.—The action of Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morgan in requesting that a detail of troops be sent to the Moqui Pueblo Indian school at Keam's Cañon, Arizona, to force the Indians to desist from taking their children away from the Government school and threatening the whites, as they are alleged to have done, has aroused the utmost indignation among the various benevolent associations interested in civilizing and educating the Indians. The Commissioner is generally criticised, especialy by the Board of Catholic Indian Missions in this city, who claim that the trouble, if there really is any at Keam's Cañon, is the first ill fruits of the Commissioner's policy of pig-headed obstinacy and opposition to the contract schools that have existed and flourished for years. At the Indian Bureau the information is furnished that the recent difficulties are due to the fact that the Moqui Indians are bitterly opposed to sending their children to the Government school. The mission bureau states emphatically that there is no truth whatever in this statement, so far as it indicates opposition to education on the part of these Indians. They say that it is quite possible, and altogether probable, that the school, as at present managed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his political teachers, and other appointees, are unpopular, but they claim that the Moqui Indians are heartily in favor of schools, and in support of this they point to a petition submitted by the Moquis to the Commissioner about four years ago and signed by all their village chiefs. The petition, after describing the Indian mode of life and their admiration for the whites, concluded as follows:

"We are also greatly concerned for our children. They pray that they may follow in their fathers' footsteps, and grow up pure of heart and good of breath. Yet we can see that things are changing around us, and many Americans are coming in this region. We would like our children to learn the American's tongue and their ways of work. We pray you to cause a school to be opened in our country, and we will gladly send our children."

In view of this petition and the fact that no trouble whatever has been experienced heretofore with the Moquis or any other tribe in connection with the school's attendance, it is thought that Commissioner Morgan himself is responsible for the present disquietude at Keam's Cañon. The action of the Commissioner, moreover, in asking for the presence of United States troops before making a careful investigation of the reported trouble, occasions much surprise. Gen. Morgan is an enthusiastic supporter of the Indian Rights Association, and professedly a firm believer in the arts of peace as more powerful in the pacification of the savage instincts than the arts of war. Yet at the first note of alarm he forgets his teachings and his principles and calls the military to his aid.

As has been before stated, the present difficulty is the first case on record of Indians being charged with refusing to allow their children to attend the schools. For many years, under the contract-school system, the various religious associations of all denominations have conducted successful contract schools, and have never experienced the slightest trouble in getting the Indians to attend. But for the opposition of Commissioner Morgan the Board of Catholic Missions would be conducting a school at Keam's Cañon to-day for the benefit of the Moqui Indian children. In 1889, Father Chapelle, of this

city, the president of the board, visited the reservation and arranged for the erection of a commodious and expensive schoolhouse. The contract between the Government and the board had been drawn up when Commissioner Morgan came into office.

He at once announced a policy of opposition to the contract school and would not allow the Board of Catholic Indian Missions to erect the contemplated one at Keam's Cañon. Not a single contract school has been allowed to be started since Commissioner Morgan came into office. Instead, the Government now constructs and manages all the schools and has inaugurated a system of building expensive schoolhouses all over the West. The teachers and employés are appointed by the Commissioner and a new army of Republican political officeholders, placed under the control of Commissioner Morgan and the Interior Department. Under the new policy the expense to the Government of maintaining Indian schools has increased so rapidly that $2,222,000 was appropriated for their support during the present fiscal year, as against $1,300,000 a year or so before Commissioner Morgan came into office. Under the old system the cost to the Government for the subsistence of each Indian child attending a contract school was $9 per month, or $108 per year. The benevolent associations paid the rest. Now the cost to the Government is about $200 for each child.

Commissioner Morgan's supposed ground of objections to contract schools is that the Indian children are there taught some form of religious belief, and urged to become Catholics, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, or some other sort of denominational Christians, and that they ought not to be subjected to this kind of teaching. During his two years in office he has grown more than ever determined in his opposition to the contract-school system, and has recently stated that President Harrison indorses his policy of placing and keeping the schools entirely under the control of the Government and the Indian Bureau. His critics are inclined to think that the alleged refusal of the Moqui Indians, a very peaceable tribe, to allow their children to attend the schools, and his hasty action in asking for the protection of the military, without having investigated the reports of trouble, is a severe reflection on his policy of opposition to the contract school system. The officials of the Board of Catholic Indian Missions declare that if it is true that the Indians are rebellious it is due entirely to dissatisfaction with the management of the school, growing out of the political appointees sent out by Commissioner Morgan to take the places of the philanthropic persons who had the welfare of the Indians at heart. These officials say that had not Commissioner Morgan prevented the consummation of the contract which they had in 1889 for the construction of a school for the Moquis it would have been in existence to-day, and that no trouble would be experienced in securing the attendance of the children. They denounce Commissioner Morgan's policy of entire Government control as indorsed by President Harrison as impractical, wasteful, inefficient, and as conspicuously unjust to the Indians."

Receiving no explanation or apology from you, therefore, as I had a right to expect, I sent you word that I would be glad to see you in reference to it, and, in a full conference, you expressed yourself as being displeased with the offensive article, disclaimed all responsibility for it, and said that you had reprimanded the employé of your bureau from whom it emanated. You admitted that he was the person who had been dismissed from this office for cause, and who was at once taken into your employ, where he still remains; and I pointed out to you that he had been the promoter of discord the last two years, and that in my opinion there could be no harmonious relations while he continued in your service.

I further maintained that no employé of your bureau, sustaining the relations it does to this office, has a right to make these assaults, and suggested in the interest of harmony that this man be immediately discharged from your bureau. To this proposition you would not consent, although repeating with emphasis your disapproval of his action, stating that it was unwarrantable, that he had used your name without authority, and that you were both pained and shocked.

I have reflected very carefully over this matter, have taken high counsel regarding it, and I most reluctantly feel constrained to say that the office declines to enter into contract with your bureau for the education of the Indian youth.

In taking this step allow me to say that it is not the purpose of the office to essentially modify the agreement already made with you as to the amounts to be allowed for the ensuing year to the various Catholic contract mission schools. On the contrary, having, by painful experience and patient endurance for two years, found it impossible to maintain friendly relations with your bureau, the office proposes to enter into contract directly with those having these schools in charge, as several of them have already requested it to do.

The Catholic bureau has no claim whatever upon this office, and it is not essential for the operation of the contract-school system. No other denomination thinks it worth while to maintain a similar bureau here, and although the office has repeatedly refused to grant several of these denominations their requests for increased appropriations—in some cases where the circumstances were peculiarly trying—its relations with them have always been most friendly, and it has been treated by them with the greatest official courtesy, in strong contrast with the great discourtesy of your bureau.

In this connection your attention is invited to the following table, showing the sums devoted by the Government to the various religious bodies the last fiscal year:

Roman Catholic	$363,319
Presbyterian	44,850
Congregational	27,271
Martinsburg, Pa	.....
Alaska Training School	.....
Episcopal	28,910
Friends	21,743
Mennonite	4,375

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Middletown, Cal	.....
Unitarian	$5,400
Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis	9,180
Methodist	6,700
Miss Howard	1,000
Appropriation for Lincoln Institute	33,400
Appropriation for Hampton Institute	20,040
Total	570,218

In closing, permit me to say that I have been contemplating this action for some time as a last resort, in case I found it impracticable to sustain friendly relations with your bureau. This last act of assault, so ill-timed, unjust, false, and bitter, is simply the culmination of a long series, and coming as it does immediately after your expressed desire for harmony, and followed as it was by your refusal to apply a remedy, leads to the conclusion that there can be no harmonious relations between your bureau and this office.

As bearing on the general subject, I beg to ask your attention to your official copy of a letter written to me by your president under date of April 29, which was received during my absence in New York, and which I have this day seen for the first time.

Thanking you for your personal courtesy, I am

Yours, very truly,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

THE BUREAU OF CATHOLIC INDIAN MISSIONS,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1891.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

SIR: On Friday, July 3, 1891, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions received a communication in writing from the Indian Office, Division E, bearing date the 2d instant, addressed to its vice-president and signed by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

In view of the character of the contents thereof, a special meeting of said bureau was on the 3d instant duly ordered to be held on Monday the 6th instant. Said meeting was so held at its office, at 10 a. m. on said date, when and where the entire contents of said letter were fully reviewed and maturely considered, and whereat, in conformity with a resolution unanimously adopted by said bureau it was decided to request an official personal interview with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the contents of said letter, and for this purpose this bureau addressed the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs a letter, a copy of which is as follows, to wit:

THE BUREAU OF CATHOLIC INDIAN MISSIONS,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1891.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: This bureau respectfully requests that the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs may appoint an early date (Thursday of this week excepted) for the purpose of an interview between him and this bureau in relation to the contents of his letter "E" of the 2d instant addressed to its vice-president.

Very respectfully,

P. L. CHAPELLE,
Vice-President.

To this communication this bureau received a reply, copy of which is as follows, to wit:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1891.

Rev. FATHER CHAPELLE,
Vice-President Bureau Catholic Indian Mission:

DEAR SIR: Replying to yours of July 6, just received, requesting me to appoint an hour for an interview, allow me to say that I will receive any communication in writing from the representatives of the Bureau of Catholic Missions, but fail to see that anything will be accomplished by a personal interview.

With expressions of great personal respect, believe me,

Yours, respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

Whereupon, on the 7th instant, another special meeting of this bureau was ordered to be held on the 8th instant. Said meeting was so held at its office, at 10 a. m. on said date, when and where the contents of said two letters were fully reviewed and further considered.

This bureau expressed not only its deep regret but its exceeding great astonishment that the head of any public office of the United States should decline and refuse to hold an official personal interview with persons having important public business to transact with it, and especially, too, in view of the necessity of a personal official interview on matters so important as those recited in said letter of the 2d instant, and wherein, too, the convenience of the Indian Office and not that of this bureau was sought to be subserved, rendering in its judgment an official personal interview necessary prior to making any response in writing to said letter. Furthermore, in asking for that interview, this bureau was simply adopting and following the policy of the honorable Commissioner, who had a few days previously sought personal interview with Rev. Dr. Chapelle, its vice-president, on the very same questions now under consideration.

At the meeting of this bureau, held July 6, 1891, the subject-matter of said letter of the 2d instant being under consideration, and particularly that part thereof which referred to matters that transpired on and subsequent to June 28 last, each and every member of this bureau was asked what connection, if any, directly or indirectly, in person or by proxy, he had with the article published in the New York Sun of Sunday, the 28th ultimo, as recited in said letter of July 2, and which publication seems to have constituted the gravamen of the complaint of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs as recited in his said letter. Each and every member of this bureau declared that he had no knowledge of any kind relative to said article; that he neither inspired its creation, nor furnished data for nor caused its preparation, nor was he in anywise a party or privy to its publication or to any matter therein recited, and that all of same was done without his knowledge or consent, and concerning which each expressed his great surprise, sincere regret and chagrin, but in all of which Mr. John A. Gorman, an employé of this bureau, whose official connection with which began only on June 1, 1891, took no part.

Said article having been fully discussed by this bureau in the presence of Mr. Gorman, this bureau then unanimously disavowed, as it now disavows, either the inspiration, preparation, or publication of said article, and declared that no member or employé of the bureau, sustaining the relations it does to the Indian Office, had or has, as such member or employé, the right to make such assaults upon it or upon any other office, or head thereof, or branch of the administration of the Government of the United States, and thereupon declared the consequences that would arise in the event of any violation of this policy and the declaration thereof.

This bureau then and there further declared that should any of its members or employés so far forget themselves as to publicly criticise the Government of the United States in the administration of its laws, this bureau could not and should not be held officially responsible for such action on their part, respectively, unless this bureau would officially indorse such criticism.

These views of this bureau so formulated having been so declared in the presence of Mr. Gorman, he thereupon immediately, in writing, tendered, and thereupon this bureau duly and immediately accepted, his resignation as an employé thereof, the duration of which employment was only from June 9, 1891, to July 6, 1891.

This bureau does not deem that any matters contained in said letter of July 2, 1891, demand any further reply at its hands at this time, except a reference to the concluding paragraph thereof in these words:

> As bearing upon the general subject, I beg to ask your attention to your official copy of a letter written to me by your president, under date of April 29, 1891, which was received during my absence in New York, and which I have this day seen for the first time.

Referring to said paragraph of said letter this bureau respectfully submits to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the letter therein referred to was not written or signed by its president, the Right Rev. Bishop Marty; that said letter was never brought to the notice of this Bureau until July 6th instant, and then only by virtue of its attention being called thereto by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his said letter of July 2.

This bureau states that said letter seems to have treated of matters principally if not entirely of a personal character; that its author is now and on July 2 was and for some time prior thereto had been absent in Germany, but that upon his return to the United States even said letter and the correspondence that inspired the same shall have the further consideration of the board.

This bureau calls the attention of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the fact that for the twenty years last past all the relations between it, its founders, and the Indian Office, under every administration of the Interior Department and the Office of Indian Affairs, has ever resulted in the most harmonious action in their joint desires and efforts to ameliorate the condition of, to educate and civilize the Indian tribes of North America, and that while during this long interval many and serious propositions and details of administration have arisen, requiring forbearance and prudence at all times on the part of both, yet harmonious results, without any serious exception, have been the consequence.

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This bureau declares that this is the first instance when any matters between the Indian Office and this bureau have arisen wherein the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs has felt called upon to declare that friendly relations between it and this bureau do not exist, even to the extent of further declaring it impossible to maintain friendly relations between it and this bureau, and still further substantially declaring (though he says he does so most reluctantly, and that, too, under constraint) that his office declines to hold any official personal interview with this bureau relative to the subject-matter of contracts for the education of Indian children.

Moreover, this bureau is of opinion that the causes alleged to it by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs as grounds of an intention to sever the official relations heretofore existing between this bureau and the Indian Office are chiefly, if not entirely, of a personal character on the part of the honorable Commissioner, and do not furnish any valid or sufficient grounds for the grave official step which the honorable Commissioner has thought fit to contemplate, this bureau declaring that private grievances of officials should not in any case be allowed to stand in the way of the due administration of public business intrusted to their charge.

This bureau, so believing, declares that there does not exist any valid cause to substantially sever official relations in the matter of contracts for the education of Indian children between the Indian Office and this bureau, but respectfully submits that the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his said letter of July 2, does not and, in fact, could not set forth, recite, or in anywise intimate any want of fidelity on the part of this bureau in the execution of any of its contracts with the Indian Office, or in the management of any of its Indian schools, or in the due administration of any of its trusts relating to Indians. This bureau points with pride to the monuments of its success planted throughout the continent, whether on Indian reservations or elsewhere, in connection with the Indian Office, and particularly in and at the homes of the Indians themselves where they have aided in their civilization and education.

This bureau refers the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the confidence heretofore reposed in it and its founders by his predecessors when dealing with the Indian Office during the twenty years last past, and further indorsed by the act of the present honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs himself, who, in his letter of June 27 last, duly sent to this bureau, to be signed by its proper officers, the forms of contracts heretofore duly agreed upon between his office and this bureau (which contracts, having been duly signed, are now returned herewith as a part hereof) for the continuance of its several contract schools during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, for the due maintenance of which Congress made liberal appropriations in its last Indian appropriation act, in words as follows, to wit:

> *Provided*, That at least five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars of the money appropriated for the support of schools by this act shall be used exclusively for the support and education of Indian pupils in industrial and day schools in operation under contracts with the Indian Bureau.
>
> That the expenditure of the money appropriated for school purposes in this act shall be at all times under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and in all respects in conformity with such conditions, rules, and regulations as to the conduct and methods of instruction and expenditure of money as may from to time be prescribed by him.

This confidence in the continued success of its Indian schools is particularly emphasized by the honorable Commissioner himself in his said letter of July 2, in which he says:

> In taking this step allow me to say that it is not the purpose of this office to essentially modify the agreement already made with you as to the amounts to be allowed for the ensuing year to the various Catholic contract mission schools.

And this agreement this bureau fully anticipates the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs will duly execute in the form and in the manner in which the same was mutually entered into and agreed to be done between his office and this bureau.

These explanations, these disavowals, and these declarations of this bureau in these premises, it is hoped and believed, will cause the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to hesitate in carrying into effect the contemplated severance of official relation between his office and this bureau relative to said contracts, attended, as it no doubt will be, with consequences so grave and so far-reaching that neither the honorable Commissioner himself nor ourselves at this time are competent to fully measure or to fully calculate their import or the extent of injury that may be done to the cause of Indian education (in which we all are so deeply interested) and so liable, as it will be, to originate new causes of contention.

The cause of Indian education needs the continued and harmonious coöperation of all its friends, demanding that they stand together shoulder to shoulder in so important a trust, and which can not safely proceed to success without such friendly coöperation.

In conclusion, this bureau respectfully submits to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the policy of Congress, as it understands the same to be from a

careful study of the last Indian appropriation act, is in perfect harmony with the objects of the creation of this bureau and its due organization under the laws of Congress, to wit: To aid in perfecting a system of education among the Indians as heretofore duly inaugurated by that great soldier, pure patriot, and true friend of the Indian, and whose practical experience in Indian management was great—President Grant, when he established his peace policy, in which, at his official invitation, the friends and founders of this bureau have been zealous colaborers for the twenty years last past.

While Gen. Grant was President Congress adopted and thence till now has successfully continued his said policy, so far as Indian education is concerned, at its every session, and as so strongly set forth even by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs himself in his said letter of July 2, 1889.

This bureau assures the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs that its efforts in the future will be, as in the past they have ever been, to cordially coöperate in harmony in every proper manner with the Indian Office in its endeavors to ameliorate the condition of all Indians intrusted by Congress to its care, and to aid in the due administration of all laws providing therefor in the manner and according to the intent and spirit of their enactment.

This bureau, while assuring the honorable Commissioner of its great desire at all proper times to secure and maintain harmony with his office, regrets that the honorable Commissioner alleges that he thinks that any unpleasant relations exist between his office and this bureau, but further assures the honorable Commissioner that in the future his office shall have no valid occasion to properly complain of the attitude toward it of this bureau in any matters which may be within its province and capacity to rectify or remedy.

This bureau thanks the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for all official courtesies heretofore extended to it by his office, and has directed that this communication be duly submitted to him for his mature consideration, early action, and reply, and that a copy thereof, (the same having been duly spread upon the records of its official proceedings), together with a copy of the letter to which it is responsive and copies of the correspondence to which it refers, shall be duly transmitted, for their information, consideration, etc., to his eminence James, Cardinal Gibbons, and to the secretary of the committee of Catholic bishops charged with the education of the Indians of the United States.

Very respectfully,

P. L. CHAPELLE,
Vice President.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 15, 1891.

Rev. Dr. P. L. CHAPELLE,
Vice-President Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Replying to your communication of July 8, in answer to office letter of July 2, severing the relations between this office and your bureau, allow me to say that I have given it my most serious consideration point by point, and see no reason whatever for any modification of the action of the office as set forth in letter of July 2. Your assurance that the "efforts of your bureau in the future will be, as in the past they have ever been, to cordially coöperate in harmony in every proper manner with the Indian Office in its endeavors," etc., is a little too suggestive and promises anything but friendly relations.

I will not enter into any discussion at this time of the several points of your communication, but wish to offer an apology for the inadvertence of the typewriter in using the word "president" instead of "director" when mentioning Rev. J. A. Stephan, a mistake which I, too, overlooked. Allow me to say further that if I had read Mr. Stephan's offensive official letter of April 29, prior to the interview with you, that interview, notwithstanding my very sincere desire for friendly coöperation with your bureau, would never have been sought, and that while that letter remains in the files of this office without apology, and he remains officially connected with your bureau, any official relation between it and this office will be by courtesy and not by right.

As to this action originating "new causes of contention," I can only say that this office stands ready to meet them as they may arise.

I have already signed several contracts with the Catholic schools, which are apparently glad to enter into the new order of things.

In closing, permit me to say that although I, of course, can not be cognizant of how much you may have known personally of what has been going on in your bu-

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reau, that I find it difficult to believe from my brief and pleasant acquaintance with you that you could or would have sanctioned its spirit and methods.

Yours, very truly,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

THE BUREAU OF CATHOLIC INDIAN MISSIONS,
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1891.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: I beg leave to inclose herewith for your serious consideration a communication addressed to you under date of the 12th instant, from his eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, in relation to the matter of contracts between your office and this bureau for the education of Indian children, and which he requests that I transmit to you.

Very respectfully,

P. L. CHAPELLE,
Vice-president.

CAPE MAY, N. J., *July 12, 1891.*

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: It is a matter of sincere regret to me that the article in the New York Sun of June 28, to which you kindly called my attention, should have appeared, for I am very much opposed to personal attacks of that character. I am not acquainted with the author of the article, who was an employé of the Catholic Indian bureau, but whose connection therewith is, I am advised, in deference to your wish, now ended.

I regret the publication of this article all the more since I understand that prior to its appearance an agreement had been reached whereby mutually friendly relations were apparently insured between your office and the Catholic bureau, of which fact I learned with much satisfaction, and that following its appearance you have deemed it proper to announce a determination to completely sever the relations between your office and that bureau by declining to enter into contracts with it for the education of Indian children.

This, I submit, is a very grave step, and one that I fear will be fraught with much embarrassment to all concerned in the great and necessary work of educating our Indian wards, and result in many complications and contentions that can be productive only of discord and trouble. I am clearly of opinion that it will be a mistake to carry out your intention, and therefore I trust that you will reconsider the matter and conclude to continue the relations heretofore existing between your office and the Catholic bureau.

From the assurances given by the Catholic bureau in its letter to you of July 8 (copy of which has been furnished me), I feel sure that you will not in the future regret having complied with this request. Its desire, as I am pleased to note, is to do everything that is right and proper to bring about harmony, and for myself I will say that I will use my influence to prevent any one connected with that bureau indulging in attacks upon you of a malevolent or personal character.

I had a very pleasant and quite lengthy talk with the President yesterday, but did not allude to this matter.

Yours, faithfully,

J. CARD. GIBBONS,
Abp. Balto.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, July 16, 1891.

J. CARDINAL GIBBONS,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very polite letter of the 12th inst., and lest you may not have seen it, beg to inclose for your information copy of my letter of July 2 to the Catholic bureau declining to enter into further contracts with it for the education of Indian children.

Their reply to this communication is, I regret to say, far from satisfactory either in terms or spirit. Inclosed please find copy of my response to the same, and allow

me to say that the brief and summary statements of my two letters can give you but a faint idea of the enormity of the offenses of their bureau, continued through nearly two years, offenses which have been patiently endured until forbearance is no longer a virtue.

I did not care to enter into further discussion with the bureau, but desire to call your attention to two or three of the points made in their communication of the 8th inst.:

Regarding a personal interview, as it was suggested for "the convenience of the Indian Office," it surely was the privilege of the Commissioner to waive it if he chose. No discourtesy was intended. I simply preferred to have all that was said on the subject, in writing, and gave every opportunity for the same.

The statement in reference to the length of time during which Mr. John A. Gorman has been connected with the bureau seems to this office disingenuous. It is commonly understood that he has been in its service ever since his discharge from this office for cause, although he may not, of course, have been officially connected with it. When I suggested his dismissal from the Catholic bureau, as one means of securing more friendly relations, it was on the supposition that his connection with the bureau dated back nearly two years, and, had I known what they now declare, that he had only recently been employed by them, I should have regarded that—in view of his revengeful hatred of me and persistent opposition to the entire Government Indian school policy, well known to them—as a sufficient indication of their spirit of hostility to this office.

Their position that their bureau is not to be held responsible for the action of its employés or attachés unless those actions are officially indorsed by them, is not considered tenable by this office. If persons in their employ, representing them, speaking for them, are to be allowed to make assaults upon this office, the Commissioner and the Goverment without restraint, harmonious relations are, of course, utterly impossible.

Their position in declaring that "private grievances of officials should not in any case be allowed to stand in the way of the due administration of public business entrusted to their charge" will hardly stand the test of reason. The assaults which have been made upon my personal character, charging me with being a perjurer, a liar, a bigot, a pagan, a dishonored soldier, a persecutor, a brute, a corrupter of morals, a destroyer of the faith, etc., attacks which have not spared my wife nor the sacredness of my home, could hardly have been pleasing under any circumstances. But when they went forth under the sanction of a great bureau styling itself Christian, when some of them were embodied in an official communication and sent in the name of the bureau to the United States Senate, which document lies before me as I write—others hurled at me in an official letter, and all accompanied by severe denunciations of the entire administration of Indian affairs, they certainly can not be regarded as merely trifling personalities, "personal grievances," as the bureau is pleased to call them. Many of them were laid before the President by a committee of bishops and made the basis of a demand for the removal of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

That the relations of the office and the bureau have not been harmonious is no fault of mine, and has been a constant source of regret to me. The unhappy controversy was not of my seeking, but was inaugurated and has been persistently kept up by the Catholic bureau. I have been maliciously misrepresented by one who knew better, and, unfortunately, wholly misunderstood by others, who were, but should not have been, misled by his falsehoods and slanders. You will perhaps recall that in a personal communication addressed to you November 2, 1889,—which communication lies before me now—I called your attention to the utter groundlessness of those attacks and expressed my earnest desire for friendly coöperation between this office and the Catholic bureau.

I have not now and never had the slightest antipathy to Catholics and am glad to count among my choicest friends members of that communion. I rejoice in whatever of good Catholic missions have accomplished among the Indians, and my attitude toward the Catholic contract schools is sufficiently evinced by the largely increased sums which I have conceded to them for next year, and for which I am now executing contracts directly with the schools, instead of through the Catholic bureau, and receiving from them—I am glad to say—the most courteous, satisfactory responses.

The great advance in Congressional appropriations for Indian education, the increased efficiency of the Indian service everywhere, the hearty support accorded my administration of the great trust committed to me by the President, the Secretary, and the public generally, are a sufficient refutation of the false charges of the bureau and indicate the unwisdom and futility of their factious opposition.

As a public official I am prepared to subject my administration of the Indian Office to the closest scrutiny and the ordeal of public criticism, and to bear with equanimity the misrepresentations inseparable from public life; but I submit that I can not be

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expected to maintain harmonious relations with a great bureau subsisting upon the bounty of a Government whose work it antagonizes and misrepresents, and whose officers it defames. This important step was not taken without mature consideration and careful consultation, and nothing but the most weighty reasons would justify the office in retracing it.

I beg your indulgence, my dear sir, for this lengthy communication, for which my firm belief in your fair-mindedness and my great respect for your personal character must be my apology. I would have taken neither the time nor the pains to make so full a statement to anyone else and can only express my regret that your kind and authoritative offices did not sooner intervene to prevent the action which the unwise, unchristian course of the Catholic bureau forced upon this office.

Thanking you for your letter, and with assurances of personal esteem, believe me,

Yours, very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN REGARD TO PLACING INDIAN CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ARIZONA.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZ., *February 23, 1891.*

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.:

SIR: Referring to your letter of August 15, 1890, in reference to the education of Indian children conjointly with others, in the public schools of Arizona, I sometime since forwarded to you a copy of a circular which I prepared and which has been mailed to the trustees of the various school districts of the Territory.

Assuming that the proposition contained in your letter was made in all seriousness, and notwithstanding the fact that you did not honor my communication with an acknowledgment, I have endeavored to carry out your wishes, and, irrespective of my own opinions, to obtain an expression on the plan from the parents and taxpayers of the Territory, and herewith beg leave to present the results of my inquiries.

There are in this Territory 187 school districts. The trustees of but 35 of these have responded to my inquiries, and of these 23 simply to the effect that there are no Indians within reach of their districts. From the others I make extracts as follows, that you may see the trend of opinion:

Apache County.—St. Joseph district reports: "Would be glad to give them any assistance we could. I think it would be a good plan for civilizing them."

Snow Flake district reports: "We have one Indian girl attending. Her mother is a full-blooded Piute. The lady and girl are quite well respected, and are in every respect worthy of any assistance the Indian Department may see fit to furnish."

Cochise County.—Bisbee district reports: "We have no Indian children in this district and hope never to come in contact with them or their parents."

Pool's district reports: "Should any come into our district we will endeavor to take care of them."

Maricopa County.—Mesa district reports: "We have a fine schoolhouse under way, and by another year would be prepared and willing to accommodate 50 or 60 if desired."

Lehi district reports: "There are some Indian children in this district, and we are willing to comply with the request spoken of."

Mohave County.—Kingman district reports: "We have more respect for our children than to think of educating them in such a mixed school. No white person familiar with their habits and manner of living could consent to have his children educated in this way."

Pinal County.—Vekol district desires to know "who is authorized to make contracts."

Yavapai County.—Tuba City district reports: "We are willing to make arrangements for 30 to 40." The main difficulty seems to be that "the parents of the white children can not afford to let their children go with the Indian children, unless the Indian children are cleaned up. They are very low in their habits; they wear little or no clothing at all, except a gee string, and all are very filthy and lousy. They would have to be provided with a change of clothing and with their dinners when they come to school."

It will be seen that in some instances a readiness to enter into the proposed arrangement is expressed, while in others there is the greatest repugnance, but from only 6 school districts out of 187 have I received a reply intimating a willingness on the part of white parents to the commingling of their children with those of the Indians.

It is true that in a majority of the districts in this large Territory no Indians are resident or even within reach. The inhabitants, if they know them at all, know them simply as nomads, whose presence is a menace to property, if not to life. To these districts the proposed plan does not seem to have any application, and I lack their opinions upon its merits. In others, where proximity to the Indians has taught the inhabitants by experience to know this question in all its phases, there is an evident disposition to ignore the proposition as one not even worthy of consideration. This information I gather from newspaper comment and personal conversation, and is, in my judgment, not the proper view to take of it.

You are at the head of that particular branch of the Government which is charged with the care of the Indian. His welfare occupies constantly your mind and thoughts. In solicitude for his welfare you have suggested a plan for his betterment, by education, and, as I said before, I believe that you have evolved it in all seriousness, and in all seriousness it should be considered. You have suggested this plan to me officially as the head of the public school system of this Territory, the other party to the proposed contract, and presumably will be willing to listen to my opinion upon its merits.

With the willingness expressed by the responses from some of our districts I can scarcely coincide officially or personally. I rather incline to the views expressed by the gentleman from Mojave County, who has put the condition and answer to the proposed remedy into a nutshell.

The school laws of our Territory make no distinction in race or color, excepting as to Indians and Chinese. They have been framed and are maintained with the end of making our public school system all what can be desired in the education of his children by any parent. That standard could neither be attained nor maintained under such an arrangement as you suggest, a plan that would inevitably result, not in the elevation of the Indian, but in the lowering of the white.

The truth of this as an abstract proposition you will hardly be prepared to deny, but possibly in your anxiety for the welfare of the Indian you have overlooked the other side to the question. To me as an Arizona parent and an officer of its public school system it has a considerable importance, or possibly I am in error as to the direction of elevation. I am informed by the Hampton Review, in an article credited to you, that---

> The Indians are not unfriendly to the whites and will not go to war except for just reasons, * * * but when we steal their stock, shoot down their women and children, murder their men and break our engagements with them, * * * they prove that an Indian war is very often the expression of the highest manhood.

Can it be possible that you would permit the budding infant minds of these poor victims of the white man's avarice and barbarity to mingle with the cubs of their oppressors? Would there not be danger of our instilling into them some of our own fiendish proclivities? We might teach them how to steal, lie, debauch, and murder, or even to like fire water and the noxious weed, accomplishments that, according to the same article, are now confined to the villainous white pioneer.

No, Mr. Commissioner, your plan is not a feasible one, and in proposing it you show an ignorance of us, our standards and our aims, that is an injustice, almost an insult, to our and your own intelligence. We have no desire to found a race of "squaw men," nor to encourage the mania for Indian miscegenation now applauded and practiced in certain prominent Indian circles. In your own city you divide the negro from the white child in his school life, and yet you propose that our children shall mingle with the naked savage, infinitely the inferior of the negro. Our children are as dear to us and as tenderly nurtured as yours, and I dare say to you that you would not dream of suggesting to the mother of your children that she turn her babies over to the companionship of such naked, dirty, barbarous, and diseased little pieces of humanity as the Arizona Indian children.

You appeal to us "in the name of Christian civilization." When the sunlight of that great power you have invoked shall have dispelled the mists of hysteria and maudlin sentimentalism with which you are surrounding the Indian question; when that boasted civilization shall have accorded to the white settler simple justice, I pledge you that you will find him as ready as you, not only to applaud, but to assist, in all proper efforts towards the end you have in view—the education and improvement of the Indian—for he is, as you say, "as much interested in the result as the Indian is himself."

But until that justice, or in other words, protection, is given him; while the Indian is, notwithstanding your denial, a bloodthirsty savage, killing as his highest pastime, unrestrained and *unpunished;* while the white is ignored as a factor in the question, his knowledge and his judgment despised, and himself held up to the world by you as a ruffian and desperado, you cannot reasonably look for that cordial cooperation which would go so far toward the solution of this, the most difficult American problem.

I am fully aware of the fate of this report and that you will simply regard it as

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another evidence of that antagonism to the Indian and opposition to his advancement which you have determined to believe exists universally in the West, and which you perpetuate and intensify by every means in your power. It is not true. Disregarding the one fact that, since the settlement of the continent, the Indian has been dispossessed of his territory, for which, if a crime, your forefathers and ours and not we are responsible, the Indian has been the aggressor and the criminal. Not one case does history record of the white man as the aggressor, but the record of every settlement teems with stories of rapine and murder inflicted by the Indian. Our own land has suffered more than most; her stories of Indian atrocities would fill volumes, and she still suffers. At the present moment, within 50 miles of where I sit and write, a band of your gentle wards are depopulating the country, led and generaled by an Apache yclept "Kid," who has been educated to a high state of civilization at Carlisle.

Our years of trial, peril, and loss have taught us the lesson we would fain have you learn. It is simple and brief. It is no secret, but has been recognized as *government* in all time. The power to punish and the will to submit is the source of control and the well-being and maintenance of society. Anything else is anarchy. That the offender shall be punished for his offenses is both divine and human law, and is the first lesson to be learned in the evolution of civilization from barbarism. It is the first lesson we teach our children at school, and it is the first lesson *you* must teach the Indian. When he offends punish him *as you would a white man for the same offense*, and you have solved the most serious part of your problem. You will have deserved and compelled his respect, and you will have commenced your pyramid of education at the base and not, as you are now doing, at the apex.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. CHEYNEY,
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Territory of Arizona.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, April 30, 1891.

GEORGE W. CHEYNEY, Esq.,
Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Territory,
Tombstone, Ariz.:

DEAR SIR: I have received and read with much care your letter relating to the placing of Indians in public schools. It is dated February 23, but was not received at the office until April 15.

I thank you for the pains you have taken in ascertaining the views of your school officers on the subject, and am gratified that so many express a willingness to cooperate with the Government in the matter. I hope, if a few take hold in earnest, that the results growing out of it will commend themselves to others to such a degree that they will also join in the movement.

The matter has been under consideration for some time in the office and you will find the responses from the various school superintendents printed on page CLXX of my annual report, copy of which is sent you by this mail.

A number of Indians have already been admitted under this arrangement into the public schools, and the correspondence in the office indicates that the number will be increasingly greater from year to year.

I appreciate very fully the difficulties that have been suggested by you, and, of course, where these exist in their most aggravated form it will probably be impossible to carry the scheme into successful operation. I certainly would not expect nor desire any self-respecting community to take into their public schools Indian children in the condition in which you describe some of them to be, but of course there are communities where the Indians have made considerable progress in civilization, where they live in houses, wear clothing, keep their children fairly decent, and are able to send them to school in such a way as not to be an offense to their white associates.

In communities where the number of Indian children is large enough, say 25, it may be possible to organize a school for them exclusively. I do not know whether it would be practicable to do this in any of the districts in your Territory or not, but would be glad to have your opinion on the subject.

You are doubtless aware that there are now enrolled in the various schools supported in whole or in part by the Government, more than 17,000 Indian pupils, and that, on the whole, they are making very satisfactory progress.

If you can do so I would be glad to have you visit the Presbyterian school at Tucson, the Pima school at Sacaton, the Navajo school at Fort Defiance, or the Moqui school at Keam's Cañon, where you will find a large body of Indian pupils properly clothed, well behaved, and making excellent progress in their studies.

I need not say to you that I regard the education of the rising generation of Indians as a matter of the highest importance, not only to them and their welfare, but also to the communities in which they reside. I had supposed that in doing everything that is practicable in this direction for the education of those in Arizona, I would have not only the sympathy and the cooperation of the residents of that great Territory, but their gratitude, as well, for certainly they are more deeply interested in the matter than anyone else.

I am a Western man. My father was a pioneer who settled among the Indians when his nearest white neighbor was 12 miles away, and I have known something of the Indian character all my life, and am familiar by personal observation with the condition of Indians throughout the Indian country. I made a trip last fall through Arizona, visiting all of our schools and acquainting myself with the habits and conditions of the Indians as fully as possible, and while I realize how difficult the work is, I am encouraged by the work already accomplished and feel very hopeful for the future.

I wish to correct the misapprehension that is in your mind regarding the renegade "Kid." While at San Carlos last fall I took special pains to inquire into his history, and I found that he was not educated at Carlisle, nor at any other school. He was formerly a scout in the Government service and picked up something, of course, while in such capacity, but he has never had any schooling.

Quite a number of young men and women who have been in Indian and other schools have shown very decided capacity for scholarship and are now intelligent, industrious, prosperous, and useful. One of them, Dr. Charles Eastman, a full-blooded Sioux, is now a Government physician at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota; another, Dr. Montezuma, is Government physican in Wyoming. Miss Susan LaFleshe is the Government physician at the Omaha Agency, Nebraska, while others are occupying important positions as teachers, preachers, farmers, etc.

Assuming you of my single desire to do that which is best for these unfortunate people and their Western neighbors, and wishing you great success in your labors, I am,

Yours, very truly,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

SIMPLE GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE CARE OF THE SICK.

[Prepared at Carlisle Training School.]

The successful treatment of a case depends so much upon careful nursing, and the faithful, intelligent carrying out of the physician's orders, and so few of the schools are able to command the services of a trained nurse, that a few general directions and practical hints for emergencies are here given. For more comprehensive instructions some standard work on nursing can be procured; for instance, Textbook of Nursing, by C. Weeks, published by Appleton & Co.; or Handbook of Nursing, by Lippincott & Co.

In all cases where there is likely to be an illness of some duration the best room available should be selected. This should be large, light, and airy, with a southern or western exposure if it can be had. It should be as quiet as possible, and wholly under the control of those in charge of the patient. All superfluous furniture should be removed, and the room kept scrupulously clean. Single iron bedsteads, with woven wire springs are the best. On these a thick quilt doubled and kept in place by strings tacked to the top and sides, or several thicknesses of blankets, furnish a bed that yields to the curves of the body, and is easy and restful.

Bed linen is to be kept clean and fresh. To change the sheets when a patient can not be moved, fold or roll the soiled under sheet up close to the body, close against this place the clean one with half its width folded or rolled. Gently work both under the body, when the soiled one can be removed, and the clean one spread out over the rest of the bed. When the patient can be moved, even a little, or can turn on his side, the same course is to be pursued. Changing the nightdress or shirt of a helpless patient requires deftness and patience. Move as little as possible. Slip off the sleeves of the soiled garment and put on the sleeves of the clean one. Then with one raising of the patient the soiled one can be removed, and the other drawn into place. Garments worn by the helpless should be made to open the entire length.

Too much stress can not be laid upon the necessity of perfect cleanliness in everything pertaining to the sick. Floors must be kept clean. In sweeping a room where there are sick, a damp cloth pinned over the broom will keep the air free from dust. Where not practicable to scrub, the floor may be carefully wiped with a cloth wrung very dry. All vessels should be well washed in hot water and disinfectants used. It is well to keep some disinfectant in the spittoons and other vessels used about consumptive and fever patients.

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The air of a room is best disinfected by exchanging the foul for pure. Do not be afraid of pure air; give the patient plenty of it. Arrange for the best possible ventilation of the room, allowing the pure air to enter all the time. Care must be taken that the patient is not exposed to a draft. If no other way can be arranged the air of the room can be changed by frequently throwing open doors and windows for a few minutes. The patient can be protected by an umbrella opened over him and a blanket thrown over that. Keep the sick room as nearly even in temperature as you can—from 68° to 70°. Always have extra covers at hand to use if the temperature is lowered; this is especially necessary at night and in the early morning.

Baths should be given under the direction of a physician. In emergencies, and with convalescents, a few general suggestions will be sufficient. In giving a sponge bath do not allow the patient to become chilled. Only a small portion should be exposed at a time, and that dried and covered as quickly as possible. In giving a tub bath great care must be taken that the patient does not overexert himself. An attendant should be with him. In cases of collapse and great exhaustion, an alcohol sponge bath is often of great benefit. Where the skin is parched and dry, and where there is feverishness, sponging is very grateful. To the bath may be added soda, ammonia, borax, etc. Pupils when detailed as attendants upon the sick must be instructed in the little details that mean so much to the invalid. Patients must have their faces and hands bathed frequently, the hair arranged, and teeth kept clean. Patients when very ill should not be left alone.

The proper feeding of the sick is one of great importance. The food, such as the doctor allows, should be prepared as carefully and served as daintily as possible. Do not allow the meals to stand until hot things become lukewarm and cold ones lose their freshness. Avoid seasoning too highly. Salt and sugar can be added to suit individual tastes. Give food regularly. This is very important. However, if at the regular time the patient is unable to take food, do not fail to watch and provide him with something later, when he is able to take it. If digestion is weak give small quantities of food in concentrated form. Milk is the only food which contains all the elements of nutrition. Where this can not be procured or taken by the patient, a good nutritious broth or soup with well-cooked rice or barley in it will be found good. Eggs, cooked and raw, are of great value. A raw egg beaten up with a dust of salt and a little sugar with often be retained and digested when all other food is rejected. To this may be added milk or cream, as desired, and when stimulants are ordered they may be added to this.

Beef-tea, often so highly recommended, is not to be depended upon alone. With other food it gives an agreeable variety, but is not sufficient of itself. Very weak and helpless patients should be fed slowly, a small mouthful at a time and that swallowed before another is given. For giving drink and liquid food a bent glass tube is best. Be careful to protect the clothes and dry the mouth well before leaving the patient. Be particular to institute a crumb hunt after every meal; crumbs in the bed occasion much discomfort. Never allow food to remain standing beside the patient; nothing so quickly destroys all desire for it.

In acute cases and in the weakness following an attack of fever, pneumonia, etc., feeding at night is necessary. Except in special cases the patient should not be waked to take food, but it should be at hand. A glass of hot milk or broth will often help to carry a patient over a critical period of weakness. A few simple recipes for sick cookery are appended.

Chicken broth.—An old fowl is best for this. Cut up in small pieces, break the bones with a hammer or mallet. Cover well with water and boil from three to five hours (until the meat falls to pieces), strain, cool, and skim off the fat. Season to taste with salt and, if desired, a little pepper. To this may be added well-boiled rice or barley or toasted bread.

Beef and mutton broth are made in the same way.

Beef essence.—Take a juicy piece of beef, steak is best, and cut it in very small bits, put it in a glass jar or bottle and close it up. This should then be put in a pot of cold water and brought gradually to the boiling point. It should then be boiled until all the juice is extracted. Strain, season, and serve hot or cold.

Beef tea.—Cut the meat fine, as for essence, but add to it in the jar a pint of cold water, put on the back of the stove or range and let it simmer for two hours, then boil a few minutes, strain and serve.

Gruels.—A nicely made gruel is usually relished by the invalid, but care must be taken that they are not underdone or burned. Oatmeal, rice flour, corn meal, arrowroot, and cornstarch are used. In making them have the milk or water used boiling, and stir in the meal, first having it rubbed to a smooth paste with cold milk or water, boil until done, and if too thick thin before serving.

Barley water.—Take 1 ounce of pearl barley, wash well, boil in one quart of water in an open pan until reduced to half, strain, sweeten to taste. A little lemon added to this much improves it for some.

Toast water.—Toast nicely some stale bread, pour over it boiling water, let stand till cold, on ice if it can be had; add a little lemon juice.

Poultices.—Poultices are convenient for applying heat and moisture, for checking inflammation in its earlier stages, and for hastening suppuration. They should be applied as hot as they can be borne, but not so hot as to blister the skin. The length of time they will keep warm depends upon the thickness and how well protected they are from the outer air. Do not allow them to become hard and cold. Poultices may be made of various materials, the simplest being several thicknesses of cloth or lint wrung out of hot water. Linseed or flaxseed is very generally used. To make this, have some boiling water in a pan, and into it stir very slowly enough meal to make a thick smooth mass that will neither crumble nor run. Spread from a quarter to a half an inch thick on muslin, cut twice as long as the poultice is to be, and with an inch or two allowed around the edges to turn in. Fold over and secure with pins. If the poultice is to be applied directly to the skin a little oil, cosmoline, or pure lard will prevent its sticking. If for boils, carbuncles, etc., a little baking soda sprinkled over will help to clean the sore.

Bread, corn meal, oatmeal, and slippery elm pulverized make good poultices; hops and bran may be used also. The last are made by putting the hops or bran in a thin bag the required size, and wringing it out of hot water. Laudanum is sometimes added to poultices for the relief of intense pain.

Spice poultices are made by mixing the ground spices to a paste with a little flour and some spirits, or by putting in a thin bag and wringing out of hot water, either with or without spirits added.

In cases of pneumonia and pleurisy, where there is a scarcity of help, hot bran or hop bags in place of poultices are beneficial. To make these, heat the bran or hops very hot, pour into a bag and tie, place upon the part affected and cover to keep in the heat. A mustard plaster occasionally applied for a short time under this will aid in producing the desired effect. Where constant attention can not be given to the patient, this plan prevents any dampness or chilling from wet poultices grown cold.

Mustard plasters are made by taking from two to four times as much flour as mustard and mixing to a thin paste with tepid water, spread upon muslin, and cover with netting, cheese cloth, or very thin cloth of any sort at hand. If mixed with the white of an egg it will irritate but not blister. If desirable to blister at once use pure mustard and mix with vinegar. This must be used carefully.

Fomentations.—In sore throat, pneumonia, etc., much relief is to be had from hot fomentations, *i. e.*, flannel cloths wrung out of boiling water and applied to the parts as hot as can be borne, covering at once with dry cloths, oiled silk, rubber—anything that will protect the clothing and keep the heat from escaping. They must be renewed frequently, and there should be at least two, so that one may be ready to put on as soon as the other is removed. For heating water for these, and for many other purposes, an oil stove, costing from $5 cents upward, will be found invaluable. To wring them out, a "stupe-wringer," a towel with a broad hem in each end, through which is run a chair-round or stick, is necessary. Place the flannel in the center, dip in the boiling water, and twist as dry as possible. This must be used, for water cool enough to allow them to be wrung out by hand will not be of much benefit. In applying these fomentations great care must be taken to keep them hot, to exclude external air, and keep the clothing dry. When discontinued see that the parts are well dried and covered with hot dry cloths.

Temperature.—The temperature of a patient needs to be carefully watched. In certain weak and diseased states there is a great tendency to collapse, and you must see that he is kept warm. If the feet are cold lose no time in applying local heat—hot flannels, blankets, hot-water bags or bottles, hot sand or salt bags, heated plates; heat in any form that may be at hand. Every one having or likely to have the care of the sick, should provide themselves with a self-registering clinical thermometer. Any physician will gladly give instructions as to its use.

Fevers.—In this class of diseases the attack usually comes on gradually enough to not require any emergency treatment previous to the call of the physician, provided he can respond quickly. When he has prescribed, his directions are to be obeyed. The patient must be placed in a well-ventilated, quiet room. The bedding and clothing (simply a nightshirt), kept fresh and clean, and the surface of the entire body carefully sponged with tepid or warm water once or oftener every day. To the water may be added, with good results, a little aqua ammonia. Nourishment should be given regularly, and at such intervals as the stomach will manage. As a rule, the appetite will be a safe guide, so far as there is any appetite, but there are many exceptions to this rule, and where there is doubt let the physician decide the question. Do not allow the whims of the patient to work on your sympathies in such way as to render you sentimental. Kindly common sense—not hobbies and notions—must be your guide. Spittoons and vessels used about the patient should be kept thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

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Pain in stomach, bowels, or chest, calls for external applications at once. Flannel folded several thicknesses and carefully wrung out of hot water and placed over the region of pain will aid in giving relief. A few drops of turpentine over the surface of the flannel will often add to its efficiency, especially where the pain is in the bowels and there is a sense of swelling and bloating present. Over the chest a hot flaxseed poultice does well. In place of either of the above applications a mustard plaster will frequently give relief, and does not oppress the patient with the sense of weight that the former sometimes do.

Simple acute diarrhea.—In this very common ailment the physician is generally not called, the tendency being toward recovery as soon as the bowels are relieved of all offending matter. The patient should be kept quiet. A few drops of spirits of camphor with a few drops of fluid extract of Jamaica ginger, will usually give relief. If there be much pain present paregoric may be given, and external applications as suggested above.

In *dysentery* or *flux*, as a rule, it will be found best to give some simple but effective cathartic, thus removing offending matters from the bowels and relieving their congestion. After this is accomplished follow the same course as in diarrhea.

Cholera morbus is most often the result of overeating or eating something which the stomach refuses to digest, and is usually relieved by the resulting vomiting and diarrhea. Sometimes, however, the condition becomes alarming and collapse is threatened. In such cases apply mustard plasters well over the bowels, keep the extremities warm, give small doses frequently repeated of stimulants; brandy, if you have it. If nothing else is present use hot ginger tea, or even hot water, and keep your efforts up until relief comes.

Tonsilitis or quinsy may be very much modified if not entirely checked by the prompt external application of hot fomentations, repeated at very short intervals. The same may be said of any form of sore throat in which there is swelling and pain, except diphtheria. Even in this, if pain and swelling be great, the hot applications will assist in relieving the suffering. In most cases of sore throat when there is need of a gargle a solution of common table salt is good. Its efficiency may be increased by the addition of ten or fifteen drops of pure carbolic acid to the pint of solution.

In *diphtheria*, do not wait, but secure the attendance of the physician at once. In fact no time should be lost before sending for medical aid in any case where there is any form of blister or deposit on the tonsils or pharynx, especially if there be any fever or disturbance of the general health. Do not allow other children in the room under any circumstances, and no one else except the nurse. Use great care in disinfecting all the vessels and anything upon which the sputa may fall. Follow carefully the directions of the physician and keep the patient regularly nourished. The same general directions apply to *scarlet fever* as well.

Disinfection.—After the termination of the case, the room should be thoroughly disinfected before anyone occupies it. This is most easily done by burning sulphur, taking care to close all openings so that the fumes may be retained in the room. Keep the room closed three or four days, then open and air well. The bedding and clothing should be first dipped in a solution of corrosive sublimate, 5 grains to the quart of water; after this let them remain a few minutes in boiling water.

Sore eyes, of whatever form, require rest. The eye should be shaded, kept clean from all secretions, if feverish, frequently bathed with water to which a little salt has been added, and such applications made as are suggested by the physician. The patient must have his own towel and basin, and must use no one's else.

Earache.—When there is pain heat applied over the ear will usually give relief. Gently syringing the ear with as hot water as the patient can bear, keeping up the action for several minutes, will often be beneficial. In many cases the pain is the result of dried secretions in the ear. In such cases drop in the ear two or three drops of olive or sweet oil, afterwards thoroughly washing out.

Common colds, if recognized early, may be broken up by a hot foot bath and any hot drink, even hot water, and tucking in bed until circulation is equalized and the surface is warm.

If there be threatened *inflammation of the lungs*, or *pleura*, as indicated by pain, move the bowels quickly, apply mustard plasters, hot poultices, or hot fomentations to the region of pain.

In cases of *hemorrhage* from the lungs, keep the patient quiet. Apply cold to the chest; if ice or snow be at hand, let the patient swallow small bits. If fluid extract of ergot is at hand, give teaspoonful doses every half hour until controlled.

Colic calls for external heat, both to the extremities and to the abdomen; a drink of hot water or tea, and rest. If costive, give cathartic.

Headache results from a number of causes. If the extremities are cold, equalize the circulation by warming them up. If there be costiveness, give any cathartic at hand.

For *convulsions*, place the feet or the entire lower extremities in as hot water as you can bear your own feet in; that is, be careful to not scald the patient. If the head be hot, apply cold to it.

Burns and *scalds*, if slight, may be easily cured for by at once covering the surface with oil, mixed with common soda to a paste; bandage, and let alone. If very severe, the shock must be overcome by stimulation and a physician called at once.

Sprains require rest and cooling applications until the period of inflammation is past, which is generally from one to three days. After this, as a rule, there should be some passive motion, but joints bearing the weight of the body need protection until all pain is gone.

In *drowning*, lose no time. Remove or loosen quickly all clothing about the chest and neck. Clean the mucus from the mouth. Hold the body up by the heels, thus emptying the water from the lungs. Lay on face, with head lowest if possible. Step astride of hips, with your face toward the head of the patient. Clasp your hands under his belly, raise him until the head just touches the ground, and jerk the body smartly two or three times, pausing a moment between times. Then lay on his face again, with head on extended arm. Now grasp the shoulders and raise the chest without lifting the head off the arm. Then place your hands against the patient's ribs, supporting your elbows with your knees; press the ribs slowly down and in. Then raise the shoulders as before, and repeat the pressure over the ribs, thus keeping up this alternate motion with the regularity of breathing, repeating it at the rate of about fifteen to twenty times per minute. Do not stop for at least one hour, unless breathing is established earlier.

For *sunstroke*, keep the patient quiet in an airy place, with needless clothing removed. Apply cold to head and neck, or if very warm to the whole surface.

TREATMENT FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE.

[Prepared at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.]

The commonest disease of the eye which we are called upon to treat is muco-purulent opthalmia, commonly known as catarrhal opthalmia, but as we seldom have along with the eye trouble any catarrhal symptoms of any other mucous surface, the latter name is misleading.

This disease may be brought on by a suppression of the cutaneous perspiration, a foreign body lodging in the eye, eye strain, disorder of the digestive apparatus; in fact, from any slight and transient cause either acting directly upon the eye or through the general system. This form of opthalmia is very contagious, and crowded as the children are in the dormitories, having a very limited number of basins and towels for washing with, the disease when once introduced spreads with great rapidity and is with much difficulty brought under control.

This disease attains its height very quickly, usually in a day or two, and will generally run a course without treatment of about two weeks; it may be cured in much less time. The symptoms are intolerance of light, a gritty feeling in the eye, a great deal of congestion with swelling of the eyelid, often intense pain which may prevent sleep. These symptoms will generally disappear under a treatment of silver nitrate*, 2 grains to the ounce of water; or sulphate zinc, 2grains; sulphate atropia, 1 grain; acid, carbolic, 4 drops; disilled water, 1 ounce. A few drops in the eye, night and morning.

In addition to the above treatment the patient should be isolated, placed in a darkened room, and the eyes washed three times per day in hot salt water, about a teaspoonful of salt to the pint of water. This form of disease will attack all ages, and great care must be exercised in handling these cases to prevent inoculation. The severity of the disease varies greatly with different persons; some will be attacked very slightly, while others very severely.

One of the fruitful causes of this trouble here at Haskell lies in errors of refraction; frequently boys and girls will come to me complaining of pain in the eye and over the eyes; they say when they attempt to study the eye soon grows tired, black specks float before the eye, and finally, if they persist in reading, all on the page becomes blurred. I find on giving them a paper to read they hold it very close to the eye, they are unable to distinguish objects clearly at ordinary distances, they suffer from myopia (short sightedness). Some of the cases are probably hereditary, but by far the greater number are caused from habits of stooping over the book or work, reading by insufficient light or the arrangement of the light wrong, straining the eye beyond its power, thus paralyzing the muscle of accommodation; any of these causes may start the trouble, and then an ordinary amount of use will increase it.

The treatment of these cases is prophylactic and remedial. (1) Much may be done by the proper arrangement of light, regulating the books and seats for the children so as to prevent stooping. (2) By means of suitable glasses, distant objects may be seen clearly, the strain is taken off the eye; that is, the eye with the aid of proper glasses becomes emmetropic (normal). So far I have been unable to do anything in this line for lack of instruments to measure the refractive error; to do this work properly we need here a good Opthalmoscope, a case of trial lenses and glasses for use. Until we have these we can hope to accomplish little for this class of cases.

* See foot note next page.

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Another cause of eye trouble among the Indian children is of a strumous character. It exists in various forms and degrees, some times as a very mild affection, at other times as a very severe one. It may be acute or chronic and attack one or both eyes. The exciting cause may be a blow upon the eye, some foreign body lodging in the eye, reading, writing, or anything causing fatigue of the eye or some disturbance of the digestive system, in fact, may be so trivial as not to attract attention.

The most common form is phlyctenular opthalmia. It comes on generally during childhood; it is rarely seen after puberty; it is found in the offspring of the syphilitic, consumptive and scrofulous. The symptoms of this form of eye trouble are intense photophobia and lacrymation, the tears usually hot and scalding, so acrid sometimes as to excoriate and inflame the lids and cheek. In this disease we have very little discharge of mucus and pus, the redness is not nearly so intense as in mucopurulent opthalmia; there is little or no tumefaction of the lids, but the photophobia is often so intense as to prevent sleep, and the child in order to escape the light will often crowd in upon beds and knees in the darkest corner of the room. Often we have an eruption of little pimples upon the face.

On looking in the eye we will find the redness not so diffuse as in ordinary inflammation. The vessels observe a straggling arrangement, usually running from the outer part of the ball toward the cornea, and when the disease is violent we will see the vessels crossing the cornea. Besides this arrangement of the vessels we will find little phlyctenulæ or vesicles upon the cornea, the corneal-conjunctival margin, or upon the conjunctiva, thus forming "Phlyctenular keratitis or Phlyctenular conjunctivitis."

The treatment of these cases is sometimes very protracted and tedious, and in bad cases it takes a long time to effect a cure. Calomel dusted in the eye; an ointment containing yellow oxide of mercury 10 to 20 grains to the ounce of vaseline; iodoform powder or iodoform ointment, 10 to 30 grains of iodoform to 1 ounce of vaseline; and an eye wash of zinc sulphate, 2 grains; sulphate atropine, 1 grain; carbolic acid, 1 drops, and distilled water, 1 ounce; will all be found useful. The treatment should also be constitutional; quinine, potass iodide, syrup iodide iron, calomel, in short, the antisyphilitic and antiscrofulous treatment being the kind indicated.

SCHEDULE OF LANDS CONVEYED IN FEE TO MEMBERS OF THE MEDAWAKANTON BAND OF SIOUX IN MINNESOTA.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Area	Cost.	Location. Sec.	T.	R.	County.
1887.								
June 20	Rudolph Lafontaine and wife	John Holbrook and Elmer Holbrook	80	$127	26	115	17	Dakota
1	Andrew A. Johnson and wife	John Wilson	4.50	70	2	114	15	Goodhue.
1	Anthony Snider	Lizzie Bacon	5.00	78	5	114	17	Do.
1	do	John Rogers	5.00	100	5	114	15	Do.
1	do	Jacob Walker	9.00	112	5	114	15	Do.
1	do	Henry Wabasha	7.00	7	5	114	15	Do.
1	do	Jim Waterman	7.00	7	5	114	15	Do.
1	do	Sophia Peta	6.00	75	5	114	15	Do.
1	do	Joseph Windgrow	7.00	7	5	114	15	Do.
1	do	Thomas Wilson	7.00	7	5	114	15	Do.
1	do	Anna Wipple	9.00	112	5	114	15	Do.
1	do	John Smith	6.00	75	5	114	15	Do.
1	do	Henry Lawrence	7.00	100	5	114	15	Do.
June 16	Samuel Arcand and wife	Mary Dog	7.00	70	2	112	15	Redwood.
16	Wm. L. Ewing and wife	George Westerman	10.00	100	2	112	15	Do.
Apr. 25	Samuel A. Provoost and wife	James Lawrence	7.00	91	1	112	35	Do.
25	do	Samuel Hollow	5.00	101	1	112	35	Do.
25	do	George Lawrence	7.00	91	1	112	35	Do.
25	do	Elliot Tamplin	7.00	91	1	112	35	Do.
25	do	Fanny Lawrence	7.00	91	1	112	35	Do.
25	do	Mary Jones	7.00	91	1	112	35	Do.
25	do	John C. Wakemun	15.00	195	1	112	35	Do.
25	do	Esther St. Clair	7.00	91	1	112	35	Do.
25	do	Louis Walker	8.00	104	1	112	35	Do.

* Above prescriptions containing sulphate atropine and nitrate of silver should be administered *only by physicians*. Good receipts for eye washes for general use have been furnished by request, by the physician of the Carlisle school, as follows: Tincture opium, 1 drachm; boracic acid and chloride sodium each, 20 grains; mucilage sassafras pith, 2 drachms; camphor water and distilled water each, 2 ounces; mix, filter, and bathe the eyes freely three times daily. Or, sulphate zinc, 2 grains; boracic acid, 2 grains; distilled water, 1 ounce; a few drops in the eye night and morning.

SCHEDULE OF LANDS CONVEYED IN FEE TO MEMBERS OF THE MEDAWAKANTON BAND OF SIOUX IN MINNESOTA—continued.

Date	Grantor.	Grantee	Area	Cost.	Location. Sec.	T.	R.	County.
1887.								
Apr. 25	Samantha A. Robinson and husband	Mary Wilson	160	82	1	112	35	Redwood
25	do	Samuel Lange	[illegible]	4	1	112	5	Do.
25	do	Sarah Leith	[illegible]	91	1	112	5	Do.
June 25	Charles Lorimer and wife	John Crooks	160	4	1	112	35	Do.
25	do	Benjamin Westerman	[illegible]	4	1	112	5	Do.
25	do	Samuel Lange	[illegible]	4	1	112	5	Do.
25	do	George Lord	[illegible]	4	1	112	35	Do.
June 25	Tokentonkecelidata Rinetona	Samuel West	[illegible]	75	3	115	22	Scott.
25	do	Lizzie Walker	[illegible]	75	34	115	22	Do.
25	do	Samuel Rinetona	[illegible]	115	34	115	22	Do.
25	do	Robert Cloud	[illegible]	60	34	115	22	Do.
25	do	Geraldine Smith	[illegible]	60	34	115	22	Do.
25	do	Harry Cloud	[illegible]	115	34	115	22	Do.
25	do	Jane Campbell	[illegible]	115	34	115	22	Do.
25	do	John Lockyer	[illegible]	115	34	115	22	Do.
25	J. W. Sargent and Mary Cloud	Mary Cloud	[illegible]	65	34	115	22	Do.
25	do	Margaret Drake	[illegible]	160	34	115	22	Do.
July 11	do	Maggie Cloud	[illegible]	160	34	115	22	Do.
25	do	John Shotes	[illegible]	65	4	115	22	Do.
25	do	John Crooks	[illegible]	75	34	115	22	Do.
25	do	Thomas Oldcrow	[illegible]	80	34	115	22	Do.
18	do	Lizzie Oldcrow	[illegible]	80	34	115	22	Do.
18	do	James Oldcrow	[illegible]	80	34	115	22	Do.
			9.50	1,391				

ACCOUNT GIVEN BY INDIANS OF THE FIGHT AT WOUNDED KNEE CREEK, SOUTH DAKOTA, DECEMBER 29, 1890.

[Extracts from verbatim stenographic report of council held by delegations of Sioux with Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Washington, February 11, 1891.]

TEENING HAWK, Pine Ridge (Mr. COOK, interpreter). Mr. Commissioner, my purpose to-day is to tell you what I know of the condition of affairs at the agency where I live. A certain falsehood came to our agency from the west which had the effect of a fire upon the Indians, and when this certain fire came upon our people those who had certain far-sightedness and could see into the matter, made up their minds to stand up against it and fight it. The reason we took this hostile attitude to this fire was because we believed that you yourself would not be in favor of this particular mischief-making thing; but just as we expected, the people in authority did not like this thing and we were quietly told that we must give up or have nothing to do with this certain movement. Though this is the advice from our good friends in the East, there were, of course, many silly young men who were longing to become identified with the movement, although they knew that there was nothing absolutely bad, nor did they know there was anything absolutely good in connection with the movement.

In the course of time we heard that the soldiers were moving towards the scene of trouble. After a while some of the soldiers finally reached our place and we heard that a number of them also reached our friends at Rosebud. Of course, when a large body of soldiers is moving towards a certain direction they inspire a more or less amount of awe, and it is very natural that the women and children who see this large moving mass are made afraid of it and be put in a condition to make them run away. At first we thought that perhaps Pine Ridge and Rosebud were the only two agencies where soldiers were sent, but finally we heard that the other agencies fared likewise. We heard and saw that about half of our friends at Rosebud Agency, from fear at seeing the soldiers, began the move of running away from their agency towards ours (Pine Ridge), and when they had gotten inside of our reservation they there learned that right ahead of them at our agency was another large crowd of soldiers, and while the soldiers were there there was constantly a great deal of false rumor flying back and forth. The special rumor I have in mind is the threat that the soldiers had come there to disarm the Indians entirely and to take away all their horses from them. That was the oft-repeated story.

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So constantly repeated was this story that our friends from Rosebud, instead of going to Pine Ridge, the place of their destination, veered off and went in some other direction, towards the "Bad Lands." We did not know definitely how many, but understood there were 300 lodges of them, about 1,700 people. Eagle Pipe, Turning Bear, High Hawk, Short Bull, Lance, No Flesh, Pine Bird, Crow Dog, Two Strike, and White Horse were the leaders.

Well, the people after veering off in this way, many of them who believe in peace and order at our own agency, were very anxious that some influence should be brought upon these people. In addition to our love of peace we remembered that many of these people were related to us by blood. So we sent out peace commissioners to the people who were thus running away from their agency. I understood at the time that they were simply going away from fear because of so many soldiers. So constant was the word of these good men from Pine Ridge Agency that finally they succeeded in getting away half of the party from Rosebud, from the place where they took refuge, and finally were brought to the agency at Pine Ridge. Young-man-afraid-of-his-horses, Little Wound, Fast Thunder, Louis Shangreau, John Grass, Jack Red Cloud, and myself were some of these peacemakers.

The remnant of the party from Rosebud not taken to the agency finally reached the wilds of the Bad Lands. Seeing that we had succeeded so well, once more we went to the same party in the Bad Lands and succeeded in bringing these very Indians out of the depths of the Bad Lands and were being brought towards the agency. When we were about a day's journey from our agency we heard that a certain party of Indians (Big Foot's band) from the Cheyenne River Agency was coming towards Pine Ridge in flight.

Capt. SWORDS. Those who actually went off of the Cheyenne River Agency probably number 303, and there were a few from the Standing Rock Reserve with them, but as to their number I do not know. There were a number of Ogalallas, old men and several school boys, coming back with that very same party, and one of the very seriously wounded boys was a member of the Ogalalla boarding school at Pine Ridge Agency. He was not on the war-path, but was simply returning home to his agency and to his school after a summer visit to relatives on the Cheyenne River.

TURNING HAWK. When we heard that these people were coming towards our agency we also heard this. These people were coming towards Pine Ridge Agency, and when they were almost on the agency they were met by the soldiers and surrounded and finally taken to the Wounded Knee Creek, and there at a given time their guns were demanded. When they had delivered them up the men were separated from their families, from their tepees, and taken to a certain spot. When the guns were thus taken and the men thus separated there was a crazy man, a young man of very bad influence and in fact a nobody, among that bunch of Indians fired his gun, and of course the firing of a gun must have been the breaking of a military rule of some sort, because immediately the soldiers returned fire and indiscriminate killing followed.

SPOTTED HORSE. This man shot an officer in the Army; the first shot killed this officer. I was a voluntary scout at that encounter and I saw exactly what was done and that was what I noticed; that the first shot killed an officer. As soon as this shot was fired, the Indians immediately began drawing their knives and they were exhorted from all sides to desist, but this was not obeyed. Consequently, the firing began immediately on the part of the soldiers.

TURNING HAWK. All the men who were in a bunch were killed right there, and those who escaped that first fire got into the ravine and as they went along up the ravine for a long distance they were pursued on both sides by the soldiers and shot down, as the dead bodies showed afterwards. The women were standing off at a different place from where the men were stationed, and when the firing began those of the men who escaped the first onslaught went in one direction up the ravine, and then the women who were bunched together at another place went entirely in a different direction through an open field, and the women fared the same fate as the men who went up the deep ravine.

AMERICAN HORSE. The men were separated as has already been said from the women, and they were surrounded by the soldiers. Then came next the village of the Indians and that was entirely surrounded by the soldiers also. When the firing began, of course the people who were standing immediately around the young man who fired the first shot were killed right together, and then they turned their guns, Hotchkiss guns, etc., upon the women who were in the lodges standing there under a flag of truce, and of course as soon as they were fired upon they fled, the men fleeing in one direction and the women running in two different directions. So that there were three general directions in which they took flight.

There was a woman with an infant in her arms who was killed as she almost touched the flag of truce, and the women and children of course were strewn all along the circular village until they were dispatched. Right near the flag of truce a mother

was shot down with her infant; the child not knowing that its mother was dead was still nursing, and that was especially a very sad sight. The women as they were fleeing with their babes on their backs were killed together, shot right through, and the women who were very heavy with child were also killed. All the Indians fled in these three directions, and after most all of them had been killed a cry was made that all those who were not killed or wounded should come forth and they would be safe. Little boys who were not wounded came out of their places of refuge, and as soon as they came in sight a number of soldiers surrounded them and butchered them there.

Of course we all feel very sad about this affair. I stood very loyal to the Government all through those troublesome days, and believing so much in the Government and being so loyal to it, my disappointment was very strong, and I have come to Washington with a very great blaine on my heart. Of course it would have been all right if only the men were killed; we would feel almost grateful for it. But the fact of the killing of the women, and more especially the killing of the young boys and girls who are to go to make up the future strength of the Indian people, is the saddest part of the whole affair and we feel it very sorely.

I was not there at the time before the burial of the bodies, but I did go there with some of the police and the Indian doctor and a great many of the people, men from the agency, and we went through the battle field and saw where the bodies were from the track of the blood.

TURNING HAWK: I had just reached the point where I said that the women were killed. We heard, besides the killing of the men, of the onslaught also made upon the women and children and they were treated as roughly and indiscriminately as the men and boys were.

Of course this affair brought a great deal of distress upon all the people, but especially upon the minds of those who stood loyal to the Government and who did all that they were able to do in the matter of bringing about peace. They especially have suffered much distress and are very much hurt at heart. These peacemakers continued on in their good work, but there were a great many fickle young men who were ready to be moved by any change in the events there, and consequently, in spite of the great fire that was brought upon all, they were ready to assume an hostile attitude. These young men got themselves in readiness and went in the direction of the scene of battle so that they might be of service there. They got there and finally exchanged shots with the soldiers. This party of young men was made up from Rosebud, Ogalalla (Pine Ridge), and members of any other agencies that happened to be there at the time. While this was going on in the neighborhood of Wounded Knee—the Indians and soldiers exchanging shots—the agency, our home, was also fired into by the Indians. Matters went on in this strain until the evening came on, and then the Indians went off down by White Clay Creek. When the agency was fired upon by the Indians from the hillside, of course the shots were returned by the Indian police who were guarding the agency buildings.

Although fighting seemed to have been in the air, yet those who believed in peace were still constant at their work. Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, who had been on a visit to some other agency in the North or Northwest, returned, and immediately went out to the people living about White Clay Creek, on the border of the Bad Lands, and brought his people out. He succeeded in obtaining the consent of the people to come out of their place of refuge and return to the agency. Thus the remaining portion of the Indians who started from Rosebud were brought back into the agency.

Mr. Commissioner, during the days of the great whirlwind out there these good men tried to hold up a counteracting power, and that was "Peace." We have now come to realize that peace has prevailed and won the day. While we were engaged in bringing about peace our property was left behind, of course, and most of us have lost everything; even down to the matter of guns with which to kill ducks, rabbits, etc., shotguns, and guns of that order. When Young-Man-Afraid brought the people in and their guns were asked for, both men who were called hostiles and men who stood loyal to the Government delivered up their guns.

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LETTER OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR IN REGARD TO TREATY STIPULATIONS WITH THE SIOUX.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., December 24, 1890.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: By your reference of the 20th instant I am in receipt of a letter from the President, of the same date, inclosing a telegram from Major-General Miles, and directing to have prepared at once, for submission to him, "a full statement of the stipulations made by the Sioux Commission with these Indians, showing how far these stipulations have been complied with and what unfulfilled obligations on the part of the country still exist." Also a statement "as to the appropriations for rations for the last few years, and if these appropriations have been diminished, whether the reduction has been upon the advice of your Department or not."

In compliance with the President's directions, I have the honor to report as follows:

The commission that negotiated with the Sioux nation of Indians for the acceptance of the Sioux act of March 2, 1889, made recommendations in their report of December 24, 1889, for legislation on the following points:

(1) An appropriation to enable the Department to furnish the Indians in the early part of the coming spring with the mares, cows, bulls, agricultural implements, seeds, and cash payments needed to assist them in agricultural pursuits.

To make the interest on the permanent fund available at once.

To establish industrial and agricultural schools on each of the reservations in the near future.

(2) Liberal appropriations to carry into effect article 7 of the treaty of 1868, securing to the Indian youth the benefits of the "elementary branches of an English education."

Compulsory attendance at school for nine months in each year of all children and youth between the ages of 6 and 16 years.

(3) Legislation for dividing the permanent fund derived from the ceded land between the different reservations, and assigning to the Indians residing upon the several diminished reservations their respective portions of said fund. This they reported as desired by all of the Indians.

(4) An appropriation of $187,000, payable from the U. S. Treasury, for the Indians residing on the Crow Creek Reservation, in consideration of their receiving less land per capita than the Indians on other diminished reservations.

(5) Legislation allowing military authorities at posts on or near reservations to purchase from the Indians in open market, at fair and reasonable rates not exceeding the market prices in the localities, any grain, hay, or other produce they may have for sale, and which may be required for the military service at said posts.

(6) An appropriation to be immediately available of a sum sufficient to make the beef ration of the Sioux Indians equal during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, to that of the previous fiscal year, stating that much of the beef could be bought from the Indians, and that the almost total failure of crops in the Northwest made the reduction in rations, which was required by reduction of appropriations, a great hardship.

(7) Provision by law for furnishing land or a money equivalent for the Santee Sioux entitled to the same.

(8) Appropriations to pay what was due for the ponies taken in 1876 and 1877 by the Government from the Indians at the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock agencies.

To carry out the provisions of the act accepted by the Indians, and to enable the Department to carry out the recommendations made by the Commission for legislation not embodied in or specifically required by the act, a draft of a bill was prepared by the honorable Secretary of the Interior and submitted on January 30, 1890, with the report and proceedings of the Commission, to the President, who on the 10th of February, presented the matter to Congress, earnestly commending it to the attention of that body.

The bill as drawn was passed by the Senate, but failed to receive any final action by the House during the first session of the Fifty-first Congress.

Provision, however, was made in the Indian appropriation bill, which became a law on August 19, 1890, for the following items, required in fulfillment of the act of March 2, 1889, accepted by these Indians, viz:

For the payment of one year's interest in advance on the sum of $3,000,000 provided for a permanent fund, $150,000.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the Santee Sioux, located at Flandreau, S. D., in case they chose to take the money instead of land, the sum of $1 per acre in lieu of the allotments of lands to which they would be entitled, $15,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary.

For the erection of fifteen school buildings, being in part compliance with the requirements of section 20 of the above-mentioned act of March 2, 1889, $15,000.

It was held subsequently by the Treasury Department that the act of March 2, 1889, when declared to have been accepted by the Sioux Indians as therein provided, made a permanent appropriation for the purchase of the 25,000 cows and 1,000 bulls to be furnished; also, for providing each head of family or single person over the age of 18 years who shall have or may hereafter take his or her—

Patent of land in severalty, with two milch cows, one pair of oxen, with yoke and chain, or two steers and one set of harness in lieu of said oxen, yoke, and chain; one plow, one wagon, one harrow, six hoes, one axe, and one pitchfork; also for the payment of $50 in cash to be expended for the erection of houses and other buildings suitable for residence, or improvement of their allotments, in accordance with section 17 of the above-mentioned act of March 2, 1889.

It will be seen that the following items embraced in the draft of the bill submitted to Congress with the proceedings of the Commission remain unprovided for:

For the erection of day schools, the providing of furniture and other necessary articles, and pay of teachers in accordance with article 7 of the treaty of April 29, 1868, which said article of treaty is continued in force for twenty years by section 17 of the above-mentioned act of March 2, 1889; provided, that as fast as school facilities are furnished the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to compel all children between the ages of 6 and 16 to attend the schools on the reservation at least nine months in the year, except such as may be attending school elsewhere, $150,000.

For the erection of 15 school buildings, provided for in article 20 of the above-mentioned act of March 2, 1889, $15,000.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to such individual Indians of the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River agencies as he shall ascertain to have been deprived by the authority of the United States of ponies in the years 1876 and 1877, at the rate of $40 for each pony, $200,000.

For the Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation for loss sustained in receiving less land per capita in the diminished reservation, $187,000.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase for the Sioux Nation of Indians additional beef required for issue, the rations having been reduced on account of reduced appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, $100,000.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase lands for such of the Santee Sioux Indians in Nebraska as have been unable to take lands in severalty on their reservation in Nebraska, by reason of the restoration of the unallotted lands to the public domain, $32,000. To divide the permanent fund in accordance with the number of Indians on each reservation, and to authorize the Secretary of War to make purchases from Indians for use of military posts.

Promptly upon the assembling of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, these measures were urged upon the attention of that body by the Department, as will be seen by the copies of correspondence set out in the accompanying executive documents, H. R. Nos. 36, 37, Fifty-first Congress, second session.

Congress has been considering this subject, and the bill has been in conference, where, so far as this Office can judge from the report, it appears to have been agreed as form to carry all of the items not heretofore provided for, except the $187,000 for the Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation.

The report of the Sioux Commission contained other recommendations for which no legislation was necessary, or for which it was not deemed advisable to ask for legislation until they should receive further consideration. These were as follows:

(1) Improvement in the quality and appearance of the wooden clothing furnished to the Indians, the sizes to be more in accordance with the needs of the Indians.

(2) Change in the time of issuing annuities, which should be distributed not later than November 15.

(3) That the hides of beef cattle killed for issue on the block be allowed to the Indians, instead of being sold and proceeds applied to expenses of herding and slaughtering beef cattle.

(4) That as pastimes are a necessity to all people, possibly even more so to the Indians than others, they be permitted to engage in such innocent dances as the corn dances, squaw dances, and the Omahas, the interdiction of which appears hardly judicious, but recommends prevention of such savage ordeals as the sun dance proper.

(5) That such necessary surveys be made before the ceded lands are thrown open for settlement as will clearly indicate the lines of the separate reservations.

(6) That such regulations be adopted as will protect the Indians in the enjoyment of all allotments they may see proper to take in the ceded portion of the reservations.

(7) That suitable reservations be made to protect the agency and school buildings at Lower Brulé and Cheyenne River agencies.

(8) That the saw and gristmills, to cost not exceeding $8,000, provided for in the

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last clause of article 1 of the treaty of 1868, be erected upon the reservations not now supplied with them at the earliest practicable day.

(9) That further regulations or legislation be provided to prevent trespassing upon the reservations by white people.

(10) That the pay of the Indian police, to whose efficiency the admirable condition of affairs and internal regulations of all the agencies is largely due, be made more in accordance with the service rendered.

(11) That the salaries of the judges of the courts of Indian offenses be more commensurate with the importance of their positions. They adjudicate matters in dispute between Indians, and those in office were found to be men of high character whose decisions were generally just and equitable.

(12) That the mixed-bloods be placed on the same footing as the Indians of full blood in the matter of trading.

(13) That the Rosebud Agency be removed from its present inconvenient locality, eastward toward the Missouri River to a place where there is plenty of good land, and where the agency will be more convenient of access for the Indians, utilizing present buildings for industrial school purposes.

(14) That so far as practicable employment be given to Indians, especially to the young men.

Taking these items up in their order, I have the honor to state:

(1) That special pains have been taken in making purchases of clothing by contract or otherwise, during the current fiscal year, to procure articles more durable and serviceable than heretofore, and to see that suitable sizes are furnished.

(2) This office realizes the importance of issuing annuities to the Indians before cold weather sets in, and impressed the importance of this and other needs of the service in every proper manner upon Congress and its committees, but the act making appropriations for the Indian service for the current fiscal year did not become a law until August 19, 1890, later than at any previous time for many years past, if ever. This has caused great and serious embarrassment to the administration of Indian affairs.

After the bill became a law contracts had to be executed, and after their executing time was necessarily required for the manufacture of blankets, clothing, etc., 60 days for which is usually required, after which their goods had to be received, to be carefully inspected at the New York warehouse or elsewhere, and then to be shipped to their destination. In consequence of the late passage of the Indian appropriation bill, goods and supplies which ought to have been in the possession of the Indians and which were required for their comfort and support are, many of them, only now being received at the places of delivery in New York, Chicago, etc., and at this season, when transportation is often obstructed, are being shipped to the agencies, many of which are remote from railroads and difficult of access because of deep snows, stress of weather, etc.

(3) On March 6, 1890, directions were given to the agents to allow the Indians to have all the hides or beef cattle slaughtered, to be issued from the block, and these directions are being executed accordingly.

(4) No action was taken and no instructions given on the recommendation of the Commission concerning Indian dances.

(5) The surveys of the diminished reservations were not made as recommended by the Commission before the ceded lands were opened to settlement, the honorable Secretary of the Interior, in his letter to the President, of January 30, 1890, stating: "In my own judgment, the act should now be proclaimed, the surveys made as soon as possible."

An appropriation of $100,000 for surveys of the land within the diminished reservations for allotments to the Indians was estimated for in communication to Congress, as shown by correspondence in the accompanying Executive Document No. 281, H. R., Fifty-first Congress, first session, but the appropriation has not yet been made.

(6) Special agents of the Indian service and also of the public land service, were sent to the ceded lands to assist the Indians who were living thereon, and who had taken or desired to take allotments of land, and to instruct them how to proceed in the matter. Mr. Riggs, who has long been a missionary among the Indians, was employed for a time on this work because of his knowledge of and familiarity with the Indians, their locations, etc. The local agents were also instructed to be energetic and vigilant in this matter, and they have, from time to time, been instructed to leave nothing undone to render all required assistance to any Indian desiring to secure allotments on the ceded lands. Less than one hundred selections of such allotters have as yet been reported to this office. It has not been learned how many of such selections had been recorded at the respective agencies. The time within which such selections may be made will expire on February 28, 1891.

(7) Provision was made for reservations for the agency and school buildings at the Cheyenne River and Lower Brulé agencies, which fell within the ceded lands, in the

proclamation of the President dated February 10, 1890, declaring the acceptance by the Indians of the act.

(8) By article 4 of the treaty of 1868 the United States agreed to cause to be erected on said reservation a good steam circular saw mill, with a grist mill and a shingle machine attached, to cost not exceeding $8,000. In the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1872, approved March 3, 1871, the sum of $8,000 was appropriated for that purpose, and it has been so expended.

(9) As far back as May, 1889, which was before the Sioux Commissioners reached the field, this office, in anticipation of a successful termination of the negotiations, in which event it was feared that there would be a rush of settlers to the ceded lands and intrusions upon the diminished reservations, directed the Indian agents at all the Sioux agencies to promptly report all acts of trespass, to remove all intruders then on the reservations, and to warn any who might be found journeying thither, that they would be arrested by the military if they should attempt to enter the ceded. Later in June, renewed diligence and watchfulness was enjoined upon all agents, and in July the attention of the War Department was called to the matter in order that the military might be prepared for any emergency that might arise. As soon as it became known that the commissioners had been successful in their negotiations with the Indians the agents were again warned to be on the alert to prevent trespassing upon the reservations, and at the same time they were notified that orders had been given by the War Department to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, to take proper action to keep intruders from the ceded land. Subsequently the Attorney-general gave an opinion to the effect that the President might use troops to remove intruders from the individual claims of Indians within the ceded territory as well as from the reservations.

There have been but few, if any, cases of trespass to cause trouble up to the present time on the land occupied by the Indians within either the ceded portion or the reservations, and it is believed that there is little, if any, ground of complaint on this account.

(10) The increase of the pay of Indian police has been repeatedly urged upon Congress and estimates were pending at the time the commission made their report for such increase. Congress, by the Indian appropriation act of August 19, 1890, authorized and provided for the increase of the pay of the officers from $12 to $15 per month, but did not increase the pay of the privates.

I have urged a further increase in both the number and salaries of the police, estimating for the current fiscal year $20 per month for privates and $25 per month for officers, for which I hope that Congress will grant the authority and money.

Nothing is more helpful to the good order and management of an agency than an efficient Indian police. The Indians so employed are faithful, efficient, and reliable, and if a sufficient force could be maintained at each of the agencies, especially where the more turbulent Indians belong, there would be little, if any, need for calling on the military arm of the Government to sustain the authority of the agents and to assist in enforcing the regulations of the Department.

(11) Requests have been made for larger appropriations for the pay of the judges of the courts of Indian offenses, and an estimate for such increase was pending when the commission made its report. Congress, by the act of August 19, 1890, increased the appropriation from $5,000 to $10,000, which has enabled the Department to increase the compensation of those employed in this civilizing instrumentality.

(12) As Congress has specially provided against "any person other than Indians *of the full blood*" trading on Indian reservations without license, except among the five civilized tribes (see section 2133, R. S.), it was not deemed advisable to ask for legislation to remove the restriction as to the mixed bloods.

(13) The removal of the Rosebud Agency, as recommended by the commission, is reserved for future consideration. The present location of the agency has long been urged as unsuitable, and the same reasons and causes which make it unsuitable for agency purposes render it, in my opinion, peculiarly unfit for the location of an industrial school. It is reported to be in a hollow surrounded by sand hills unsuited for agricultural purposes. Many of the buildings are in bad condition.

(14) In the matter of giving employment to Indians, I have the honor to state that the following number are borne upon the regular rolls as employés at the respective agencies:

Standing Rock	51
Cheyenne River	20
Crow Creek and Lower Brule	27
Rosebud	26
Pine Ridge	20
Santee	18
Total	171

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In accordance with instructions, they perform much of the irregular service required upon the reservations, and many of them are employed with their teams in transporting the annuity goods and supplies from railroad stations to the agencies.

Complying with as much of the President's directions as require a statement, "as to the appropriations for rations for the last few years, and if these appropriations have been diminished, whether the reduction has been upon the advice of your Department or not," I have the honor to state that the annual estimates made by this Office for the "subsistence and civilization" of the Sioux Indians as provided for in the agreement of February 28, 1877, and the appropriations made by Congress, have been as follows:

[illegible]

Total amount of liabilities incurred for subsistence, clothing, etc $1,185,220
Estimated cost of transportation from steamship and railroad termini to agencies 25,000
Estimated expenses of Special Agent Lea for taking census 8,000
Reserved for 500,000 pounds of beef for Pine Ridge (ordered November 26) 15,000
Reserved for seeds in spring on basis of last year's expenditures 15,000
Balance of appropriation reserved for lumber, etc., for Indian houses for Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Crow Creek agencies 15,280

Total 1,263,500
Total amount appropriated, including $950,000 for subsistence and civilization 1,263,500

In the foregoing I have furnished the information specifically called for by the President. I deem it appropriate, however, to add a short résumé of Government dealings with the Sioux for the past forty years.

Without some such knowledge of and reference to the past, it is impossible for the present state of affairs to be rightly understood. Neither the Messiah craze nor reduced rations, nor both together, will account for it; but these two, taken in connection with prolonged disquiet and more or less discontent with Government methods and distrust of Government pledges, offer a simple and natural explanation of the disturbances which are now taking place.

In the treaty at Fort Laramie, made in 1851, with the Sioux and several other tribes, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] This foreshadowed the treaty of 1868, but these treaties with scattered portions of the Sioux seem to have produced little result, and prolonged war with the tribe over large sections of country was brought to a close only by the well-known treaty made at Fort Laramie in 1868 with representatives of the Sioux Nation as a whole, except that portion which has always remained in the region of Montana. In this treaty the Indians agreed not to molest white persons or their cattle, not to oppose or obstruct the building of wagon roads, railroads, or mail stations, or of military posts outside the proposed reservation. What has long been known as the "Great Sioux Reservation" was set apart for the "absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians," upon which none but Government employés were to be allowed to pass, settle, or reside; the Indians relinquished all claim to occupy permanently any territory outside the designated reservation, but reserved—

The right to hunt on any lands north of North Platte and on the Republican Fork of the Smoky Hill River, so long as the buffalo may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase.

It was also agreed—

> That the country north of the North Platte River and east of the summits of the Big Horn Mountains shall be held and considered to be unceded Indian territory, and * * * no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same, or without the consent of the Indians in the manner aforesaid, to pass through the same, and the military posts now established in the territory in this article named shall be abandoned, and the roads leading to them closed by the order of the President in the Territory of Montana shall be closed.

The Government agreed to establish an agency, provide employés, erect employés' dwellings, a sawmill, gristmill, and schoolhouse; for thirty years to give annually $50 of clothes to each Indian, and to purchase goods and supplies to the value of $20 for each Indian "roaming" and $30 for each Indian engaged in farming; for four years to furnish to every one over 4 years of age who should have settled upon the reservation 1 pound of meat and 1 pound of flour per day "provided the Indians cannot furnish their own subsistence at an earlier date"; and to every family actually settling on the reserve a cow and a pair of oxen within 60 days from the date of settlement. Provision was also made for allotments of 320 acres to families, for giving seeds and implements to the allottees, and for patenting 160 acres to male Indians over 18 years old. As to schools, the Government agreed for twenty years to provide a schoolhouse and a teacher for every thirty children "who can be induced or compelled to attend school."

At the expiration of the four years the Government continued to make appropriations for rationing the Sioux in part, but a large portion of their subsistence was obtained from hunting. They were repeatedly reminded, however, that these rations were a gratuity, could not be indefinitely continued, and that the supply of buffalo would gradually diminish.

After the treaty of 1868 the lands reserved for hunting and the "unceded territory" became the source of much disquietude and misunderstanding. While the Indians made little or no distinction between the unceded and the reserved lands, their hunting grounds in Nebraska were soon occupied by white settlers who protested against the presence of Indians outside their reservation, and prospectors and others went at will into the unceded Big Horn country. Even as early as June 29, 1869, fourteen months after the date of the treaty, Gen. Sheridan issued an official order saying that—

> Outside the well defined limits of the reservation the Indians are under the original and exclusive jurisdiction of the military authorities, and as a rule will be considered hostile.

In 1871 the appropriation for subsistence of the Sioux contained a clause authorizing the withholding of supplies until the Indians should agree to remain north of the Niobrara River and outside of Wyoming; a similar provision was inserted in the appropriation act for 1875, but referred only to the Niobrara River.

By the act of June 23, 1871, Congress appropriated $25,000 to pay the Indians of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies for the relinquishment of their right to hunt in Nebraska. The Indians of the other agencies along the Missouri were tolerably well settled down and had little practical interest in the Nebraska hunting lands. A delegation of chiefs from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies came to Washington in May, 1875, and were induced to surrender their Nebraska hunting privileges, north of the Niobrara, and also to relinquish such claim as they possessed to that portion of Nebraska south of the south divide of the Niobrara River, which by the terms of the treaty of 1863 "should be held and considered unceded Indian territory," etc. This additional concession was obtained by the promise that Congress would be asked to appropriate for the Indians an additional $25,000, which they understood as a promise of the money. Congress failed to make this appropriation. Other "unceded territory" still remained.

In 1874 gold was found in the Black Hills, and in direct violation of the treaty of 1868, that part of the Sioux Reservation forthwith swarmed with white people. A commission sent out in June, 1875, to obtain a cession of the Black Hills and of "unceded territory" in Wyoming was unsuccessful.

In the appropriation act of August 15, 1876, Congress provided that no more appropriations should be made for the Sioux unless they should consent (1) to relinquish all claim to any country outside the reserve established by the treaty of 1868; (2) to relinquish all claim to so much of their reserve as lay west of the one hundred and third degree of longitude; (3) to grant right of way from east to west across their reserve for at least three roads; (4) to receive supplies near the Missouri (this referred to the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indians, the other agencies being already on the Missouri); and (5) to enter into arrangements looking to their self-support.

A commission, of which Mr. Manypenny was chairman, visited the Sioux and made negotiations with them covering all the points named in the appropriation act. By this agreement, dated August 15, 1876, the Sioux ceded not only all the country lying outside the boundaries of the reserve as defined by the treaty of 1868, but also so much of the reserve itself as included the Black Hills, a tract which has been termed the "garden spot of the reservation." The Government agreed "to furnish to them

schools and instruction in mechanical and agricultural arts, as provided for in the treaty of 1868;" these provisions of the treaty of 1868 had been largely nonfulfilled. The Government also agreed—

> to provide the Indians with a ration for each individual of a pound and a half of beef (or in lieu thereof one half pound of bacon), one half pound of flour and one half pound of corn, and for every one hundred rations, four pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar, and three pounds of beans, or in lieu of said articles the equivalent thereof in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, such rations, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves.

This fairly committed the Government to keeping the Sioux on their reservation and supporting them there until they could be brought by the Government to self-support.

It is a noticeable fact that these negotiations were consummated during the progress of a "Sioux war" participated in by Sitting Bull and his adherents, who had never made any permanent settlement upon the Sioux Reservation, but had spent most of their time hunting in the "unceded territory" and its vicinity. Complaints had been made that his band had raided on both whites and Indians, and December 6, 1875, the Indian Office notified the agents for the Sioux that all Indians who did not report at the agencies before the 31st of January, 1876, would be regarded hostile. The time allowed was too short. Many of the Sioux who were then in the unceded country were entirely peaceable, and were hunting there with the express permission of their agents, but they could not reach their agencies before the Government opened active hostilities. The order and the presence of troops camped at the agencies for the purpose of carrying it out so alarmed the Indians that many others left the agencies and joined the fortunes of Sitting Bull. The war, which included the Custer massacre, was long and disastrous to both white people and Indians.

It was not participated in by much the larger proportion of the Sioux Nation; but those friendly Indians also suffered from it, especially by the loss of their ponies, which were taken from them under the order of the military as a war measure, with the distinct understanding that the value thereof would be returned to them in cattle. In some instances the ponies were sold at very low rates and only a small part of their value was returned to the Indians in cattle. In other instances the promise of reimbursement in cattle was unfulfilled for thirteen years, and had to be made a part of the agreement concluded with the Sioux last year.

Did space permit much might be said about the delays and discomforts attending the removal of the Rosebud and Pine Ridge, then known as Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Sioux, from place to place on their reservation until their agencies were finally established at their present locations. Under uncertainties of administration and failures or delays in appropriations the Indians suffered much hardship and had many reasonable grounds for irritation and for complaints of bad faith on the part of the Government.

Only a few years elapsed before the Sioux were again called upon to surrender part of their lands. Two commissions visited them for that purpose without success. The third, the commission referred to at the beginning of this communication, succeeded in getting the consent of three-fourths of the adult males of the tribe to the setting off of six separate reservations and the cession to the Government of intervening land, or about one-half their entire domain. The various provisions of that agreement have already been referred to and need not be elaborated here, and the present status of legislation required to carry out that agreement in full has been set forth above.

I desire, however, to ask your attention briefly to the situation as viewed from the Indian standpoint.

Prior to the agreement of 1876 buffalo and deer were the main support of the Sioux. Food, tents, bedding, were the direct outcome of hunting, and with furs and pelts as articles of barter or exchange it was easy for the Sioux to procure whatever constituted for them the necessities, the comforts, or even the luxuries of life. Within eight years from the agreement of 1876 the buffalo had gone and the Sioux had left to them alkali land and Government rations.

It is hard to overstate the magnitude of the calamity as they viewed it which happened to these people by the sudden disappearance of the buffalo and the large diminution in the numbers of deer and other wild animals. It was as if a blight had fallen upon all our grain fields, orchards, and gardens, and a plague upon all our sheep and cattle. Their loss was so overwhelming and the change of life which it necessitated so great that the wonder is that they endured it as well as they did. For not only did the vast herds of buffalo and exhaustless supplies of deer and other animals furnish them with food, clothing, shelter, furniture, and articles of commerce, but the pursuit of these animals and the preparation of their products furnished to the great body of them continuous employment and exciting diversion. Suddenly, almost without warning, this was all changed and they were expected at

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once and without previous training to settle down to the pursuits of agriculture in a land largely omitted for such use. The freedom of the chase was to be exchanged for the idleness of the camp. The boundless range was to be abandoned for the circumscribed reservation and abundance of plenty to be supplanted by limited and decreasing Government subsistence and supplies. Under these circumstances it is not in human nature not to be discontented and restless, even turbulent and violent.

In this tremendous change in their status it was never contemplated by the Government that it should supply from the National Treasury the place which nature had supplied by its prodigal wealth of buffalo. It was only intended to supplement the efforts of these people at self-support, and that as soon as they had learned the art of supporting themselves by the products of their own labor in tilling the soil or in pastoral pursuits, they should cease to look to the Government for food and clothing.

Under the most favorable circumstances in a mild climate and on a fertile soil it would be necessary to wait for such a people as the Sioux to turn to agriculture or stock raising and become self-supporting; but in the rigors of a northern climate, on land recognized as largely omitted for agriculture and under circumstances of peculiar hardship, they have been as yet unable to secure for themselves a sufficiency of either food or clothing to supplement that provided by the Government so as to keep them from want. They have been hungry, cold, sick, and consequently dissatisfied, and while the ringleaders of revolt and those guilty of actual deeds of hostility should be punished, the great mass of them have a right to expect sympathy, help, and last, but by no means least, justice.

In all these negotiations there have been developed two parties, those favoring and those opposing the sale of their lands. The Government has always proceeded upon the presumption that the act of the majority was to be regarded as the act of all, while among the Indians the minority have always asserted their rights with a vehemence worthy of Anglo Saxons. They have never voted away their lands and their freedom, but have simply submitted to force and the inevitable. Unwilling or unable to accept civilization they are crushed by it, and while we crush them let us pity and spare them needless suffering.

The remedies for the present unfortunate condition of affairs seem to me to be the following:

(1) The speedy and complete fulfillment of all the promises made to them by the late commission.

(2) The increase of the number and pay of the Indian police.

(3) The making of adequate provision for the industrial education of all their children of school age, with a law to compel attendance when necessary.

(4) Their encouragement and help in the industrial pursuits which are best adapted to the country in which they live.

(5) The delivery to them at suitable subissue stations, near their homes, of the full quantities of beef and supplies stipulated in the agreement.

(6) Whenever it is considered desirable to decrease the quantity or change the kind of supplies, due notice should be given them.

(7) Some method should be devised by which their supply of blankets and clothing shall be delivered early in the season, before the advent of cold weather.

(8) Those who have already settled on land and made valuable improvements should be allowed to remain, if practicable.

(9) Some scheme should be devised at once for providing occupation for every able-bodied Indian. They should be employed in developing farms, building homes, constructing fences, irrigating ditches, roads, etc., and supplies of food and clothing should be withheld from those who are able but refuse to work when opportunity is offered.

(10) There should be an increase in the number and pay of physicians, and provision should be made for the care of the sick, aged, feeble-minded and infirm.

Justice, kindness, firmness, patience, and helpfulness will gradually change these children of nature into intelligent, industrious citizens.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

LETTERS FROM COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR RELATING TO AMOUNT OF SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES ISSUED TO SIOUX.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., January 5, 1891.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: Complying with your request, I have the honor to submit the following statement regarding the matter of supplies for the Sioux Indians of Dakota.

In order that the purpose of my communication may be very specific, let me say that the statement has been repeated in the public press that the Sioux are slowly starving to death and that the present unhappy troubles among them are due to the cutting down of their rations and to the blunders of the Indian Office.

In order to meet these criticisms in such a way that the public may have an intelligent appreciation of the matters involved, it will be necessary for me to make an extended reply. I will make as brief a statement of the main points involved as is possible, consistent with clearness, and will subjoin to my statement a fuller discussion of the points involved.

It will be seen at once that the criticism is an arraignment, first, of the entire policy of the Government in dealing with the Indians. What this policy is I have set forth in accompanying paper marked A.

In the next place the criticisms are a reflection upon the persons engaged and who are directly responsible for the present administration of Indian affairs. Who these persons are, and the relations they sustain severally to this matter, I have discussed in a paper marked B.

The specific question presents itself for answer, "Are the Indians starving, and if so, who is to blame for it?"

In answering this question it seems to be pertinent to set forth somewhat in detail the reasons for furnishing subsistence to the Sioux, and the amount actually furnished.

In 1877 the United States entered into an agreement with the Sioux Nation, promising to furnish them certain subsistence and other supplies. Articles 4 and 5 are as follows:

> Article 4. The Government of the United States and the said Indians, being mutually desirous that the latter shall be located in a country where they may eventually become self supporting and acquire the arts of civilized life, it is therefore agreed that the said Indians shall select a delegation of five or more chiefs and principal men from each band, who shall, without delay, visit the Indian Territory, under the guidance and protection of suitable persons to be appointed for that purpose by the Department of the Interior, with a view to selecting therein a permanent home for the said Indians.
>
> If such delegation shall make a selection which shall be satisfactory to themselves, the people whom they represent, and to the United States, then the said Indians agree that they will remove to the country so selected within one year from this date.
>
> And the said Indians do further agree that in all things to submit themselves to such beneficent plans as the Government may provide for them in the selection of a country suitable for a permanent home, where they may live like white men.
>
> Article 5. In consideration of the foregoing cession of territory and rights, and upon full compliance with each and every obligation assumed by the said Indians, the United States does agree to provide all necessary aid to assist the said Indians in the work of civilization; to furnish them schools and instruction in mechanical and agricultural arts, as provided for by the treaty of 1868.
>
> Also to provide the said Indians with subsistence consisting of a ration for each individual of a pound and a half of beef (or in lieu thereof one half pound of bacon), one half pound of flour, and one half pound of corn; and for every one hundred rations, 4 pounds of coffee, 8 pounds of sugar, and 3 pounds of beans, or in lieu of said articles the equivalent thereof, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
>
> Such rations, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves.
>
> Rations shall, in all cases, be issued to the head of each separate family; and whenever schools shall have been provided by the Government for said Indians, no rations shall be issued for children between the ages of 6 and 14 years (the sick and infirm excepted) unless such children shall regularly attend school.
>
> Whenever the said Indians shall be located upon lands which are suitable for cultivation, rations shall be issued only to the persons and families of those persons who labor (the aged, sick and infirm excepted); and as an incentive to industrious habits the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide that such persons be furnished in payment for their labor such other necessary articles as are requisite for civilized life.
>
> The Government will aid said Indians as far as possible in finding a market for their surplus productions, and in finding employment, and will purchase such surplus as far as may be required for supplying food to those Indians, parties to this agreement, who are unable to sustain themselves, and will also employ Indians, so far as practicable, in the performance of Government work upon their reservations.

This agreement is still in force and the questions now raised are questions as to how far the Government has kept its obligations.

It is worthy of special note that the end aimed at in the agreement was the civilization of the Indians. They were to settle down permanently; their children were to be educated; they were to live like white men; and the rations issued to them, or so much as might be necessary, were to be continued until "the Indians are

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able to support themselves." It is clearly evident that the Government never intended that the Indians should look to it for continuous support; that no promises of this kind were ever made; and that the Indians themselves did not expect it and apparently did not desire it. The object of the rations was not that the Indians might be fed by the Government, but simply that they might be assisted and kept from want during the period of their probation while they were learning the art of self-support.

No one will question the wisdom of this policy. No intelligent man will doubt that the welfare of the Indian demands that just as soon as possible he shall be rendered self-supporting, and that any help in the way of food or other supplies furnished him by the Government, in excess of his absolute needs, so as to remove from him the spur and stimulus to labor, is not a kindness but an injury.

The only serious question which can be raised in this connection is, how long a time are these rations to be continued, and under what circumstances the Government shall reduce or discontinue them. It should be noted that the agreement expressly stipulates that—

> Whenever the said Indians shall be located upon lands which are suitable for cultivation, rations shall be issued only to the persons and families of those persons who labor (the aged, sick, and infirm excepted); and as an incentive to industrious habits the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide that such persons be furnished in payment for their labor such other necessary articles as are requisite for civilized life.

It certainly will be accepted as a truism that the Government had a right to demand of the Indians that they put forth for self-support whatever efforts might reasonably be demanded of them considering their nature and surroundings. It will also be admitted that, considering the end in view, it would be a humane act on the part of the Government to decrease the rations even though such decrease should bring temporary hardship, provided such hardship should serve as a stimulus to labor and self-help. Of course no one would urge that the Indians should be starved. In fact all that can be demanded, either in fulfillment of treaty obligation, or as an act of justice or humanity, is this, that the Indians shall put forth all proper exertion in the way of gaining a livelihood by their own labor, as other men are forced to do, and that in connection with such effort on their part food supplies shall be issued to them in such quantities (not exceeding the amounts named in the agreement) and for such length of time as a sincere regard for the highest welfare of the Indians shall dictate.

It will be observed that this agreement went into effect nearly fourteen years ago. Since that time, almost without exception, the full amount of rations named in the agreement have been issued to the Indians, and the sums appropriated and expended therefor each year were shown in my communication of December 24, 1890 (see page 186). The exceptions have been caused by delayed or reduced appropriations by Congress. These rations the Indians have supplemented to a small extent, by their own earnings in freighting and by the raising of small and uncertain crops, and as the Indians have sometimes been overcounted, they have sometimes received overissues of rations.

In 1889, however, Congress reduced appropriations for the subsistence and civilization of the Sioux to the lowest point reached since the agreement of 1877, viz: to $900,000, $100,000 less than the amount estimated and appropriated for the two preceding years. This caused a reduction of 2,600,000 pounds in the amount of beef purchased for the Sioux for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. Up to that time I find no complaint of short rations to the Sioux, except that sometimes the full weight of cattle delivered in the fall was considerably reduced before the time came to issue them to the Indians. In the fall of 1889 the Sioux Commission, with considerable difficulty and many promises, negotiated with the Sioux for a cession of their land to which the majority assented, but to which a large and influential minority were bitterly opposed. It was immediately after these negotiations that the reduced appropriations, above referred to, necessitated a reduced beef ration. At the same time the drought and the neglect of their gardens, caused by their prolonged absences from home to council with the Commission, made an entire failure of the crops which otherwise might have supplemented the Government rations.

To this matter the Sioux Commission called special attention in their report dated December 21, 1889, as follows:

> During our conference at the different agencies we were repeatedly asked whether the acceptance or rejection of the act of Congress would influence the action of the Government with reference to their rations, and in every instance the Indians were assured that subsistence was furnished in accordance with former treaties, and that signing would not affect their rations, and that they would continue to receive them as provided in former treaties. Without our assurances to this effect it would have been impossible to have secured their consent to the cession of their lands. Since our visit to the agencies it appears that large reductions have been made in the amounts of beef furnished for issues, amounting at Rosebud to 2,000,000 pounds, and at Pine Ridge to 1,900,000 pounds, and lesser amounts at the other agencies. This action of the Department following immediately after the successful issue of our negotiations can not fail to have an injurious effect. It will be impossible to convince the Indians that the reduction is not due to the fact that the Government, having obtained their land, has less concern in looking after their material interests than before. It will be looked upon as a breach of faith, and especially as a violation of the express statements of the commissioners.

Already this action is being used by the Indians opposed to the bill, notably at Pine Ridge, as an argument in support of the wisdom of their opposition.

In forwarding this report to Congress, the Department called special attention to the above-quoted statements of the Commission, and said:

> The Commission further remarks that as to the quality of rations furnished there seems to be no just cause for complaint, but that it was particularly to be avoided that there should be any diminution of the rations promised under the former treaties at this time, as the Indians would attribute it to their assent to the bill. Such diminution certainly should not be allowed, as the Government is bound in good faith to carry into effect the former treaties where not directly and positively affected by the act, and if under those provisions of the treaty itself the ration is at any time reduced, the commissioners recommend that the Indian should be notified before spring opens, so that crops may be cultivated. It is doubtful that the recent reduction made should be restored, as it is now impossible to convince the Indians that it was not due to the fact that the Government, having obtained their lands, had less concern in looking after their material interests.

Notwithstanding this plea of the Commission and of the Department, the appropriation made for the subsistence and civilization of the Sioux during the current fiscal year was only $950,000, or $50,000 less than the amount estimated and appropriated for 1888 and 1889, and the appropriation not having been made until August 19 last, rations to be supplied had to be temporarily purchased and issued in limited quantities pending arrival of new supplies to be secured from this appropriation.

It should here be stated that in the draft of a bill prepared by the Department and submitted to the President, January 30, 1890, to accompany the report of the Sioux Commission, and intended to carry out in part the provisions of the Sioux act of March 2, 1889, was a clause appropriating the sum of $100,000 for additional beef to supply the deficiency in the subsistence supplies for the year ending June 30, 1890, and in fulfillment of pledges made to the Indians by the Commission. A bill containing said item of appropriation passed the Senate April 26, 1890; the House committee on Indian Affairs reported it favorably, with the statement that the provision was in pursuance of provisions made by the Commissioners to the Indians, outside of the agreement entered into, but in good faith, and that they were reasonable and should be faithfully kept. The bill did not become a law, and the appropriation was not made.

I will also state, parenthetically, that while some of the other items included in that draft of a bill for carrying out the provisions of the Sioux agreement were covered by provisions in other legislation, yet Congress not only failed to give the $100,000 to restore the beef rations, but also failed to redeem other pledges made by the Commission and the agreement, among them the following:

The support of schools, for which $150,000 was asked.

The payment of $200,000 in compensation for ponies taken from the Sioux in 1876 and 1877.

The reimbursement of the Crow Creek Indians for a reduction made in their per capita allowance of land below that allowed the other Sioux, which would require $187,039, and

The purchase of lands for the Santee Sioux, which would require $32,000.

The unwisdom, the expensive economy, and from the Indian standpoint, breach of faith in the cutting down of rations, as above set forth, being admitted, it now remains to be seen to just what extent rations were reduced below the amounts stipulated in the agreement of 1877, how much was actually provided for the Indians, and how near the limit of supplies would bring them to the point of starvation.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, there were purchased for the Sioux 18,131,611 pounds of beef, gross, and 2,899,583 pounds of flour. Shrinkage in the beef purchased in the fall and held during the winter would probably reduce the amount about 2,800,000 pounds. These 15,331,611 pounds of beef and 2,899,583 pounds of flour divided among 22,324 Sioux, the number given in the report of this office for 1889, would allow for each man, woman, and child, about $1\frac{1}{6}$ pounds of beef, gross, and $\frac{32}{100}$ of a pound of flour per day (not counting some additional supplies of bacon, coffee, sugar, corn, and beans), while the ration stipulated in the agreement was to be 3 pounds of beef, gross, and one-half pound of flour per day, plus coffee, sugar, corn, and beans.

For the current fiscal year, as shown in the report of this office, dated December 4, 1890 (House Ex. Doc. No. 52, of the present session of Congress), the beef purchased and contracted for for the Sioux amounts to 17,683,282 pounds. This is 1,000,000 pounds less than the amount stated in Ex. Doc. 52. By clerical error the amount there named as purchased for the Cheyenne River Agency is 3,403,715 pounds. It should have been 2,403,715 pounds. Add to this 522,817 pounds of bacon purchased and 261,519 pounds of bacon on hand (counting 1 pound of bacon as equivalent to 6 pounds of gross beef) and subtract about 2,000,000 pounds for shrinkage of cattle delivered in the fall, and held during the winter, and we have a total of 20,389,478 pounds of beef. The flour purchased and contracted for amounts to 2,792,200 pounds. This

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divided among 20,058 Indians, enumerated in the census of 1890, gives to each man, woman, and child 2$\frac{55}{100}$ pounds of beef and $\frac{45}{100}$ of a pound of flour per day, to which may be added small quantities of the additional supplies named above.

With these rations Indians may be improvident enough to become hungry, but they can not be considered as reduced to starvation.

With reference to the purchase and distribution of beef for the Sioux and northern Indians, it is due to the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs to say that unusual precautions have been exercised by him during the current fiscal year to secure cattle that would stand the rigors of a northern winter. To accomplish this it was required that none be received except those that had been kept at least twelve consecutive months north of the southern boundary of the State of Kansas—a restriction more severe than was formerly imposed. In addition to this bids were asked for cattle "double-Montana wintered," and pains were taken to secure that class where practicable; and still further, an increased price was paid to have cattle delivered at such times as would be most to the advantage of the Indians; and in addition to all this, by special direction of the Secretary of the Interior, preparations were in progress and being pushed as fast and as far as the means at the control of the bureau would warrant for the establishment of sub-issue stations in order that the beef might be delivered to the Indians at points nearer their homes, so that they might be spared the loss of time heretofore required in going long distances to and from the agencies in order to secure their supplies.

After the late cession of land by the Sioux, Congress authorized the appointment of a special agent who should be charged with the duty of taking an accurate census of these people with a view of determining both as to their numbers, their present condition, and the outlook for their future self-support. Mr. A. T. Lea was appointed to perform this service. There seems to have been more or less of opposition to the work on the part of the Indians. When he had completed his task at the Rosebud Agency he reported that the number of Indians whom he had enrolled was 5,245 as compared with the number, 7,586, reported by the agent by whom rations were being issued. The attention of the agent was called to this discrepancy, whereupon he took a special census which differed from that of Agent Lea by about 100. Having no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of this census, orders were given by the Department for the reduction of rations to correspond with the actual number of Indians at the Rosebud Agency. This seems to have created dissatisfaction, but unless the census as taken by the special agent and corroborated by the regular agent is inaccurate, there is not only no reason for dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians, but there is grave reason for dissatisfaction on the part of the Government that they had been drawing rations for about 2,100 people more than they actually possessed.

From the above statement it will be seen that so far as the furnishing of subsistence to the Sioux is concerned the Government has strictly fulfilled its obligations to them, as set forth in the agreement of 1877; that where there has been a reduction of the amount of rations it has been made by Congress in the exercise of that discretion which was clearly reserved to them by the terms of the agreement; that this reduction, whether wise or unwise, was not brought about by the Interior Department, but rather against its expressed wishes; that the reduction was not brought down to a starving point, and that if there has been suffering among the Indians for want of food it has been due partially to drought and other causes for which the Government is not in anywise responsible.

In this connection attention is specially invited to the fact that the discontent at the Pine Ridge Agency began in midsummer, when as yet there were no complaints and no likelihood of actual suffering for food.

Having answered the question so far as information in my possession enables me to do so, as to whether the Sioux Indians are starving, and if so who is responsible for it, let me say a word as to the proposed remedy for this supposed state of things.

Admitting, which is not admitted, that they are starving or that they are suffering for want of food, would there be any gain to them by placing the military in charge rather than leaving them under the control of the Department of the Interior?

Whoever is responsible for the distribution of supplies can distribute only such as are provided for by act of Congress. A civil agent can do this as well as a military officer. In the absence of any and all proof whatever to the contrary, it is a very serious and cruel assumption that men chosen from the walks of civil life, recommended by responsible men, appointed to their places by the Chief Executive and confirmed by the Senate, supervised in their work by honest inspectors, are necessarily incapable or dishonest, and that the only remedy for this is to displace them en masse and substitute for them Army officers. The question seems to me hardly to admit of argument. First, let it be shown in any particular case that any given agent is dishonest or incapable, give him an opportunity to vindicate his honor, reputation, and standing as a man before he is summarily displaced from his position of trust and responsibility.

The system of accounting for disbursements and distribution of supplies in the Indian department is probably as exact and searching and difficult as in any other branch of the Government. All papers after having been examined in the Indian Bureau are transmitted to the Treasury Department for final settlement, and must pass the rigid scrutiny which that Department bestows upon all such documents.

In conclusion, let me say a word in regard to the cause or causes of the present unhappy state of the Indians. Of course, owing to the fact that the Indians make no declaration of war, and that there is great difficulty in getting at their state of mind by reason of the differences of language and the almost insurmountable difficulty of procuring accurate interpretation of their statements, it is impossible to give any more than a conjectural statement as to the true causes of their present attitude toward the Government. I think, however, from what information I have been able to gather, that the following brief résumé may be taken as an approximate statement of the causes:

(1) The widespread feeling of unrest and apprehension in the minds of the Indian tribes, originally growing out of the rapid advance of civilization and the great changes which this advance has necessitated in their habits and mode of life.

(2) The very large reduction of the great Sioux Reservation, brought about by the Sioux Commission through the consent of the large majority of the adult males, as already stated, was bitterly opposed by a large influential minority. For various reasons they regarded the cession as unwise, and did all in their power to prevent its consummation, and since that time have been constant in their expressions of dissatisfaction and in their endeavors to awaken a like feeling in the minds of those who signed the agreement.

(3) The failure to fulfill speedily all the promises made to them by the Sioux Commission, especially the restoration of the rations diminished by act of Congress, as a condition of securing the signatures of the majority, discouraged those who signed and gave some reason for the taunts and reproaches heaped upon them by the non-progressive party.

(4) The wording of the agreement which changed the boundary line between the Rosebud and Pine Ridge diminished reservations necessitated a removal of a portion of the Rosebud Indians from lands which by the agreement were included in the Pine Ridge Reservation to lands offered them in lieu thereof upon the Rosebud Reserve. This, although involving no great hardship to any considerable number, added to the discontent.

(5) The diminution and partial failure of the crops for 1889 by reason of their neglect by the Indians, who were congregated in large numbers at the council with the Sioux Commission, and the further diminution of their ordinary crops by the drought of 1890.

(6) It seems also that some of the Indians were greatly opposed to the census which Congress ordered should be taken. The census at Rosebud, as reported by Special Agent Lea, and confirmed by a special census taken by Agent Wright, revealed the somewhat startling fact that rations had been issued to Indians very largely in excess of the numbers actually present, and this diminution of numbers as shown by the census necessitated a diminution of the rations, which was based, of course, upon the census.

These, so far as I can gather, are the primary causes of the original manifestation of a turbulent spirit.

7. The fright occasioned by the sudden appearance of the military among them, and other influences connected with and inseparable from military movements, have had their influence to increase largely the numbers of the hostiles and to intensify their spirit of opposition to the Government.

8. It is also undoubtedly true that the so-called "Messiah craze," now so familiar to everybody, by which many Indians were led to expect the speedy destruction of the white race, the return of the buffalo, and the restoration of the old conditions, had its influence in leading many of them to assume an attitude of hostility to the Government.

In conclusion let me express the wish that the Indians now in seeming rebellion may be dealt with patiently, and that they be brought back if possible to submission to the Government without further shedding of blood. It is better to save life than to destroy it.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

REF0069775

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS.

A.

The general policy of the United States Government in dealing with the Indians may be briefly outlined as follows:

For the most part the Indians are gathered on to distinct reservations or bodies of land set apart for their exclusive use and occupancy. An agent is appointed who is charged with special oversight of the Indians under his care; he receives a salary for his services, is under heavy bond for the proper discharge of his duties, nominates his subordinate employés, receives from the Government the annuities, supplies, and other appropriations made for the benefit of the Indians, and is responsible for the faithful distribution of the same.

These agents and the entire management of Indian affairs were under the control of the War Department until the year 1849, when they were transferred to the Department of the Interior.

At present there are fifty-eight (58) Indian agents having the oversight of about 250,000 Indians.

The present system, it will thus be seen, is hoary with antiquity and has been the subject of criticism and discussion for many many years. Nothing perhaps can be said either for it or against it that has not been said time and time again. It is not my purpose in this paper to discuss the system either in its defense or in its criticism, but simply to ask attention to its historical character with a view of showing that those now charged with its administration should not be held in any sense responsible for whatever defects may exist in the system itself. They did not make it; they received it, and are simply attempting to administer it.

B.

The responsibility for the administration of Indian affairs is divided as follows:

First. The Congress of the United States necessarily makes all laws relating to the system and there can be no radical departure without legislation. All agreements with the Indians for the sale of their lands must be ratified by act of Congress; all appropriations of money of whatever character for the Indians must, of course, be made by Congress. The amount and character of the subsistence, clothing, and other supplies, the number, function, and pay of all Indian agents and most of the employés are fixed by act of Congress.

Second. The Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Indian inspectors and Indian agents are appointed and removed directly by the President. He is also the ultimate authority in all questions of administration.

Third. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the responsibility for the general administration of Indian affairs. He appoints special Indian agents and he reviews all the work done by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, authorizes expenditures of money and in general gives direction to everything that is done through the Indian Bureau.

Fourth. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the details of oversight of Indian matters. He disburses the funds voted by Congress and in general supervises the work performed by agents, school superintendents (whom he appoints), and other agency employés.

Fifth. The Indian agents are each charged with the responsibility of caring for all the details of administration of the special tribe or tribes under their respective control.

Sixth. Five inspectors appointed by the President are responsible directly to the Secretary of the Interior, from whom they receive their instructions and to whom they report. They visit every portion of the Indian country with the view of supervising the work of the agents, of counseling and advising with them, of detecting any irregularities, exposing any frauds, and in general of keeping the Secretary advised of everything that transpires in the Indian country.

Seventh. The five special agents report directly to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and do for him the same kind of work that is done by the inspectors for the Secretary of the Interior.

This simple statement reveals the somewhat complicated nature of the present Indian system and indicates how dependent the one upon the other are all parts of the machinery.

C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1891.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, requesting to be furnished with a statement of the amount of supplies, in gross, specifying the different kinds, delivered at the several agencies of the Sioux, between the 1st of January, 1890, and the 1st of January, 1891, making an intermediate rest on the 1st of November, 1890, and a tabulation of the whole at the close.

In compliance with your request, and supplemental to my report to you of the 24th ultimo, I have the honor to report that the following subsistence supplies have been delivered between the dates specified by you:

Subsistence supplies delivered between January 1, 1890, and October 31, 1890.

Agency.	Bacon.	Beef.	Corn.	Coffee.	Flour.	Lard.	Sugar.	Tea.	Hominy.	Pork.	Salt.	Wheat.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Pine Ridge	225,000	1,420,290	36,000	62,574	402,800	1,000	117,101	383	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud	274,231	1,579,020	61,682	56,524	545,000	.....	109,901	238	30,000	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock	126,170	1,012,800	27,000	55,127	663,651	500	108,138	384	.....	20,000	18,846	.....
Cheyenne River	28,554	451,905	16,967	30,278	451,670	.....	62,086	137	.....	.....	15,651	.....
Crow Creek	17,714	241,960	.....	14,015	.....	600	24,034	190	.....	.....	.....	270,000
Lower Brulé	17,420	386,142	31,551	12,270	214,780	786	22,192	252	.....	.....	.....	.....

Subsistence supplies delivered between November 1, 1890, and December 31, 1890.

Agency.	Beef.	Flour.	Corn.	Hominy.	Rice.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Pork.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Pine Ridge	595,600	100,000	25,380	3,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud	.....	200,000	.....	30,000	.....	2,500	5,000	.....
Standing Rock	1,440,470	49,039	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000
Cheyenne River	134,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Crow Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Lower Brulé	100,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The beef cattle delivered at Pine Ridge and Rosebud were all delivered since July 1, 1890, and were intended to last until June 30, 1891. The beef cattle for the first six months of the calendar year 1890 were delivered prior to January 1, 1890. For the Cheyenne River Agency the agent has been authorized to purchase from time to time 1,000,000 pounds beef, gross, from Indians, and for the Standing Rock Agency 750,000 pounds. The balance of the beef cattle for these agencies, as well as those contracted for, for Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, are to be delivered from time to time as the agents may need them.

The following is a tabulation of all the supplies delivered during the calendar year 1890 at the Sioux Agencies:

Articles.	Pine Ridge.	Rosebud.	Standing Rock.	Cheyenne River.	Crow Creek.	Lower Brulé.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Bacon	225,000	274,231	126,170	28,553	17,714	17,420
Beef (gross)	1,920,890	1,579,820	2,483,270	580,175	241,960	387,232
Coffee	62,574	58,024	55,127	30,278	14,015	12,279
Corn	61,830	61,682	27,000	16,968	.....	31,551
Flour	402,300	545,000	663,651	451,670	.....	214,780
Hominy	3,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lard	4,000	.....	500	.....	600	786
Pork	.....	.....	60,000	10,900	.....	.....
Salt	.....	.....	18,845	15,651	.....	.....
Sugar	117,101	114,001	108,138	62,086	23,034	22,192
Tea	383	238	384	137	190	252
Wheat	.....	20,000	20,000	.....	318,342	42,027
Rice	3,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....

REF0069776

In addition to the foregoing I would state that the following supplies were on hand at the different Sioux Agencies December 31, 1889, to be used for issue during the calendar year 1890.

Articles.	Pine Ridge	Rosebud.	Standing Rock.	Cheyenne River.	Crow Creek.	Lower Brulé.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Bacon	38,190	....	2,722	17,069	8,505	5,004
Beef (gross)	1,746,650	3,264,500	1,966,120	631,473	417,110	515,070
Beans	38,625	31,159	3,126	16,668	3,651	3,003
Coffee	35,411	61,108	25,862	16,436	9,315	6,722
Corn	91,236	....	....	....	11,363	37,000
Flour	240,013	210,528	139,206	48,690	15,122	18,115
Hard bread	41,125	71,946	9,025	857	4,227	8,060
Sugar	59,248	95,186	56,390	21,191	11,871	11,392
Salt	31,019	59,024	13,681	16,940	3,390	....
Rice	4,524	23,081	2,654	678	3,135	848
Hominy	....	26,552	2,197	1,946	....	....
Pork	....	....	6,171	6,100	3,220	....
Tea	....	185	....	230	128	116
Meal	....	11,607	....	....	....	....

These supplies were furnished for the number of Indians reported to be at the agencies, as follows:

Pine Ridge	5,609	Cheyenne River	2,816
Rosebud	7,586	Crow Creek	1,101
Standing Rock	4,110	Lower Brulé	1,007

Since the middle of August last, and on the report of Special Agent Lea, verified by Indian Agent Wright, the number of Indians at Rosebud has been reduced to 5,345, and since that time supplies for only that number are furnished.

You also request me to report whether to my knowledge it is a fact that the goods as contracted for have been delivered by the contractors at the warehouse in New York or elsewhere, where they were to be delivered and at the several agencies, and if I have reason to believe there have been any fraudulent practices whereby the goods as agreed for have not been delivered so as to reach the Indians themselves, of the same quality and in the same amount as the Department has contracted for, that I specify the same.

In reply thereto I would respectfully state that all sugar, coffee, clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, and similar articles contracted for, are delivered at the New York warehouse in quantities, packed for each agency and marked ready for shipment by the contractor, with the weight of the articles, including package, marked on each box. They are there inspected by responsible and reliable parties, merchants in good standing, appointed on the recommendation of members of the board of Indian commissioners, and if found equal to the samples on which the awards were made they are accepted on the certificate of the inspector who certifies on the back of the invoice of the contractor furnishing the goods, that he has

> Inspected the contents of the packages on the within invoice, numbered ——, as the same appear on line ——, and find the same to be equal in quality to the sample on which the contract of ——, dated ——, was awarded; that the said packages contain the quantity of goods charged for thereby, and that the aggregate weight thereof is —— pounds.

After this the goods are turned over to the transportation contractors who are under bonds for the faithful delivery of these goods as consigned to them and who sign the following receipt on the back of the *same* invoice and below the certificate of inspectors:

> Received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this —— day of —— the within named packages, numbered —— and weighing in the aggregate —— pounds, for transportation to —— under my contract dated ——.

The contractor furnishing the goods presents these invoices, properly signed in duplicate by the inspector and transporter, at the Indian Office, where they are examined and if found correct as to quantity, price, certificates, etc., they are allowed and forwarded to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for examination; if found correct there, they are allowed and the transportation contractors are charged with the different articles covered by the invoices, and the invoices forwarded to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury for allowance; if found correct there, a settlement for the amount due is made and sent to this office for requisition, on which requisition, after passing through the Department and the different bureaus of the Treasury, a draft is mailed direct to the contractor who furnishes the goods, or to his duly authorized agent. No money passes through this office, the New York

warehouse, or the Indian agents to the contractor; he is paid directly by the Treasury.

In the meantime the transportation contractor, after receipting for the goods as above described, transports them to their destination and there delivers them to the bonded agents of this office (Indian agents, superintendents, etc.) who receipt to him bills of lading, in duplicate, of those delivered, giving the number and weight of each package, which bills of lading must be accompanied by a weigher's return giving in detail the weight of each package as actually weighed at destination and certified to as correct by the party weighing the same. On presentation by the transportation contractor of these bills of lading and weigher's returns at the Indian Office, they are examined as in the case of the invoices of contractors and if found correct sent to the Second Auditor for allowance of freight due. The Second Auditor, if he finds the papers correct, allows the freight, credits the transportation contractor, with the articles delivered, charges the same to the agents or superintendents receipting for the same and forwards the papers to the Second Comptroller for allowance and payment as specified above.

I am convinced without the shadow of a doubt, first, that the goods as contracted for in quality and quantity are actually delivered at the New York warehouse and elsewhere in the West, and that after being turned over to the transportation contractor, that these same goods are delivered at their respective points of destination. To do otherwise is impossible. While it may have been true fifteen or twenty years ago, when a majority of the goods had to be transported long distances by wagon road after leaving the railroad, that, in some instances, unscrupulous contractors tried to change or actually did change supplies en route to Indian agencies—such a thing at present is an absolute impossibility. Goods are transported by railroad either direct to the agencies (and it can not be claimed that an exchange is possible while in the hands and under the control of the railroad) or they go to a place near the agency and are thence hauled by the Indians to their respective agencies, in which case an exchange is equally impossible.

After the annuity goods are received at the agencies a time is set for their distribution among the Indians. Under the treaty with the Sioux, Crows, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, Kiowas, etc., this distribution is made under the supervision of an Army officer. The War Department is requested to detail an officer for each agency, and for your information I inclose herewith copy of papers marked A, B, C, D, E, and F, showing the distribution of the annuity goods at the Sioux agencies for the fiscal year 1890. These papers give the articles issued to each Indian or head of family, and the Army officer certifies in each case that he was present and saw the distribution made to each Indian or head of family, etc. On these papers the respective Indian agents receive credit by this office and the Office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury for all articles so issued and certified to, and as they have been previously charged with the different articles delivered at the agencies by the contractors, all articles not issued as above or not properly accounted for are charged to them by the accounting officers of the Treasury under their bonds.

In relation to the delivery of beef cattle and flour, the first of which are delivered at the respective agencies and the latter either at the agencies or some convenient point near such agencies, whence they are transported *by Indians* to the agency warehouse, I would state that the inspection is very strict, and as an example I will cite the deliveries as made for Pine Ridge, Rosebud and Standing Rock agencies. At the beginning of each fiscal year the Secretary of War is requested to detail an Army officer to witness the delivery of beef, flour, corn, and similar articles at these agencies.

For the current fiscal year the following details have been made:

For Rosebud Agency.—Lieut. Wm. A. Mercer and Capt. C. A. Earnest.

For Pine Ridge Agency.—Lieut. Ph. A. Bettens, jr., and Capt. A. W. Corliss.

For Standing Rock Agency.—Lieut. Ph. A. Bettens, jr., and Capt. D. J. Craigie.

As soon as this office is informed of the names of the officers detailed, they are furnished with copies of the respective contracts, showing the conditions, and in case of flour, with samples of flour on which awards have been made.

In the case of beef cattle for the above agencies, none are accepted, unless inspected and certified to by the inspectors detailed for the respective agencies. These officers must certify as follows:

> I hereby certify that on the —— day of ——, 189-, I carefully inspected for the Indian Department —— head of beef cattle, of which —— head were steers, weighing —— pounds, gross, and —— were cows, weighing —— pounds, gross (aggregate —— pounds), and that I found the same to be ——, and of quality fully up to the requirements of the contract of Mr. —— dated ——, 189-, under which they were delivered.
>
> And I further certify that the said cattle were all weighed and branded in my presence, and that I have signed this certificate in duplicate.
>
> —— ——,
> *Inspector of Supplies.*

REF0069777

In addition to the foregoing, when the large deliveries of cattle are made in the fall at Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies, it has been the custom for a number of years to detail an Indian inspector or special Indian agent, in addition to the Army officer, to witness and certify to the deliveries.

Under these circumstances the charges that cattle delivered were not in quality such as had been contracted for, or the number paid for were not actually delivered, appears ridiculous. As to sustain such charges it would be necessary to show that Army officers, Indian inspectors, special agents, and Indian agents, conspired together to defraud the United States.

In relation to the deliveries of flour, that for Pine Ridge is delivered at Rushville, Nebr., and for Rosebud at Valentine, Nebr. It is there inspected by Army officers, and if found equal to sample, certificates to that effect stating the number of sacks and the weight of same, gross and net, are furnished, these certificates being similar in language to those issued for cattle.

After this flour is hauled to the agencies by Indian teams, warehoused, and issued from time to time to the Indians. When it is considered that at each agency there are a number of employes, averaging from 10 to 30, who are all watching the doings of each other; that the Indians also know what supplies have been brought to the agency for them, and that most of the agencies are near railroad stations, where the disposition of large quantities of supplies by the Indian agents could not be concealed, it will be understood that there is no reason to doubt, and I do not hesitate to state that I have no doubt, that all supplies purchased for and delivered at the respective agencies are actually issued, from time to time and as the necessity of the service may require, to the Indians, or expended for their benefit.

Indian agents are held to a very strict accountability by this office and the accounting officers of the Treasury; in fact, I may venture to say that the accountability of the officers of the Indian service is stricter than that of the War Department.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the following newspaper article in relation to the quality of beef cattle previously purchased and now contracted for:

> To prevent shrinkage in cattle furnished for Indian supplies a trade was made to accept only acclimated cattle for the northern agencies. The Harrison administration has rescinded it. The weights charged to the Government show an increase per head, the weights delivered to the Indians show a decrease. "Comment is unnecessary," says a correspondent thoroughly familiar with Indian ring methods. The situation is undoubtedly self-explanatory to all who know how a contractor's ring operates.

This charges that at present cattle purchased for what is called the northern agencies are not acclimated, whereas in former years it has been the case. The truth is just the reverse in the case. In former years and up to the fiscal year 1888 all cattle for the northern agencies, which include the Sioux agencies, had to be wintered "north of the south line of Kansas." *In 1888* this was changed, requiring the cattle for northern agencies to have been wintered "north of the thirty-fifth parallel." Last spring, when advertisements for beef cattle were to be published for the current fiscal year, my attention was called to this and it was shown to me that the expression "wintered north of the thirty-fifth parallel" was too vague, that under this clause cattle could be driven from Texas in January and it could be claimed that they wintered north. Besides, the line "thirty-fifth parallel" was too far south. Therefore the advertisements for bids were changed and the following conditions for cattle for northern agencies were made: "Bids for beef for all northern agencies must state that the cattle have been at least twelve months in succession, prior to July 1 next, north of the south line of Kansas. For Montana agencies bids are also invited for 'double-wintered Montana cattle.'"

It will thus be seen that not only has the standard of quality of beef cattle not been lowered by this administration, but raised. All contracts for beef cattle for northern agencies for the current fiscal year have the above-mentioned clause inserted, and no cattle have been accepted according to the certificates of Army officers who inspected and witnessed the delivery of cattle at the agencies, which had not been at least twelve months in succession, prior to July 1 last, north of the south line of Kansas.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

METHODS OF ACCOUNTING FOR FUNDS AND PROPERTY IN THE INDIAN SERVICE.

OPEN MARKET PURCHASES.

Prior to 1875 large discretion was exercised by the Indian Bureau in its purchases, which were frequently made under the "exigency" clause, which did not limit transactions to any specific sum. The act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, provided that no purchases of goods, supplies, etc., the cost of which exceeded $1,000, should be made except after previous advertisement and contract. By the act of August 15, 1876, the open market limit was increased to $2,000 in the case of an emergency, and by the act of March 3, 1877, it was further extended so as to permit of purchases in open market to an amount not exceeding $3,000. This law has been reenacted from year to year, and by act of May 15, 1886, authority was also granted to purchase from Indians, in open market, to an amount not exceeding $3,000, and to expend in open market, in the discretion of the Secretary, all funds appropriated for construction of ditches and other works for irrigating.

PURCHASES UNDER CONTRACT.

The following is the method of letting contracts:

Advertisement are published upon authority previously obtained from the Secretary of the Interior, as required by law, inviting proposals to furnish annuity goods, supplies, etc., the quantities to be furnished being based upon estimates previously submitted by the various agents, the needs of the Indians and schools, existing treaty stipulations, and the amount of money provided by Congress available for the purpose. Sealed bids, in all cases when practicable accompanied by samples of the articles proposed to be furnished, are received and deposited until a specified date. At the day and hour specified they are opened in the presence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a representative of the Interior Department designated by the Secretary of the Interior, members of the Board of Indian Commissioners and any other persons who may desire to be present. The bids are read publicly, are then numbered, recorded, and abstracted, after which the officers named, with the abstracts of bids and the samples before them, make the awards of contracts. These samples have previously been divested of all marks that would reveal ownership, and have been subjected to the scrutiny of competent inspectors, experts selected for their technical knowledge of the various kinds of goods offered, and appointed for the purpose *after* the opening of the bids. The abstracts of bids contain only the numbers of the bids, not the names of the bidders.

After the awards have been made, contracts and bonds are executed by the successful bidders. The contracts, after receiving the signature of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, are forwarded, with the bonds, to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, thence they are returned to this office for record, and are passed to the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury for file. All contracts made by the office are executed in quadruplicate; the original, after approval by the Secretary of the Interior, is filed as stated above; one copy is transmitted to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for his information as required by act of March 3, 1875; one copy is sent to the contractor, and one filed in the "returns office" of the Interior Department.

As soon as possible after the approval of the contracts, shipments are ordered. Sugar, coffee, flour, corn, etc., which are purchased in large quantities and usually at points remote from the place of making contracts, are inspected before shipment, by competent experts appointed for that purpose, and compared with the samples upon which the contracts were awarded, and in all cases strict compliance with the terms of the contract as to the quality, etc., is required. Annuity goods, clothing, blankets, and other articles, the contractors are required to deliver either at the warehouse in New York, or at some designated place in Chicago, St. Louis, or elsewhere, where they are inspected in the same manner by reputable experts, appointed for that duty, the quantities being carefully compared with the invoices. If any of the articles fail to conform to or to equal the samples, they are rejected and the contractor is required to furnish proper articles within 5 days; failing which, the office has the right to purchase such articles at his expense. If, however, goods offered, which are not up to sample, are required for immediate use by the Indian Bureau, it has the right to accept them subject to the tests of a competent inspector to be designated by the Bureau, who determines the percentage of reduction in value below that of the samples upon which awards were made, and upon whose finding a deduction twice greater than this difference in value is made from the price agreed to be paid.

REF0069778

To insure security in the delivery at the agencies of the goods purchased and shipped, each package is stamped by the inspector, with his name and is given a name and number which must correspond with a number on the invoice of the articles furnished. A copy of this invoice is forwarded, by the first mail after the shipment of the goods, to the agent for whom they were intended, in order that he may compare quantities, etc., of articles received with those invoiced.

The above arrangements in the awarding of contracts and the inspection and shipment of goods serve to protect the office from fraud and error, and great care is taken to insure the delivery at the agencies of the goods intended for them.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OR ACCOUNTS.

Prior to July 1, 1876, payments were made by superintendent and agents, except for goods, etc., purchased at the annual letting of contracts, which covered only a portion of the yearly purchases. About the commencement of the fiscal year 1877 the system of making payment through the office was adopted, excepting in occasional cases where the interest of the service would be better subserved by direct payment through the agents.

In payment for supplies furnished under contract, except for articles deliverable by contractors at agencies, each contractor must furnish this office invoices in quadruplicate of the articles delivered, two of which must bear the certificate of the inspector to the effect that the articles enumerated thereon (describing the packages by numbers and marks), are equal in quality to the samples upon which the contract was awarded, and he must also furnish the receipt of the transportation contractor for the packages covered by said invoices, describing them by number and weight. Upon presentation of these invoices the contractor's account is adjusted by the office, the quantities and prices of articles being compared by the examining clerk with the record of the original contract. If found correct, the account is "jacketed" and submitted to the financial clerk for his initials, and to the Commissioner for his signature. It then goes to the bookkeeper, who makes a memorandum of the amount to be charged to the different appropriations, after which it is entered in the "special accounts" records. A notice is mailed to the claimant or his attorney of the action by the office on the accounts, and it is passed to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement, by whom it is forwarded, with his findings thereon, to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury for examination, who certifies the balance due and upon whose certificate a requisition for said balance is issued by this office on the Secretary of the Interior, who in turn makes requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount.

In cases of deliveries by contractors at agencies, other forms are used, as follows: "Receipt" of agent; "certificate" of inspector; and "weigher's return;" upon which, properly filled out and signed by the receiving, inspecting, and weighing officers, payment is made as described above.

Payments for articles purchased in "open market" by agents of the Bureau are made in a similar manner. The agents issue "certified vouchers" in duplicate, accompanied by duplicate invoices and, where articles purchased are not delivered by the seller at the agency, by transporter's receipts.

By a rule of the Department, agents are required to obtain authority from the Department, through the Indian Office, before purchasing any supplies or incurring any expense for the Indian service, except in cases of absolute emergency or exigency, when the necessary articles may be purchased in *small quantities;* and it is required that an explanation of the exigency accompany the vouchers presented for such purchases.

When beef cattle are received by an Indian agent he issues receipts, inspection certificates, and weigher's returns, in duplicate; the originals are given to the contractor and the duplicates mailed by the agent direct to the office. When the original from the contractor and the duplicates from the agent are received in this office, also inspection certificates and weigher's returns, the examining clerk sees that the papers are properly made out, that all the stipulations of the contract have been complied with, etc., and if he finds such to be the fact he states an account as follows:

The United States to John Smith, Dr.

For 237 head of steers, weighing 220,410 pounds gross, delivered at —— Agency, ——, January 5, 1891, under contract of May 22, 1890, as per receipts, inspection certificates, and weigher's returns herewith, at $3.20 per 100 pounds $7,053.12

A. BROWN,
Examiner.

Account stated in Indian Office.

The original papers issued by the agent, together with the above account, are put in a "jacket" indorsed as follows:

The within account of John Smith for 237 head of steers, weighing 220,410 pounds gross, delivered at —— Agency, January 5, 1891, under contract of May 22, 1890, amounting to $7,053.12, has been examined, and allowed for the sum claimed and is forwarded to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement, charging appropriation ——. Payment to be made to claimant, Saint Louis, Mo., and property to be charged to Agent Williams.

——,
Commissioner.

A. BROWN, *Examiner.*

The financial clerk gives the papers a cursory examination and sees that the appropriation charged is proper, and after being initialed by him and by the assistant commissioner, they are signed by the Commissioner.

A notice of the allowance of his claim is sent to claimant by the office, an entry is made charging the beef to the agent receiving it, the bookkeeper of the finance division notes the amount of the claim and the appropriation to which it is to be charged, and sends it to the clerk in charge of the "records of special accounts." A record is made of the exact wording of the Commissioner's indorsement and of the date on which the claim goes to the Second Auditor of the Treasury. The duplicate papers are filed in this office.

The originals are sent to the Second Auditor and under the law they are examined in that office and a settlement is stated and transmitted to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, who examines it and certifies the balance due, which balance, under section 191, Revised Statutes, is binding on the executive departments of the Government. The settlement as certified to by the Second Comptroller is transmitted to the Indian Office, where a requisition for the amount certified to is issued on the Secretary of the Interior, copied on the records of the office, and entered in its ledgers. The requisition is examined and initialed by the financial clerk and the assistant commissioner, signed by the Commissioner, and passed to the Secretary of the Interior, who issues a requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount due. This requisition is countersigned by the Second Comptroller, registered by the Second Auditor, and then goes to the Secretary of the Treasury for warrant. When issued it is signed by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury designated for that purpose, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and registered by the Register of the Treasury, from whence it goes to the Treasurer of the United States for draft, which is sent to the claimant.

REMITTANCES TO DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Advances of public funds are made only to bonded officers of the Bureau and officers of the Army detailed for duty under the Indian Office, who are required to submit quarterly estimates of the amount necessary for the service at their respective agencies and schools. Funds for the payment of money annuities arising under treaty stipulations are remitted in the fall and spring of the year. In other cases the sums advanced are limited to the amount actually required to pay salaries; a small amount for the traveling expenses of the agents and contingent expenses, and, in some cases, the amount necessary to pay for supplies, the purchase of which by the agents has already been authorized.

RECORDS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS, CONTRACTS, ETC.

The system of accounting for moneys appropriated by Congress for the Indian Office is very rigid and complete. The records of appropriations under existing treaty obligations require the use of nine large ledgers, in which are kept full and complete accounts of all receipts and disbursements of public funds appropriated for the various tribes. These accounts include not only a record of moneys appropriated by Congress, but also of receipts and disbursements arising from interest collected on bonds held by the Government for the benefit of the Indians and from the sale of their lands. There are nearly 350 different and distinct titles of appropriations, which, under the law, can be used only for such expenditures as the several treaties or existing law may specify in each case.

Copies of all requisitions issued for funds are kept in books which show the amount drawn from the Treasury, to whom paid, the character of the supplies furnished or services performed, and, if advances to disbursing officers, to whom and for what purpose.

Records are kept of all contracts, whether for supplies, services, or otherwise; of all property, whether purchased under contract or in open market, when payment therefor is made through this office and the Treasury Department; of all accounts paid through the office and the Treasury; and of all advances to disbursing officers, showing the appropriation from and the objects for which the funds are remitted, as well as the amounts thereof.

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ACCOUNTS OF AGENTS AND OTHER DISBURSING OFFICERS.

All agents, special agents, inspectors, school superintendents, and disbursing officers of every kind are required to render each quarter an account of all the cash and property remaining on hand, and that which has been received, disbursed, issued, or otherwise disposed of during that time, subject to the following statute:

Any disbursing or other officer of the United States or other person who shall knowingly present, or cause to be presented, any voucher or claim to any officer of the United States for approval or payment, or for the purpose of securing a credit in any account with the United States relating to any matter pertaining to the Indian service, which shall contain any material misrepresentation of fact in regard to the amount due or paid, the name or character of the article furnished or received, or of the service rendered, or to the date of purchase, delivery, or performance of service, or in any other particular shall not be entitled to payment or credit for any part of said voucher, account, or claim; and if any such credit shall be given or received, or payment made, the United States may recharge the same to the officer or person receiving the credit or payment, and recover the amount from either or from both in the same manner as other debts due the United States are collected: *Provided*, That where an account contains more than one voucher the foregoing shall apply only to such vouchers as contain the misrepresentation: *And provided further*, That the officers and persons by and between whom the business is transacted shall in all civil actions in settlement of accounts be presumed to know the facts in relation to the matter set forth in the voucher, account, or claim: *And provided further*, That the foregoing shall be in addition to the penalties now prescribed by law, and in no way to affect proceedings under existing law for like offences. That where practicable this section shall be printed on the blank forms of vouchers provided for general use.

Accounts must be rendered in duplicate and forwarded to the office within thirty days after the expiration of the quarter. When an account is received a letter is written to the agent, acknowledging the receipt of the account and describing it; also one to the Second Auditor, notifying him of its receipt; and a statement of the account current belonging in such account is sent to the Second Comptroller. The package is carefully examined, and if any abstracts or vouchers are missing the agent is immediately notified of the fact and instructed to forward the missing papers at once. The bookkeeper of the accounts division credits the agent with all the disbursements and deposits to the credit of the United States made during the quarter, and the accounts are then critically examined.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.

When a clerk examines an account he is furnished with both original and duplicate copies thereof; also for reference and comparison the duplicate account for the preceding quarter. The quarterly account is in fact composed of two accounts, cash and property, and the cash is examined first. The cash account comprises the account current, the abstract of disbursements, the various vouchers representing the expenditures made during the quarter, and the report of employés. The following outline will show the method of examination and the duty of the examiner who considers the various portions of the account.

Account current.—(1) See that the balance remaining on hand at the close of preceding quarter, as shown by the duplicate account current for such quarter, is properly brought forward.

(2) See that all remittances to the agent during the quarter (if made in time to reach him before the end of the quarter) are taken up. This information is obtained from the tabular statement of remittances in the finance division.

(3) See that all moneys received from miscellaneous sources, as shown by transcript of agent's cashbook accompanying the accounts, are properly taken up.

(4) See that all moneys arising from sale of subsistence to employés, as shown by abstract E, property account, are properly taken up.

(5) See that the account current bears the affidavit of the agent; that it embraces all the funds denominated "miscellaneous receipts" which have passed through his hands during the period for which it is rendered. If he certifies to the account current instead of swearing to it, see that he has had proper authority for so doing from the Secretary of the Interior.

(6) If agent swears to the account current before any officer other than a clerk or judge of a court of record, see that a certificate of such judge or clerk is attached, showing the official character of the officer before whom the affidavit was made, and that he was legally authorized to administer such oath.

(7) Where such certificate of official character is furnished, see that it is properly entered for future reference in the book kept for that purpose.

Report of employés.—(1) See that the names, period of service, and compensation of employés appearing on such report agree in every particular with the record of employés authorized.

(2) See that agent swears to the report, or, in the event of his certifying, see that he has proper authority for so doing, and that such affidavit conforms to the requirements of section 245, Regulations Indian Office, 1881.

(3) If irregular service in bulk has been approved on the record of employés, examine the agent's reports of approved irregular employés, in order to see that the quarterly report under examination agrees fully with such approved irregular reports.

(4) If school employés appear upon the report, compare it with the record of school employés kept in the office.

(5) If the report of employés is correct in every particular, the following certificate marked with his initials, is signed by the chief of the accounts division:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
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Examined, compared with the record of employés authorized by this office, and found correct.

(Examiner's initials.) *Chief, Accounts Division.*

(6) If any inaccuracies appear in the report, insert after the word "correct," the words, "except as to," and then mention the discrepancies.

Vouchers.—The vouchers accompanying an account are numbered consecutively from one each quarter. Most of the vouchers ordinarily appearing in an account can be distributed into the following classes: Open market purchases, purchases under contract, traveling expenses of agents and employés, transportation of supplies, receipt rolls, and annuity rolls. The method of examining a voucher of each class will be given briefly.

Open market purchases.—(1) See if agent had authority to make purchase, and whether copy of such authority is attached to the voucher.

(2) If the authority given specifies the items and prices to be paid, see that the voucher conforms thereto in every particular.

(3) If the authority does not specify items or prices, but refers to an estimate submitted by agent, ascertain whether the estimate has been finally disposed of or still remains in the finance division.

(4) If the full amount authorized is not expended in the voucher under consideration, a slip must be made and the amounts expended for each article must be entered thereon for reference in examining other vouchers in the same account. If no other expenditures are made under such authority in the quarter under examination, the slip must be kept until the next account from the same agency is ordered to be examined, when it must be furnished the examiner for his information, in case any expenditures may be made under the same authority in a succeeding quarter.

(5) See that the authority bears date within the same fiscal year in which the expenditure was made, as all authorities expire with the fiscal year in which they were granted. If incorrect in this particular, note an "exception," and suspend the amount of the voucher till proper authority is furnished.

(6) If the authority bears a date prior to the beginning of the quarter, the account for which is under examination, but still in the same fiscal year, see what, if any expenditures have been previously made under that authority.

(7) If the voucher does not in every particular come within the limit of the authority, a note of the error must be made and the amount of the voucher or the overpayment suspended until correction is made, or a satisfactory explanation furnished.

(8) See that the original invoice of purchase is attached to the voucher as a sub-voucher, and that it contains an itemized bill of the property purchased, and the prices paid.

(9) See that the name of the person in whose favor the voucher is made is the same as the signature to the receipt appearing thereon, and if there is any discrepancy suspend the amount of the voucher until one in proper form is furnished.

(10) If the voucher is made in favor of a partnership or firm, see that the receipt is signed by the firm name, or the firm name per one of the partners. If such voucher is signed by the firm name per any initial or mark, indicating that it was done by a clerk, or person other than one of the partners, see that proper authority was furnished for such person to receive and receipt for money due the firm. If such authority does not appear, the amount of the voucher must be suspended until a properly signed receipt is furnished.

(11) If the voucher is drawn in favor of a corporation, the receipt must be signed by the corporate name, per the name of the officer authorized to receive and receipt for money due such corporation, giving his official title as treasurer, secretary, or whatsoever it may be. If any error exists in regard to this point the amount of the voucher must be suspended.

(12) If the person in whose favor the voucher is made can not write and his name is signed to the voucher by another person, it must be designated thus: John (his X mark) Doe, and such signature must also be witnessed. In case the payment is made to an Indian and the amount is $10 or over, there must also be a certificate of the interpreter, in addition to the signature (*vide* section 302, Regulations Indian Department, 1881). For any error in this regard the usual suspension must be made.

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(13) The computations in the voucher must be carefully examined to see that the correct amounts are extended, and the total correctly footed.

(14) See that the total footing of the voucher is the same as that given in the receipt, also see that the receipt is properly filled up.

(15) See that the certificate at the bottom of the voucher is properly filled, dated, and signed by the agent, including the statement that the prices paid were reasonable, and the lowest obtainable.

(16) See that the items purchased and appearing on the voucher are properly entered on Abstract A of the property account, checking the same on such abstract. If not properly taken up suspend the amount of the voucher until the property is accounted for.

(17) See that statement on back of voucher as to whether payment was made by cash or check is properly filled out, and if by check that the number of same is given. Suspend if this has not been done.

(18) See that the number of the voucher, the name of the person in whose favor it is made, and the total amount are correctly entered on the abstract of disbursements.

Purchases under contract.—(1) When a voucher shows a purchase made under contract see if such contract has been made, whether it has been approved, whether the articles named and the prices charged in the voucher are the same as specified in the contract, and if so, that none of these articles purchased exceed the quantity contracted for.

(2) Examine the computations appearing in the voucher, see that all amounts are correctly extended, and the total correctly footed.

(3) See that the names of all parties are correctly written, and the receipts correctly signed in the same manner as specified above in regard to the voucher for open market purchase.

(4) See that all certificates are properly filled out, dated, and signed by the agent.

(5) If the contract specifies that the goods shall be inspected before delivery or payment, the report of such inspection must accompany the voucher. There should also be a weigher's return, showing the weight of the property purchased.

(6) All property appearing upon such voucher must be taken up upon Abstract B of the property account. A defect or omission in any of the above particulars is ground for suspending the amount of the voucher.

Traveling expenses.—(1) A copy of authority from the Secretary of the Interior for making the journey or incurring the expense should be attached to the voucher. If no copy is so attached the records of authorities in the office should be examined to ascertain if such authority has been granted.

(2) If the authority fixes any limit to the amount to be expended, the voucher must not exceed such limit.

(3) Subvouchers for traveling expenses must be taken whenever practicable and must be attached to the voucher. Subvouchers when for board must show the time and rate and be signed by the person to whom payment is made.

(4) When no subvouchers are furnished the reason for failure to do so must be stated.

(5) The voucher must be made in the name of and be signed by the person incurring the expense. In addition to the subvouche , except in case of an agent, there must also be an affidavit attached to the voucher stating that the various items appearing therein are correct, and that they have been verified by the memorandum of such expenses kept by the person making the affidavit, as required in section 135, Regulations, 1884.

If the voucher is in favor of the agent, the certificate at the bottom must state that the various items are correct and have been verified by his memorandum of expenses. Section 135, Regulations of 1884, must be fully complied with.

(6) Each subvoucher must be examined to see if the computations are correct and the amount properly entered on the voucher; also see that there is not more than one payment made for the same time or service, and that such subvouchers are properly signed.

(7) If railroad fare is included in such traveling expenses the table of subsidized roads in Department Regulations, 1884, must be examined to see that such roads are not included in those over which fare is paid. Should such payment be made the amount of the same must be disallowed.

(8) The total of the voucher must be properly entered on the abstract of disbursements.

If the voucher is defective in any of the above-mentioned particulars, except (8,) an exception must be taken by the examiner and the amount involved in such error suspended until proper correction is made by the agent.

The same regulations apply to such voucher in regard to filling and dating certificates, signing such certificates by the agent, and specifying whether payment was in cash or by check, as apply to vouchers for open market purchases.

Transportation vouchers.—A large part of the supplies purchased for the various agencies are delivered by transportation contractors at railway stations or boat landings at some distance from the agencies, and the transportation of these supplies from such points to the agencies is usually performed by Indians. The form of voucher on which payments are made for such service is prescribed in section 320 of Department Regulations, 1884, and in the examination of such voucher the following points must be noted:

(1) See that a subvoucher is furnished for each load transported, which subvoucher must show the package numbers and weights of the various packages, and be signed by the Indian to whose care they are intrusted, his signature thereto being witnessed, as required in other cases.

(2) If the claims of the transportation contractor have been received in the office, each bill of lading attached to the voucher must be compared with such transportation claim, and every package identified by numbers and weight. This comparison is necessary to ascertain that transportation is not paid more than once on any of the supplies, and that none but Government supplies are so transported.

(3) If claims of the transportation contractor have not been received at the time of the examination, the account is held on the examiner's desk for a reasonable time to await their receipt. If by reason of failure of the transportation contractor to submit his claim promptly, such claim is not received by the time it is deemed necessary to forward the account to the Treasury, the examiner refers again to the invoices in the office showing the supplies purchased, and the package numbers and weights on the bills of lading attached to the voucher are then identified and verified by comparison with such invoices.

(4) When the property transported has all been verified and checked the voucher must be examined, to see that the rate paid is reasonable; that the computations are correctly made; that the receipts are properly signed and witnessed; that the certificate of the interpreter is properly made and signed, and that all certificates to be made by the agent are properly filled out and signed by him. The regulations in regard to payment being made by check or cash must be observed, and then the total correctly entered on the abstract of disbursements.

Any defect or error discovered at any stage of such examination must be noted and amount involved suspended until properly corrected. In notifying the agent of the exception so taken he should be instructed as to what is necessary to correct the defect.

Receipt rolls.—Agency employés, both regular and irregular, when paid for their services, are required to sign a receipt roll, showing the name and position of the employé, the rate of compensation, the period of service, the amount due, and the amount paid. Such roll is submitted as a voucher in the agent's cash accounts, and in the examination of such voucher the following points must be observed:

(1) The voucher must be compared with the report of employé, as to name, position, and period of service of the employé appearing thereon.

(2) If found correct, compute the amount due each employé, see that the receipt is properly signed, and if any signatures are made by mark, that the same are properly witnessed.

(3) If payment of $10 or over has been made to an Indian on such voucher, there must be a proper certificate, signed by the interpreter, as required by section 302, Department Regulations.

(4) Receipt rolls for irregular service must be made out by months, showing the days on which service was rendered by each employé appearing thereon. The requirements as to witnesses, interpreter, and agent's certificates, apply to such roll in the same manner as to rolls of regular employés.

(5) The total footings of such voucher should be verified and the amount carried to the abstract of disbursements.

In the examination of such voucher, overpayments are disallowed, and others suspended for explanation and correction, as is the case with other vouchers.

Annuity rolls.—When annuity pay rolls appear in an agent's accounts their correctness must be verified as follows:

(1) When payments have been made to persons acting as guardians for minors or others, a certificate of guardianship must be attached to the roll, setting forth the fact that such person (giving number on roll and name), is the person properly authorized to receive and receipt for money due such minor or other person (giving number of same). Such certificate must be signed by two or more of the principal men of the tribe, and verified by an interpreter and two disinterested witnesses.

(2) Each name appearing on the voucher must be compared with the preceding roll for the same tribe, and identified thereon as to name, age, sex and family relation, except those shown on the voucher to have been born subsequent to the last preceding payment.

(3) All signatures must be witnessed by two disinterested witnesses, who can write their names.

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(4) All additions must be verified, and it should also be seen that the correct total is carried to the certificates of the agent at the end of the roll.

(5) Where an annuitant is noted in the margin of the roll as having died, it should also be noted that such death did not occur prior to the last preceding payment; as but one payment can be made on account of an annuitant, after death.

(6) The certificate of the interpreter, witnesses, and agent, at the end of the roll, must all be properly filled, dated and signed.

(7) The total amount of such annuity roll should appear properly entered on the abstract of disbursements.

All errors appearing on the face of the roll, as well as all discrepancies between it and the previous roll, must be noted, and an exception taken in the same way as directed in regard to the other classes of vouchers heretofore mentioned. All unauthorized payments must be disallowed.

Abstract of disbursements.—After the examiner is satisfied that all vouchers representing the expenditure of money have been properly entered on the abstract of disbursements, the same must be footed and the total placed to the credit of the agent, on the account current.

Certificates of deposit.—When a certificate of deposit accompanies an account, showing funds deposited to the credit of the United States during the quarter, the amount of the same should appear upon the account current, to the credit of the agent.

Closing the account current.—After all entries to the credit of the agent have been made on account current, foot both debit and credit sides of the same, strike the balance and bring down as balance due United States at end of quarter.

Property account.—After examination of the cash account has been completed, and all the errors and discrepancies noted, the property account is taken up.

The papers comprising the property account are the property return, six abstracts designated A, B, C, D, E, and F, with the vouchers belonging to each, and a return of medical property.

The property return is an alphabetically arranged statement, showing the amounts and kinds of property belonging to the Government in the hands of the agent at the beginning of the quarter, the amounts and kinds received during the quarter, as shown by Abstracts A, B, and C, the amounts and kinds expended for various purposes during the same period, as shown by Abstracts D, E, and F, and the balance remaining on hand. The papers are taken up for examination in the order above indicated.

Property return: The property return must be compared with the duplicate return for the preceding quarter, to ascertain whether all the property remaining on hand at the close of such quarter has been correctly brought forward. If a less quantity of any article is brought forward than was on hand at the close of the previous quarter, the error must be noted and the difference charged to the agent. If a greater amount is brought forward than appears to have been on hand, the agent must be requested to explain from whence he obtained the excess.

Abstract A: (1) This abstract shows property purchased in open market, and should be carefully examined to see that all the items appearing thereon have been checked during the examination of the cash vouchers for open market purchases.

(2) The various amounts of the different kinds of property appearing on this abstract must be carefully footed, and such footings entered on the proper line and under the proper heading on the property return.

Abstract B: This abstract should show the property received during the quarter which was purchased under contract.

(1) It must be compared with the "property book" of the office, which contains an abstract of all the supplies purchased under contract, to see if the amounts taken up agree with the amounts appearing on such book as having been purchased for the agency.

(2) If any differences appear between the book and the abstract, the invoice on file in the office should be compared with the abstract. If there is still an unexplained difference, the transportation claim should be examined to see if any shortage has been claimed thereon by the agent. Where a less quantity is taken up than appears to have been purchased and delivered, the difference must be noted, and charged to the agent. If a greater amount is taken up than appears to have been furnished, the agent should be called upon to explain the source from which it was obtained.

(3) The footings of all items on such abstract should be verified, and carried to the property return in the same manner as prescribed in regard to Abstract A.

Abstract C. The agent must report upon this abstract, all articles manufactured or produced in any manner at the agency during the quarter, all increase of agency stock, all property that may have come into his hands from any source, other than purchase or consignment, and all property taken up to correct errors in former accounts.

(1) The abstract must be examined to see that it bears in addition to the certificate of the agent, the certificate of each employé having charge of any branch of the agency work, showing that it is a true exhibit of all articles received at the agency during the quarter. If no property has been received during such period, a certificate to that effect, signed by each employé above referred to, as well as by the agent, must appear.

(2) The various items appearing on the abstract should be accurately footed and carried to the property return in the same manner as directed in regard to Abstracts A and B.

Abstract D. This abstract shows issues to Indians, and the principal vouchers accompanying it are weekly issues, treaty annuity issues, and occasional issues to the aged, sick, and infirm.

As to weekly issues, the voucher must show—

(1) The kinds of supplies issued, the number of rations issued to each family, the number of persons in each family, the receipt of the heads of families for the supplies so issued, which receipts must be witnessed.

(2) The number of rations of each article appearing as issued on the voucher must be footed and reduced to pounds.

(3) The column headed "Number in family" must be footed and computation made, to ascertain that the amount issued does not exceed the limit prescribed in the table of rations contained in Department Regulations, 1881.

(4) The certificates of the two witnesses on the back of the voucher must be compared with the number of pounds issued, to see that they agree in every particular.

(5) The certificates of the interpreter, witnesses, and agent must be carefully examined, to see that they are correctly filled out and signed.

(6) Where issues are made for a longer time than one week, the examiner should ascertain, from the voucher if possible, otherwise from the office records, whether authority was granted the agent to make such issues.

(7) The total amount issued on each voucher should be correctly carried to the abstract.

As to annuity issues, in the examination of a voucher the examiner should notice—

(1) That no unjust discrimination is made in regard to the quantities issued by giving some too much and others too little.

(2) That where wagons, harness, or agricultural implements are issued, the agent has proper authority for such issue, as required by section 362, Department Regulations, 1881.

(3) That all certificates are properly filled and signed, and all signatures by mark properly witnessed.

(4) That the voucher is correctly footed, and all the footings correctly entered on the abstract.

As to occasional issues the same rules are to be applied to vouchers as to annuity issues.

When the footings of all the vouchers have been verified as correctly entered on the abstract, the abstract itself must be examined to see that all footings appearing thereon are correct, and that such correct amounts have been properly entered on the property return as expended.

Abstract E. This abstract shows the amounts of the various kinds of subsistence sold to employés during the quarter. The examiner should notice—

(1) That the amounts entered at the top of the abstract as "price" and "transportation" are correct as to each article appearing thereon. (This can be ascertained by consulting the contract tables.)

(2) That the quantity of supplies sold each person amounts to the sum set opposite the name of such person.

(3) That the abstract bears, in addition to the affidavit of the agent as to its correctness, the affidavit of each employé, showing that such abstract shows all supplies purchased by him from the Government during the quarter.

(4) That supplies are sold to employés only.

(5) That the quantities sold are correctly footed on the abstract, and properly entered as expended on the property return.

(6) That the total amount received for supplies sold is checked as having been carried to the account current as a charge against the agent. (Such check should be made in examination of the cash account.)

If the amount shown on the abstract to have been received for supplies sold is not as much as the given quantities amount to at the correct prices, such supplies must be charged to the agent until he accounts for the proper amount.

Abstract F. This abstract is the one upon which is reported all property "expended" at the agency, such as stationery, fuel, feed, supplies for farm, mill, shops, and schools; property destroyed by board of survey; stock strayed, stolen, and died; cattle slaughtered for issue, etc. The examiner must see—

(1) That the expenditure of each article dropped is verified by the certificate of

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the farmer, miller, or other employé, under whose supervision it was made, and that the disposition made of each article is shown.

(2) That where credit is taken for stock lost, stolen, or dead, the fact of such loss or death is established by the affidavit of one or more disinterested persons, in addition to the agent's certificate.

(3) That where property is dropped by order of a board of survey, the report of the board recommending such disposition of the articles so dropped has been approved by the office,—and that such destruction is verified by the sworn report of he persons who destroyed the condemed property, showing the time when and the manner in which it was destroyed.

(4) That in dropping subsistence supplies issued to schools, the requisition submitted as vouchers are properly filled, dated, and signed, and the table of rations prescribed in Department Regulations, 1884, are not exceeded.

(5) That all articles manufactured or fabricated out of goods or property dropped on this abstract are taken up on Abstract C.

(6) That when property is dropped as worn out or worthless, it is done in conformity with section 387, Department Regulations, 1884.

(7) That where cattle are slaughtered, and the number and gross weight dropped on this abstract, the net beef derived from such slaughter, and also the hides, are taken up on Abstract C, both the gross weight dropped and net weight taken up being verified by the affidavit of the butcher or farmer, or both.

(8) That where beef hides are sold they are dropped on this abstract, and the certificate of the purchaser submitted, showing the number of hides bought by him, and the price paid, the amount being taken up on the account current.

When all the vouchers have been checked upon the abstract the footings must be verified and dropped on the property return in the same manner as directed in reference to Abstracts D and E.

Whenever, in the examination of a property account, an error of any character is found, it must be noted by the examiner. Where the error consists in taking credit for more than the amount expended, the difference should be charged to the agent; where credit is taken for less than the amount shown by the vouchers to have been expended, the agent should be called on to explain.

Closing property return.—After the verified footings of all the abstracts have been properly checked on the property return, the amounts charged to the agent should be deducted from those credited to him and the balance brought down as remaining on hand at the end of the quarter.

Medical property return.—This return must show all medical property brought forward as on hand at the close of the preceding quarter, the amount received during the quarter, also the amount expended for the sick, and others, and the amount remaining on hand.

The amount brought forward from the preceding quarter is verified by comparison with the duplicate return found with the preceding account. The amount received during the quarter is checked from the invoice of purchase on file in the office. The expenditures are verified by the certificate of the physician. Whenever articles are expended otherwise than "with sick," a certificate stating the manner in which each article was expended must accompany the return.

Exceptions.—After the examiner has completed the examination of an account, he passes it, together with his notes thereon, to the reviewer, who verifies the "exceptions" taken, and notes any additional errors that he finds. The exceptions are then written out in full, signed by the examiner and reviewer, initialed by the chief of the accounts division, press-copied, "jacketed" with the accounts, and indorsed as follows:

Cash accounts of ——— ———, Indian agent, ——— Agency, ——— quarter 1890—.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
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Examined and allowed, except as noted, and respectfully referred to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement.

———,
Commissioner.

———, *Exr.*

The duplicate account is placed in office files. The original account is initialed by the chief of the division and the Assistant Commissioner, and signed by the Commissioner, and after the jacket and the exceptions have been copied the papers are sent to and receipted for by the Second Auditor. The press copy of "exceptions" is sent to the agent.

An index record is of course kept, showing all action taken on the accounts and the dates thereof.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,
Parker, Yuma County, Arizona, August 1, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of affairs at this agency:

Census.—I have used the utmost care in taking the census and collecting statistics for this report, and I find, as per census of June 30, 1891, that there were on the Colorado River Reservation a population by actual count of 624, divided as follows:

Males above 18 years of age	199
Females above 14 years of age	202
Children between the age of 6 and 16 years	108
Children under 6 years of age	115
Total	624
Births, July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1891	15
Deaths, July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1891	32
Decrease since enumeration of June 30, 1890	16

The Reservation.—The Colorado River Reservation was set apart by act of Congress March 31, 1865, for the Indians of the Colorado River and its tributaries. It contains 128,000 acres, one-third of which could be made to produce two crops each year with proper means of irrigation. In fact, there is enough good land on the Colorado River Reservation to support every Indian in Arizona.

The agency is situated 200 miles above Yuma, 87 miles below the Needles, California, and about 1 mile from the banks of the Colorado River. The river steamers land here about once a month. The time from Yuma to the agency is from six to fifteen days; from the Needles, one to five days. Mail via Yuma (horseback) twice a week. It sometimes happens that this agency is two months without communication with the outside world, except by means of the mail, which is carried 200 miles on the back of a Mexican pony. There is a small Mexican town about 50 miles distant, otherwise there is no white settlement by land within a radius of 100 miles.

The climate is extremely hot for three or four months in the year, but remaining eight or nine the climate is delightful. There is very little rainfall, and no crops can be raised without irrigation, although the Indians do plant and raise a few vegetables when the river recedes and leaves little patches of moist ground.

Irrigation.—For years every agent that has had charge of this agency has strongly recommended that some means of irrigation should be provided, as the only hope of improving the condition of the Mohave Indians, and still the matter remains the same. But I hope the plans now under consideration by the Department may be settled soon. There is plenty of water in the Colorado River, but its fall is so slight that the water can not be got out on the land by the natural flow, consequently irrigating pumps will have to be used. With an outlay of a few thousand dollars the Mohaves, Chimehuevis, and Hualapais can be made self supporting, and the children now being educated, would have something wherewith to gain a livelihood when turned out of school. You may as well try to educate a white child with no aim of usefulness in life as to give an Indian child an education with no employment laid out for him.

Under the present régime the Mohaves plant a few melons, squashes, pumpkins, beans, and a little wheat, which is nearly all consumed as fast as it matures. They plant only after an overflow of the river, which does not occur every year. There

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has been but little planted this year, consequently by October they will have nothing but screw and mesquite beans to live on through the winter outside of the few rations issued to them.

Educational.—I have had no difficulty in filling the school to its utmost capacity during the fiscal year, and the result of the constant work of the superintendent and teachers is commensurate with my most sanguine expectation. The children learn readily and never quarrel amongst themselves. With the new schoolhouse we will have much better accommodations and better facilities for their advancement. The Indians have made no trouble about bringing their children to school, with the exception of a few that live off the reservation, on the California side, opposite Ehrenberg, that will not send their children, but I hope to get them for the coming term, and we are looking forward to a very prosperous school. In the absence of any means of irrigating it is hard to find employment for the boys. So anxious are they to work, that when I call for four or five twenty will respond and ask for work to do. By means of a small pump, that is used here, I succeeded in irrigating a small patch of ground for the school, and the children went wild over the few vegetables that were raised, which goes to show that with proper means of irrigating the school could be made nearly self-sustaining, so far as subsistence is concerned.

The Mohave Indians.—They are a peaceable and industrious people, always willing to work when work is offered them. Their natural inclination is for agricultural pursuits. They all love to dress well, and when they can get the means they procure good substantial clothes for themselves and families. They are constantly going and coming from the Needles, where they earn a few dollars by working on the railroad, which they usually invest in clothes. Those who remain at the Needles soon become demoralized through bad whisky and disease, and there is no doubt that a western railroad is the worst place that an Indian can be allowed to go to for the improvement of his morals. I have succeeded, with the assistance of the United States marshals, in having two parties bound over at the Needles for selling whisky to Indians, and it has had a salutary effect.

The Indians that formerly were on the reservation are the Mohaves at the Needles, the Chimehuevis and Hualapais. They could not remain here, as there were no means of irrigation, and consequently had to go where they could procure subsistence.

Agriculture.—It is the only hope for the Mohave Indian. He plants little patches here and there where the river recedes, and raises a few melons, squashes, beans, and some corn. The result is small for a large outlay of labor, which goes to show that if they had proper means of irrigating they would raise large quantities of produce.

Allotments.—There can be no allotments of land under the circumstances, as the Indians seldom cultivate the same ground two years in succession. They make no improvements, as where they planted last year it is liable to be washed away this year.

Indian Police.—In addition to their regular duties, the Indian police have performed a great amount of work in repairing buildings, hauling material, clearing land, etc. They respond promptly to whatever orders are given them.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the school has been good, although all of the buildings leaked badly during the rainy season. They are now under a course of repair. The children have been remarkably healthy with the exception of la grippe, which went through the school, hardly one of the children escaping. There were over forty down at one time, but, with the constant care of the matron, superintendent, and teacher, they all recovered with no bad after effects. The epidemic also went through out the reservation and quite a number of the older Indians died. A number also died at the Needles. The Mohaves cremate their dead, and formerly burned all the property of the deceased at the same time. That practice has been broken up here on the reservation, but is still kept up at the Needles.

Religion.—The Mohaves have their own ideas of religion, but seldom show any outward signs of it. No missionaries ever visit this agency. Every Sunday morning during the school term service is held in the school room by the superintendent and teachers, assisted by the matron at the organ. Bible lessons are read by the scholars, the Lord's Prayer repeated by the school, and several gospel hymns sung. Many of the camp Indians gather around and listen to the service.

Improvements.—There have been many improvements during the past year. Sixteen acres of mesquite land have been cleared off, fenced, and sown to wheat; but, owing to the fact that not one drop of water has fallen since the wheat was sown, none came up. I also had a portion of the irrigating canal cleaned out, expecting that extreme high water in the river would flow into the canal and thence onto the field, but the river did not rise high enough. I also had about 3 acres cleared and fenced, where I set out a number of orange, lemon, peach, and apricot trees. I have grapes in bearing this year that I put out in April, 1890. Have also planted a large lot of fig and date-palm trees. Many repairs have been made on the old agency and school buildings, and I am now improving the condition of the roofs with Portland cement. In May I commenced the erection of an adobe building for a schoolhouse. It is now nearly

complete and will accommodate 100 pupils. It is 40 by 80 feet, two stories high; school rooms, hall, dining room, kitchen, and bath room below, while the dormitories, matron's, superintendent's, and seamstress's rooms are above. The lower walls are 20 inches and the upper 16 inches thick. When completed will be a credit to your administration and a blessing to the Indians. An old Indian-trader's store, containing several rooms, has been repaired and turned into a hospital, which answers the purpose very well for the present. Shade trees have been set out around the playgrounds adjacent to the schoolhouse, and many minor improvements made which add very much to the comfort of the school children, the agency, and school employés. Six milch cows have been purchased for the school which, afford more milk than the children use, as some of them are very superstitious about using it. This superstition, however, is fast being overcome.

Employés.—With two exceptions the employés have been faithful, competent, and inclined to work for the best interests of the service. It is so hot here during the summer months that the employés sometimes get tired of their positions and suddenly make up their minds to leave. Then the agent has to send to Los Angeles or some other city, not less than 200 or 300 miles away, and ta so the chances on some stranger. Then it is sometimes two months before a steamer comes up the river. So you see the difficulty of employés getting here and getting away again, as the steamer is the only means of transportation that we have. It usually takes thirty days to get an answer from Washington, and sometimes letters and packages are thirty days on the road.

Court of Indian offenses.—There is no court of Indian offenses at this agency, and I see no necessity for one as the Mohaves are peaceable and the agent can settle all difficulties that may arise more easily than to be incumbered with an Indian court. There has been but one crime committed, and that by a Mohave living off the reservation, who killed a cow belonging to a neighboring rancher. The Indian was convicted in court at San Diego and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

Conclusion.—I have the same recommendation to make that has been made, year after year, by all my predecessors, and that is some means of irrigating these rich lands. The Indians have waited patiently, and it now seems the time has come for them to realize their great expectations. Favorable reports are now on file in Washington for irrigating machinery for this reservation, and it is hoped that the land now grown up to mesquite and arrow weed will soon be irrigated and made to produce all that the poor Mohaves need.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE A. ALLEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PIMA AGENCY.

SACATON, ARIZ., *September 30, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with Departmental instructions, I have the honor to submit to you the report of affairs at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1891.

Peace and harmony prevailed during the year, for there was no trouble among the employés or the Indians, and the whites who live near the agency were usually friendly.

I have not been able to complete my plans fully; but, after an experience of two years in trying to assist this people, I am persuaded to believe that the process of development in civilization must necessarily be very slow because of the many firmly fixed erroneous habits. They have little sense of responsibility, even when they have had a three years' course of training in a good school. I do not think that I have yet seen one who could be depended upon to wait on the sick properly, even when the directions were given in detail, or to stay awake and give the medicine and the necessary assistance; they will sleep if the life of the dearest friend depended upon staying awake; notwithstanding, they are not indifferent in regard to the welfare of their people. These Indians make profitable laborers under the directions of a skillful man or woman. To me it seems that their education and training should be chiefly industrial; they are not suited to direct labor, even when they become skillful themselves. When they become educated they can tell and teach fairly, but they fail in the training process; they seem to have the requisite talent naturally, and they can acquire it, but the tact or ready power of adapting themselves to circumstances is almost wanting.

The agency and reservation.—This agency is situated about midway between the northern and the southern limits of the Pima Reservation, on the South Branch of the Gila River, 15 miles due north of Casa Grande, our railroad station, on the Southern Pacific. On this reservation there are no cañons for which the Gila and the Colorado

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rivers are noted; but, instead, there is a gentle slope from the mesa to the low, sandy river bank. About 40 miles east (above) of the agency are cañons of the Gila; these are known in this Territory as "The Buttes," and, in these, nature seems to have assisted man in providing for an immense storage reservoir, for here the walls of the gulch of the Gila River are more than a hundred feet high, and the cañon is but little wider than the channel, and above this gorge the valley is wide and level. From this natural dam site it is about 70 miles to the junction of the Gila and Salt rivers. The valley is from 2 to 10 miles wide and there are many evidences that it was once irrigated and cultivated by a prehistoric people. It is quite probable that the so-called "South Branch" of the Gila on the reservation was once a large irrigating canal. Well-defined laterals leading from it are the best proofs of this fact. The great number of people who must have lived here, judging from the numerous large ruins (the Casa Grande most noted) made it necessary to have a large acreage in cultivation for their subsistence.

The land is very rich and it is easily cleared, leveled, irrigated, and cultivated. The soil, the character of the river banks and water all seem well adapted to the production of all cereals except corn and oats, and to almost all kinds of vegetables. It seems equal to southern California for fruits.

The census.—The census has not been taken very well, yet I am able to submit the following, which is partially estimated, but it is thought to be correct:

	Pimas.	Papagoes.	Maricopas.
Males	2,238	*2,500	164
Females	2,148	*2,500	145
Total	4,386	*5,000	309
School age	934	*500	79
Read English	300	80	21
Speak English	150	50	10

* Estimated.

I think that not more than 60 per cent of the children of school age are available, because of the many youthful marriages.

From the results of the enumerators and special agents of the Census Bureau it has been determined that there are about 5,000 Papago Indians, but this result is mainly an estimate, for the various enumerators failed to secure their names. In a few villages the Papagoes refused to tell their names, thinking, doubtless, that the enumerator was trying to secure them for some crime, of which many of them are guilty. I sent five educated Indians into the Papago country to get the census as ordered. They remained there a week and returned to the agency with less than a thousand names. Last fall Special Agents Wood and Snyder made an effort to determine the number of Papago Indians, and their conclusions were as I have above indicated. To make a reliable and accurate census of this tribe is worth $500, and it can be done only in the winter months, when water can be secured on the plains, and when those people are not roving in search of cactus fruit or pasturage for their cattle and ponies. At this time I think that there are more than 500 Pimas off of the reservation, engaged in gathering fruit for the whites in the vicinity of Mesa City.

The Indians of this agency live much better than they did formerly. They have better clothing and more to eat. Fully 95 per cent of the male population wear citizen's clothing, and about 50 per cent of the females. All Indians who visit the agency wear citizen's clothing, except a few women who have their own peculiar style, which they think is better adapted to the climate.

Power of the agent.—While the power given the agent is by nature monarchical, yet I have been careful to have the Indian duly represented in all cases needing conference; and the result is harmony.

Education and training.—During the past year the teaching and training has been well done, by example as well as by precept. The chief requisites of a good teacher here are patience, persistence, kindness, and a good stock of common sense; a teacher of tact is much better than one of talent. Your decision and action in establishing an Indian industrial training school at Phœnix was timely and humane. The children are within 15 miles of their homes while in attendance at school there, so the Indian parents can visit the schools and see for themselves what is done for their children. The 160-acre farm recently purchased for that school will be an object lesson to many of the parents, and a place which will afford the necessary training for the boys. I say humane, too, because I do not think it quite right to persuade or compel parents to send their children away among strangers for three years or more where

they can not see one another; the feelings of an Indian for his child seem to be akin to those of our own. Experience has taught me this fact also, that it is not well to take these children to a much colder climate to train them. Parents have said to me that it made them feel like putting their children into the ground to send them away where it was probable or liable that they would never see them again; these are parents, too, who are following the American teaching to the best of their ability. Hence, a school in the valleys of the Gila or Salt rivers is fitting because of the climate and the nearness to the homes of the Indian children. Some of the disadvantages are, the child's slowness in learning the English, and the degrading influence of the worst classes of camp Indian.

The "outing system."—In this system of training it is doubtful whether another Indian school in the United States affords more advantages than the one recently established at Phœnix. The farmers and fruit-growers in the vicinity of the school are ready to employ these Indian boys and girls as soon as their labor becomes sufficiently skillful to pay them. They will thus be employed near the homes of their people who will also not fail to get practical lessons from their own children. The alert business men in and about the city of Phœnix made a wise investment when they gave, as an inducement, $3,000, which paid one-third of the cost of the school farm there.

The Tucson industrial school (Presbyterian).—This school is under the supervision of Rev. Howard Billman, and observation has fully convinced me that it is well managed. The work there is thoroughly systematized, and the children conform cheerfully. The teachers seem to be capable. The best citizens of Tucson indorse the school, and it is growing in popularity.

The Pima boarding school.—The following is the report of the Pima boarding school at the agency:

Pursuant to circular instructions of April 3, 1891, I have the honor to herewith submit, through the agent, my first annual report of the Pima Agency boarding school, Sacaton, Ariz.

History.—No permanent record of this school being on file at this agency my information is necessarily scant. I have gleaned from Report of Indian Affairs and reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the following: During the administration of Capt. T. E. Dressman, Rev. C. H. Cook opened the first day school among the Pimas and Maricopas. The session convened February 18, 1871, and closed May 31, 1871, having an average attendance of 33. Rev. Cook was continued as a day teacher for several years; occasionally, another was employed in his place. Mr. Armstrong, now a resident of Tempe, Ariz., was the first superintendent of the boarding school, which began its work under Agent Roswell G. Wheeler in the year 1881.

Enrollment and attendance.

Year.	Months taught.	Number enrolled.	Average attendance.	Attendance.
				Per cent.
1882	8	75	67	89
1883	6	52	39	75
1884				
1885				
1886	8	111	80	75
1887	8	189	117	62
1888	9	195	100	50
1889	9	109	24	17
1890	7½	24	21	87
1891	9	138	118	85

Fire destroyed the school buildings in November, 1888, and for the remainder of the year the school was conducted in the mission church, the south half of the agency dwelling being used as a dormitory. In the following year the school was conducted in the same buildings.

The buildings.—The buildings at this agency now in use by the school are:

(1) The dormitory, situated within 40 feet of the agency offices. Its dimensions are: Main building, 150 by 24 feet, with a wing extending northward from the eastern part of the main building 36 by 24 feet. On the west, south, and east sides are porches 8 feet wide for both floors, the long porch facing the south, on which two flights of stairs lead to the upper floors. On the ground floor, commencing at the west end, passing eastward, are situated the office of the superintendent, facing the south, 11 by 17 feet; behind this is a bedroom 9 by 17 feet; immediately eastward is the dining hall, 21 by 87 feet; the pantry, 14 by 21 feet; the kitchen, 21 by 24 feet; passing northward into the wing is the laundry, 21 by 24 feet, and the two bathrooms, each 10 by 14 feet.

On the upper floor, commencing at the west end of the main building and passing eastward, are situated the sewing room, 18 by 21 feet; employés' room 13 by 21 feet, dormitory 21 by 61 feet; employés room 13 by 21 feet; dormitory 21 by 59 feet; passing northward into the wing, a dormitory 21 by 34 feet.

This building is in good order except the bathrooms, which will receive repairs this vacation. The material is on the ground to build another wing to extend northward from the rear of the superintendent's bedroom; its dimensions will correspond to the other wing. The lower floor will have two rooms, one for school supplies, the other an employés' room. The upper floor will be a dormitory.

(2) The school building is situated about 150 feet south of the agency dwelling and about 400 feet from the dormitory. Three rooms, with a seating capacity of 125 pupils, is the extent of the school accommodations. The building is in good repair. Desks were placed in the western end of the dining room, where the two advanced grades are taught for one-half day each day by the superintendent.

No inclosure of any kind around any of the school buildings.

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Statistics.—Number of pupils who can be properly and healthfully accommodated when the new dormitory is completed, 125; number crowded into it at any time during the past year, 129; number of pupils run away during the year, 13; number returned to school by aid of the police, 13; number of withdrawals: Chronic diseases, 4; improper character, 1; transferred to Albuquerque industrial school, 6; total, 11. Whole number of pupils enrolled during the year: Males, 75; females, 59; total, 134. Number under 6 years of age, 0; average age of the pupils, 13 years.

For further statistical information see copy of Permanent Record of the School. This record gives information regarding each pupil under the following headings: Indian name, English name, age, sex, height, weight, inspiration, expiration, health, residence, grade on entering, name of parent, tribe, full blood, half blood, literary studies, industrial work, date of entrance, and date of withdrawal.

Literary training.—The school has been organized and classified in accordance with the course of study, as per pamphlet received from the Indian Office, as follows:

Grades.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Grades.	Males.	Females.	Total.
At end of first quarter.				At end of fourth quarter.			
1	42	33	75	1	18	18	36
2	6	18	24	2	18	19	67
3	1		1	3	3	14	17
4	3		3	4	2	3	5
5				6	4		4
Total	52	51	103	Total	75	54	129

The pupils have been carefully and conscientiously taught the requirements (and more in many instances), as outlined in the course of study. Where any doubt existed as to the ability to do the work no promotion was made. There was not a pupil in school but could and did make their wants known in English, asking for articles of clothing, books, tools, and actuals. Nothing but persistent effort accomplishes anything in getting them to speak English. A timidity keeps them from talking English in the presence of strangers. With separate inclosures for the two sexes, where the pupils may be separated from the Indians who come to the agency for annuity goods and other business, much more progress can be made in speaking English. During the last year there has been from 25 to 200 Indians visiting the agency daily; this influence we can not combat successfully without inclosed yards for the pupils.

Moral and religious training.—Much attention has been given to this part of the pupils' culture, by example and precept. Opening exercises for each day's session contained matter for improvement in this direction. Services have been conducted each Sabbath at 2 o'clock p. m. by Rev. C. H. Cook, Presbyterian missionary stationed here, while the Sunday night services have been conducted in English by Rev. Cook, assisted by the superintendent. Singing in these services has been materially aided by the energy of the lady teachers and other school employés.

The services for Sunday night were chiefly upon the International Sunday School lessons, from which the whole body of pupils committed the golden text, repeating each session. During the year the twenty-third Psalm, Lord's Prayer, catechism, an alphabetical list of scriptural quotations, and more than fifty songs have been committed by the entire school.

Industrial training.—Industrial training has been given in regular details to every pupil from twelve years of age and older. The boys and girls were divided into forms, each having a captain whose duty it was to see that every one in his form was ready for each duty of the day, and report cases of sickness, runaways, and all improper conduct.

To their credit it should be said their duties were well performed, while a great degree of willingness was manifested by all the pupils to do as they were directed by the several industrial teachers having them in charge.

Regular details of boys have done the following work during the year: (1) Manufactured more than 2,500 adobes, 4 by 9 by 18; (2) removed, filled in, and leveled several thousand cubic yards of dirt around the buildings and at the ends of the footbridge across the Gila River; (3) cut out and leveled nearly 1 mile of wagon road; cut down the banks of the two branches of the Gila River after two freshets to make it fordable; (4) irrigated about 60 shade trees from one to two times a week; (5) waited upon plasterers and adobe masons; (6) 2 boys have learned to lay adobes in the walls of buildings; (7) 2 boys waited upon paper-hangers and learned how to make paste and hang plain strips of paper; (8) 4 boys worked with the school carpenter, two of whom oiled and painted more than 300 squares of walls and roof; (9) chopped and sawed 200 wagon loads of wood for use in dormitory and schoolrooms; (10) 1 boy worked most of the year with the blacksmith; (11) the smaller boys have cleaned off and hauled away every Saturday morning all the rubbish around the buildings, run errands, and work at light work wherever such was to be done.

Regular details of girls have done the following work: (1) Gathered the dishes after meals for washing, have replaced them on the tables, arranging the victuals upon the table, and replenishing the same at meal time; (2) washed and dried the dishes and all the vessels and cooking utensils belonging to the kitchen whenever it was necessary; (3) washed and ironed all the children's clothing, table and bed linen each week; (4) manufactured 687 separate garments, 380 pieces of bedclothing, and mended all the clothing, both for boys and girls; (5) sweeping the dormitories daily, making the beds, and weekly airing the bedding; (6) smaller girls have swept the porches, stairways, and assisted whenever needed, under the direction of the matrons.

In concluding this topic, I will emphasize the fact that with rare exceptions all the industrial teachers have received suggestion concerning the training of the pupils in their charge in a kindly spirit, and have endeavored to carry the same into effect, and their efforts have been crowned with a good degree of success.

Stock.—As the school farm has no water upon it the school has no stock.

Sanitary.—A regular weekly cleaning and airing have been strictly followed. Considering the number of children and their condition when received, their health has been good, save during the months of January and February, when an epidemic of measles and la grippe raged about five weeks; however, no deaths occurred. The two girls who were sick at the close of the school have since died. They had gone home.

Recommendations.—(1) The school building should have a good strong fence placed around it, having two yards; that a good inclosure be made north of the dormitory for the girls' play and exercise ground; (2) that the necessary funds be allowed for the purchase of a steam pump suitable for the irrigation of the young crops and such vines and fruit trees as may be planted on the farm during the period of the

when no water can be had from the Gila River; (3) that a span of large, strong brood mares, wagon, and harness be allowed the school as soon as water is upon the school farm; (4) that a herd of ten good milch cows be furnished the school as soon as irrigation facilities are completed for the farm; (5) that a new dormitory of brick be erected suitable for the accommodation of 150 children, with sufficient number of employés' rooms that all the employés may reside in the dormitories; a reading room, a sitting room for the pupils, and two additional schoolrooms, and an assembly room large enough to accommodate 350 school children.

Very respectfully,

OSCAR T. DUNAGAN,
Superintendent.

Indian labor.—The Indians of this agency earn their living mainly; their chief engagement is farming and stock-raising. During the year I have employed Indians as carpenters, adobe-makers, adobe masons, plasterers, painters, and freighters, in addition to those employed regularly as interpreters, teamsters, cooks, and masons. I have bought all of the fuel, barley, hay, wheat, and beef of the Indians. They have done most of the freighting from the railroad, and would do ten times as much more if they had the opportunity. They do well under skillful direction; hence they make fair assistants.

Missionary work.—Rev. C. H. Cook, the Presbyterian missionary, has been here twenty years. He has observed the progress made by these Indians during that long period of time. When he came to them very few indeed had donned citizens' clothing, or clothing of any kind. When he came here he found them subsisting mainly on the berries and mesquite beans of the desert. A fact which manifests some of the good he has done is that the best classes of the people live near his churches and attend the services. These are inclined to follow the ways of the best white people.

Character of the supplies.—The goods furnished the schools were of good quality, except the boys' hats, quilts, edge tools, and one grade of overalls. I have some goods which were sent here three or four years ago, and which are absolutely worthless. The knives, chisels, bits, augers, and spoons are almost worthless because of the quality. These seem to be made to sell. The subsistence supplies are usually good.

The buildings.—The buildings belonging to this agency and school are in good condition; the walls of each are made of adobe. The exterior walls of the two-story dormitory building, the office building, and the agency dwelling have been plastered and oiled; the 12 rooms of the agency dwelling have been nicely papered and painted; two-story additions to the dormitory, a carpenter shop for Indian apprentices, a room for hardware, and a prison for offenders, have been made during the year. All of this work has been done by the regular employés and Indian assistants.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court convenes at the agency twice a month; 21 cases have been adjudicated during the year. The prevailing cases are the following: Adultery, abandonment, assault, drunkenness, and theft. The most of the charges have been compromised, yet several were found guilty as charged, and these were fined a number of days in the prison. These prisoners are worked about the agency during the day and locked in their cells during the night. I have appointed two sub-chiefs or captains in each of the large villages. These captains are delegated to select another, who with them are to settle the difficulties of the village. If the parties are not satisfied with the decision, an appeal may be made to the court of Indian offenses, the decisions of which are final. After an experience of two years, I am satisfied that the plan above indicated is adapted to effect good government among these Indians.

The Indian police.—The chief purposes of the Indian police are: (1) To maintain order in the camps or villages; (2) to return runaway children to the schools; (3) to protect the reservation from trespassers; (4) to assist the court of Indian offenses.

These policemen usually do their work well; in fact, in all cases except the prevention of drunkenness they succeed. I regard the Indian police and the court of Indian offenses as effective auxiliaries in Indian government.

Irrigation.—To this agency belong almost 10,000 Indians, more than 3,000 of whom live on the Pima or Gila River Reservation. The Indians who live on this reservation have never had any assistance from the Government in providing facilities for irrigation. Without any assistance whatever they produce from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds of wheat annually, and, in addition, many thousand bushels of barley, as well as some vegetables. For irrigating purposes they make rude dams of logs and brush to raise and divert the water of the river; then they make canals and ditches to convey it to their fields. They have no head gates in their canals, because they are too poor to buy the necessary lumber and too ignorant to make them. When they do not want water to flow into their canals and ditches they make a dam of brush in them. These often wash out and the canal is almost filled with mud and sand, thus necessitating a great outlay of labor before their fields can be supplied with water again. It is difficult to estimate the great amount of damage caused in this way during the past summer. This year, with your permission, I propose to assist these Indian farmers by encouraging them to widen and deepen their canals, and by making head gates to shut off the water when it is not needed. This plan seems to be practicable and economical, and I know of no better.

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Peculiarities.—(1) *Burials.*—By tradition I learn that a few hundred years ago these Indians buried their dead so shallow that it was necessary to cover the graves with brush and logs, as they do now, to prevent the ravages of the coyote; and, in their tenacity to follow the ways of their forefathers, they yet follow the old custom, although at present it is not at all necessary, for they bury the dead body about 6 feet deep. In burial, with few exceptions, the Pima Indian wraps the body in a blanket and buries it so without incasing it in a coffin. In excavating the earth for the grave they dig as the civilized Americans do, until they have reached a depth of about 6 feet; then they burrow under at one side about 2 feet, where the body is placed with some panola (parched wheat meal) and water, which they think will be needed on the way to the country of eternal happiness. They often bury the saddle, bridle, and the bow and arrows of the deceased with the body; then they burn the "kea" (house), after which the Indian neighbors kill and eat the cattle belonging to the deceased. I inquired why they did these things, and they replied that to see the property of their lost ones recalls them in grief, and if the property be put out of sight the memory will not recall them so frequently and painfully; hence it seems they want to forget.

I have been trying to prevent the burial of valuable property and to induce them to bury in coffins; some are inclined to comply while many are not so inclined; this is verified in the fact that more than 90 per cent bury in the Indian fashion. Last spring, while an Indian husband was here waiting for the carpenter to make a coffin for his child, the wife took it to the mountains, about 3 miles away, and buried it; this was an example of a difference of opinion in regard to the proper mode of burial.

The Papagoes bury in a coffin whenever one can be secured, but seldom do they get such accommodations. The Maricopas are cremationists; they always burn the body, and sometimes the property, of the deceased.

(2) *Marriage customs.*—On the subject of Indian marriages, the customs observed, the rites and ceremonies practiced, and the sacredness or looseness in which the marital relations are held, I will say that I have gleaned the following information, which is thought to be true: At some Indian meeting a young man meets what he thinks is a desirable young woman. At this party they talk and laugh, as Indians or young Americans do; after this meeting, the young man calls at the home of the girl very frequently. If he concludes to have the girl for his wife, he asks her parents for her, if he is a good Indian; her parents do not reply immediately, for they must notify their girl of the application. After several hours' or days' conference in regard to the good and the bad qualities of the proposer, they give him an answer, but in the mean time he must stay away. Should the parents of the girl decide that the young man is a fit subject, they make known the decision to the girl, who, it seems, has little to say in regard to the contract. If a favorable decision be sent the young man, he takes the girl to the home of his parents, or to a "kea" which he has provided for himself. Without any ceremony whatever, the couple are now regarded as married. These are the steps taken generally, but occasionally there is a runaway match in which no parents are consulted. The Indians, generally, regard the marital relation very loosely; it is a mere force; this fact is manifested in the many cases in which the husband or the wife is abandoned.

During the year only six Indians secured licenses and were married by the minister; these were students from the Albuquerque schools.

Recommendations.—I recommend the sale of the Gila Bend Indian Reservation, excepting sections 8 and 17, which should be allotted to Papagoes who would accept it. The fund thus accruing would buy sufficient water to irrigate 1,200 acres of the allotted lands as it is needed by the Indians. About 15 miles above the reservation there is a company at work in making a diverting dam and canal, which will convey the water of the Gila River to thousands of acres of fertile land; this will make the reservation valuable and salable. (2) That the *west half of township 2 north, range 5 east*, of the Pima and Maricopa Reservation, on Salt River, be sold in quarter-section lots to the highest bidder for cash; and that the money realized be expended in the purchase of water for irrigating purposes for those Indians, the Indian to take land not settled by the whites anywhere on the public domain where good water rights can be obtained for the lands, and that he become a taxpaying citizen. (3) That the Government assist the Pimas in making a low diverting dam in each of the two branches of the Gila River, on the Pima Reservation, and that a good head gate for each of the canals be made; the expense would not exceed $1,000 for each canal and dam. I regard this an economical and prudent outlay of public funds. (4) That when water for irrigation as above recommended is afforded, a special agent be sent here to locate Indian homesteads and allot the lands to them.

Very respectfully,

CORNELIUS W. CROUSE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, *August 20, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report of this agency, of which I assumed charge November 22, last.

As you will see by the accompanying statistics, there are at this agency 492 Indians. All of these wear the dress of civilization, and the majority of them speak English to some extent, many of the younger ones quite fluently.

There are many comfortable houses; but few of the Indians are now living in their native huts, and many of them are fairly good farmers, showing a commendable spirit of industry. While none of them hold land under the allotment act, it has of late years been the custom of the acting agent to set aside a few acres for the use of such as would cultivate the same. All of these I left in possession of the plat given them by my predecessor, and have encouraged others to follow their example. I have also encouraged the planting of gardens, and from all I can learn there are more and better gardens now than ever before, though much of the work in them is done by the women.

The Indian prefers farming to all other occupations, as he has only to put his seed in the ground and wait at his leisure for the harvest. Any pursuit that would keep him busy most of the time, though he might receive more profit from it, he does not like.

In the cultivation of land for their own use I have assisted them in every way in my power. As but few of them own teams and wagons or other implements, I have furnished them with all these, requiring them in return to assist in the cultivation of the land set apart for the use of the agency. The harvesting and thrashing have been done in the same manner.

But few of the Indians have paid much attention to stock raising, though all the younger ones want a saddle horse. A few are learning that stock means money, and are beginning to take an interest in that branch of industry, though they will often sell their hay and grain to buy a horse and then let him and other stock suffer.

A few are raising hogs for their own use, and such is the fecundity of this animal that notwithstanding the poor care he receives, he has become a nuisance on the reservation. I found nearly all the fences in poor condition, and as they were not originally hog-proof, they have been a source of much annoyance to me and of some trouble among the Indians.

From the foregoing it will be seen that these Indians are to some degree civilized, at least in a material sense.

So far as a knowledge of making a living is concerned, many of them are nearly as well qualified as the average laboring white man. In another sense, however, they are far behind what they should be, and this is owing in a great measure to their location and surroundings.

This reservation is situated in the northern part of Humboldt County, Cal., and embraces about 80,000 acres, and is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Trinity River. Along this river is the valley in which is situated the agency, and in which the Indians live. This valley is about 6 miles long, and from one-fourth to one-half a mile in width, and the river meanders from side to side, thus intersecting it several times. A large portion is covered with gravel bars formed by the river, so that the amount of agricultural land is very limited. A careful estimate places it at less than two sections of land. The remainder is rough and mountainous, most of it worthless, except for the timber (which is not valuable), though some portions afford pasturage for stock. The country surrounding the reservation is of much the same character, and is very sparsely settled, consequently the Indians come less under the influence of civilization than they would under other circumstances.

While they all belong to the same tribe, speaking the same language, they are divided into several bands or families, between which there are feuds or jealousies, some of which have come down from their grandfathers. This often proves an annoyance, and members of different ranches sometimes refuse to work or associate in any way with each other, though open hostilities or personal encounters very rarely occur.

They have never had any chiefs or head men having authority over them, though each ranch has some man having more influence than others.

I can not learn that they ever had any form of worship, nor have I ever known one to speak of a Great Spirit or other object of adoration, but they all have a great fear

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of the "Indian devil," and have many strange superstitions. In their belief, regarding these superstitions, I find that even the most intelligent are very steadfast. They all cling to their old customs and laws as being far better than any others, and seem to look upon many of them as sacred.

Their loose marriage relations and customs make divorce very easy, and many have taken advantage of this. I have found that a large number of the children are not living with their united parents. Often one child of a family is living with the mother and another man, while another child will be with the father and some other woman. This to me is one of the worst features of affairs here, but when I have endeavored to convince them of the wrong I have generally been met with the reply: "That is all right; it is Indian law."

Years ago there was some missionary work attempted, and I think a minister was stationed here. There is the wreck of a church, which was at one time quite pretentious, but from all I know of those days, coupled with what I have learned since I took charge of the agency, I think I am justified in saying that more harm than good was done by those having the matter in hand. I say this without knowledge of the parties, and with no disrespect for the cause in which they were engaged, for I would most heartily welcome any man who might choose to come here to give these Indians religious or moral instruction.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, I think they are slowly advancing in a moral sense. Many of them take pride in the fact that they can have credit at the store, and are in this respect quite honorable. Some of them are given to gambling, and most of them will drink when they can procure liquor, though but a few are in the habit of bringing liquor upon the reservation. So far as their veracity is concerned, I do not think there is one on the reservation who can be relied upon to tell the truth under all circumstances. Their ideas of right and wrong are often very vague.

If one buys an article on credit, and by his own carelessness loses it, his idea of right would induce him not to pay for it because he has received no benefit from it. In most cases they do right, as we regard right, only as a means of benefiting themselves in the future, or through fear of trouble if they neglect to do so. I have told some of them that they should do right because it was right, that they should feel they were men, and that to do right was the highest mark of manhood. This seems to be a new idea to them.

I am glad to say that a few of them are thinking of these things. One asked me lately if it would not be better if Indians would get a license and be married like white people, and I have strong hopes that this may become the custom in the near future.

There has been a school at this agency for many years, often quite well attended, but I have failed to find much evidence of benefit derived from it. Many of the Indians seem to look upon the attendance of their children as a favor to the teacher, or the agent, and expect some reward for it. If a child goes to school for a short time and does not receive something extra on that account, he is apt to drop out. A few of the Indians object to the school because they wish their children to grow up as Indians, and they say, "School is no good to Indians." As a rule parents exercise little control over their children, simply allowing them to grow up and do as they please. Many of the children attend school until they have a fair start, but usually leave it quite young, and often forget in a few years all they learned.

I have not deemed it advisable to establish a court of Indian offenses, owing to the vague ideas of justice among these Indians and the jealousies that exist. No court could be formed that would look upon the acts of others with any degree of justice. Friends would surely be shielded, while others would be treated with unjust severity. I have no doubt that in time such court may be a benefit, as I am trying to give them some idea of the functions of a court and the duties of its officers.

There is a grist and saw mill and other agency buildings, most of which will have to be rebuilt in the near future. Nearly all the timber in the vicinity of the mill has been cut and it must soon be moved up one of the streams entering the valley.

The material used for fences is not of a durable character, and I found most of them in bad condition. To keep them in repair, affords constant care during a large portion of the year.

The location of the agency is a detriment in some respects, as the distance from any seat of justice makes it almost impossible to procure evidence in case the laws are violated. None of the Indians will acknowledge what they know for fear they will be obliged to go to San Francisco, and often white men living in the vicinity suppress their knowledge for the same reason.

It is almost impossible to get any definite knowledge of how liquor is procured by the Indians. They seem to look upon this as one of the secrets that must be kept sacred. While I have an intuitive knowledge of where much of it comes from, and have been ably seconded in my efforts to obtain some proof of this by the commandant of the post here, Capt. Edmunds, I have not yet succeeded.

The past year has been a favorable one and crops are fairly good.

The valley is adapted to fruit-growing and some of the Indians tell me that if they owned their land they would plant trees and have fruit for sale. While, as I have said, the amount of agricultural land is small, I am of the opinion that a portion of it should be allotted to those who would improve it. Quite a number of the Indians are old and helpless, need constant care, and will no doubt remain about as they are until they are past all need. The younger and more able ones have slight respect for the old and helpless and do but little to assist them.

Owing to certain influences beyond my control, I have not succeeded as rapidly as I hoped in gaining the confidence of some of these Indians and thus helping them to advance more rapidly. The fact that this agency had been for a long term of years under a military agent caused many of them to look upon my advent with great distrust, and some of them have held aloof from me under the impression that I came to remove them to some other locality, or to do them some similar wrong.

Notwithstanding this I know that I am gradually gaining, and believe that in time I shall have the confidence of all of them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC A. BEERS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSION AGENCY.

COLTON, CAL., *September 10, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of the affairs of the "Mission, Tule River (consolidated) Agency." The commission authorized by Congress, consisting of Messrs. Smiley, Painter, and Moore, have continued their investigation to date, but have made no report to my knowledge. Until their work is completed and the land is divided in severalty I can not hope to report marked progress.

The most careful enumeration we can make gives the following results:

Tule River Indians:		
Male	81	
Female	81	
		162
Yuma Indians:		
Male	501	
Female	496	
		977
Mission Indians:		
Male	1,437	
Female	1,375	
		2,812
Ration Indians upon different reservations		28
Total		3,999

Affairs at the Tule River Reservation remain as reported last year, with very little change. Everything awaits allotment. The people are nearly self-sustaining and will go forward as soon as their lands are deeded to them. Luther Anderson remains as farmer.

He is doing a good work among the nonreservation Indians in Kern and Inyo counties (back in the mountains about 100 miles southeast from the reservation and within the Independence land district), who have never been on a reservation or received any help from the Government. Complying with office instructions I directed him in June last to locate as many as possible upon Government land, and July 25 he reported having made thirty-three locations, nearly all of 160 acres each. When he went among them they were suspicious, expecting that he came to get their money. He explained that the Government had sent him to give them a title to land; that they need not pay him anything, as the Government paid him, and in this way he soon gained their confidence and many came urging him to locate land for them. This work he is still doing as fast as hot weather will permit, but besides the extreme heat, which has been enough to stop most men, he has had a small Indian war to hinder and annoy him.

The trouble occurred in Kern County, about 55 miles east of Kernville. July 3, Powers, a constable (who was living on unsurveyed Government land, which had long been occupied by Indians), with a posse, followed and attempted to arrest a

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"Lone Pine Indian" suspected of burning a haystack. Anderson, knowing the character of the Indian, and believing that he could secure him without trouble, made an arrangement with Powers that he should allow him to make the arrest. To do this it seemed best for him to return and secure his surveyor and interpreter (Jose hCico, who was guide and interpreter for Gen. Fremont) and while he was gone Powers took his posse, went in pursuit and fired upon and killed "Old Kewea," father of the Indian whom he purposed to arrest. The son returned the fire and killed Powers and escaped. The posse succeeded in wounding a 14-year old Indian boy, stripped the clothing from the old squaws, dug up the body of Kewea, which the squaws had buried, and hacked it all to pieces. This was told by one of the posse of white braves, who laughed as he related it, evidently thinking they had done a brave deed. There is no doubt that the constable was the aggressor in this affair.

In spite of all difficulties Anderson has done his work well. He was much delayed in some places where interested parties had moved Government stakes. The stockmen prefer that the lands be left unoccupied rather than deeded to Indians.

We shall push this work as long as land can be found which the Indians want. Their children are beyond the reach of any schools and should be brought out to the training school as soon as it is established.

Yumas.—These Indians are located on the west shore of the Colorado River upon a large reservation. In conformity with Department orders, I drove a well upon the mesa 1¼ miles west of the river, where I had hoped to locate them and by irrigation enable them to make permanent homes and support themselves by cultivating the land. I found plenty of water 13 feet below the surface, and was about to put down a large well as directed, expecting by this time to have the Indian village laid out and water supplied, when I learned that a man had bought a section of school land contiguous to the section upon which I had found water, and that his intention was to locate a saloon near the proposed Indian village. Having no map or survey of the reservation, I did not know that such a section could be purchased. I stopped work, reported this, and now await orders. I feel sure we ought not to attempt to make improvements so near such a neighbor.

The July floods came much higher than usual and drove all the Indians onto the hill around the school buildings. Superintendent Mary O'Neil telegraphed me the condition, asking authority to feed the hungry from the school supplies. I directed her to do so, and telegraphed the Department for authority. This was promptly granted, also authority to expend $1,000 for food for their necessities, which I immediately purchased in Los Angeles. The railroad was washed away, however, and it was three weeks before it arrived, during which time they were sustained by the school supplies and saved from suffering. Their little huts were all destroyed and many articles washed away. It is to avoid a repetition of this experience and to give all employment that I feel anxious to move them onto higher ground, with irrigating water. They continue to labor for the railroad and river boats whenever they have opportunity.

In September, one year ago, I attended their annual mourning feast, when it is their custom to gather together and for four or five days and nights to mourn aloud for the dead of the past year. On these occasions a great variety of pagan ceremonies are enacted, with dancing, racing, chanting, recounting the virtues and deeds of the dead, etc., and at break of day, to close the festival, they burn the booths which have been used during the week, also all the gifts which they would send to their departed friends.

Heretofore they have killed horses and burned many valuable goods, thus impoverishing themselves, but as at this time no animals were sacrificed and few valuables, we have reason to hope that our efforts to prevent this had some influence. It is customary to allow no white man on the grounds at night, but as I was there to learn all their customs and a friend, I was permitted to remain, and I am pleased to report that I have no reason to suppose there were any liquors on the ground, and in their heathen way their conduct was proper and decorous. Imagine 1,300 savages, of whom 300 were visitors, camped around an open space, sleeping and living upon the ground in open air. At night they sit and lie around the open fires, presenting a strange, weird scene, never to be forgotten.

December 11, 1890, a medicine man was brutally murdered and his body cremated before the next sunrise. All efforts to obtain testimony of the facts were futile, until a stranger from the East induced Father Williams, an old Catholic missionary, to act as interpreter, when the whole details came out. The three murderers are in jail awaiting trial, but Father Williams can not be found, although officers have hunted him for months.

The Government school here at the old fort furnishes school facilities. The Sisters who conduct it are faithful in their duties, which are arduous and unsatisfactory, as it is difficult to compel regular attendance, and when the pupils are old enough to go out and earn a living there is nothing for them to do, and vice and idleness soon destroy all good impressions in a most unfortunate manner.

The school averages about 70 pupils, among whom at my last visit I found 15 English-speaking Mexican children, who had been brought there by Father Williams from Los Angeles and Glendale, a village near Los Angeles. These pupils were all convenient to good schools provided for by the State, and when questioned they replied, "We are not Indians; we did not tell the superintendent that we were. Father Williams said we were Indians, but we did not say so." I can see no good reason why these children should have been taken from Los Angeles, 200 miles away, to be educated in an Indian school, while scores of Indian children on the reservation are left to range in idleness.

I am very anxious that some way may be provided by which these Indians may have land and water supplied, and gradually become self-supporting. There are hundreds of acres of wild hemp growing from 3 to 12 feet high, which, if it could be manufactured by Indian labor, would be of great value. It seems well adapted for the manufacture of cordage.

Potrero.—The title to the reserved lands of the Potrero Indians is now being carefully investigated by the commission appointed for that purpose, and should their efforts be successful there will be an ample suppy of good land and water.

These Indians are better situated than any of the twenty-one tribes under my charge. They are 3 miles from Banning, a thriving fruit-growing colony, where many of them find employment. Mr. C. O. Barker, the manager of a large fruit-growing company located here, finds them good help and pays men and women alike $1.50 per day. Some more reliable men get $2. Much of this reservation land lies from 5 to 6 miles away from the Indian village, and, without water, is only fit for barley. The Indians have sometimes plowed a little of it for grain, but could not do it to advantage, and last year I instructed them to clear and plow all they could quite near their homes, and rented their distant grain lands to white men on shares. From this I saved for them, after paying their blacksmiths' bills, etc., $1,000. This season I have saved about $500 and over 2,000 sacks of grain now in the warehouse, as recently reported. Better than this, they have plowed twice as much land as ever before, have better crops, and have worked out more than usual. In this way I have furnished them with all the seed barley and wheat they cared to sow, giving each man all he needed when his land was plowed. My hope is to see their land divided in severalty, and then with the money so saved, to employ them to build a cement or stone irrigating ditch, which shall furnish each landholder with plenty of water, thus benefiting every individual of the tribe.

The more advanced Indians are pleased with their progress, while others cling to their old customs and the advice of the medicine men. The Messiah craze reached us, and a few were influenced by the statements of the medicine men, who said that the white man would be destroyed and that they would possess the land. Only a small number believed this until the Colorado River began to fill up the Salton Sea, when runners visited several villages telling wild stories of the waters to come, which so frightened many good faithful Indians that they fled to the mountains in wild haste; but a few days of fasting reassured them and they returned disappointed. The medicine man told them that the most progressive Indian of the tribe, John Morongo, must be driven out or die. Constant threats are made, and his haystack of 10 tons of hay was burned.

The day school here has been unfortunately reduced in numbers through the influence of a priest, who had charge of the St. Boniface school at Banning, and a new medicine man of the tribe. The priest has been removed and replaced by Father B. Florian Hahn, who deplored the wrong which had been done, and with whom I have only pleasant relations, he finding enough to do without depleting the day schools.

The Rev. William H. Weinland continues his labors at Potrero, the only Indian missionary in southern California.

The segregation of the positions of clerk and physician has been consummated, and will, I believe, be found beneficial. The next important demand is for a hospital at Agua Caliente. I am very anxious that this be established immediately. The location, the abundance of hot and cold water, make this an admirable site for a hospital for all these tribes, and much good can be accomplished.

One great evil which I would remedy, if possible, is the custom of the Indians spying the runseller, and sometimes sending an Indian to buy whisky, lying in wait to secure the testimony, and then swearing out a complaint, all for the sake of getting the fees as a witness, then getting drunk with the money so obtained. I imagine little good comes from such prosecution. It burdens the courts and county and does the Indians no good. The only remedy I can see comes through severalty and citizenship, and punishment for being drunk; the same for Indians and white men.

Several squatters have been living on this reservation for some years. My predecessor having removed them, they returned, determined to hold the land at all hazards, but have again been removed, and I think will now await the decision of the commission.

Number of pupils enrolled, 21; average attendance, 13¼.

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Saboba.—The event of the year on this reservation is the building of a good schoolhouse, long much needed. It accommodates 40 pupils and has two comfortable living rooms for the teacher, Miss Mary Noble, who has faithfully stood by the Indians and gained their confidence under the most trying circumstances. With the new house neatly furnished, I anticipate good results. Being near San Jacinto, where whisky is sold, these Indians are more or less demoralized, but all are anxiously looking for their land titles. Number of pupils enrolled, 25; average attendance, 16½.

Cóahuilla.—These people are also anxiously waiting the allotting agent. The school has been well conducted by Mrs. Salisbury who, has shown her adaptation to her work. She now welcomes Miss Fleming, of Riverside, who has recently been appointed to assist her as an industrial teacher. Miss Fleming was sent by the ladies of Riverside, and having shown her fitness for the work has now received her appointment by the Department. She spends much of her time in the homes of the pupils, instructing them and the mothers in the arts of housekeeping, and her efforts seem to be appreciated. I believe this a very important branch of the educational service.

These people, being cursed by an old medicine man, ran away to the mountains in spite of their captain, who tried to induce them to stay. Number of pupils enrolled, 41; average attendance, 25½.

Agua Caliente. (Hot Springs) now has a post-office called. Warner. And here, as elsewhere, all are waiting for allotment. The Indians have raised more crops than last season, but can not make any permanent improvements until assured of severalty. "Jim Walsh," a trespasser for four years, was finally ordered off, and had agreed with me to go peaceably this time, when last week I was notified of his death.

Mrs. J. H. Babbitt, who conducts the school, is a valuable teacher, and has a strong influence among the people for good. She deserves a new schoolhouse, but the allotment will be likely to change the center of population, which will require a new site for the school. Number of pupils enrolled, 30; average attendance, 20½.

Mesa Grande Reservation.—These people continue to increase their stock of cattle, which is their principal industry. Titles to lands will induce them to plant fruit trees. Apples and grapes will do well here, where winter winds are severe.

The school under Mrs. Nickerson's care is making commendable progress, though a saloon, as near the reservation as possible, has caused some disturbances, as usual under such circumstances. Number of pupils enrolled, 25; average attendance, 13½.

Rincon and La Jolla.—Two villages on the San Luis Rey reservation are anxiously awaiting allotment, and the needed schoolhouse repairs or rebuilding are delayed, as it is likely the center of population will be changed by new locations of farms.

The Rincon school continues one of the best, under Miss Ora Salmon's teaching. Average attendance, 17; number enrolled, 23.

Miss Flora Golsh, who took the La Jolla school last year, has a good school, and gives all her time, energies, and thought to the welfare of the Indians. There must be a new schoolhouse here also, but until the allotment comes I prefer to wait, that it may have the proper location. Number of pupils enrolled, 51; average attendance, 25½.

Pachanga Village, Temecula Reservation.—Mrs. Mary Platt took this school two years ago under most unfavorable circumstances. It had been abandoned for nearly two years, as whisky and low whites had done their worst, and the Indians were very poor, with little good land. Mrs. Platt has changed the habits of the people and made the school one of the best; her temperance society has reclaimed most of the adults, and now they hang upon her words in confidence. July 3 I called at the schoolhouse and found that Mrs. Platt and the school had gone to a cañon near by to spend the day in picnic. I followed and found them, young and old, a very happy people. Within half an hour a messenger came saying the schoolhouse was burning; and it was entirely consumed, with all Mrs. Platt's effects, for she had made this her home, and now family keepsakes, books, clothing, all were gone. She bore the news bravely, encouraged the Indians, and turning to me said, "You will rebuild it at once, won't you?"

I believe these people should be removed to good land (as recommended last year), also that a temporary house be built for the school, that Mrs. Platt's influence may be retained, in the hope that she may go with them to a better location, as *this is worthless land* and has *no* water. Number of pupils enrolled, 27; average attendance, 18½.

The many outlying Indian families who are remote from schools remain much as by last report. I hope the allotment may bring some nearer the day schools, but I believe the educational event for them all is yet to come in the establishment of a manual training school at Perris, San Diego County. One year ago, when instructed to select a site for a training school upon a reservation, I felt sure it would be better to locate near some thrifty settlement, where the pupils would come in constant contact with civilization rather than their home influences. I urged the landholders in different places to give land to induce the Government to locate near them, but an Indian school was not popular with the California land-owner.

I finally found a man at Perris who knew of Carlisle, and the result was that the new town of Perris deeded the United States a block of 80 acres of choice land, near the town, and I was much pleased when the honorable Commissioner, Gen. T. J. Morgan, visited southern California and approved the site and accepted the deed. The plan for buildings, costing $25,000, have been sent to the office, and as soon as approved the contract will be let and the work be pushed to completion. Thanks to the people of Perris who so generously donated the land. The site is in the middle of the San Jacinto plain, 1½ miles from the Santa Fé railroad, on the east side of the main avenue running the entire length of the valley, 100 feet wide; a 60-foot street on three sides, and 80 acres full inside the streets. The outlook is fine. The Bear Valley water is piped to the land. Vineyards and orchards will surround it on all sides, and my ambition is to teach the Indians to cultivate these broad acres and become good citizens. Their labor is needed here and is appreciated. Many are now employed in Redlands and Riverside, 15 to 20 miles away, and many more are needed.

I can see a marked improvement in public sentiment in southern California in reference to the Indians. Prejudice is giving way to reason; and when I say to the average Californian that the policy of the Government is now to give them a common-school education, as much land as we give to a foreigner, and then to let them stand or fall for themselves, he generally replies, "That's right; go ahead."

Yours, very respectfully,

HORATIO N. RUST,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Covelo, August 27, 1891.

SIR: As directed, I submit the following report as to the condition of affairs at this agency, for the fiscal year 1891.

The Indians living upon this reservation are remnants from seven different tribes, as follows:

Concows, from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in Butte County; Little Lakes, Redwoods, Ukie, and Wylackies, are natives of this county; Pitt River Indians, from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in Lassen, Shasta, and Modoc counties; and Nome Lackies, from the east slope of the Coast Range Mountains, in Tehama County.

The last census shows the total number to be 561.

Males	275
Females	289
Males over 18 years of age	203
Females over 14 years of age	221
School children between 6 and 16 years	83

Land.—This reservation is situated in a small valley, nearly round, and about 8 miles in diameter, 65 miles north of Ukiah and 50 miles back from the Pacific Ocean. At the present time it contains nearly 103,000 acres of land, all of which, except about 5,000 acres, is mountainous stock country. The valley land is exceptionally productive, growing three crops of alfalfa each summer without any irrigation, and an abundance of all kinds of fruit and vegetables.

By authority contained in act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, providing for the "reduction of the Round Valley Reservation," the President appointed three commissioners to determine the amount of land to be retained, to appraise the swamp land, and improvements thereon belonging to private citizens.

These commissioners arrived here the latter part of December, 1890, and remained about six weeks, during which time they visited the different "swamp land" claims and improvements of private parties within the retained portion of the reserve, and made a careful and just appraisement of the same. All but one of the swamp-land claimants have signified their willingness to accept the appraisement, and have prepared deeds conveying their property to the United States, which deed (or copies of them) have been forwarded to your office. It is earnestly urged that the survey and sale of that portion of the reservation to be thrown out receive early attention, if it is to be disposed of before the fall rains begin. The Indians are very anxious to have allotments made.

Farming.—There are about 3,000 acres of excellent farming land under fence, only a small portion of which has been cultivated—about 300 acres as a reservation farm and 200 by individual Indians.

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The grain raised on the general farm is estimated as follows:

Wheat	bushels..	3,000
Oats	do....	1,000
Corn	do....	500
Hay	tons..	400
By Indians:		
Wheat	bushels..	1,000
Barley	do....	200
Corn	do....	200
Potatoes	do....	400
Onions	do....	75
Beans	do....	100
Melons		1,500
Pumpkins		2,000
Hay	tons..	75

Stock.—At the close of the fiscal year there were on hand 69 horses, 21 mules, and 195 head of cattle owned by the Government, and 100 horses, 200 cattle, 250 swine and 300 fowls owned by individual Indians. Thirty head of cattle, 2 horses, and 2 mules were transferred, by instructions from your office, to the Hoopa Agency, and this, together with the heavy losses during the past two severe winters, has very materially reduced the number of stock belonging to this agency.

Mills.—As before reported, we have no gristmill and of course the service is a great loser thereby. I trust that funds from some source will be available during the present year to supply this need.

The sawmill, for want of funds to repair it, cut no lumber during the year, but since the 1st of July I have succeeded in getting it into such shape as to enable me to cut enough for our new hop house. I hope to soon have it in good running order.

Schools.—Two day schools, one at headquarters and one at lower quarters, have been in operation ten months during the past fiscal year, with an average attendance of 51 scholars.

Apprentices.—I have had four Indian apprentices with the carpenter, one in the blacksmith shop and one in the harness shop.

Court of Indian offenses.—None has been established at this agency, and at present I see no necessity for one. The Indians as a rule are quite orderly and well behaved, only occasionally one becoming intoxicated. Last November I reported to the United States district attorney two parties for selling liquor to Indians and a subpœna was issued by the United States district court requiring myself and witnesses to appear before said court on February 27. Owing to severe storms the case was continued until the 4th day of March, and when it was called certain white citizens of this valley appeared as witnesses for the defense, and swore they would not believe any Indian under oath. As a consequence the parties were acquitted.

Missionary efforts.—Certain Baptist missionary societies appointed Rev. J. T. Merriam and wife to this field and they have held regular church services and Sabbath school, both at headquarters and lower quarters. But until their lands are allotted, individual homes established, and camp life broken up, very little will be accomplished toward christianizing these Indians.

Very respectfully,

THEO. F. WILLSEY,
U. S. 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, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my third annual report, of the affairs of the Southern Ute and Jicarilla Apache Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. Statistics as required herewith.

SOUTHERN UTE.

The census of June, 1891, shows the total number of Indians of all ages comprising the Southern Ute tribe to be 978, a decrease of 7 during the past year. Males over 18 years of age, 273. Females over 14 years of age, 32[illegible]. Children between the ages of 6 and 16, 218, consisting of males 95, females 122. Births during the year, 32. Deaths 39.

The Southern Ute tribe is divided into three bands, as follows: Moaches, 266; Capotas; 181, Weeminuches, 531.

The Southern Ute Reservation consists of a strip of land lying in the southwest corner of the State of Colorado, extending 110 miles from east to west, bounded on the south by New Mexico; and 15 miles from north to south, bounded on the west by Utah. The agency is situated on the Rio de los Pinos, about 31 miles from the eastern boundary, 76 from the western, and nearly equidistant from the northern and southern boundaries of the reservation. The Moache and Capota bands reside almost exclusively in the eastern, and the Weeminuches, with few exceptions, in the western portion.

The majority of the Indian farmers belong to the Moache and Capota bands, and the principal farming operations are carried on in the valley of the Los Pinos, in the vicinity of the agency.

The condition of these Indians may, in general terms, be described as semicivilized. They live, for the most part, in tents, the location of which is changed from time to time, to afford change of pasture for their horses, sheep, and goats. All of them are at least partially clothed in the dress of the white man, though the majority of the men adhere to the blanket in addition.

Their disposition is generally indolent, but not seriously inclining to viciousness. Quite a number, however, show a considerable inclination to industry and the acquisition of property, as well as a desire for more knowledge of farming methods. In this respect some progress is observable, also in their disposition to pay the debts which they may contract, and their increased regard for the services of the physician and diminishing dependence on their own medicine men.

Gambling appears to be less prevalent than formerly, and drunkenness is rare. They also seem to be giving up the ceremonial dances, none having occurred to my knowledge during the present season.

The year has been barren of notable events. With the exception of the killing, in March last, of Francis Carter, a medicine man, by Naunice, the father of a sick child (who, it seems, accused Carter of practicing "bad medicine" on him, and who subsequently died), the behavior of the tribe, in freedom from turmoil, would compare favorably with that of an equal number of the superior race.

The winter opened mild, with gradual increase in severity and depth of snow, culminating in a storm which began on February 20, and continued for five days, ceasing with at least 3 feet of snow on the ground in the eastern part of the reservation. Another snow storm, accompanied with high wind, began on March 5, and continued for about 2 days, preventing stock from grazing, and leaving the range covered to such a depth and with such a snow crust that the weakened stock, both of Indian horses and beef and stock cattle, unable to obtain food or even to travel through it, perished in great numbers.

The horses of the Indians on the western part of the reserve came through the winter in comparatively good condition. Their flocks of sheep and goats were mostly driven to that region for the winter, and the loss from them was comparatively light.

The weekly delivery by contractor of beef cattle for subsistence, instituted at the beginning of the fiscal year 1892, will be a source of great saving.

In regard to the condition of agriculture among these Indians, I regret to say that of those who farmed last year not all could be induced to resume operations this season, consequently the area of land cultivated is somewhat less than last year. But while the area of cultivated land has diminished, considerable hay and pasture land has been inclosed by new fence and a larger and better hay crop than ever before has been protected and secured. Those who have adhered to their farms have shown improvement over last year in diligence and attention to their crops.

The enlarging and repair of the irrigating ditches, giving them a plentiful supply of water, acted as a stimulant. In fact, I am of opinion that the fear of a scarcity of water had a deterrent effect upon some of those who did not farm, as the repairs were not made until after crops were in.

No school has been maintained, owing to the lack of a suitable building for dormitory and refectory purposes. No dependence can be placed on any attendance at a day school. The children must be kept at or in the vicinity of the school in order to insure its success.

No attempt at missionary work seems ever to have been made here.

It has not been deemed advisable to establish a court of Indian offenses as yet.

The industries of the Indians consist, besides farming, of stock-raising, dressing of skins for the manufacture of moccasins, leggings, belts, purses, and similar articles, and of bead work used for their ornamentation.

Cattle are possessed by a few, sheep and goats by many, and horses by most. They manufacture very little for sale aside from the articles above mentioned.

In my opinion it would be useless at the present time to attempt to induce them to accept land in severalty, for some years of patient effort will be required to cause them to appreciate the advantages of such a step.

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The unsettled condition of mind prevailing among them for the past three years, in consequence of the failure of Congress to either ratify or annul the agreement regarding their removal, made with them by the Commission, would effectually defeat any such proposition, as it also tends to hinder a more general inclination to agriculture, and to prevent those not already farming from engaging in that pursuit. Further, much success with schools can hardly be looked for while the present condition exists. The Indians can not, or will not, understand why the action of the Commission in making a treaty or agreement with them was not final, and they show very little confidence in any promises made them by strangers. They still express their desire for removal. I would earnestly recommend action leading to the permanent settlement of this question.

At present 32 families are occupying definite, separate, unallotted tracts of land, with more or less fencing and crops.

During the latter part of the winter or early in the spring an epidemic of influenza attacked the Utes and raged during the entire spring. A large proportion of the tribe was affected at one time or another and several cases resulted fatally.

JICARILLA.

The Jicarilla Apache Indians, whose reservation lies in New Mexico, adjoining the Colorado line, number 824 souls. They are divided into two bands, as follows: Alleros, numbering 309, and Llaneros, 515. Number of children of school age: Male, 81; female, 97; total, 181.

Nearly all have received and accepted their allotments of land in severalty, and no disputes of importance have arisen among them regarding their allotments. They have a feeling of security that they will not again be moved, and will now give more attention to making improvements and to agricultural pursuits. When allotments have been completed the surplus land should be sold for their benefit.

The Apaches have placed 36 children in the Government school at Santa Fé, N. Mex. They desire the erection of a boarding school on the reservation, and promise to keep the same full. I would recommend the establishment of such a school, believing that the time is ripe for its successful opening and operation.

The attempts of the Jicarillas at farming have been successful, considering that irrigation under present conditions is almost entirely impossible, there being no running streams that can be relied upon. Reservoirs for the storage of water for irrigation are practicable and would greatly increase the certainty of successful agriculture. I would recommend action looking to their construction.

I would also recommend that a supply of breeding ewes and rams be furnished these Indians to start them in the business of wool growing, to which much of their land is well adapted, better in fact than to tillage.

During the past year two murders of Indians have been committed by white men. One of the murderers escaped. The other was captured immediately after the commission of the crime, which occurred on a Saturday night at Amargo, a small hamlet and railroad station near the border of the reservation. I was at the time at the Southern Ute Agency and was promptly notified by telegraph. No train running on Sunday and the distance being 60 miles, it was impossible for me to reach the scene until Monday forenoon. I found assembled at Amargo over 200 armed Indians, clamoring for the blood of the prisoner, threatening the lives of all the people of Amargo and the surrounding country if he was not given up to them for execution, and only restrained from carrying out their threats by the assurance that I would soon be there.

By the use of all the power of argument and persuasion I possessed they were finally induced to return to their homes, with the exception of a squad of five policemen, who acted as guard over the prisoner on his way to the county jail. Although the murder was brutal and unprovoked, the felon escaped with a sentence of one hundred days in jail and a fine of $100. The Indians are very much dissatisfied with the sentence, which in my opinion was entirely inadequate. Both these murders may be attributed to the effect of whisky.

In this connection I would recommend the appointment of a trader for the Jicarilla Apaches, that they may not be forced to go off their reservation as at present to trade, where they are liable to be surrounded by bad influences and to obtain intoxicating liquors.

One Indian was killed by another as the result of an old family grudge of 30 years standing. In this case the murderer escaped and has not been apprehended. With the exceptions noted the conduct of these Indians has been generally good.

The Apaches, besides farming and the dressing of skins and manufacture of moccasins, etc., are deft workers in willow and clay. They make quantities of baskets and earthen vessels for their own use and for sale.

Their sanitary condition has been good. No serious epidemic has prevailed, and the tribe has increased in numbers by 14 during the past year.

The agency buildings are inadequate and generally uncomfortable. A site has been selected and approved for the agency at a point about 4 miles south of the location of the present buildings, and steps should be taken to remove and establish it at the proposed site.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. A. BARTHOLOMEW,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY,
Ross Fork, Idaho, August 17, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report with its accompanying statistics:

Population and traditions.—The Indians of this reservation are of two tribes, namely: Bannacks and Shoshones.

The Bannocks, a wild, restless, and nomadic tribe, originally came from the West. Tradition, supported by many facts, testifies that they once formed a part of the Pah-Yute (Piute) tribe, now in the State of Nevada, and that a great many years ago, under the leadership of a rebellious chief, they withdrew from the main tribe and emigrated to the mountains of the northeast drained by the waters of the Snake, Salmon, Missouri, and Green rivers, where their rights were disputed by the Blackfeet Indians, with whom they were ever at war.

The Shoshones are lower in stature, darker in color, and more docile and friendly in disposition. Before the immigration of white settlers they subsisted principally on roots, seeds, berries, fish, and small game. Grasshoppers and crickets also formed a part of their diet. Originally they were sun worshipers, and had a sincere reverence for the wolf, in which they believed the spirits of their dead were received. Their claim that they originally came from the east, seems to be well founded, as their language is similar to that of the Comanches, many words being the same.

A census taken in June, 1891, gives the following results:

Bannacks:		
Male	224	
Female	231	
		455
Shoshones:		
Male	491	
Female	457	
		948
Total		1,403
Number of school age included in the above		192

Of this number at least 30 are unfitted for school, as they are syphilitic, blind, dumb, or too much degraded by vice to derive any benefit from an educational institution.

The above figures show a loss of 90 during the last twelve months, the excess of deaths over births accounting for 31. Of the remainder, 56, a large number have removed to other reservations, either to avoid sending their children to school or for other reasons best known to themselves.

The large number of deaths was due to the ravages of scarlet fever, measles, and la grippe. It was very unfortunate that the first two epidemics originated in the Fort Hall boarding school, as it offered to those opposed to education, including the "medicine men," an opportunity to say, "Didn't I tell you so?"

Education.—For full particulars and statistics concerning education, you are respectfully referred to the report of Hon. John Y. Williams, bonded superintendent of the Fort Hall boarding and industrial school.

Agriculture.—There has been no material change in the occupation of these Indians during the year. A larger acreage has been planted than ever before and a fair return is promised; but failure of water in certain localities will materially reduce the prospective yield. It is to be hoped, however, that the annoying water question will soon be settled, as the Idaho Canal Company has been granted a right of way across the

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reservation as far as the town of Pocatello. This will supply with water a large area of good farming land not utilized heretofore, after which the Indians will have no reasonable excuse for refusing land in severalty. It is very doubtful whether any objection will be offered, as a large number of the more progressive are already prepared and anxious for allotment. Before an allotment can be made it will be necessary to survey the entire tillable and wild hay land on the reservation, as it is questionable whether there is sufficient farming land to give to each Indian the amount named in the Dawes bill.

Stock raising.—A fact that should not be overlooked is that some of the Indians should become stock raisers. A number of them are already devoting their time to that industry. With the facilities offered, which are unexcelled in the State, it would certainly prove a profitable occupation and would provide employment for those who can not be induced to follow the plow.

With this end in view I would respectfully recommend that $30,000 or $40,000 of the funds now to their credit be invested this fall in horned stock, to be held in common for a stated number of years, or until such time as each individual Indian has permanently located upon his own land and is properly prepared to care for his portion of the stock.

Crimes.—The only crime of a serious nature committed during the year was the murder of two unoffending white men near Blackfoot (across the border of the reservation) by a young Indian who had become crazed by drinking Jamaica ginger. Being closely pressed by the Indian police, a few hours later, he committed suicide.

The whisky traffic with Indians about Pocatello is still a serious source of annoyance. With the assistance of the deputy United States marshal I have been able to convict several persons of this offense, some of whom are now serving sentence in the penitentiary. But a large number of the offenders are tramps who elude arrest by flight.

Indian police.—A few changes in the police force have been necessary during the year, but as a body they have rendered prompt and valuable service.

Court of Indian offenses.—Death removed one of the judges of the court of Indian offenses in the early part of the year and his place was filled by one of his tribe. With the experience gained the court is improving in efficiency and is a terror to the wrong doers. Consequently there have been fewer cases for submission to it during the past year.

Finances.—The sale of the Pocatello town site, just completed, placed to the credit of these Indians about $115,000. It being a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, situated in the center of the reservation, while affording a market for the Indians' hay, grain, and vegetables, has also a demoralizing influence. Slaughter pens and food furnished at kitchen doors have induced a number of the more lazy and trifling families to locate there, where they do a little work and a good deal of begging.

Missionary work.—The Connecticut Indian Association is constructing a missionary building here at a cost of over $2,500, to be completed within the next sixty days, and I am happy to state that a portion of the Indians at least are beginning to appreciate the good and faithful work of this association.

Employés.—The present force of employés, while doing its best, is inadequate for the increasing work. As the five Indian settlements are widely separated, I would respectfully ask for three more additional farmers, making one for each. I would also suggest that there be appointed from among the Indian youths a carpenter's apprentice. The blacksmith's apprentice is learning rapidly, and will be competent to take full charge of the shop at the expiration of three or four years apprenticeship.

Messiah craze.—The ghost dance, or Messiah craze, has subsided here for the present, but is liable at any time to be revived by some weak-brained individual or medicine men. The latter are still a power in the tribe, being ever ready to condemn and discourage anything in the line of advancement.

Conclusion.—With water in sight, plenty of good farming and grazing land, and about $125,000 to their credit, there is no reason why these Indians should not come to the front, notwithstanding the efforts of the old "beef eaters" to pull in the wrong direction. As the latter are being gradually superseded by a younger and more enterprising class, it is to be hoped that a more favorable report can be made one year hence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. FISHER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 5, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter of July 1, 1891, I have the honor to submit my second annual report and statistical information regarding the affairs and condition of the Indians on this reservation.

Up to July 1, 1891, I have been in charge of this agency fifteen months, during which time I have carefully watched and noted events of things in general so as to be able to make my report as reliable and intelligent as possible.

The agricultural work of these Indians has received the careful attention of myself and the farmer, as I believe this pursuit of industry brings about better results towards civilization and self-support than any other. We have succeeded in getting forty-nine of them to go to farming, some new ones that never tried it before, and have induced the older farmers to enlarge their farms and have succeeded fairly well. As they broke up new ground, they seeded some of their old ground to timothy and clover, as there is no natural hay to speak of on this reservation. They will cut about 100 tons of hay this season, nearly all tame hay, and by having them seed some each year they will soon be able to cut enough to carry their stock through hard winters. One drawback I have with the farmers is to get them to save hay enough to feed their work stock during spring work. The most of them will feed all their hay during winter, sell their oats after threshing time, and have no feed for spring. Their horses are small at best, and when poor and weak they are unable to put in but small farms and patches of grain and vegetables. Their crop this season consists of wheat, oats, potatoes, and other vegetables, and looks exceedingly well and promises fair for a good yield.

This reservation is one of the best stock ranges in this northwestern country, and the Indians take more to stock raising than any other industry, and they should be encouraged as much as possible. They have a large band of horses, about 3,000 head. They have been bred in and in by their native studs till they are nearly run out and small. There are but very few that are large enough to do farm work. I recommend that a couple of stallions be purchased for them, then by picking their best mares they would soon have good work-horses and salable stock. In the near future I shall make this a subject of special communication to your office.

The buildings at this agency consist of both frame and logs. The office, agent's house, physician's house, girls' dormitory and school building are all frame, and I have them in good repair; the store and warehouses are logs; also the boarding school building is a log building, and is 15 or 16 years old. I have it repaired so it is comfortable, but it is ill-arranged and can never be remodeled, and in my judgment should be replaced with a new one as soon as possible.

During the spring I erected a slaughter house with corral, close pen and hide house, a building that has been much needed here for years. I now can slaughter the cattle in a decent, clean, and humane manner. I have it well arranged; can turn on plenty of water to run through the building. I detail what Indians are needed to do the butchering and some of my policemen, and it is done with closed doors, and superintended either by myself or other employés. After the butchering is done the offal is given to the men and women that stand on the outside waiting for it, and the meat comes out fit for any market.

In taking the census of these Indians this year as complete as possible I got 492. Males, 240; females, 252; number of children of school age, 58; number of deaths during year, 16; number of births, 43. I kept a careful record of births and deaths, and I think this is correct. I think if a complete census could be taken of the entire tribe under Chief Tendoy, they would number 550.

My police force consist of 1 captain and 5 privates. They are obedient, faithful, and always willing to do their duty, but their pay being so small it is rather a hard matter to keep first-class Indians on the force, and unless you procure the best material on the reservation you had better have none.

These Indians are generally well disposed. There have been no depredations committed on the reservation, except it was alleged that a half-breed Indian killed a steer belonging to a white man and distributed the beef among the Indians and left the country. He did not belong here and the police were unable to capture him. In a drunken row at Red Rock, Montana, last August, two Indians dragged and choked another one to death, all three drunk. After they committed the crime they both fled, coming to the agency, when I ordered them captured. The crime being committed in Montana, the sheriff took them to Dillon where they were indicted and tried for murder, but there being no witness except themselves they were acquitted. For any little misdemeanors committed I punish the offenders by imprisonment in the agency jail and there has been only two such cases during the year. Chief Tendoy has always been a great and influential man among his people, has always been a true friend of the whites, and has always exerted his best influence to the peace and welfare of his people.

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I am glad to report that both agency and school employés have been agreeable, efficient, and faithful, and attended well to their duties.

We have no church nor missionaries. Our circuit minister preaches here every third Sunday, and we have Sunday school every Sunday, and usually Indians and their women attend, besides the children.

These Indians are inveterate gamblers, both men and women. They will some times gamble off the last thing they have. I use every influence I have to break it up, but have met with little success. You might as well talk to the wind as to them about gambling.

They are generally temperate, I suppose for the reason that they can't get any liquor to speak of. What little they do get is at the towns along the railroad, and they invariably get intoxicated when they can get enough, but I have never seen an Indian on the reservation or come on that was under the influence of liquor.

For information concerning the sanitary condition of this tribe see physician's report.

The school at this agency has been running steadily for the past year. I forwarded last year to your office a brief history from the commencement of it, hence it will be unnecessary to mention it at this time. Last spring you kindly granted me authority to build a new fence around the school farm, which I have done. The industrial teacher, with the assistance of the boys, plowed and seeded to timothy and clover 22 acres, which looks very promising, and if nothing happens to it will be able to cut what hay will be needed for school and agency use, which will be a saving of several hundred dollars to the Government. The school garden consists of 1½ acres potatoes, besides peas, beets, onions, carrots, parsnips, turnips, and other vegetables, about 3 acres in all, and promises a large yield. For further information see superintendent's report of school.

There is no allotment of land here, but the Indian farmers have all taken land for their farms, and each man's claim and rights are respected.

I have no courts of Indian offenses; I talked with Chief Tendoy and his leading men last spring and asked if they would like to have such a court established; they concluded they would not.

I will call attention to their clothing. They say that they are sick and tired of the same color; that they never had anything but brown ducking and Kentucky jeans. As far as the material is concerned they are satisfied, and I feel sure that if their clothing could be made up of assorted colors that at least 50 per cent more of them would wear citizens' clothes. They say if they could get for overalls blue denims, it would suit them, and would be a change, and I believe such a change in the colors would be a great inducement for them to wear citizens' clothes.

In conclusion I have to say that it is my desire to bring about as rapidly as possible civilization and self support; that object should ever be foremost.

Thanking you for the favors and courtesies shown me by your office.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. NASHOLDS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉ INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO,
Lewiston, Idaho, August 25, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report.

Agriculture.—The hot winds with which this section of country is so often visited during the summer months completely devastated the crops last season, although they were well planted in the springtime and got an early rise. Notwithstanding this failure the Indians have been quite successful in saving their horses and cattle through the winter as it proved quite mild. With those who have not large bands of horses or cattle it has become a fixed habit to take up and feed them through the long winter months, consequently the successive years of failure in raising crops have quite disheartened them. Their conversation in regard to the crops and how they should be raised shows that they take a much greater interest in them than heretofore, and but for the drawback mentioned above they would, I am sure, farm their land in a greater quantity.

Court of Indian offenses.—The three judges are picked men from the tribe and are elected because of their honesty, integrity, and intelligence, and can generally be relied upon to administer justice without partiality or prejudice. In each and every

offense committed during the past year due and just punishment has been administered to the deserving criminal. This court convenes once a week, and the business that comes up is dispatched in a very dignified manner. There have been 30 cases, which come under the jurisdiction of this court, tried during the year for crimes as follows: Two cases of fighting, 7 of drunkenness, 6 of adultery, 10 of gambling, 2 of polygamy, 2 of wife-beating, and 1 of jail-breaking.

Schools.—The school which was opened at this agency late last fall has been in progress ever since and affords the Indians ample means for the education of their younger children. The attendance has been very good, notwithstanding the fact that it is a kindergarten school and it is quite hard to get the parents to let their children attend owing to their youth. For information regarding the Lapwai school I respectfully refer the honorable Commissioner to the annual report of the superintendent, Mr. McConville.

* * * * * * *

Stock on reservation.—It seems that it is impossible to keep the stock off of this reservation. The only way I have is to await reports from the Indians and then send the policemen, with orders to remove the animals at once if they are not so removed by those white men who own them. But the loose stock, which have no herder, are the great nuisance, and it would take at least 50 men to act as herders to keep this loose stock off.

Railroads.—The questions pertaining to the right of way across this reservation by the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company have nearly all been settled. The Indians held a council May 1 last, at which an agreement was entered into, between them and the railroad company wherein damages were affixed by them in crossing the tribal lands of this Nez Percé tribe, but it is not known whether the company will build through this reservation this year or not.

Buildings.—There are two or three buildings now occupied by employés which are unfit for habitation and should be condemned, as they have proven a detriment to the good health of the occupants. The building commonly called the office, which is only one story high, is occupied by one family and two single employés, besides being used for the office of the agent and clerk. Another, known as the guardhouse, is occupied by two employés and their families, is small, and is also used as a jail for Indian prisoners, which makes it quite disagreeable for the families living therein. I would respectfully ask that the honorable Commissioner take some steps in regard to this matter, as it is highly essential to the health and comfort of the employés. I base the foregoing upon the judgment of the agency physician as to the sanitary condition of this agency.

Sanitary.—These Indians as a tribe have inherited for years back, owing to the gypsy life they have led, the diseases so common among the Indians as a race. The principal disease is scrofula, and it seems almost impossible to cleanse their blood of this malady. Aside from this their health, as a tribe, has been very good.

Crimes.—No crime of a very serious nature has been committed during the year. An Indian, becoming intoxicated from the effects of whisky, mounted his horse and because it would not go fast enough for him drew a knife and plunged it into the side of the animal so often that it sank down and died. He was duly punished for this display of inhumanity.

Farming.—Through the vigilance and instructions of the agency farmer the Indians are becoming more and more acquainted with this industry, and have arrived at that point where they see that it is essential to learn it well. They are therefore dropping that careless don't-care way that has heretofore existed among them, and some have become so well acquainted with the different farming implements that they run them with great accuracy. There have been 2,024 acres broken this year.

Fencing.—There have been 6,750 acres fenced during the year; but the fencing can not be called substantial, owing to the fact that the shipment of barbed wire received last fall was of such an inferior quality, in fact was so rotten, that in stretching it as it should be stretched it in a great many instances snapped.

Improvements.—The improvements made within the year are quite marked, the most conspicuous being the two-story frame dwelling, which adds greatly to the appearance of this agency. There have also been several dwellings built by the Indians.

Advancement.—The advancement made by the Indians in civilized pursuits has been considerable, and quite a number who have never taken any interest in the agricultural industry have been this year induced to farm. Through the skillful management of the school employés the pupils, since the opening of the school, have made advancements which were far beyond my expectations. When they were taken into the school their ideas of the English language were vague, in fact only 9 or 10 out of the 60 could speak a word of English, but upon their leaving they had advanced so far that they could read, write, and speak the language so that they could be easily understood. For this great advancement credit is due to the patience, perseverance, and industry of all the school employés.

REF0069794

Needs.—In making the summary of the needs of this agency I do so for the honorable Commissioner's consideration. It is highly essential that a ferry be constructed, as the only means the Indians have for crossing the Clearwater at this point is by canoe, and when the railroad is constructed through here and a station built they will need a means of transporting their produce across the river for shipment. The ferry at Kamiah also needs repairing very much, but I would respectfully recommend that a new one be built, as the old one is dangerous in its present condition and I hardly think if repaired could actually be called safe. Owing to the great distance of Kamiah from this agency and the great amount of work that has to be done there in the miller and sawyer, blacksmith and farmer line, also on account of the amount of sickness in that immediate neighborhood, I would recommend the employment of persons to fill those positions at that place. Those employed in those positions at this agency are not able to do all the work in both places, as they are kept constantly busy here, and therefore can not do justice to those Indians living at Kamiah. I would further recommend that stallions to the number of seven or eight be placed on this reservation to improve the breeding of the Indian horses, as the majority of them are scrubby cayuses.

Conclusion.—In closing I would respectfully state that in making the foregoing summary and reviewing the progress made I think I have done remarkably well in promoting the general interest of the Indians, and would also respectfully state that perfect harmony has existed among all concerned throughout the past year. I respectfully forward, in a separate package, the census roll as to number of names obtained, and also estimated number, which is attached thereto. I also inclose with census roll the statistical reports of this agency and the boarding school.

All the employés have been faithful in their duties and each and every one has given satisfaction.

Very respectfully submitted,

WARREN D. ROBBINS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., *August 25, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report, which, in my judgment, contains a concise but clear view of all important affairs at this agency.

In looking back over my term of service and remembering the condition of affairs when I took charge, I am gratified to note the steady advancement and the improved facilities for the advancement of the Indians under my charge and to hope that some trace of my labors will live after me. With the hearty coöperation of my clerk and superintendents, early in my term of service I began the erection of schoolhouses and asked for employés to provide school accommodations for every child in this agency. Your office has cheerfully granted me the authorities asked for, and the school buildings will soon be completed. This has been my objective point, and I, at least, feel grateful over the result.

Population.—Carefully prepared tables are submitted which will give information not previously furnished in my reports.

Tribes.	Population.	Males over 18.	Females over 14.	Children between 6 and 16.	Number who have taken allotments.*
Senecas	260	61	70	81	193
Wyandottes	291	80	104	88	238
Eastern Shawnees	79	10	29	27	82
Modocs	68	19	24	16	68
Peorias	166	24	53	44	153
Miamis	75	10	26	14	69
Ottawas	155	37	37	50	155
Quapaws	206	61	65	65	.....
Total	1,500	312	408	388	958

*To August 1, 1891.

New school buildings.—During the past year I have asked for and obtained authority to repair the Peoria day-school house, erected a Miami day-school house and also a day-school house for the Modocs. At the Seneca, etc., boarding school I have erected two valuable additions, and now have here nearing completion a laundry, a bath house, a boys' sitting-room, employés' quarters, storeroom, barn, blacksmith shop, cistern, wind-mill, fruit cellar, and girls' dormitory. At the Quapaw boarding school I have erected boys' sitting rooms, employés' quarters, laundry, one addition to girls' quarters, and repaired the school buildings, and now have nearly completed a barn, bath house, bakery, one addition to girls' quarters, windmill tower, and tank. To be sure this is incurring a great responsibility upon myself and nearly doubling the work of my faithful clerk, but I am determined to apply the money which a munificent Government has placed into my hands so that all the Indian children of this agency shall have the facilities to obtain a good English education.

Modoc day school.—The average Indian attendance at this school was about 11 last year, and taking into consideration the fact that there are only 16 children of school age in this tribe, seems to me to be sufficient proof to verify my former statement that the Modocs take a deep interest in their school and are fast adopting the white man's methods of living. After 8 years of faithful service the teacher of this school, Miss Arizona Jackson, resigned to take effect June 30, 1891. She is capable and able and is a lady in every sense of that word. Under her this school has been a decided success.

Peoria day school.—The Indian attendance was about 13 last year and the school seemed to have given general satisfaction. There were several white children who attended this school, for which their parents paid the tribe a tuition of 50 cents per month. As Mr. A. J. Peory is an Indian and a very successful teacher, I very much wish to continue his service at this school this year.

Seneca boarding school.—For full particulars and a historical sketch of this school I refer you to the report of Supt. Andrew Atchison. As the average attendance at this school for the year 1889 was 59 and 69 in 1890, and 103 last year, I certainly have no cause to complain of the patronage of this school. I have a good corps of teachers at this school, and with the accommodations which I shall have in the new buildings I feel sure of an average attendance of 130 this year. The future of this school is very bright, and I ask for it your sympathy and continued support.

Quapaw boarding school.—When I took charge of this agency in 1889 the attendance at this school was only 38, and I was advised by some that it would soon be necessary to discontinue this school. After viewing the many natural advantages and the beautiful location of this site, I at once asked the Department to authorize the erection of a new house, and to transfer Harwood Hall to this school. For tact, industry, and perseverance Mr. Hall is unexcelled, and estimates were submitted, which at once received your approval. The new buildings were erected, and for the year 1890 the average attendance was 56. The school continued to grow in numbers and favor, and closed on the 30th of last June with an enrollment of over 100 pupils. The second estimate for new buildings was also authorized, and they are nearly completed. The employés asked for have been approved, and they are all faithful and efficient. The literary and moral culture of the children is excellent. The orchard is loaded, the garden is full, and the corn crop is very good. I anticipate an attendance of 150 at this school during the present year. I call your attention to the report of the superintendent. I indorse his recommendations and ask that they be authorized.

Missionary work.—The missionary work at this agency is carried on by the Friends, the Methodists, and the Baptists. The Friends have five societies, the Methodist Episcopal Church South one, the Methodist Episcopal one, and the Baptist one within this agency. The standard of morals has been raised, and the Indians in general seem to be taking a deeper interest in church matters. A union meeting has just closed in which many, including my captain of police, were made to rejoice in the Savior's love. During last year the Friends erected a comfortable church house on the Ottawa Reserve, and the Baptists are building one. There are six Sunday schools within the bounds of this agency, with an attendance of 325 children. Mrs. Julia Hall's work among the Modocs has been good.

Area of reservations—	Acres.
Seneca	51,958
Wyandotte	21,406
Eastern Shawnee	13,018
Modoc	4,010
Ottawa	14,860
Peoria	33,218
Miami	17,083
Quapaw	56,685
Total area	212,298

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Agriculture.—There has been encouraging advancement in agriculture since I took charge of this agency. The soil is well adapted to the raising of corn, wheat, oats, rye, flax, clover, and the grasses. I feel safe in saying that there is corn enough raised this year to supply our population for two years. For gardening purposes, the soil of this agency is well adapted. In the valley lands here crops are never a failure. Since taking their allotments many of the Indians have fenced and broken out their lands, erected houses, planted orchards, and have homes in which they are deeply interested. In this connection I wish to express my hearty approval of the act passed by the last session of Congress giving the Indians authority to lease their lands three years for farming purposes, since it enables many of them to have their childrens' allotments broken out and made into comfortable homes by the time the children have returned from school and are ready to become citizens of the United States. If a renter proves to be of bad character, I either revoke his permit or refuse to renew it, in which case he must move from the agency.

Intruders.—The limited area of this agency and the certainty of these characters being reported, enables me with my vigilant police to keep this source of much trouble to many agents well under control.

Police.—My police force consists of 1 captain and 6 privates. They have been quick to report to the calls, and dutiful in the discharge of the duties assigned to them. They have almost entirely broken up the custom of fishing and hunting on Sunday. In many cases a little wholesome advice was sufficient.

Court of Indian offenses.—Criminal offenses on the reservations during the past year have been much less in numbers and less serious in character than in ordinary white communities of equal area and population. A large proportion of the complaints reported to this office were disputes which must necessarily arise in the settlement of their new homes. The court consists of three good Indians, who are free from the use of liquor. Their decisions are usually correct, and are accepted without complaint. As well as being great peacemakers the litigation and cost that this court saves to the Indians is certainly very great.

United States court at Muskogee.—The United States court at Muskogee should have its powers greatly enlarged. It should embrace original and exclusive jurisdiction over all crimes committed in the Indian Territory. As it is, the higher crimes are tried at Wichita, Kans., and at Fort Smith, Ark., while the court at Muskogee has jurisdiction of all misdemeanors and the civil causes. I am pleased to testify as to the fitness of the present judge and his commissioners as well as to that of the prosecuting attorney and the United States marshal. Their names have become a terror to evil doers.

Sanitary.—With the exceptions of tuberculosis and an epidemic of the measles at the Seneca and Shawnee school last winter, the health of the Indians under my charge has been good. As the agency physician has elaborated these two exceptions in his report I deem it only necessary to call your attention to the able manner in which he conducted the epidemic, and to assure you that the Modocs receive due attention in his hands.

Allotting.—The difficulties encountered in making the allotments within this agency have been frequent and various, such as petty jealousies, revenge, and greed. The Indians belonging to the several tribes being largely mixed with the whites, or intermarried with them, form the progressive element, while some of the full blood members continue to cling to tribal ideas, and are more or less imposed upon by the progressive element taking possession of the most fertile spots of the different reservations. Much of the land is covered with hills with the tillable land scattered among the valleys, causing much labor to equalize the quantity and quality of the land for the allottees. Very little attention or respect has been paid to the protection of witness trees or original corners of the exterior or interior lines of sections. Virtually, the work has been almost an original survey. Special United States Indian agent, Maj. Spencer Hartwig, and his efficient surveyor, Capt. J. J. Power, who have so justly accomplished this work, are entitled to great credit for the fairness in which the allotments have been selected and the adjusting of so many complications in this trying service. The Indians are well satisfied with the amendment act of February 28, 1891, since it gives each man, woman, and child equal quantities of land. The Peorias are anxious to have their children that were not allotted, to be allotted 80 acres of land under the act above referred to.

Modocs.—The Modocs are a progressive people, and they have all taken their allotments. Their crops are good, but the acreage is not large, on account of their not having horses to break out their new land. I was enabled to erect 5 new houses for these people last winter, and they are greatly in want of 5 more. In addition to their annual supply of goods, the Department authorized me to purchase 6 wagons, 6 cook stoves, 9 cultivators, and 16,200 pounds of barbed wire; and also to contract for 17 brood mares and 23 heifers for these deserving people. Their prospects are better than ever before, yet their wants are many, and I shall continue to give them assistance.

Miamis.—The crops on the Miami Reservation are abundant, and the acreage is at least double that of last year. Nearly all the allotted land is under fence. They have erected 14 frame houses and 8 large barns, at an estimated cost of $11,000. These people are very intelligent and progressive, and are anxious to become citizens of the United States just as soon as they can dispose of their surplus land and can make a final settlement with the Government.

Peorias.—The Peorias have done well this year. Some of the finest farms and the most fertile land within this agency is on this reserve. Rich deposits of lead and zinc are known to be deposited here. As a rule they are applying their payment to the improvement of their homes.

The Ottawas and Eastern Shawnees.—These have also all taken their allotments and are doing better than ever before. Some of the full bloods do not willingly support the schools, but as a rule the Ottawas do. Both tribes are making some substantial improvements, and I see no cause why they should not prosper.

Quapaws.—For the reason that the Quapaws have a special bill before Congress giving them 200 acres of land each, as has been done for their neighbors, the Peorias and the Miamis on the south and west of them, they have not yet taken their allotments; but they have selected their claims and have them under fence, and many have good houses. Of the 56,685 acres of this reserve, at least 40,000 is now under fence. They have given up their former homes and paid their own money for this, which is the best agricultural land in this agency. Should their bill become a law there will yet be an excess of nearly 17,000 acres. What they ask for has been given to the Miamis and Peorias, and it is only just that it should be given to the Quapaws whose land it is. They are good to patronize the school, and their children are obedient and apt to learn. They have given $1,000 to erect a schoolhouse at the Quapaw boarding school. They have erected fifteen frame houses, at an estimated cost of $3,000 in addition to their own labor, and they have received no payment to aid them in this. After much effort I have succeeded in getting them to fence the entire west and the north line of their reserve to Spring River, and thereby shutting off the State cattle from free pasturage, and compelling outsiders to pay for the grazing and hay their stock consumes. This tribe has a large pasture which is yielding them a good revenue. Should Congress pass their bill, the Osage band of the Quapaws could be induced to return to this agency, take their allotments, and make this their permanent home, which would be far the best for them.

Wyandottes and Senecas.—These tribes continue to improve. Like all the Indians of this agency, these people are farmers and stock raisers. They make their living at this. Now that the Wyandottes have taken their allotments, and the Senecas are taking them just as fast as the special agent can allot them, we may expect this section to be rapidly developed into a choice farming country. These people are staunch supporters of their school, and many of them are active church members. They are peaceable and, as a rule, industrious.

Whisky.—Despite my efforts to suppress this traffic, the dives at Baxter Springs, Kans., and at Seneca and Tiff City, Mo., continue to sell to the drinking Indians, who will not testify who sold it to them. There is none sold within this agency. Were it not for this evil, crime here would be almost unknown. I shall continue to report all cases that come to my knowledge, where the evidence will warrant a conviction.

Close.—In all my official duties with the Department I have received the kindest consideration, the most courteous treatment, and a hearty coöperation at the hands of our able and faithful Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for all of which I am very grateful, and shall carry its kindly remembrance to my last day on earth.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MOORE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WYANDOTTE, SHAWNEE, AND SENECA SCHOOL.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the eighteenth annual report of the Seneca, etc., boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1891.

Historical sketch.—The Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding school was established as a contract school by the joint action of the United States Government and the Friends' Church. The agency in which the school is located was known then as the Quapaw Special Agency, being subordinate to the Osage Agency in Kansas, and presided over for eight years after the establishment of the school by Hiram Jones.

In 1870 the first boarding school in the agency was established for the Ottawa tribe. In 1873 the Seneca, etc., and the Quapaw boarding schools were organized. All were contract schools, under the care of the Friends Church. The Seneca and Shawnee tribes were very reluctant in accepting the offers of education made by both Government and church, but the influence of President Grant's peace policy and the practical kindness of the Friends soon filled the school with pupils.

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The first superintendent and matron, Aaron C. Hornor and Sarah Hornor, were appointed June 1, 1872. Before the first school year had closed the positions of teacher, cook, laundress, and farmer had been added to the force of employés at the school. Only two years later two assistant farmers were added to the list. These assistants were soon discontinued, and, with the exception of the addition of a second teacher, no further change was made in the corps of employés for a period of fourteen years. During the present administration this school has secured a third teacher, one assistant farmer, and five female assistants.

During the contract period the superintendents of the Seneca, etc., boarding school were in the order of succession (1) Aaron Hornor, (2) Jerry Hubbard, (3) Alva H. Pearson, (4) Henry Thorndyke, (5) Jacob Hornor, (6) Charles W. Kirk.

In 1884 the school passed out of the care of the church and came under the entire control of the Government. The superintendents appointed since that date were (1) William Morris, (2) Harwood Hall, (3) Andrew Atchison.

Of these nine superintendents eight were of Quaker faith, one of Presbyterian training and profession.

From such a continued line of Christian education we might certainly expect to find many decided results. An examination of the field compels us to admit that education is a slow process, attended by considerable loss and waste; yet the gains are very apparent. The Indian population entirely dependent upon the Seneca, etc., boarding school for primary education during the past nineteen years has numbered 600 and upward. More than 80 per cent of those between the ages of 5 and 35 years can read and write. Six persons have qualified themselves for teaching in primary studies. A larger number of young men are fairly qualified for the management of farm work, and everywhere, in the door yards and dwelling houses and dress of the people, may be seen the evidences of education among the women. Indeed, the education of a girl is worth much more to the cause of Indian civilization than that of a boy. About 15 per cent of the Indian families of these tribes are subscribers for newspapers, and a few families have begun to collect libraries. However, those who now oppose education and Christianity are as few as those who favored them nineteen years ago and the prospect is bright for the future.

Attendance, health, etc.—The average daily attendance for the past year has been 103. For the year 1889 it was 50, and for the year 1890 it was 69.

The average daily attendance for the past year would have been considerably higher had not an epidemic of measles struck the school about the middle of the year. This was a severe trial to the stoutest heart of parent or employé. When I look back over those dark days it brings an involuntary shudder, and well might the tender heart of a mother lose sight of the general advantages of the school in her blinding anxiety for her own offspring. The measles were brought into the school by one of the larger Seneca boys on his return from the Christmas vacation. One hundred pupils had come in promptly after the holidays. Before the end of January we had 60 pupils to treat and nurse in their beds. Those who came in later were soon added to the sick list, until more than 75 per cent of all our pupils were attacked. Class work had to be abandoned for three weeks; the employés were all detailed for special duties in giving medicine, serving meals, and watching in sick rooms by day and night. Thus the work continued till near the middle of February. In several cases the measles were followed by other diseases, chiefly of the lungs and throat. Three of these proved fatal. I wish to speak in the highest praise of the service of my associates; also of the faithfulness and skill of the agency physician, Dr. J. S. Lindley. It was not deemed expedient to allow parents to take their children home either while sick or when convalescent, nor could they be allowed to administer Indian remedies in the sick room. This course aroused some bitter feelings toward the school among the parents, which it will require some time to allay. After the measles many children were afflicted with sore eyes. This was the second epidemic of measles in the school in a period of ten years. The number of deaths was the same each time. After such a trial we rejoice that our spring term showed a fair attendance and a very marked improvement in the behavior of the pupils.

School work.—Class work has proceeded well under the care of three teachers. A noticeable improvement was made in song-singing and declaiming. Letter writing and written examinations were practiced with profit. The older pupils were taught the principal facts concerning the Indian population of the United States and the history and character of the Government industrial schools.

Sewing, cooking, laundrying, housekeeping, and farming were taught by regular lessons each week. A weekly recitation in each of these branches of training was conducted before the entire school during the evening study hour. The details were changed so that all the pupils could study and practice each kind of work. These industries were taught with reference to their use in home life. By this method, with trained employés at the head of the several departments, we can insure every child a thorough all-round practical education.

The school farm.—The land (160 acres) formerly allotted to this school was poor and without any surface water for stock.

When the second Wyandotte allotment was ordered we gave up 60 acres of our prairie land farthest from the school site for the same amount of land adjoining the school premises. Through this addition runs a large creek, near which lies excellent land. It also furnishes a magnificent site for the new buildings, nine in number, which have been authorized and are in course of construction at the present time. This change in the farm we consider of very great importance to the success of the school.

The farm had become a famous failure before I took charge of the school. Last autumn I allowed two Indian neighbors to plant 15 acres in wheat on condition that they should sow the field with clover. The clover failed, but the wheat yielded well. I believe now that there is hope for a fair return for careful cultivation. The past year we raised abundance of early onions, radishes, tomatoes, squashes, pumpkins, melons, etc., and shall have a fair crop of potatoes. The farm must be pushed to the front for the purposes of economy and instruction.

We have set out 6 acres in orchard the past spring, and the trees and vines are growing well.

Thanking yourself and the Department for the sympathy we have received through the labor and sickness of the past year.

I remain your obedient servant,

ANDREW ATCHISON,
Superintendent Seneca, etc., Boarding School.

T. J. MOORE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL.

July 6, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Quapaw boarding school, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891:

The past year, on the whole, has proven very successful. The pupils have improved and made good progress in educational and industrial work, besides being morally and religiously stronger. Never before, during the six years of my labor as superintendent of an Indian school, have I witnessed more general good feeling among the pupils towards one another and a desire to fill out the wishes of their instructors than has existed at this institution the past year. With sincere desire on the part of the pupils to take advantage of their opportunities, we had an excellent field to do good work.

During the first quarter, 1891, the average attendance was 59; second quarter, 75; third quarter, 88; fourth quarter, 90; making a general average for the year of 79, with an enrollment of over 100. The school has been filled to its utmost capacity the year through, and in numerous cases we were compelled to refuse children on account of the scarcity of room.

Several new buildings and additions were erected during the year, at an expense to the Government of about $3,000. Contracts were let last May for material to erect bathhouse, addition to girls' quarters, system of waterworks with windmill power, and barn. Work is now in progress. These buildings are insufficient, however, as a new schoolhouse, quarters for boys, and hospital are much needed. Estimates and plans for same have been forwarded to Washington, and authority to erect same will doubtless be received.

The boys have been instructed in the care of cattle and horses and made to feel the necessity of regular care and thoroughness in same. Wood chopping, bed-making, laundry work, caring for sitting and schoolrooms, assisting in kitchen, farm work, and general chores have been closely attended to. A regular detail of 10 boys is made each day for work in the garden and on farm, and it is due to the industrial teacher and the boys to say that the garden excels anything of the kind that I have ever seen. About 15 acres is used for the garden, and ample vegetables for the needs of the school are now on hand. The orchard (8 acres) was refilled last spring with apple, peach, pear, cherry, and plum trees, and large quantities of strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, and gooseberry plants were set out in the garden. They have all done splendidly, and next year will prove a great help in the way of food for the children.

This year we have about 110 acres planted in corn, 20 acres in oats, and 20 acres in millet. The oats and millet are excellent, but owing to the extreme wet spring, which injured the corn to some extent, I am afraid the crop will not be as bountiful as at first supposed. Sufficient, however, will be realized for the needs of the school. It has been our aim to impress upon the boys the necessity of being prompt and thorough in everything they do and to be on time to the very minute.

The girls have performed all of the housework, such as bed-making, sweeping, tidying rooms, care of dining room, cooking, washing and ironing, sewing, cutting and fitting, and general mending. All of this was done under the supervision of the matron and other employés.

This institution is fortunately blessed with an excellent matron, who has the happy faculty of arousing the girls to a desire to excel in their work, as well as to be upright in general deportment. I am pleased to report that all of the employés have manifested a sincere interest in their respective duties and the girls show it in the excellent progress made.

We have been unable to organize the school wholly upon the basis of the new course of study, but did so as far as possible with text-books on hand, as prescribed, would permit.

All of the holidays were appropriately observed. Thanksgiving day was the time for roast turkey, etc., for dinner, and in the evening thanksgiving exercises. Christmas called for a tree with presents hung on for each child. Franchise day was observed with entertainment, patriotic speeches, songs, etc., by pupils, after which Special Alloting Agent Hartwig made a few appropriate remarks. Decoration day was spent in the town of Baxter Springs, Kans. Exercises were also had at the close of the school.

The children made satisfactory progress in their studies, many of them making uncommon good showing.

During the course of the year there have been several new positions created, also a few resignations, which required new employés, and in each instance good selections were made. The best employés are those who have a deep sense of the responsibility resting upon them and who are interested in the work.

The health of the school has been especially good. One very delicate girl was stricken with spinal meningitis. She lingered for several weeks and finally was removed to her home, where she died. Also one boy, a student of Carlisle, was returned to the reservation with consumption; having no home, we admitted him to the school, where he remained for several months, and was finally sent to his sister's, where he died. Outside of these 2 mentioned the health of the school was excellent.

Each night chapel exercises are held and on Sunday the Sabbath school and other religious training. The children manifest considerable interest and are anxious to attend the services.

Agent Moore has been especially interested in the school work at this agency, and has given a helping hand at all times. The success of this school is largely due to the evident sagacity and ability of Maj. Moore to command the respect of the Indians as well as of the children and employés. His frequent visits to the school have helped us to no little extent. The Quapaw school is on a good, sound basis, and with the increased attendance that we will have this year, provided the buildings spoken of in this report are allowed, I feel confident that greater good can be accomplished and more satisfactory advancement be made, should the honorable Commissioner authorize shops to be instituted here, in order that the larger boys be given an opportunity to learn trades.

With grateful acknowlegment for many courtesies and liberal support, I am, very respectfully,

HARWOOD HALL,
Superintendent.

Maj. T. J. MOORE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, *August 25, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

It is quite difficult to obtain a correct sanitary report from an agency as large as this, and my record is, therefore, not accurate in regard to births, but the number of deaths, I believe, is correct. Upon the reservation at large there have been 26 deaths, and, so far as I have been able to learn, 23 births dur-

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ing the year. Of the 26 deaths, 14 died with pulmonary consumption, a small per cent of the remainder with scrofula and the rest with the prevailing acute diseases. Eight of the deaths from pulmonary consumption occurred in the Modoc tribe. There has been a greater decrease in this tribe during the past year than during any similar period since I came to this agency. Hardly one is exempt from some form of pulmonary or strumous disease. They are an industrious people, but in point of physical strength they are far below the average Indian. Notwithstanding the fact of their great decrease, they yet have confidence in the white man's medicine, and observe his instructions as far as they are able to comprehend.

Boarding schools.—In connection with a brief report of the agency boarding schools, I desire to say a few words in reference to an epidemic of measles that visited the Seminole, etc., boarding school last winter. The first case of the above disease appeared in this institution January 5, 1891. Every pupil who had not previously had the disease was attacked, making in all from 85 to 90 cases. This was about 75 per cent of the entire school. The teachers and other employés were assigned places as nurses and every available room converted into a hospital. The faithfulness and the earnest attention given the sick by the superintendent and all of his employés deserves especial mention. They responded willingly to every call both day and night, and labored with an energy rarely equaled. They carried out my directions well, and their great devotion to the sick can not be overestimated.

I desire to speak of the varying severity of the same disease in the two sexes, and point out what, in my opinion, is the cause of this difference.

The sleeping apartments, or dormitories, were used mainly for hospitals. The room used for the males is 40 by 60 feet, being spacious, and will admit of the most thorough ventilation. It is quite favorably located, being entirely detached from the other buildings. That used for the females is quite as large as the other, but is poorly constructed and will allow very imperfect ventilation. The windows are small, the ceiling unusually low and, too, it is located directly over the kitchen and dining hall. The males all recovered without a single pulmonary complication. Among the girls there were at least sixteen cases of well-marked broncho pneumonia, besides several cases of laryngitis and bronchitis. In spite of the best treatment we were able to give, three of the girls died with the first-named complication.

It is certain, therefore, that the overcrowded condition of the dormitories used for the girls, the location and construction of the same, and the great lack of ventilation or pure air brought on the complications and increased the severity of the disease. If it had been possible to adopt suitable hygienic measures in this epidemic, we would probably have had to record no deaths, and there certainly would have been fewer complications.

My sanitary reports have shown from month to month the condition of the Quapaw Boarding School, and it is not necessary, therefore, to speak of it, except to say that the health of the school has been good.

Respectfully,

JOHN S. LINDLEY,
Agency Physician.

Maj. T. J. MOORE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF UNION AGENCY.

UNION AGENCY,
Muskogee, Ind. T., September 7, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following partial report of this agency for the year ending September 1, 1891, the pressure of important business preventing me from preparing one more complete. A great deal of the substance of annual reports has been heretofore covered, hence I respectfully refer to my reports for 1889 and 1890 as containing matters of importance and recommendations of moment, which, so far as I am advised, are yet unacted upon.

The jurisdiction of this agency is coextensive with the boundaries of the so-called Five Civilized Tribes, viz, Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations, and covers an area of nearly 31,000 square miles. These nations are occupied by a citizen population of about 17,000 Indians who pass for full-bloods, 31,000 of mixed-blood, and 16,000 or 17,000 intermarried whites and freedmen. There is also a noncitizen population in this country composed of Government employés, employés of railroads and coal mines, claimants to Indian citizenship, farm laborers, mechanics, and others, aggregating with their families more than 100,000 souls. The great majority of this latter class have complied with the laws governing the residence of noncitizens in the several nations, and are honorable and upright. The minor part of this noncitizen population is composed of claimants to citizenship, squatters upon the Indian lands, cattle-grazers, and various other classes of trespassers, who have taken advantage of the existing anomalous condition of affairs to trespass herein.

There is a steady increase in the noncitizen population of this agency, even greater than is the constant decrease of the Indian citizen. There are few pure blooded Indians now living in this country. The white blood predominates in all of the nations; very few full-blooded Indians fill the offices or take part in the management of national affairs. In the Cherokee, and especially the Creek and Seminole Nations, the freedmen citizens are showing a strength which, if united, would practically control the elections and the administration of affairs. The Creek election, just closed, was decided by the votes of the Creek freedmen, who form a third of the citizens. Noncitizens, especially cattle-grazers, are wielding a strong hand in the politics and management of this country by a liberal use of their money.

Government.—There has been no marked change during the past year in the government or judicial system over the residents of this agency. As stated in previous reports, each of the five nations has its own constitution and code of laws, with courts to enforce them over their respective citizens, but without jurisdiction as to noncitizens within their midst. The United States Courts for the Indian Territory, the Western District of Arkansas and the Eastern District of Texas, severally and jointly, have jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases where one or more of the parties concerned belongs to the noncitizen element. The agency has also been given large powers for the suppression of the liquor traffic, gambling, and kindred evils, which it is daily called upon to exercise.

There is a growing and most urgent demand for the perfection of the judicial system of this country. Many crimes go unpunished because of a conflicting jurisdiction or a want of jurisdiction. In my judgment Congress should repeal such of the old nonintercourse laws as now retard the progress of this country, should enact a new code of laws adapted to the present day, and confer sole and exclusive jurisdiction over all civil and criminal matters arising in the Indian Territory upon the one court. In these laws the Indian citizen should be privileged to elect for himself, in entering suit, to institute the same in the United States or the tribal courts. To a limited extent the United States court for Indian Territory now has jurisdiction over almost every character of crime known to the law, and there appears to me no reason why full and complete original and exclusive jurisdiction in all legal matters in this country should not be conferred on this court.

In so doing, or even under present laws, Congress should require the appointment of commissioners in every well-settled neighborhood, giving them all the power held by justices of the peace under the Arkansas statute. The people generaly believe the last Congress so intended a clause in the court bill, and in this view are sustained by some members of Congress who worked for and voted for the bill; but the court has held otherwise, and we have been constrained to submit until Congress can, in unambiguous terms, declare the law as intended and as it ought to be. The interests of the people demand that there be at least 10 of these commissioners for the five tribes.

Finances.—The finances of all the nations, save the Cherokees, are considered first class. The Cherokee Nation is considerably in debt, their warrants are depreciated, and the depression is being felt by the people. Their scrips have sold as low as 60 cents on the dollar during the year.

The Creeks are out of debt, their warrants are going at par, and they have plenty of ready cash to meet current expenses.

The Seminoles are doing well financially, and are probably in the best condition of any of these nations.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws have counted greatly upon receiving the three millions appropriated by the last Congress, and have been sorely disappointed at the delay in its disbursement.

Individualization of lands.—Few, if any, subjects have attracted so much general attention from the Indian people during the past twelve months as has the matter of individualizing their lands. As the subject becomes more familiar each year, it gathers an increased force. A number of very prominent and influential Indians of the Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw Nations have been strongly advocating measures looking to such a division of their landed estate.

Congress can materially aid in bringing about this progressive step by providing for and authorizing a survey of these lands, and establishing the various section lines with suitable monuments. Then provide that if any Indian shall desire to individualize his land he may appear before a proper officer of the Land Department, make a required declaration, whereupon he shall receive a certificate that all right of the United States in the reversion of his described tract should cease. This would give him a stronger title than under present laws, and would be an inducement of drawing force to bring about the day when these people will be American citizens, with the rights and responsibilities resting upon such a gracious privilege.

Such a measure, being optional with the Indian, could be provided within the letter and spirit of the treaties, and a majority of them would hastily avail themselves of its privileges.

Under present Indian laws and customs the energetic, aggressive citizen has become the possessor of thousands of acres of the good land, until the best lands are now occupied and used by less than one-fourth of the people. There are farms of 500 to 10,000 acres of the best lands, and pastures of many more thousands of acres, and it has become an alarming question to some of the nations where those of their citizens as yet not provided with homes are to obtain tillable lands.

INTRUDERS.

Heretofore the reports of this agency upon the number of intruders in this Indian country were based upon official information furnished by the several nations. I now have the honor to present to you a report founded upon careful personal investigations.

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In December last I was furnished by the national authorities of the Chickasaw Nation certified lists or rolls of intruders in said nation, said lists aggregating over 7,000 men, women, and children. The complaint in each case was that said parties, as noncitizens of the Chickasaw Nation were subject to the requirements of the Chickasaw permit tax law, and that they had willfully neglected or refused to comply therewith. In other words, that they were in said nation without authority of law. These lists were forwarded to you and by you to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, with proper recommendations in each case.

In April, 1891, and subsequently I was directed to remove from said nation all persons found therein without authority of law or contrary to law, and as soon as I could crowd aside and suspend other important matters I proceeded to carry out these orders. Accordingly, I arranged to begin the work at a point along the western limit of the nation, and working the country eastward between the Washita River and Rush Creek to near the Santa Fé Railway. It was a serious matter to carry out your instructions or the law to the letter. I was forced to make my own rules for determining who were proper subjects for removal, and who should be allowed to remain as having authority of law for their residence, as you are heretofore fully advised.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw treaties provide: "That all persons not being citizens or members of either tribe found within their limits shall be considered intruders," and be removed from and kept out of the same by the United States agent, assisted, if necessary, by the military, with the following exceptions, viz:

Such individuals as are now or may be in the employment of the Government, and their families; those peacefully traveling or temporarily sojourning in the country or trading therein under license from the proper authority of the United States, and such as may be permitted by the Choctaws or Chickasaws, with the assent of the United States agent, to reside within their limits without becoming citizens or members of either of said tribes.

The Chickasaw law providing for "such as may be permitted by the Choctaws and Chickasaws" is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation*, That citizens of any State or Territory of the United States, wishing to hire or rent land or be otherwise employed in this nation, shall be required to enter into contract with a citizen, and after contract has been agreed upon the noncitizen shall place in the hands of the citizen a sufficient amount of money to pay permits, and that the permit collector shall receive no permit money from any other person except from a citizen of this nation, and for each and every violation shall be fined in any sum not less than $10 for each and every offense by the county judge of the county where the offense was committed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That any citizen who shall employ any noncitizen shall apply, within fifteen days after entering into contract, to the permit collector of the county where said noncitizen wishes to reside, for a permit for every male noncitizen over the age of 18 years in his employ, and for each permit so obtained the citizen shall pay to the permit collector issuing the same the sum of $5, and the permit collector shall retain for each permit issued 15 per cent for his services, and shall report to the auditor and treasurer quarterly of all moneys received by him for permits, and after deducting out his fee shall pay the balance over to the treasurer for national purposes.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That every foreigner that shall come in this nation for the purpose of farming or being otherwise employed, without the proper authority from the United States Government, shall be deemed an intruder by virtue of section 2134 of the Revised Statutes of Intercourse Law.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all licensed merchants and traders (noncitizens) shall in addition to the tax paid on goods be required to procure, from the permit collector in (the county in) which they wish to trade, a permit. And all physicians (noncitizens) wishing to practice their profession shall procure from the governor of the Chickasaw Nation a permit, for which they shall each pay $5 conditioned upon the faithful observance of the laws of this nation; and the governor shall dispose of the funds in the manner prescribed in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That no permit shall be granted for a longer time than twelve months, and in case of violation of any law of this nation, the offender shall be ordered out of the limits of the Chickasaw Nation, and any citizen who shall employ any noncitizen for a longer time than fifteen days without procuring a permit for the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a fine of $25 before the county court having jurisdiction; and all fines collected under this act shall go into the county treasury for county purposes.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That any noncitizen having entered into contract with any citizen of this nation, and obtained a permit under his employ, and shall leave the employ of said citizen shall forfeit his permit, and no other permit shall be granted any noncitizen forfeiting the same by either permit collector of this nation.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That any person living in this nation under permit shall not be allowed to bring into or hold more than five head of milch cows, and shall have no hogs outside of inclosure, but shall be allowed all the work horses, mules, and cattle as may be necessary to work said farm, and shall be allowed to feed surplus crop to beef cattle, under fence.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all freedmen not owned by the Chickasaws and Choctaws, and residing in the nation at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, shall be required to get permits under citizens of the Chickasaw Nation, as other noncitizens.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That any noncitizen wishing to remain in this nation for a shorter time than twelve months can do so by paying a monthly permit to the permit collector of 50 cents per month for every month or part of a month, if he wishes to reside in this nation as mechanic (or) farm laborer; and that this act is not to be construed to employ noncitizens as laborers to run stock in this nation.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That all monthly permits shall be collected as other permits, and that all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

It will be observed in this law that noncitizens are required to pay to some citizens of the nation the sum of $5 as a tax for the permission of the Chickasaws; that

the citizen should pay this sum to a national collector, whereupon the noncitizen would be "permitted by the * * * Chickasaws;" that the noncitizen could not be "permitted" without paying the money through some citizen with whom he had entered into a contract, and that permits were limited to twelve months. These are the essential features.

Nowhere in their permit laws do the Chickasaws (or any of these Indian nations) recognize the United States in the granting of their permits, although the treaties expressly provide for the "assent of the United States" to each and all of those "permitted." Though ignoring a portion of the treaty, the Chickasaw governor and delegates were clamorous for the enforcement of other clauses thereof. Thus they hoped to find the Indian Department a convenient cat's paw to draw their chestnuts from the fire. The Chickasaw governor demanded the removal of those whose names were listed as above stated, and also many others whose names had not been obtained for the certified lists. His demand is more clearly set forth in his letter to you of July 8 last:

The duty of the United States Government under the treaties, and of the agent under his orders, is to remove such intruders as the governor or other official representative of the Chickasaw Nation shall orally, or in writing, report at the time and place when and where operations are in progress.

This demand was so unreasonable and unjust that its sanction and enforcement by me would have been inhuman and barbarous in the extreme. Accordingly, in the absence of specific instructions from you as to the construction of law, I was constrained to prepare some system by which to differentiate the classes of persons who were entitled to and received a hearing in this matter. Accordingly, I prepared a set of rules which will be found at a later point in this report.

The governor objected to each and every one of these rules and, as you know, left the work and appeared in person, by attorney, and by letter before you in Washington to protest against the method pursued by me in these investigations. In this very inconsiderate letter the governor assumed such untenable, unreasonable, and absurd positions that his own people could not and would not indorse him, but on the contrary, voluntarily made affidavits which exhibited both his ignorance of the Chickasaw customs and laws and his intolerance of the white man, the noncitizen.

Beginning the active work of removals on Monday, June 22, I continued in the field until July 15, during which time I held open investigations, or "hearings," as they became known, every day, examining into cases involving the rights of several thousand persons. These hearings were generally held under the friendly shade of some spreading oak; at other times while driving along the road, at all hours of the day and of the night, rarely within a house, and altogether under circumstances which can neither be understood nor appreciated except by those who were present. These investigations were open, or public, the Chickasaw Nation (after the governor left) being represented by Capt. Bourland, the parties arraigned appearing for themselves and at times by attorney. Capt. Bourland would enter specific complaint against a party, who would be cited for immediate trial. Few witnesses were called, every man who was removed condemning his own cause. There were no disturbances, no disagreements, no hard words, but quiet determinations to faithfully perform the onerous duties in a spirit of equity toward all concerned, so that there would remain no after sting of injustice done toward a single soul. More than 100 Chickasaw Indians, by blood, who attended these hearings were well satisfied their rights were being upheld. The more numerous noncitizens were satisfied they were being lawfully and fairly dealt with, and even those whose removals were ordered could not do otherwise than and did express themselves as being humanely and justly treated. I did not have a harsh word with any man. There was no resistance, and the people who came to the camp were assured by what they saw and heard that no wrong was being suffered by anyone.

Those persons, to the number of 150, removed by my orders were principally squatters and those who had refused to comply with the permit laws of the nation. I was assisted and supported in the work by Troop F of the Seventh Cavalry, under Lieutenants Wilkinson and Clark. It is merited that I should say that they are careful, discreet, and accommodating gentlemen.

On July 14 the governor arbitrarily and without lawful authority ordered and stopped the issuance of permits. Thereupon the troops of cavalry journeyed to Fort Sill, from whence they came, and I prepared to go to the telegraph office that I might communicate with you. On the 15th of July I received your telegram, to wit:

You are authorized to exercise your own judgment with reference to the further continuance of present effort to expel intruders from Chickasaw Nation. Wire me your decision.

I at once wired you that in my opinion the work ought to be continued, and requested authority to lay the matter anew before you in Washington, that there might not be further interruptions. In the mean time I returned to the agency, leaving a detail of Indian police to effect the removal of a number of persons whose cases had been heard and decided adversely, but who, from various causes, were granted

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further time. In your letter of July 17, to Governor Byrd, you so completely covered the ground that when you wrote me to report by telegraph for authority to visit Washington, I deemed such a visit not then necessary. By this time the removals ordered had been enforced and matters were *in statu quo*; there was pressing work on hand at the agency, and thus the matter still stands. I do not know if it will be resumed or not.

I am aware that Congress has not given you sufficient funds to bear the necessary expense of a three months' campaign, and I have advised Governor Byrd that if he and his national legislature desire a continuation of the work that the Chickasaws must foot the bills. The governor writes that he thinks they will do this, and I am now awaiting a notice to meet the legislature with a proposition looking to the complete working of the entire nation. If this is done the work will be continued without military aid and without militia. I can select twenty or more Indian police and have the work performed much better than to use a hundred raw militia, many of whom can not or will not speak English.

Hearsay reports reach me that some who were removed have returned to the nation. I am inclined to believe that a few have returned, while I know others were a few days since seeking new homes in Texas.

As this report is intended for the public as well as your office, I insert your letter to Governor Byrd as covering in a general way many of the salient points and showing the rules adopted by me to govern the work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 17, 1891.*

Hon. WILLIAM L. BYRD,
Governor Chickasaw Nation,
Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Referring to my letter of July 7, 1891, quoting, for your information, rules adopted by Agent Bennett, of the Union Indian Agency, to govern his action in the execution of the authority of this Department for the removal of intruders from the Chickasaw country, and requesting that you suggest such modifications as these rules, with your reason therefor, as you might do in best. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 8, 1891, in response thereto.

The said rules are as follows:

"First. I shall permit those noncitizens to remain who are in possession of permits issued by legally authorized permit collectors.

"Second. Also those who hold permits for their previous years of residence, and hold their 'natives' receipt for money paid for permit of 1891.

"Third. Also those who hold permits for their previous years of residence, and can prove they have paid or offered to pay the money for permit of 1891 to their 'native.'

"Fourth. Also those who hold permits for their previous years of residence and can prove that the permit collectors (as has been the custom) granted to them an extension until crops were gathered to pay their permit tax.

"Fifth. I consider proper subjects for removal those noncitizens who have settled upon the Chickasaw lands, claiming residence under 'squatter' rights.

"Sixth. Those who have refused to pay their permit tax.

"Seventh. Those who are disorderly disturbers of the peace and violators of the law."

With respect to the first rule, you say in your letter that it "may not be unobjectionable" (objectionable?) if restricted to its plain import and observed in good faith, but that "it has become apparent that this rule is the pretext under which the agent has begun, and if permitted will continue, to honor the so called 'bogus' permits, thousands in number, by which permit collectors have, and in violation of Chickasaw statutes, and in conspiracy with intruders and other enemies of the Chickasaws, sought to nullify the attempt which the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is now making to remove the intruders from the Chickasaw Nation:" that no permits are valid under the Chickasaw statutes "unless prepared on blanks issued by the national secretary, printed in book form, with stubs attached," etc.: that it is a notorious fact that since the Department "ordered the removal of the intruders certain deputy collectors have procured from different printers great numbers of blanks not issued by the national secretary," and have issued permits on these blanks to intruders, alleging that their object in doing this was twofold, viz, to thwart the efforts of the Government to remove the intruders, and to put money into the pockets of the deputy collectors: that this fact is well known to the agent; that during three days, 22d, 23d, and 24th of June last, you "presented to the agent more than twenty-five cases of intruders who held alleged bogus permits, and the permit collector for Pickens County, being personally present, certified orally to the agent that their permits were fraudulent;" that notwithstanding the certificate of the collector the agent accepted these permits as valid, and refused to remove the intruders who held them; that "it is manifest that this first rule adopted by the agent, if practically applied as he has hitherto applied it, will afford a convenient pretext for refusal to remove hundreds, if not thousands, of intruders;" and in view of all this you suggest that the first rule shall not be construed or applied so as to "exempt from removal any person whose only authority for remaining in the Chickasaw country is a permit which the county permit collector shall either orally or in writing certify to be illegal and fraudulent."

You say in your letter "that the second rule, which provides that persons who hold permits for previous years of their residence in the Chickasaw Nation, and a receipt from the citizens of the nation with whom they are under contract for money paid such citizen for permit for 1891, should not be removed, is wholly undefensible;" that "under the law a valid permit issued by the permit collector authorizes a noncitizen to reside in the Chickasaw Nation, but a receipt for money given by a Chickasaw citizen to a noncitizen confers no such authority;" that "the practical application of this rule will work a great fraud upon the law and will present a serious obstacle to the removal of intruders" by the United States; that "the result will be multitudes of intruders will shield themselves under receipts given, since the removal was ordered, by private citizens whose receipts are of no validity for any such purpose, and will have been given in many if not most cases without any actual payment therefor to the citizens signing the same;" and you suggest that this rule be disapproved by the Commissioner, and that the agent be instructed to give no effect to any receipt which is unaccompanied by a permit lawfully issued by the permit collector.

The third rule, making provisions similar to those of the second rule, with the exception that the noncitizen not having his "natives" receipt may prove by other means that he paid or offered to pay the money for a permit for 1891 to his native, you say is obnoxious, and subject to objections similar in character to the objections set forth by you to rule second, but very much stronger, and suggest that this rule be wholly abrogated.

The fourth rule describes another class of noncitizens who will not be removed by the agent, and is as follows: "Also those who hold permits for their previous years' residence and can prove that the permit collectors (as has been the custom) granted to them an extension until crops were gathered to pay their permit tax." You say that this rule, as you claim the second and third rules do, substitutes for a law a plan which is wholly the coinage of the agent's own brain; that "the law does not permit the collectors to extend the time for the payment of the permit tax until the crops are gathered;" "that no such custom has ever obtained;" that you "have never known a single instance of such an extension of time by a permit collector;" "that the law requires the noncitizen shall be provided with a permit and not with an agreement for the future purchase of a permit;" and that "the observance of this fourth rule will obviously make a farce of this attempt to remove the intruders."

In concluding your consideration of the rules above quoted you state that if the first, second, third, and fourth rules, indicating the class of persons not to be removed as intruders, are carried out as the agent has hitherto seen fit to carry them out, they will exempt from expulsion nine-tenths, if not ninety-nine-hundredths, of the intruders. That, on the other hand, the fifth, sixth, and seventh rules, indicating the persons to be removed as intruders, will relieve the Chickasaws of the presence of not more than one-tenth of those noncitizens, who, without lawful right or authority, now reside in that nation, and "submit that there can be neither fairness, nor equity, nor law in the practical observance of this system of rules which has been established, not by statute, but by the determination of the agent himself: that they will fasten upon the Chickasaw Nation great multitudes of intruders, and to whose interests the rights of the Chickasaws will be sacrificed;" that "the agent has much to say as to the tender consideration due to these men, who for their own selfish gain persistently trampled on the rights of the Chickasaws, and defy the laws and treaties of the Chickasaw Nation and of the United States;" that "it is the same tenderness which unwise and unjust juries sometimes exhibit for hard and desperate criminals at the cost of their innocent victims;" and that "it is not the object of intelligent justice to deny itself to the upright and innocent, and waste its benefactions on outlaws and criminals."

With respect to the report of the agent that many of the names appearing on the list furnished by the Chickasaw authorities, through the agency to this Department are Mexican war pensioners and persons on a visit to their children who are married to Chickasaw citizens, you say, first, that you never knew of a single Mexican pensioner residing in the Chickasaw Nation, and, second, that the law does not give the right to permanently reside in the Chickasaw Nation to those white persons whose children have intermarried with Chickasaws, whether they reside there under the convenient pretext of being visitors, or under any other pretext.

As an illustration of the rights claimed by some of the parties whose names appear on the list of so-called intruders, you give the case of one Randolph, as follows: "Giles Thompson, a white man, married a Choctaw woman. She died and he afterwards married a white woman. By this second marriage the white man Thompson had a daughter who had no Indian blood. A white man named Randolph married this white daughter of the white man Thompson and his white wife, and now occupies without a permit a farm in Pickens County which he claims the right to hold on the ground that Thompson's first marriage to a Choctaw wife invested him with a right to occupy Choctaw land; that Thompson's subsequent marriage to a white wife invested the white wife with the right to occupy Chickasaw land, and that Randolph's marriage to the white daughter of the white man Thompson, and his white wife, entitled Randolph to reside without a permit on Chickasaw land. It is to be added that Randolph employs several tenants who are white men and who are without permits. I demanded that the agent should remove Randolph as an intruder, but he declined to remove him without instructions from the Indian Office."

In concluding your letter you express the belief that it would be better, not only for the Chickasaw Nation, but also for Agent Bennett, that the task of removing the intruders from that nation should be transferred to a man of unquestionable integrity and capacity, who will not be handicapped by his confident predictions of failure.

To recapitulate, you object: First. To rule 1 on the ground that many permits issued by the legally authorized permit collectors of the Chickasaw Nation, but on papers not furnished by the national secretary, will be recognized by the agent thereunder. Second. You object to rule 2, claiming that a noncitizen can have no right to reside in the nation unless he has in his possession a permit regularly issued by one of the permit collectors of the nation, that the receipt of the citizen who has him employed evidencing the fact that such noncitizen had paid him money for procuring the permit, does not relieve such noncitizen of the liability to removal as an intruder. Third. That you object to rule 3, wherein the agent proposes to allow alleged intruders to show by such evidence as they may be able to present that they have paid to the proper citizen of the nation money to apply in the procurement of permits for the year, on the same ground as is based your objection to rule 2. Fourth. You object to rule 4 because the law does not authorize permit collectors to extend the time within which a noncitizen may pay for his permit, and that no such extension as alleged has ever obtained in the nation. Fifth. The fifth, sixth, and seventh rules you claim do not cover all the cases of intruders in the Chickasaw Nation who are liable to removal as such under the law, and for this reason you object to them.

In reply, I have to say: First. That I have carefully examined the laws of the Chickasaw Nation upon the subject of permits, and have given very careful and anxious consideration to the questions that are presented in your letter in the light of those laws.

By an act of legislature of the Chickasaw Nation of September 23, 1887, "creating a permit collector in each county, and for other purposes" (Constitution, Treaties, and Laws of the Chickasaw Nation, p. 197), it is provided in section 1 that one permit collector should be elected in each county at the general election in 1888 to serve for two years, unless sooner removed for misdemeanor in office; in section 2, that the governor shall commission such permit collector, who should give a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $1,000 to the Government for the faithful performance of his duties; and receive as his compensation 15 per cent of the moneys collected for permits, and who is given the right to appoint deputy permit inspectors to assist him in the work, such deputies to give bond in the sum of $500 to the governor; in section 3 provision is made as follows:

"*Be it further enacted*, That the national secretary shall furnish the permit collector in each county with blank certificates, book form, with stubs attached, numbered from one up, that is necessary, and said stubs and certificates shall be printed, and the numbers shall correspond with each other."

Section 4 states the time when this act shall take effect and repeals all acts or parts of acts in conflict with it. I am unable to find any provision of law which requires that the permit collector shall give the noncitizen permits on the blanks furnished by the national secretary, and which nullifies permits given by the permit collector on any other kind of blank.

From the law above referred to the inference would be drawn that the intention of the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation was that permits should be issued on blanks furnished by the national sec-

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retary. This system of blanks, however, would seem to have been provided for by the legislature in order to simplify the public record of permits issued, but the permits themselves, while they might be irregularly issued upon other paper, would seem not to be invalid. A permit in the hands of a noncitizen of the Chickasaw Nation is receipt for taxes paid to the nation, and would be taken as primary evidence of that fact. Whether the permit tax had been paid is a question of fact which may be determined, it seems to me, in other ways than by the presentation of a permit receipt; however a permit, if relied upon by a noncitizen to relieve him of the liability of removal from the nation, must have been given by a legally constituted officer of the government, authorized to give such permits. I should hold that if a permit collector of the Chickasaw Nation were to give a receipt for a permit tax received by him wholly in writing, and not upon any blank, such receipt would exempt the holder from removal as an intruder. I am therefore of the opinion that rule 1, adopted by Agent Bennett, properly adhered to, will do no injustice to the Chickasaw Nation, and would prevent the unjust removal of parties in that nation who, having complied with all the requirements of law, are entitled under such laws and treaties to remain in the nation, and to whose removal the authority of the Secretary of the Interior does not, in my opinion, extend. If permits were issued by a permit collector upon other paper than that furnished by the national secretary, the law if violated would be so violated by the permit collector, and not by the noncitizen paying the tax. It would seem that the nation would be bound by the receipt of its officer, and if defalcation occurs the nation must punish its officer for violation of own laws.

Second. As to Rule 2, I have to say that section 1 of the permit law (constitution, treaties, and laws of the Chickasaw Nation, page 229) provides as follows:

SEC. 1. "*Be it enacted by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation*, That citizens of any State or Territory of the United States wishing to hire or rent land or be otherwise employed in this Nation shall be required to enter into contract with a citizen, and after contract has been agreed upon the noncitizen *shall place in the hands of the citizen a sufficient amount of money to pay permits*, and that the permit collector shall receive no permit money from any other person except from a citizen of this Nation, and for each and every violation shall be fined in any sum not less than $10 for each and every offense, by the county judge of the county where the offense was committed."

Rule 2, under discussion, provides that the agent will allow to remain in the Chickasaw Nation "those who hold permits for their previous years of residence, and hold their 'natives' receipt for money paid for permit of 1891." In the light of section 1 of the permit law, just above quoted, this rule is eminently fair, for the reason that the noncitizen is required to pay into the hands of the citizen of the nation by whom he is employed sufficient money to pay for a permit. When the noncitizen shall have paid this money into the hands of the citizen his responsibility under the law ceases, and the matter will have passed beyond his control. It would be improper and unjust for the Government of the United States to remove a party who, so far as it is in his power, has complied with the law and acquired a lawful right to remain in the Chickasaw Nation. The fact that he has not received a permit, as contemplated by the law, is one attributable to the neglect of the citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, and not to any act of the noncitizen. If the noncitizen can show a receipt from his "native," the nation ceases to look to him in the matter further, and must look to such "native" for the payment of the money. The citizen immediately becomes entitled to a formal permit, and the nation should prosecute its own citizens for violating the law when it shall appear that the money has been paid him and he has neglected to apply for and procure a permit as required by section 2 of the permit law.

Third. The third rule provides that the agent will not remove "those who hold permits for their previous years of residence, and can prove they have paid or offered to pay the money for permit of 1891 to their "native". This rule, like the second one, I deem to be just and fair, because, as it would seem proper that a noncitizen should not be disturbed if he has the receipt of his "native" for money paid, for the reasons above set forth, it would also seem proper that the noncitizen should be permitted to prove by other ways that he has paid the money to his "native." He may have paid the money, and complied with the law, but took no receipt therefor, or his receipt may have been lost, yet he would be entitled notwithstanding to remain in the nation and would not be a person residing in the Chickasaw Nation without authority of law, and not covered by the Secretary's authority for the removal of intruders.

If the noncitizen can show that he has paid the money and received permits in accordance with the law for his previous years' residence in the Chickasaw Nation; that he has entered into a contract for 1891 with a citizen; and that he offered money to such citizen as required by law to pay for his permit for 1891, and the citizen refuses to accept it, I can not see that such noncitizen can be held liable under the law to removal, for the reason that it is beyond his power to compel a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation to receive money from him for that purpose. The fact that he has permits for previous years of residence would not of course authorize him to reside in the nation for this year without a permit; but it would be an evidence of good faith on his part, and when he shows that he offered the money to the party with whom he is in contract, and that party refused to accept it after having entered into contract with him, his responsibility in the matter ceased, and the nation must look to its citizen for the money. The noncitizen is required by law to place into the hands of the citizen with whom he contracts "a sufficient amount of money to pay permits;" if that citizen refuses to accept the money it must be presumed that he intends to pay for the permit himself, for it will be remembered that there is none other to whom the noncitizen can pay it, as the permit collectors are prohibited under penalty of fine from receiving permit money from any others than citizens of the Chickasaw Nation. The tender of money for payment of permit made by a noncitizen to a citizen must however be supported by a lawful contract between the parties, not liable to annulment by the Chickasaw citizen for any act of the noncitizen, covering the period for which the permit is required in order to exempt the noncitizen making it from removal as an intruder.

Fourth. This rule proposes to exempt from removal all noncitizens holding permits for their previous years of residence, who in accordance with the custom of the permit collectors shall have been given time until they shall have gathered their crops to pay for their permits for 1891. On this point you say the law does not allow the collectors to extend the time for the payment of the permit tax until crops are gathered; that no such custom has ever obtained; that you never knew of a single instance of such an extension of time by permit collectors, and that the law requires that the noncitizen shall be provided with a permit and not with an agreement for the future purchase of the permit.

It will be remembered that the law does not require the noncitizen employed by a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation to apply for and obtain a permit; that it requires him to pay into the hands of the citizen employing him a sufficient amount of money to pay for the permit, but the citizen of the nation must apply for a permit and pay for it. This office is not advised whether the permit is issued in the name of the citizen of the Chickasaw Nation or to the noncitizen, but it is presumed that the permit is issued to the noncitizen and is held by him as an evidence of his right to remain in the nation.

The object in ordering these removals by this department was to free the Chickasaw Nation from the class of intruders whom this department was led to understand were located upon and using the usufruct from the lands of the Chickasaw Nation, to the exclusion of the citizens of that nation, who refused to comply with the laws of that nation relative to permits and enter into contract in accordance therewith; and who were disreputable violators of the law, and gamblers and other classes, and not to remove persons who have for years complied with the laws of the Chickasaw Nation and entered into contracts required by those laws, made farms for the citizens of the nation, and in this way added to the wealth and advancement of the nation.

I am in receipt of a report dated June 30, 1891, from Agent Bennett, in which he incloses a sworn statement by Harrison McClane, said to be the head permit collector for Pickens County, from which it appears that "it has been a custom among the deputy collectors to allow the noncitizen until fall, or until after he has disposed of his crop, to pay for his permit." Also a sworn statement by W. M. Bourland, captain commanding the Chickasaw militia, stating that he is familiar with the circumstances set forth in Mr. McClane's affidavit, and that the statements made in that affidavit are true. It seems, therefore, that you are mistaken when you say that it is not the custom for the permit collectors to allow the noncitizens time within which to pay for their permits. If the citizen of the United States can show that he has resided in the Chickasaw Nation for a number of years past; that he has for each year of his residence paid for his permit as provided by law, and that he has been given time by the permit collector to pay for a permit for 1891, this department does not deem that the exigencies of the situation are such as to require the removal of such citizen of the United States as an intruder, especially when it is shown that it is a custom with the collectors to allow noncitizens time within which to pay for their permits.

The Attorney-General, in his opinion of December 12, 1879 (16 Opinions, 104), decided that this department, charged with the removal of intruders from the Cherokee Nation in accordance with the treaty, is not bound to regard simply the Cherokee law and its construction by the council of the Cherokee Nation in removing intruders, but must determine for itself under the general law of the land the existence and the extent of the exigency upon which the requirement for the removal of alleged intruders is based.

If citizens of the United States have been permitted in previous years to remain in the nation upon the promise to pay for a permit after their crops are gathered, and have been permitted to put in a crop for this year upon a like promise, this department should not remove such citizens of the United States from the nation as intruders.

I am therefore of the opinion that these four rules adopted by the agent are valid, and should be approved by this department, and if all persons in the Chickasaw Nation not exempt from removal by these rules are removed, it would seem to me that the obligation of the Government to remove intruders from the nation, would have been fully executed.

Fifth. As to Rules 5, 6, and 7 no objection is raised by you except that they do not go far enough. They are as follows:

Fifth. I consider proper subjects for removal those noncitizens who have settled upon the Chickasaw lands, claiming residence under "squatter" rights.

Sixth. Those who have refused to pay the permit tax.

Seventh. Those who are disorderly disturbers of the peace and violators of the law.

Instead of these three rules, one rule would be sufficient, as follows: "I consider proper subjects for removal all noncitizens who can not claim exemption under one of the four preceding rules."

The first four rules seem to me to be equitable and just, and I am of the opinion that the Government will have discharged its obligation by removing all persons from the Chickasaw Nation not covered by them, and they are hereby approved by me.

As to the case of Randolph, referred to by you, and quoted in this letter, I have to say that upon submission of the matter to this Office by the Agent, his case will be considered.

Having decided to approve the rules substantially as adopted by the agent, and inasmuch as you express the opinion that said rules if adhered to would result in rendering the movement noneffective, I telegraphed Agent Bennett, under date of July 14, 1891, as follows: "You are hereby authorized to exercise your own judgement with reference to the further continuance of present effort to expel intruders from the Chickasaw Nation. Wire me your decision."

I can only say now that if the Chickasaw authorities desire to have the aid of the Government in ridding the nation of intruders they must modify its present laws in such manner as will make it possible for the Government to act intelligently in dealing with the matter, and to determine who are intruders, and must submit a list of intruders which can be relied upon.

It is perhaps not to be wondered at that defects were found in the practicable application of your permit laws in view of the various phases, not foreseen by you, which the question of the removal of intruders from the Chickasaw Nation has assumed in the light of those laws, but this experience would seem to render it necessary that your laws be amended, and enforced in such manner as to make it possible for this department, by cooperation with the Chickasaw authorities, to fully identify all persons residing in the nation without authority of law and to make future efforts by this department to remove intruders effective.

I desire, in conclusion, to say that it is hardly to be expected that the United States Government will undertake the work of collecting the permit taxes of the Chickasaw Nation from noncitizens whose residence in the nation is otherwise acceptable to the nation.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The condition above portrayed exists to a greater or less degree in each of the other nations (except the Seminole). In this connection I would renew my recommendation heretofore made: If the Government is to carry out its treaty obligations Congress should provide a penalty which can be enforced when those who are removed return to the country. At present they can only be removed again when returned after removal. This is not only impracticable, but it is an utter impossibility with the present force at this agency.

Licensed traders.—At this time there are probably 300 licensed traders under the jurisdiction of this agency. There are many other persons trading without license, who, according to law, ought to have a license from you. I quote from my last report:

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

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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 unexceptionable character and fitness must accompany the application; limits licenses to one year, and applications for renewal must be made thirty days before expiration. Fifth. Limits trade to place named in license. Sixth. Bond must be in penal sum of $10,000, executed by persons licensed and at least two good sureties; requires approval of United States judge, commissioner, or attorney. Seventh. Principals responsible for conduct and acts of their employés, and license may be revoked. Eighth. Licenses may be revoked by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs whenever, in his opinion, there has been an infraction of the laws and regulations or the conditions of the license.

Blank bonds and applications are furnished at this agency free of cost to any 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.

At present there are many traders in these Indian nations who are not licensed by you. In some instances they pay an Indian to father their illegal traffic; in others the nations recognize them as traders without requiring them to have a license from you. In my judgment, all should be placed upon the same basis; all traders should be licensed by you, or the Indian nations which ignore your licenses should be allowed to manage the matter for themselves.

Under present laws, however, there is no penalty (save removal) for trading without your license. This should be remedied by Congress providing a penalty of, say $500, to be secured by sale of stock in trade, if necessary, under process from the United States court for Indian Territory.

Intoxicating liquors.—There is no question of greater importance constantly arising in the administration of affairs at this agency than that of the suppression of the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquors within its limits. As is the case in other places where the sale of intoxicants is prohibited by law, no effort is left untried, no stone unturned, to overcome the barriers that have been imposed and maintained by the most strenuous efforts against this most demoralizing traffic. Year by year the Territory seems to become a more inviting field to the avaricious venders of the various kinds of intoxicating beverages, and it is with much regret that I have to report that, despite the determined efforts of the courts and this agency, the introduction of intoxicants is increasing.

The most decided boom in the affairs of the liquor men in the Territory was brought about by a decision of Judge Bryant, of the United States court for the eastern district of Texas, recently rendered in the case of the United States v. Kahn, who was arrested on the charge of selling at Ardmore, Ind. T., in violation of section 2139, Revised Statutes, United States, a preparation known as malt tonic, which, it is said, contains 1½ per cent alcohol and is alleged to be nonintoxicating. A decision was rendered in favor of the defendant, the honorable judge giving it as his opinion that section 2139 did not cover malt liquors, and that the introduction of beer was not a violation of law.

This decision was encouragement enough for the immediate opening of beer saloons within the jurisdiction of Judge Bryant's court, and the number rapidly increased, being conducted under licenses obtained from officers of the revenue department, no effort being made to secure information as to the views of this agency or the opinion of Judge Shackelford, who holds concurrent jurisdiction in liquor cases.

Serious apprehension for the safety of life and property was felt by thinking people throughout the Territory if this evil were permitted to go unchecked, and many appeals were made to the agency to suppress it. I held that, although under existing laws the introduction of beer or malt liquors might not be illegal, their sale was a violation of section 2129, Revised Statutes, United States, and of section 561 and others of the rules and regulations of the Indian Department, which by virtue of authority conferred upon the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs by act of Congress of August 15, 1876, have the force of law in regulating trade with Indians, and that a license from the Internal Revenue Department could not exempt dealers in any form of intoxicants from the operation of section 2149, Revised Statutes, United States, or section 576, rules and regulations Indian Department. See section 3243, Revised Statutes, United States laws bearing upon the collection of internal revenue, which provides that—

The payment of any tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws for carrying on any trade or business shall not be held to exempt any person from any penalty or punishment provided by the laws of any State for carrying on the same within such State or in any manner authorize the commencement or continuance of such trade or business contrary to the laws of such State or in places prohibited by municipal laws.

Acting under this opinion, and after advising you of the situation in agency letters dated August 13 and 18, respectively, I issued orders dated August 22 to the Indian police to close the beer saloons and seize and destroy all intoxicants and remove the dealers therein beyond the limits of the agency. Under later advice from your office these orders were modified and resulted, as shown by my report of August 29, in the closing of 28 saloons along the line of the Santa Fé Road in the Chickasaw Nation, their buildings, goods, and fixtures being turned over to the United States court for the Indian Territory, to be libeled, and warrants issued for the arrest and prosecution of the offenders.

Although beer joints were short-lived, they lived long enough to fully demonstrate the wisdom of the Indian Office rules prohibiting the introduction and sale of intoxicants within the limits of the Territory, and it is not probable that they will be resumed until a decision from some higher court than Judge Bryant's has been rendered.

Nevertheless, this short-lived victory for the saloon element has served to emphasize the necessity for the enactment of a law which shall, in unequivocal and unmistakable terms, exclude intoxicants of every kind from the limits of an Indian reservation or nation; because, under a literal construction of section 2139, and under a ruling made by a court some distance removed from the Territory, where the interests of the Indians are not so clearly apparent, and the necessity for excluding every form of intoxicant so constantly exemplified—in short, a decision rendered in accordance with the strict letter of the existing law could reasonably sustain Judge Bryant's decision.

The officials of the Pacific Express Company have kept their agreements made with this office in good faith, and by the coöperation of their agents and the Indian police, the destruction of a considerable quantity of whisky has been effected, and the introduction of a much larger quantity prevented by their rigid rules relative to the acceptance of packages billed to the Territory by their agents in the bordering States.

While the relations existing between the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company and this office are harmonious, and it is perfectly understood that the company would not knowingly aid in illegally introducing liquors into the Territory or permit its agents so to do, yet it is a fact that whisky is shipped in as freight over the company's road and under the advice of the representatives of the legal department of the company in the Territory. The agents now object to having their freight inspected by the Indian police. The following is a copy of the attorney's instructions to their agent at Caddo:

MUSKOGEE, 8-31.

Agent HORSON, *Caddo:*

Indian police have no authority to interfere with freight in your possession unless instructions from Indian Agent Bennett to take some specific package which Indian agent has good reason to believe contains spirituous liquors unlawfully introduced into the Indian Territory.

C. L. JACKSON.

I have no doubt but that a satisfactory arrangement can be made at an early day with the railway company as has been done with the express company, under which the agents of the company, acting under instructions from their superior officers and the Indian police under instructions from this office, can work in unison and very effectually close this avenue of introduction of intoxicants.

I desire to bear further testimony to the cheerful coöperation of the Indian police connected with the agency who are ever ready to do their part in the suppression of the evils of intemperance.

In closing my report upon this topic, I would respectfully call your attention to my letter of August 13, in which I incidentally referred to section 2132, Revised Statutes, United States, whereby—

the President is authorized, whenever in his opinion the public interest may require the same, to prohibit the introduction of goods or of any particular article into the country belonging to any Indian tribe.

Although the several courts having jurisdiction within the limits of this Territory may not concur in an opinion as to the legality of the introduction of malt liquors under existing law, there can be no question that "the public interest" requires the exclusion of all intoxicants of any name or nature, and the exercise by the President of the authority conferred upon him by section 2132 is, in my opinion, the key to the solution of the problem how to keep it out of the country.

Indian police.—The Indian police force is one of the principal factors in the administration of affairs at this agency. It is composed of 3 officers and 10 privates, many of

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whom have been on the force since its organization, and whose long experience enables them to render most efficient service as conservators of the peace. It speaks well for the intelligence and ability and general good character of the members of this force that very few changes are made in its personnel, except as it becomes necessary to deprive one locality of police protection to supply another more needy. This is a poor recompense for a faithful performance of duty, but the necessities and the interests of the service demand it. Because of the limited number allowed this agency, and their meager pay, which does not warrant a change of location, I am frequently compelled to discharge good men after they have worked hard and faithfully, and succeeded in bringing about a desirable state of peace and quiet in their several localities, and fill the vacancies thus created with new men in places hitherto unsupplied.

I respectfully renew my former recommendation that more men at an increased and fair compensation be assigned to this agency.

Education.—Each of the five nations within this agency support and manage their own national schools. The Cherokees closed their seminaries last year under a pretext of not having funds to keep them open. The fact was, however, that owing to political differences the schools were closed in order to make a per capita payment to the people. The neighborhood schools are open and doing a good work. It is generally thought that the Cherokee council of November next will arrange to open the seminaries.

The Creeks have now taken charge of all schools within the nation, except the three mission schools at Muskogee. The last council provided to cancel all contracts with mission boards in charge of Creek schools, and elected a board of education, who now manage their educational affairs. Under the change a number of Creek boys and girls are being educated in the States, several new school buildings have been erected, and every effort is being made to utilize the $76,168.10 annually set apart for educational purposes.

The Choctaws have lately contracted for two new school buildings at a cost of $40,000, and have increased the number of their local schools. They use something over $75,000 annually for school purposes.

The Chickasaws stand alone in their disregard for the education of their freedmen. All other nations have given the negro an oportunity to attend school, but the Chickasaws declare them to have no rights whatever, and refuse to provide schools. The Indian schools of the Chickasaw Nation are not equal to those of other nations, having suffered, more or less, from political causes.

The Seminoles are now, proportionate with population, better supplied with schools than any of the other nations. The present chief, John F. Brown, has exerted every energy to provide a good school system for his people, and is meeting deserved success.

The several denominational mission schools are all prospering and taxed to their full capacity with the boys and girls of the nations.

Again I renew my former recommendation that Congress provide an industrial or agricultural college for the young men and women of the five nations.

Religion and Christianity.—There has been a healthy progress in the matter of religion, as exhibited by the various denominational reports for the year. Many new church houses have been built, churches and Sunday schools established, and altogether a large increase in church membership is noticeable.

Agency buildings.—The Government still owns the old agency buildings and 610 acres of land near Muscogee. The Creek council last October appropriated $1,000 for the purchase of these buildings, but when I endeavored to negotiate under your instructions, with a proviso that said buildings should be used for school purposes, the Creek committee held that they could not, under the law, thus bind the nation. I have no doubt the Creek council of next month will close a trade with me whereby this valuable property may be secured to the nation for a colored orphan school.

The Rev. Ira Cain vacated the buildings some two weeks ago, since which time I have occupied them with Indian police as a protection against fires and vandalism. The buildings are in bad order, and if not disposed of will need roofing and repairing to preserve them.

I would recommend that if the Creek council refuses to make the purchase, that Congress authorize you to exchange this property for an improved place in Muscogee, thus saving the Government the matter of rent now paid for the buildings occupied by me.

Per capita funds.—During the year I have made per capita payments to the Cherokee Freedmen and Cherokee Delawares out of the $75,000 appropriated by act of Congress of October 19, 1888, disbursing on this account the sum of $35,039.50. I also paid the Delawares $55,000 on account of regular semiannual annuity and $37,412 on account of stolen stock, and as proceeds of the half-breed Kaw lands. I also disbursed $4,455 to certain self-emigrated Creeks as provided for by act of March 3, 1891.

The Creek Indians received a per capita of $370,000 last spring, it being paid to them through their national treasurer and under the supervision of Assistant Commissioner Belt, Inspector Miller, and Clerk Morris of this agency. The money went through their hands like water through a sieve, hardly being held long enough to count it. Fully half of it went into the hands of traders and the balance disappeared soon after, leaving little of value to remind them of its once presence. In my opinion, and which is generally supported by the thinking people who have watched this payment, the Creeks neglected their crops, their cattle, their homes, and their business, to an extent which certainly cost them much more than the small per capita they were paid. In other words they would now be better off if they had not received this payment.

The Delawares are now anxiously awaiting the payment of their principal fund, which was appropriated by act of Congress of March 3, 1891. It must be said to the credit of the Delawares that they have generally taken care of their per capitas, by purchasing stock cattle, horses, or improving homes.

The Cherokees were paid a per capita last March, derived from the lease of the "Strip" to cattle men. This was in the amounts of $13.80, and was paid to Cherokees by blood only.

Agent's salary.—Through a probable error, the last appropriation bill carried with it a reduction in the salary of the agent at this agency. This I have no doubt Congress will rectify when its attention is called thereto. The salary at this agency ought to be at least respectable and not less than $2,500. This I have no doubt you will bear me out in.

Railways.—There is little new to add to my previous annual reports relative to railways.

The Missouri Pacific Railway has completed its bridge across the Arkansas River, joining the Choctaw and Cherokee lands. This bridge cost $600,000.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway has passed out of the hands of the receivers and is now being conducted by the owners. This road has been greatly improved, has put in new bridges, one across Red River, in the Chickasaw Nation, costing over $100,000.

The Choctaw Coal and Railway Company was wrecked by its manager, who squandered several hundred thousand dollars in useless and unthinkly ventures. Although this manager has been removed, the road still continues to unlawfully occupy Choctaw lands, deal in town sites, and usurp and trespass upon the rights of the Choctaw people. A suit now pends in the United States court wherein the Choctaw Nation is endeavoring to protect itself from further absorption by this avaricious company.

With the exception of a few coal branches and new sidings there has been no track-laying during the year by any of the roads in the Territory.

Claimants to citizenship.—If you were to ask what one question of all the complicated ones arising in this country causes the most trouble and annoyance, and is the basis for the greatest trespassing and usurpation of Indian rights, I should answer, without hesitation, the matter of claimants to citizenship. For many years persons claiming to be citizens of one or the other of these Indian nations have been entering upon the common domain and appropriating the usufruct thereof to their own use. At first there were few of these cases, but now there are thousands.

The Glen-Tucker case in the Choctaw Nation has been before the Department some years, and is yet undetermined. These claimants now number fully 500 souls. The Watts case in the Cherokee Nation has also been pending some years, and involves the rights of probably 100 persons. There are many others who claim to belong to what is known as the Cherokee Citizenship Association, an aggregation of claimants, good, bad, and indifferent, banded together for mutual protection and joint prosecution of claims.

I can not too strongly urge the Department to take early steps to terminate these cases. Every day the situation becomes more embarrassing and leads to new complications. Some of them openly defy the Cherokee government and the Department to dislodge them.

In closing I would respectfully renew my recommendation, made last report, that a thorough inspection of affairs within the agency should be made by you or some authorized officer of the Department, combining said inspection with a visit to the several national capitals, and gaining an insight into Indian affairs, as existing at this agency. Such a visit would be of great benefit to the Indians and enable you to acquire information as to their matters not possible to be portrayed in a report.

Thanking you for assistance and encouragement during the year,

I remain, sir, very obediently and respectfully, your servant,

LEO E. BENNETT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF00069803

REPORT OF AGENT IN IOWA.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IOWA,
Tama, Iowa, August 15, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report, which is in reality my first, as that of last year was made soon after my appointment.

The Sac and Fox of Iowa, are located in the southwestern part of Tama County, about 2½ miles from the town of Tama, and about 4 from Toledo, the county seat. The post-office and agent's headquarters are at Tama. The Indians own about 1,450 acres of land which they have purchased, from time to time, with their own money.

The Iowa River runs through the reservation from east to west, and two railroads, "The Northwestern" and the "Milwaukee," cross it. As it is situated in the heart of a great State and in the midst of civilization, the backward and uncivilized condition of these Indians naturally attracts a great deal of attention and much unfavorable comment, especially from the lips of strangers who are not fully conversant with all the circumstances. * * *

Houses.—The Government has one building on the reservation—a combination residence and schoolhouse—containing six rooms. An addition, 18 by 20, was erected to this building, and other improvements made last October, but it is yet too small for the purpose for which it is intended. The building is in fair repair. There have been nine houses built on the reservation during the year—one two-roomed frame house (for the interpreter, John McIntosh) and eight Indian houses. Two board stables have also been built. The Indian houses are of various sizes, according to the number of people to be accommodated. They are a great improvement over the old bark houses, much more comfortable and civilized like. They are built by placing large corner posts in the ground, putting on rafters up to a ridgepole, boarding up the sides and making roofs out of rush matting.

The ground around the houses is usually fenced in and is kept quite neat and clean. The interior of the houses are on the same pattern of fifty years ago, and I can see no indication of advancement in this respect. The cooking is done over open fires at either end of the room. Some of the families show progress in their eating, having knives, forks, and dishes. Otherwise I find no grounds for encouragement in the "parlor, bedroom, or kitchen." Some of the Indians have told me that they intended to build better houses next year. I think the women show more progress in their homes than the men.

Dress.—In the matter of dress the men are far in advance of the women. Many of them old and young, wear portions of civilized dress, and some wear nearly all; on gala occasions they return to the blanket, breech-clout, leggins, paint, and feathers.

The women all dress alike, except that some wear stockings instead of leggins. They wear a garment similar to a man's shirt, a skirt or dress, and a shawl or a blanket.

* * * * * * *

Agriculture.—In an agricultural way I can report more progress than in any other, and I think the foundation has been laid for a much larger advancement next season.

As I stated elsewhere, these Indians own about 1,450 acres of land, a large part of which can not be cultivated. If every acre of tillable land was utilized I do not think it would exceed 600 acres, but much of the remainder could be used for various profitable purposes, if the Indians could only understand its value and would take advantage of their opportunities. The men, as a rule, are not so industrious as the women, though they have done very nicely this season, having worked more in the fields than ever before. At a council held during the winter I plainly demonstrated to them that it would soon be a case of "work or starve." I explained to them that they had been getting the difference between the amount of their annuity money and the cost of living off of the merchants who had been trusting them, and because of their inability to pay the merchants were ceasing to trust them, and when "no trust," then starve or work.

I talked to them in a no uncertain tone, and tried to impress on their minds the fact that "by labor we thrive." They promised that they would do more work this season, provided I could get a farmer to assist them. The Department kindly granted the necessary appointment, and the Indians, many of them, have kept their word, and now have under cultivation 250 or more acres of ground, erected a number of fences, and in various ways made progress with their farming. They have at least 100 acres more ground under cultivation this season than ever, and claim that next year they will greatly increase their acreage of cultivation. This year the Indians did much of the work themselves, and in the face of the fact that they had scarcely any tools to

work with—no plows, harrows, planters, harness, wagons, seed, etc.—the farmer and myself did the best we could in procuring implements for them to get along with, but it was slow work. I am of the opinion that if they had had the necessary farming implements they would have cultivated much more land this season. Another thing that is detrimental to advancement in agricultural pursuits is their roaming during the winter season. Many of them go away to adjoining counties, hunting, trapping, chopping wood, etc., and do not get back in the spring in time to properly prepare their ground in season for planting. Two old women, who planted their patches early, have the best corn in this locality. I have used that as an illustration of the necessity for early planting, and also have instructed the farmer to call the attention of the other Indians to those two pieces.

Next year we hope to do much better in an agricultural way, and I think we can induce several more Indians to commence labor at farming. This year I am quite well satisfied with our success in this branch of the work, yet it is not by any means what it should be, and to a still better report for next year we shall direct our steps.

Their crops are fine and will give a bountiful yield if nothing happens.

Schools.—In this department I can report but little progress from the standpoint of a successful school, for that we have not had, though I think the efforts made in that direction have been beneficial in many ways, the effects of which may be located more definitely at some future time. School was in session for nine months, October 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, but the scholars were not plenty. Some of the young men and children would come "off and on," but the attendance was too irregular for successful teaching or classification. About all the teacher could do was to try and interest them by drawing on the blackboard, reading to them, explaining the globe, and allowing them to write and figure on paper and slate. The attendance was far from satisfactory at any time, and irregularity of attendance precluded any possibility of successful organization in the schoolroom. Yet it may be that the work done, even if under such disadvantages, accomplished some good; in fact I am of the opinion that it did.

There are several causes leading up to this unsatisfactory state of affairs regarding school work. The schoolhouse is two or more miles from the villages, with the river between. When the river is high, so as not to be fordable, the Indians have to cross on a railroad bridge, necessitating a longer distance to travel. If the weather is wet and the ground muddy, it forms a barrier that would almost prevent a white child from going to school, unless especially desirous of an education.

The most prominent cause for the nonattendance of the children is the intense hatred and antagonism of the older Indians to schools and education. I have done much talking on the school question during my term of office, and at a council, held during the early spring, I succeeded in securing a promise from some of the headmen that "they would withdraw their objection to the school so far as to not interfere with any one who desired to go. If any of the children desired to go to school they were at liberty to do so and would not be molested;" but they would not agree to insist on their going. I thought it was quite a concession at the time and was very much encouraged, but it seems that the withdrawal was not thoroughly understood, was not believed by the Indians, or for some other cause it did not have the desired effect, though the attendance was somewhat better during May and June.

No one who went to the school has been molested or intimidated to my knowledge. But it is safe to say that many of the older Indians do not look with favor on the school or progression, but lean decidedly to the other side of the stream of advancement.

Again, their roaming is a disadvantage. Many of the families go away from home in the fall and do not return until spring, taking their children with them, which greatly interferes with successful school work. Mr. Burge, the teacher in service, was removed June 30 on account of inexperience in school work, and was succeeded by Mr. W. S. Stoops, who has had experience in Indian school work, and who seems to have the necessary qualifications, energy, "heart in the work," and general fitness for successful work, provided the opposition and disadvantages are not too great for us to overcome. I hope next year to report greater success in school work.

In an industrial way there was some better success. At the sewing room there were made about 200 quilts and comforts, and a much larger number of shirts and dresses, though a great deal of the work was done by the teacher's wife and daughter, against my definite instructions. I instructed them to show the Indians how to do the work, but the women must do the work themselves. My instructions were disregarded in this respect, as in others.

After a year's hard work among these people, in which I have tried to work from a scientific standpoint, making the disposition, character, peculiar customs, habits of each individual Indian with whom I had transactions, a study as far as possible, I am firm in the opinion that the only means of properly and expeditiously educating and enlightening these people is by the boarding school and compulsory methods. Such a school should be built here, properly equipped, and in operation at the earli-

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est possible time. The whites are agitating the matter somewhat, and I have no doubt but that at some future time active steps will be taken on the part of the people of this portion of the State petitioning Congress to make the necessary appropriation for such a school here for the benefit of these Indians.

School has been dinged into the ears of these people, threats made, etc., for so many years that they have commenced to look upon the efforts of the Government in that direction as somewhat of a joke, and with the present instructions and authority I fear it is simply impossible to move them. The chiefs, headmen, and parents generally should be compelled to lend their aid to filling the school with pupils; they should be given to understand, most decidedly, that their children must go to school, here or elsewhere, without any "ifs or ands" about it. Until this is done they simply laugh at our efforts to organize a school. Careful work, persistent effort, and persuasion may bring a very few to school, but not a sufficient number for successful work or to even create the idea that we are accomplishing any headway in the school department.

I have been told that I expect too much, too rapid results, was too eager to move them at one stroke. This may be true, but I can see no object in dallying with a handful of Indians, trying to talk them out of their old ideas, habits, and customs, when a very little effort with a stronger hand would accomplish the desired result within a reasonable time. I believe in a kind, considerate, persuasive, persistent, explanatory, personal work and illustrative platform in dealing with these people, but I also believe that all this should be backed up with the necessary power and authority to demand and compel action if found necessary.

The younger people can be improved, provided they are removed to a certain extent from the influence and fear of the tribal rules, regulations, superstitions, and habits which have existed so many years, and which to-day are as strong and practiced as often among these people as fifty years ago. Many of the older Indians will live and die just as they are to-day; they will only advance in such things as they deem and can see is an advantage to them, and they always look through dark glasses at everything.

There are young men and women on this reservation who would gladly advance in civilized ways and manners if they could be assured beyond doubt that they would not be molested or brought under the baleful and death-dealing influence of the "medicine man," or be subjected to censure and commendation from the other portion of their people. It is this everlasting fear that "something will happen" to them if they get out of the old ways and ruts that is holding them back. The old men should be made to understand that advancement is the order of the day; and if they do not want to get on board the train of progression they must at least keep off the platform, and not get in the way of the passengers who desire to journey towards enlightenment. They should be given a very decided impression that the Commissioner's desires and demands are paramount to their untutored ideas and paganistic notions.

Until this is done matters will drag along in an unsatisfactory way, without credit to the Department, the agent, or the Indians.

Missionary.—During the year the Presbyterian Missionary Society have erected a large, comfortable, and commodious building about midway between town and the Indian village. The missionary in charge, Miss Anna Skea, resides in the building and devotes her time to the betterment and elevation of the Indians, though most of them show a very stubborn resistance to the influence of Christian work. I hope the time is not far distant when the Indians can be made to see the great good that could come to them through the instrumentality of the mission. At present the Indians visit the mission in limited numbers, but more will come no doubt as time wears away their antagonism.

General.—In the way of general affairs, business, and dealings with the Indians, I can report satisfactory progress during the year. There has been no clashing, bickering, strife between the agent and the Indians, or, so far as I know, among the Indians themselves, and a much better feeling exists all around than was the condition a year ago. All business matters have been transacted promptly and harmoniously.

The payment was made this year nearly two months earlier than last, which was pleasing to the Indians. These people seem to appreciate the business methods which I have instituted in dealing with them and in transacting their business. Last year the payment was made without any trouble or dissatisfaction, which was favorably commented upon by both whites and Indians. They ought to go through the winter this year in good shape, with their early payment and bountiful crops. Last winter they were in a destitute condition, many of them, and often went hungry. I think they will be better off this winter, and that it will have the effect to induce them to greater efforts in an agricultural way next year. Several wagons were purchased this year by the Indians, a slight indication of advancement. In numerous ways I can see that they are advancing in spite of themselves, but the movement is too slow.

Intoxication.—There has been some intoxication this year, but nothing like what it used to be. I had three Indians arrested and fined $10 and costs each. There were others drunk out in the camps, but I could not find who they were. I am trying to arrange affairs so as to give this matter better attention in the future. At the last payment there was no drunkenness, which was generally commented upon favorably. I will do my best to decrease the amount of drunkenness next year. The Indians gamble among themselves a great deal, and I have been told that some whites go to the camps and gamble with them, but I have never been able to locate but one case, a stranger, and he got away before the necessary legal papers could be procured. The women exceed the condition of the whites as to virtue. I find that the Indian women are very modest and well behaved, and very little inclined to talk with white men.

There should be more personal work done among the women, in their homes, in sickness, etc. But they will not accept any attention from me; they will hardly say more than "howdy." They will get in my buggy and ride from town to the reservation, or around the reservation, if I am going the way they desire to go, but will scarcely say a word. I am satisfied that a matron could accomplish a great deal of good among the women of this tribe and I recommend the appointment of a matron for special work among the women.

The general health of these people has been excellent, as they have had but three deaths within a year. Eight births have been reported.

The following gives the totals of the tribe: Whole number, 390; males, 200; females, 190; males above 18 years of age, 99; females above 14 years of age, 118; school children, between 6 and 16 years, 91.

I believe the ground has been covered in this report that is contemplated. I have tried to give the exact condition of affairs at this agency as I look at them, without paint or powder, and have only made such recommendations as in my best judgment would tend to better the condition and elevate these people in the shortest possible time.

Hoping that next year's work among them will show better results, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

W. R. LESSER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.
Hoyt, Kans., September 8, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

Having assumed charge the 26th of August last, I feel that my official experience is much too limited for the proper preparation of the exhaustive report contemplated in your letter of instruction. However, my opportunities for observing the condition of and changes in some of the tribes of the agency, for a period of more than fifteen years past, have been good and I shall avail myself of the knowledge thus obtained, particularly as to their moral and educational status.

Population.—The names of the five tribes embraced in the agency, the number of each, together with the number of those of school age, as ascertained by a recent census, is embodied in the following table, viz:

Tribes.	Number on reserve.	Males above 18 years of age.	Females above 14 years of age.	School children between 6 and 16 years.
Prairie Band of Pottawatomies	517	162	122	120
Kickapoo	222	53	71	47
Iowa	158	38	49	43
Sac and Fox of Missouri	15	15	27	22
Chippewa and Christian	79	17	18	28
Total	1,061	285	284	266

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Area and location of reservations.—The reservation of the Prairie band contains 77,357.57 acres of land located in Jackson County, Kans., with the northern boundary line running within 3 miles of Holton, the county seat; that of the Kickapoos contains 10,137 acres located in Brown County, Kans., within 16 miles of Hiawatha, the county seat; that of the Iowas, containing 16,000 acres, is also located in Brown County about the same distance from Hiawatha; that of the Sac and Fox of Missouri, containing 8,013 acres, is located partly in Richardson County, Nebr., while that of the Chippowa and Christian Indians, containing 4,395 acres, is located in Franklin County, Kans., about 9 miles from Ottawa, the county seat.

Agriculture and stock-raising.—The reservation of the Prairie band presents exceptionally good facilities for grazing purposes, but is not so valuable for cultivation. The entire surface is covered with a luxuriant growth of prairie grass, but a close examination discloses numerous outcroppings of rock and stone, covering in the aggregate a large area that can not be profitably cultivated, if at all.

There is, however, some fine farming land, which, with even ordinary cultivation, would be productive and profitable. The Indians have utilized a portion of this in the creation of over 120 farms, ranging in extent from 5 to 200 acres, several of the more advanced have inclosed pastures sufficiently large to graze their better class of stock, and in some instances for speculative purposes. The farms are generally inclosed by substantial hog-tight fences of rails and lumber that are quite creditable, and are further improved by small but comfortable dwellings, and in some cases by producing orchards. Corn, potatoes, oats, flax, and nearly all kinds of garden vegetables yield abundantly; wheat not so well.

The Prairie band have not given farm work the attention they should have done, and their failure to do so is due to causes to which reference will be made under other heads.

They own horses and an improved stock of ponies in comparatively large numbers, and ordinarily do not dispose of them except for good prices. A number of them have cattle, and others are purchasing or trading for them as their means or opportunity will permit. They also raise hogs in sufficient number, if they were properly fattened and cured, to furnish them with meat. Notwithstanding the excessive rains during the past farming season, by which corn (in lowlands especially) was injured, they will have sufficient for themselves and stock, and perhaps a small surplus for sale. They will also have potatoes and vegetables in moderate quantities.

The reservation of the Kickapoo Indians, though rolling and in some parts rough, is of rich soil and very productive in grasses and crops of all kinds usually raised in this section of country, except wheat, which yields only moderately owing to lack of lime and clay in the soil. The Kickapoos receive but small annuity payments, and as a result have to depend largely on individual effort for subsistence. From all I can learn this has increased each year until the majority of them have flourishing farms, well fenced, with comfortable houses, outhouses, and orchards.

Their farms are from 30 to 100 acres in size, and are clearly cultivated for profit; they also have inclosed pastures for their stock which consists of horses, ponies, cattle, and hogs in limited numbers. A large proportion of their lands are under fence, and a number of tracts broken during the summer are now being sown to wheat. Their crops this season, though injured by the unusually heavy rains, will be sufficient for their subsistence and leave a very respectable surplus for sale. The Kickapoos have clearly shown as a tribe their capacity for self-support, but while evincing in some respects a love for individual proprietorship seem unwilling to break away from tribal authority by assuming the responsibilities attending it.

The reservation of the Iowa Indians contains a very large proportion of the most valuable farming land, notwithstanding its uneven and broken formation. All the crops grown in Kansas and Nebraska are produced in large yields; wheat, I am informed, is a paying crop, yielding frequently as much as 30 bushels per acre. There is no vacant or idle land, all of it being either farmed or applied to grazing purposes for the stock of the Indians, as but little outside stock is allowed on the reservation. The Iowas are an intelligent community, manage their farms and business with good judgment, and if not prevented by their dissipated habits, would soon place themselves on a footing with their white neighbors in material prosperity.

The reservation of the Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians is perhaps better as a body than that of their neighbors, the Iowas, the only rough lands being located on the streams. There are nearly 6,000 acres under cultivation, out of a total of 8,013, and I am inclined to think that this proportion of cultivated lands is exceeded on few reservations in the United States; that portion not cultivated is all under fence and used for pasturage.

They are the recipients of a large annuity, but it is very doubtful whether this is really a benefit to them, as it is demonstrated at this agency that the tribes receiving the smallest cash payments are the most industrious, the nearest self-supporting, and by far the most self-reliant as individuals. While such funds are due them, and of course must be paid, there is no doubt but that in many cases at least the

system rather impedes than promotes progress, and this is especially true in the case of tribes addicted to intemperance, as are these Indians.

Application has been made to me by a member of the tribe to remove from his premises a white man, who claims to have rented or leased them while the Indian alleges the contrary. I learn, incidentally, that a number of other citizens are renting or claiming to rent these lands contrary to law, as I understand it, and I shall at the first opportunity make an effort to remove all of them from the reservation.

There are a few excellent members of this tribe who exert their influence in restraining and caring for reckless ones, but many of this latter class are so confirmed in their drinking habits that any improvement seems impossible while intoxicants can be obtained.

The reservation of the Chippowa and Christian Indians is, as to quality and formation, the least inviting, yet the Indians with the aid of a small annuity live very comfortably. They are fair farmers, have comfortable houses, good orchards, and many conveniences around them; they all speak English, fraternize and intermarry with their white neighbors, and form a reasonably prosperous community.

Allotments and occupation of separate tracts.—The tracts of land held under certificate title were assigned the Chippewa and Christian Indians under provisions of article 1 of the treaty proclaimed July 9, 1860. Under the sixth section of the general allotment act of 1887 they became citizens of the United States, and are now exercising the privileges, as well as the duties, pertaining thereto.

The Sac and Fox of Missouri have all taken allotments under provisions of an act amendatory to the general allotment act, giving to each member of the tribe, regardless of age, sex, or condition, 80 acres of land, and was, I am informed, entirely satisfactory to the Indians.

Pending an approval of the survey of the Iowa reservation those Indians are very anxiously awaiting their allotments; their selections are all inclosed, and with the exception of some possible friction as to who has the prior claim to a few disputed tracts there is nothing to obstruct the speedy accomplishment of alloting to the entire tribe when once it has been commenced.

September 1, 1890, an executive order was issued by the President of the United States requiring the Prairie band of Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians to make their selections of land in their respective reservations. Both of these tribes have bitterly opposed the principle of allotments since certain parts or bands of their people agreed to take their lands in severalty, to receive patents therefor, and to receive their pro rata shares of the cash credits of the tribes under provisions of treaties made in 1861.

Twenty-five years ago there was scarcely a member of the Prairie band who did not feel the utmost contempt for his citizen brethren; in fact, the feeling of actual dislike was so strong that Wabsai, the chief of the Prairie band, ruled that no citizen under any circumstances should ever be allowed to reside on the reservation.

While the opposition to allotments has been intensified during the progress of years, and any attempt to discuss the different principles of the more recently proposed methods of allotments was met with the deepest indignation and frequently with threats, the feeling as to the citizens has been greatly modified, and a large number of them have for years made their home among the Prairie band. This changed feeling can be readily understood when it is known that the citizens have constantly opposed and advised opposition to allotments in even more severe terms, if possible, than the Prairie band themselves, who were also shrewd enough to observe that the abject poverty, utter degradation, and total want of self-respect and principle illustrated by the citizen presented a strong argument against allotments.

During the last few years a faction of the Prairie band, calling themselves "braves," have been distinguished by a more threatening attitude on the subject of allotments than the more conservative and larger portion of the tribe cared to assume. Among other things they volunteered to protect the citizens and prevent their removal from the reservation. Different orders had been issued to effect this purpose in 1884, 1886, and other dates, and finally March 3 last, upon which they were notified to leave, and informed if they failed to do so they would be expelled by force, and there seems no doubt that the best disposed of them would have done so had they not been encouraged by the "brave" faction to remain. Finally a detachment of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. J. C. Gresham, effected their removal from both the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo reservations. This service was humanely performed; but two members of the "brave" party of the Prairie band made such demonstrations and threats that it was thought best to arrest them, and they are yet held by the troops. The authority of the Government, as evidenced by the removal of the citizens and other persons, has had a quieting effect, and will no doubt continue to exercise a helpful influence on both reservations; in fact several persons have taken their allotments who did not feel safe in doing so under the condition of insecurity previously prevailing.

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Grazing and hay.—Cattle belonging in various parts of Kansas have been grazed during the present season on the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo reservations at the rates of $1.25 per head for the season. At the close of the fiscal year there had been collected for the Prairie band $8,295.25 and for the Kickapoos $1,511.25, and considerable balances due each of the tribes for grazing remains unpaid. The sums named have been estimated for to be paid per capita to the Indians. Owing to unusually heavy rains but little hay will be sold from the grass raised on the reservations.

Gambling and use of intoxicants.—From reports made to me I am led to believe that dissipation and gambling have increased in the Prairie band during the year. This is undoubtedly due to the almost unrestricted introduction of intoxicants by citizen Pottawatomies and by the weekly visits of large numbers of white people to witness the dances. The whites may have given but few Indians whisky, but many of them make the trip an occasion for debauchery, and this example tends to familiarize them with drunkenness and to increase it. I shall hereafter cause the arrest of Indians or whites found drunk at these dances, and shall attempt to stop the whites from visiting the dances as well as to prevent their frequent occurrence. It is often difficult to convict white men for selling whisky to Indians on account of their unwillingness to testify against them and thus destroy their source of supply, but I am satisfied that sufficient cases can be made to greatly reduce the traffic.

Crimes against Indians consist almost exclusively in the sale of intoxicants by whites. The Indians have committed none against the whites, and the two races mingle in business, and in some instances socially, with increased confidence in and friendliness for each other.

Religion.—The Chippewa and Christian Indians have been for many years under the spiritual guidance of the Moravian Church, and nearly all of them are either members of that church or believe in the doctrines taught by it. One member of the tribe is now doing very acceptable missionary work in Alaska under the auspices of the Moravians.

The Iowa Indians are generally Catholics, and it has been observed that those who are making the greatest material progress attach the most importance to a proper discharge of their religious duties.

But few members of the Sac and Fox of Missouri are members of Christian churches, and with the remainder the tendency is to Indian methods of worship. A few only of the Kickapoos belong to churches; a portion of them, however, have religious ideas considerably in advance of the distinctly Indian views, but it is thought that this class are less influential than formerly because of less worthy leadership. The remainder of the tribe have adopted religious ideas introduced from the North some years since, in the expression of which frequent dancing is resorted to. This is not the "Ghost Dance," adopted by the Sioux and other tribes, but it has produced a very strong impression on the minds of the Kickapoos as well as of the Prairie band of Pottawatomies. About one-fifth of the last named people are members of different Christian churches, but principally of the Catholic Church, and a large proportion of the remainder are devotees of the dance religion.

Many of the ideas taught by this religion are of a moral character, but it is in no way calculated to produce any permanent advancement in the moral, spiritual, or material welfare of the Indians. It has in fact gained such an influence over this tribe that a business council is little less than an echo of the dance, and it has been suggested that the Indians hope through a constant and rigid practice of its various forms to so propitiate the "Great Spirit" that objectionable measures may be overthrown.

To their frequent attendance upon this dance is due their lack of attention to farming interests, and also a want of respect for education, as well as a proper support of the school. I am satisfied that the tribe has deteriorated through the intense and absorbing interest this dance has created among its members.

Buildings.—With the exception of small offices for the agent and physician there are no agency buildings whatever at the agency. All of them were erected for school purposes with tribal funds, and are inadequate for the purposes for which they are now used. This forces agency employés into the school buildings, and frequently retards the progress of the school by limiting the accommodations of pupils and school employés. I am of the opinion that both agency and school interests would be advanced by the erection of a suitable residence and office for the agent at some distance from the school buildings of the Prairie band. Residence buildings are also required for employés, certainly for the physician. The one recently appointed for the Prairie band has a wife and several children, and there are no accommodations whatever for them, and none for himself except the school mess as a boarding place and a small room in the rear of his office for sleeping purposes.

Schools.—Boarding schools are conducted for the Prairie band and Kickapoos separately on their reservations, and for the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians on the reservation of the former. I find that so much has been written as to the

accommodations at these schools that statements from me on the subject, with my short experience, would seem superfluous and perhaps premature.

I am satisfied that the Indians have been greatly benefited by the schools, and can readily understand that their natural resistance to progress prevents that degree of success that the educated white man, gauging the Indian by himself, often thoughtlessly, claims should have been made. Frequently the children are obtained more as a matter of persuasion or custom, or on account of pinching times at home, than through any intelligent expectation on the part of their parents that they may become educated and useful; yet, however obtained, if the influence of education can be exerted the genuine civilization of the Indian commences.

I appreciate very highly the effort now being made to provide a better system of education for Indian youth, as well as to facilitate it, by surrounding them with all possible comforts, and shall certainly contribute to the general purpose to the best of my ability.

Very respectfully,

J. A. SCOTT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POTTAWATOMIE BOARDING SCHOOL.

Pottawatomie Nation, July 2, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with circular dated April 3 I herewith submit the following report:

I can find no records pertaining to the history of the school, but am quite certain that it has been established and conducted about the same as at present for eighteen or twenty years.

A truthful description of the condition of the school and property belonging thereto will not be very flattering. In the first place some of the Indians are opposed to school, which of course has its influence; others give a grudging support, while a few support it heartily. But I have made a special effort to keep the school filled by visiting the people at their houses, always going with a wagon, in order to bring the children whenever I obtained the parents' consent, and I have had very good success in that particular the past term. Thus you see that the attendance is accomplished by solicitation only. Most parents giving consent consider that they have granted a great favor to the school, expecting to take them home at any time, and if their request is not granted readily and willingly, it requires work and tact to get them back.

The children when first brought here can not speak English, which places them at a great disadvantage, necessitating the medium of an interpreter in order to communicate with them.

The industrial training has received attention, the boys doing the work in the garden under my supervision, helping in the field and repairing, and quite desirous of doing all kinds of team work. The girls are regularly detailed for the kitchen, laundry, and sewing-room, and do their work well and willingly. All things considered, I think the school as a whole has made marked improvement.

I have endeavored to follow the course of study mapped out by the Department, yet have confined myself more closely to the existing requirements, striving to interest and cultivate habits of study and diligence.

The school plant entire consists of a dormitory, schoolhouse, laundry, barn (all frame buildings), and a stone meat and milk house combined.

The dormitory is one and a half stories high, containing nine rooms, including bathing room, beside kitchen and two dining rooms in basement, the walls of which are badly cracked and falling, which makes it positively dangerous during high winds (of which Kansas has had her full share this year). It presents neither a homelike nor respectable appearance. It should be replaced with a new one or thoroughly repaired, the cost of same having been estimated and forwarded to the Department by the agent.

The schoolhouse is large enough to accommodate 75 pupils, and presents a very respectable appearance. It needs a new blackboard, some plastering, and blinds repaired.

The field contains about 70 acres used for farm and garden purposes, inclosed with an ordinary fence of boards and wire.

Very respectfully,

R. M. COOK,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF IOWA AND SAC AND FOX OF MISSOURI BOARDING SCHOOL.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, KANS., *June 29, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with your circular instructions of April 3, 1891, requesting a report and exhibit of school work done in the current year, I respectfully submit the following:

Having just received the instructions, and not having anticipated the receipt of them, I am unable to submit for examination any work done by pupils; nor do I know where to obtain data for a history of the school. At least the first of these deficiencies, and if possible the second, I will make good if called on for any future report of this character.

My connection with the school dates from September 22, 1890, and I will confine this report to what has been done since that date, and the present condition of the school.

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The main building at this place contains the schoolroom now in use, and also the school home of the pupils and employés. It is a commodious and handsome frame structure of seventeen good rooms, beside closets, cellars, garret, etc., and is in fairly good condition, though a few repairs are urgently needed. An estimate for these repairs, and also for a few needed outside improvements, will be submitted at the earliest practicable date.

The farm connected with the school contains, I believe, one-half section of land. Of this about 250 acres are under fence; 85 acres are in corn; 50 acres in grass, reserved for hay; about 10 acres in garden, and the remainder is used as pasture.

The barn is small, but perhaps as good as is imperatively needed. There are no sheds nor other important farm buildings. The fences are fairly good. Two small outhouses are about the only improvements costing any money which have been made during the year.

The school attendance has been irregular, especially during the quarter now closing. This has been due to a variety of causes, among them the fact that Indian children, even more than white children, perhaps, find the schoolroom very irksome in warm weather, and that their parents sympathize with that feeling more than white parents are apt to. I believe, however, that in this matter much improvement can be shown next year.

The health of the pupils has been remarkably good during the entire year, there having been no case of serious sickness in the school.

In the schoolroom I have kept the new course of study in mind and have, approximately and as nearly as practicable worked on the lines indicated by it. The principal obstacle to doing so has been the fact that nothing of the kind seems ever to have been attempted heretofore.

My most serious task in the schoolroom has been the forming of habits of study, and this seemed at first almost a hopeless undertaking, but it has been at least fairly successful. Most of the pupils are becoming proud of their progress, and many will be glad to be sent to training schools. These are sentiments which I have tried to cultivate. One pupil who attended during a part of the year has since entered Haskell, and two others, whom I will mention in another report, should be sent to some one of the training schools next year. The remainder, however, of those who have recently been in attendance here should be allowed for the present to remain, I think.

There are no provisions for industrial training at this school except what the farm and garden and the different classes of ordinary house work afford. These are utilized, and are probably all that could be used to advantage in so small a school. The pupils are systematically detailed to their work by the superintendent and matron, and as a rule do it very cheerfully and creditably. A number have small gardens of their own. Whatever may be true of other Indian children, these are, in my opinion, very fairly intelligent and hopeful material for the making of future citizens.

I prefer not to institute comparisons or contrasts. I have had the intelligent and willing cooperation of most of the other employés of the school—of all who are now connected with it—and I believe that at least fairly good work has been done, and a foundation laid for better.

Very respectfully submitted.

FRANK F. AVERY,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN.,
August 10, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in circular letter of July 1, 1891, I have the honor to submit my annual report, with accompanying statistics, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891:

This agency headquarters is located about 45 miles east of the Red River of the North and 22 miles north of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Detroit being the nearest railway station.

Red Lake subagency lies about 50 miles north and 40 miles east, whilst Leech Lake subagency is about 70 miles east of this agency.

The Mille Lac Reservation, having been opened up for settlement by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, is no longer held to be a reservation.

Nearly all the agricultural land lies in the White Earth and Red Lake reservations, where considerable farming and gardening is carried on by the Indians. The Leech Lake Reservation being mostly timber land and the soil of very poor quality, but little attempt has been made at farming there.

The following estimate of crops raised by the Indians of the White Earth reservation is submitted:

Under cultivation	acres..	6,715
Broken during the year	do...	937
Fence made during the year	rods..	5,326
Wheat	bushels..	72,320
Oats	do...	56,600
Barley and rye	do...	3,450
Corn	do...	4,160
Potatoes	do...	12,600
Onions	do...	390
Beans	do...	710
Flax	do...	944

Population.—The following table is respectfully submitted in compliance with information desired:

Band.	Located at	Males 18 years and upwards.	Females 14 years and upwards.	School age 6 to 16.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Total.
Mississippi Chippewas	White Earth	294	340	354	605	597	1,202
Do	Gull Lake	61	80	67	117	160	277
Do	Mille Lac	225	321	272	432	541	973
Do	White Oak Point	168	241	152	318	338	656
Leech Lake Pillagers	Leech Lake	317	399	238	596	560	1,156
Cass Lake and Winnebagoshish Lake Pillagers.	Cass Lake and Winnebagoshish Lake	107	134	91	201	210	411
Otter Tail Pillagers	White Earth	175	211	154	315	342	645
Red Lake Chippewas	Red Lake	302	297	205	305	618	1,183
Pembina Chippewas	White Earth	91	81	48	131	111	242
Total		1,740	2,106	1,639	2,618	3,097	6,715

Educational.—There were three Government and six contract schools conducted at this agency during the past year, with an aggregate enrollment of 620 pupils and an average attendance of 408, besides 92 pupils at Collegeville, Carlisle, and Lincoln Institute.

The Government schools are located at White Earth, Red Lake, and Leech Lake. Of the contract schools three are located at White Earth, one at Red Lake, one at Leech Lake, and one at Cass Lake.

The attendance in detail for each school is given below:

Name of school.	No. of pupils enrolled.	Average attendance.	No. of months.	Cost of maintenance.
White Earth Government school	109	108	10	9,962.41
Red Lake Government school	61	34	10	4,509.01
Leech Lake Government school	67	50	10	4,229.44
Contract schools:				
St. Benedict's Orphan School, White Earth	25	25	10	2,700.00
St. Mary's School, Red Lake	38	30	10	(*)
Wild Rice River School, White Earth	74	40	10	(*)
Pine Point School, White Earth	82	61	10	(*)
Cass Lake School, Cass Lake	23	14	10	(*)
Leech Lake School, Leech Lake	89	44	9	(†)
	620	408		

* $27 per capita per quarter. † Closed June 6, 1891.

Court of Indian Offenses and Indian Police.—This court consists of three judges, two of them being men of age and experience, the other a young man of education, who acts as clerk and keeps a record of the court proceedings.

All the judges speak English fluently, are men of influence, and believe in the civilization and education of the Indians. They have tried 4 cases of drunkenness; 3 of family quarrels; 2 of gambling; 11 of disputed property, and 1 case of theft.

The police force at White Earth consists of 1 captain and 10 privates, who are quite efficient, always ready to do their duty in preserving order and in arresting offenders and disturbers of the peace. The police force at the subagencies numbers 14 men. One captain and 6 privates at Red Lake and the same number at Leech Lake.

Lumbering.—During the past winter lumbering operations were carried on and the following table exhibits the results of the winter's work:

	Number of feet.	Value of logs.	Advertising scaling and stumpage.	Cash paid contractors.
Red Lake Reservation	5,988,310	$35,929.86	$3,768.69	$32,161.17
White Earth Reservation	1,281,385	6,410.92	729.21	5,677.71
Winnebagoshish and White Oak Point	8,231,410	37,875.33	3,993.39	53,881.94
Total	15,501,105	80,212.11	8,491.29	71,720.82

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The stumpage or poor fund derived from the above amounts to $8,021.10.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians belonging to this agency has been generally good. La grippe, measles, and whooping cough have prevailed among the children thereby lowering the school averages, to a considerable extent.

Conclusion.—In concluding this my third annual report, I can not speak too highly of the corps of employés under my control, always cheerfully and promptly complying with all demands made upon their time, and owing to the largely increased amount of work to be done in and out of the office, they are frequently required to labor early and late to keep up the work.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. SHULER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WHITE EARTH SCHOOL.

WHITE EARTH, MINN., *July 1, 1891.*

SIR: In response to your instructions of April 3, I have the honor to report the work accomplished in White Earth School during the past year. A history of the school has been previously given.

The scholars have all been classified and graded upon the basis of the new course of study, which has been attended with quite a satisfactory degree of success. There have been some hindrances encountered in the way of reaching that perfection which is to be desired, among which an irregularity of attendance upon the part of many, and others getting into school late in the year; also the heretofore ungraded course which has prevailed has resulted in advancing pupils in some studies to the neglect of others. Such ones have sometimes indicated a dissatisfaction when placed in a grade where they of necessity must be put. We believe that all the benefits of a thorough system of grading can not be realized until compulsory education is enforced.

I think it unwise and detrimental to the interests of reservation schools by way of attendance and grading to allow children to be sent away to contract schools at other times than at the commencement of the fiscal year, as it leaves the parents in many instances undecided as to where and when to send to school until the year is far advanced. During the last quarter of the year all the grades in the course were represented but one, and that the third year of the advanced grade.

In my judgment the school has accomplished all that could be reasonably expected. It is gratifying to state that a greater interest has been manifested upon the part of the scholars in their studies than ever before. The agent has taken a great interest in the school, and all facilities at his command have been used to induce as full an attendance as possible.

Number of pupils enrolled during year	160
Average attendance during year	105
Advanced to higher grade during year	80

Much attention has been given to instruction in singing. Some of the evenings during the week are devoted to that purpose, besides regular exercises during school hours. Nearly all of the patriotic songs of the day are sung by the scholars. The employés in most instances have shown a commendable interest in their departments and in the success of the school.

About 7 acres of garden is cultivated by the boys, in which are raised all the vegetables necessary—usually about 1,200 bushels. For beauty and thorough cultivation it is unsurpassed. The boys are required to do all the general work, such as milking, care of stock, etc. Have twenty-eight head of cattle, of which eight are cows.

The girls are instructed in all the requirements of general housework; also in cutting and making garments, mending, sewing, knitting, and crocheting.

About 40 acres of land are inclosed by good and substantial wire fences, a considerable portion being used for pasture.

Buildings are all in good repair. The school building consists of about twenty rooms, three of them being used for study. Should the attendance in the future be as large as during the past year, additional building is greatly needed.

Of the attendance for the coming year it is difficult to predict, as the requirements to fill contract schools have greatly increased, and will be largely drawn from those who would otherwise attend the Government school. Contract schools seem to possess a choice of material, and a requirement of members which often causes a vacancy in Government schools which those in charge find difficult to fill.

Of the necessity of a hospital I can not too strongly urge, as there is no provision in the building for one, and in cases of epidemic such as measles, etc., we are obliged to convert sitting rooms into hospitals to the great inconvenience of the schools.

Very respectfully,

S. M. HUME,
Superintendent White Earth School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RED LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RED LAKE RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOL,
White Earth Agency, Minn., July 16, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter of April 3, 1891, I respectfully submit this my second annual report:

The school plant embraces the 17 original acres set aside for school purposes in the year 1877, and 20 acres for a pasture in 1887. Fourteen acres are cleared and cultivated. The land is rich and productive, but worms and bugs of many kinds are very destructive.

Crops.—Consist of a prospective yield of not less than 200 bushels potatoes, 1,000 cabbages, 500 squashes and pumpkins, 50 bushels onions, 30 bushels corn, 30 bushels wheat, 75 bushels turnips, 30 of beets, 25 of carrots, 10 of beans, 35 of tomatoes, 15 of cucumbers, and other kinds, as watermelons, radishes, lettuce, parsnips, sunflowers, etc., in small quantities.

Buildings.—The boarding house consists of thirteen rooms, as follows: Laundry, 13 by 13 feet; kitchen, 17 by 13; dining-room, 13 by 23; matron's two rooms, one 12 by 13, one 7 by 13; boys' dormitory, 21 by 37; boys' play room, 12 by 15; girls' dormitory, 18 by 31; teacher's room, 11 by 15; cook and seamstress in one, 12 by 15; laundress' 11 by 15; two store rooms, 11 by 12 and 9 by 11. We are obliged to use the boys' play or sitting room for a work shop as well, the seamstress her sleeping room for her work. The building was only intended to accommodate twenty children, at most thirty, according to Commissioner's Report, 1877, p. 127. It is in nearly every particular, poorly planned for a school boarding house, and the worst fire trap imaginable, requiring constant vigilance on the part of employés to prevent its destruction.

The schoolhouse, 20 by 45 feet, is less objectionable, but poorly furnished. The stable, 18 by 24 feet, and wood shed, 15 by 18 feet, are quite insufficient for the needs of the school.

Repairs, Additions, and Improvements.—The premises have not been kept in the best state of repair, but since the installment of B. P. Shuler as agent, the buildings and grounds have been very much improved, though many repairs are still needed. The school lands are all well fenced. A root house was built last August sufficient to hold 1,000 bushels of vegetables, and is a valuable acquisition. This spring the school has built 45 rods of picket fence, preparing the pickets from edgings hauled from the mill; cut, hauled, and peeled the posts for the same. Cut and hauled nearly all the posts and rails for fencing and repairs; fenced in a calf pasture. Built large hog yards for pasturage, it being our intention to raise the school pork as fast as facilities are afforded us, though this is an entirely new venture for the school. We have also constructed hen yards and house, a small building for the hogs in winter, and a wagon shed.

A game yard, consisting of croquet, marbles, and an imitation of nine-pins and bowling alley, is another valuable addition of this quarter. These games usually occupy the attention of the children after evening exercise. Aside from the above, swings and other amusements are also provided for the school.

Industries are limited to about the character of work given under the head of repairs, additions, and improvements. It is my constant study to plan diversified labor, that will be interesting as well as instructive and useful to the school and children, to occupy their attention and time.

Besides the usual housework, the girls have assisted in repairing clothing for themselves and the boys in manufacturing 15 bedquilts, 99 aprons, 62 dresses, 82 shirts, 37 skirts, 111 drawers, 17 pairs pants, 15 nightgowns, 31 towels, 15 chemise, 6 pairs mitts, 22 wristers, 10 pairs stockings, and taught in the manufacture of sundry articles.

During the winter it became necessary for the boys to assist in cutting and hauling some of the wood and nearly all the fencing material. That is no more than they ought to do every year, but such requirements aroused considerable opposition from the parental population, that being the first time the boys ever had to haul wood. The parents quite generally claim that one hour daily is sufficient work for the children. We rarely ever require more than three hours daily, equally divided between morning and night, save on Saturday, five hours for the oldest boys are usually required, with frequent rests. In the performance of labor the state of health and strength is carefully noted. The greater part of the industrial labor performed by the boys has been under my personal supervision. The customary plan of work is to separate the boys into small groups, the janitor, myself, and one of the boys, termed assistant janitor, working with them. The children also render efficient service in returning children to school.

We would not have any difficulty in the management of the children were it not for the adverse influence of a part of the people, though there have been but few serious (or those that require corporal punishment) violations of the rules. I require on the part of the children and employés, especially with the children, strict obedience to the orders of those in charge, and studiously avoid giving orders save through those in charge of the various departments.

School Stock consists of 1 yoke of steers, 4 cows, 2 2-year-olds, 2 yearlings, 2 calves, 14 hogs and pigs (having killed some this spring and lost some), 19 hens and chickens. The stock of all kinds is very imperfect and of a poor quality.

Employes.—The frequent changes during the first quarter and half of this year were a source of much annoyance and injury to the school. These people have but little "thought for the morrow" and resign their positions on the slightest pretext, governed entirely by passion, and exercise but little reason when irritated from any cause. It is extremely difficult to secure Indian employés that will work in harmony with the wishes of the Government. The present employés are very satisfactory for Indians. The cook and seamstress are returned students from Lincoln and St. Joe institutes. Good feeling has existed among us all during the term of service of the present force.

Course of Study and Attendance.—For the want of sympathy on the part of assistant teachers the course of study prescribed by the Department has not been as successfully carried out as I have desired it to be. I have held to it in my department as closely as possible, especially by grades.

The attendance of children has not been as regular as it ought and might have been, for there is no possible or reasonable objection to the sending of fifty children to this school at all seasons of the year.

Evening and Sunday Sessions have always been conducted when possible or at all practicable. During the winter months, owing to so much sickness and latterly failure of the supply of oil, evening sessions, for a time, were discontinued. In this work I have only been assisted by the matron, the assistant teacher claiming that the four hours day teaching were as many as her health would admit.

We have always encouraged the attendance of the children at church, according to their persuasion.

Holidays, as previously reported, have been observed.

Sanitary condition and care of the sick.—The buildings have been kept as clean and in as healthy a condition as frequent fumigations and thorough washing once and twice per week could make them, but with unpainted floors and walls, the plastering falling at all hours or oftener, it is very difficult to keep a clean building. At times we are short of help by sickness or otherwise, and no large girls to assist.

During the *la grippe* attack every child in school was sick. They all nicely recovered that remained at the boarding house, but we sorely needed some white assistance, not daring to trust to the Indian practices.

Needed improvements.—First of all a new boarding house ought to be built at once. The present structure is quite inadequate, and unsafe in this windy locality. Any ordinary wind causes it to shake from roof to basement, it being deemed necessary to remove the boys from their dormitory during all strong winds. For further information read under buildings. The probable cost of a new boarding house and essential attachments would be about $7,000, the intention of the building being to accommodate 100 children, employés, and teaching force; the schoolhouse to be a separate building. The labor for all building purposes could be furnished here, save for the masonry. If the erection of a new boarding house, for either this year or next is impossible, the so repairs and additions to the amount of $1,000 ought to be made before cold weather sets in.

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Other Improvements.—A drive well, at a cost of $50 to $75, 1,000 strawberry plants, 5 good breeding hogs; uniform suits for boys for Sunday wear. The parents often buy better clothing for their children than we can give them. The girls ought to be furnished with cloaks and hats.

Remarks.—The only complaint that I have heard against the school was made by two chiefs to the overseer, that the boys were worked too hard. We average about three hours daily labor for both sexes.

Our premises, at the time of the visit of Inspector Cisney, were not in the most inviting condition. The snow and ice had just disappeared, the children were just beginning to return from sugar camps; fencing and wood piles were scattered about, ready for use; matron had been in poor health, resulting from overtaxation in caring for the sick, and I had for some little time been busy with reports.

So far as I have been able to determine the management of this school has been in accord with the sentiments of the agent and overseer.

Very respectfully,

H. E. WILSON,
Superintendent.

MAJ. B. P. SHULER
United States Indian Agent, White Earth, Minn.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LEECH LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

LEECH LAKE, MINN. *July 15, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this school.

It is impossible for me to give anything like an intelligent history of the school prior to the last year. It was established as nearly as I can ascertain about thirty years ago. From the appearance of buildings, furniture, etc., there have been but few improvements. Those who have been acquainted with the school for a number of years all agree it has been poorly managed.

When I took charge of the work the 20th of August, with my wife as matron, I must say it was very discouraging. The buildings were undergoing the very much needed repairing; everything was out of place; no one who knew anything about the work to assist in putting things in proper shape to open school. However, we succeeded, and by the 1st of September we were ready for the children.

We found very little clothing for those who came in, the Indians being obliged to buy clothing for their own children. The bedding was entirely insufficient and in bad shape, no sheets, and no material on hand from which to manufacture anything. Dishes were equally as scarce, many of the children necessarily using their fingers for forks. Provisions consisted of flour, pork, and beans, with potatoes from the school garden. Most of these difficulties were remedied when the supplies came in, which was very late. The clothing for the boys is by no means sufficient, only one suit apiece, and not one pair of shoes for the year; none to open school with. Flour and pork, more than is needed; no fruit to speak of, only 100 pounds for the year. The employés we found knew but little about their work, some of them not being able to speak the English language.

On going to the schoolroom I found nothing that might be expected in a first-class school. Books torn to pieces, not enough of any one kind for a class of any number. The school had never been organized or classified, no programme of work had been followed. The opening exercises consisted of calling the roll and repeating the Lord's prayer; not even a song to enliven the work. The old method of teaching had been followed.

We have made a careful study of your "Rules for Indian schools;" find them well adapted to the work if we have competent employés and other facilities to aid us in carrying them into effect. We have organized and classified the school according to your rules. We have regular programmes for opening and conducting the schoolroom work. Have singing and mottoes to enliven the school. It will take some time to bring up the neglected branches. There were but two pupils who could work through the fundamental rules in arithmetic.

The attendance has been very good. The overseer has rendered what assistance was necessary in bringing in pupils. The advancement has been remarkable considering the disadvantages under which we have labored.

The boys and girls are regularly detailed to their work and do exceedingly well. The girls, under the supervision of the matron, have been instructed in all the household duties, which they seem very ready and willing to learn. The boys are taught the care of stock, to plant and tend the garden, which consists of about 5 acres under good fence. With the help of the industrial teacher they will raise plenty of potatoes and other vegetables for the school.

The buildings are located in the center of the village very near the lake, with very limited playgrounds. The boarding house consists of a two-story building 36 by 42 feet, with an L 20 by 56 feet one and a half story. The schoolhouse is a one-story building 24 by 40 feet. They have been ceiled in inside. Outside, the roofs, windows, and porches are in very bad repair. We use a building belonging to the War Department for our school. In South Dakota it would be called a "shack." In winter it is very cold; in summer it leaks. I must say, with all the drawbacks and discouragements, in many respects we have had a very pleasant school, and feel that much good has been done.

With the past year's experience, I would respectfully suggest that none but competent persons be employed in the school work; that one qualification be they understand and speak the English language. If these Indians remain here, that new buildings be erected a short distance from the village to accommodate 100 pupils. I am positive that this investment would give the best possible returns for the money expended. If we are to remain in these buildings they should be thoroughly repaired; the boys' dormitory raised; a new school building put up, and everything painted inside and out. Chickens would be a great help to the school, with but little expense. The means of getting water into and out of the building should receive attention, as the carrying of it in and out makes a great deal of dirt and extra work. The expense would be but a trifle. Bath tubs are much needed.

Hoping if we are permitted to make another report of this school it may be a much more favorable one, I am, most respectfully,

J. H. WELCH,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *August 26, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my first annual report. I took charge of this agency October 1, 1890, relieving John B. Catlin. I found the agency buildings old and in a very dilapidated condition, hardly habitable for man. I can not report any improvement upon these buildings, though the 5,000 feet of lumber you kindly allowed me to purchase made them somewhat more comfortable to live in the past winter. The bottom logs are rotten and some of the buildings are liable to fall down. The roofs leak so that, in a rainstorm or soft snow, the water runs through so that we have to move our furniture and beds from corner to corner; the goods in the warehouse have to be watched so that they are not damaged from the leaking roofs. There will have to be a move towards a new agency in the very near future.

Agriculture.—There were no crops raised either upon the agency farm or by the Indians during the past year. At the agency the farm of some 60 acres was cropped, but of this some 9 tons of wheat and oats were cut for hay and 10 bushels of potatoes were stored from this farm. The school garden produced 50 bushels of potatoes for winter use outside of those used during the summer months. This land is covered by an irrigating ditch, and still they made a complete failure of the work by not using the water judiciously, and by the drought that prevailed all over the west. Our farmers claim a crop can not be raised on this land as it is worn out, which I believe to be the case. I did not put a crop in this past spring, outside of a few acres turned over to the school, and this was manured and put, as I considered, in good condition. The season has been all that anyone could wish; plenty of rain and no irrigation required. With all these favorable conditions I must say that the present indications are anything but favorable for a fair yield. I received some 25,000 pounds seed oats, 2,000 pounds seed wheat, and about 23,000 pounds of potatoes. All of this seed was issued to the school and the Indians. The school planted and sowed 8 acres and the Indians 323 acres. On April 13 I put the farmer and the two assistants into the field, camping them in tents so as to be able to move from place to place as their assistance was required, to aid the Indians in breaking new ground, instructing in seeding, etc. This work was continued until the spring work was through with.

You allowed me $350 for the purpose of paying a surveyor for running and surveying irrigating ditches. I sent the farmer and the laborer with him to run these ditches, and as soon as the assistant farmers were through assisting in getting the crops in I put them with their teams at work breaking the sod and plowing out these ditches, so that any that might not be made immediately would not be lost through the obliteration of the lines of the survey through lost stakes, etc. Seventy-four ditches of all descriptions were surveyed and plowed out; some 6 were cleaned out and completed by the Indians, but having nothing but shovels to perform this work with, very little could be expected. I estimated for and asked that I be allowed to purchase 15 iron scrapers, which was not allowed. Had these scrapers been furnished the larger portion of this work would have been performed by the Indians, as they were fearful of another drought. I can not expect to get them at work again until I am supplied with scrapers. This season has not been one requiring irrigation, but to raise anything here with any certainty these ditches must be completed.

Under the best of circumstances I do not consider that this is a farming country. Oats, barley, and root crops can be raised, but are at any time liable to be injured or ruined by late or early frosts. Still, it is necessary that the Indian be encouraged towards raising what he can and take the chances. The crops put in this past spring are looking very well, and indications would warrant one to believe that there would be a fair return for the amount of labor performed, although they do not so much interest themselves or take pride in this branch of their daily life.

Stock.—In regard to this branch of the Indian holdings, I must say that they display more interest in stock toward their advancement in civilized pursuits. The 800 heifers issued to them last August were well provided for, and great interest taken in their care. They put up an ample quantity of hay for their supply during the past winter. From the original number they have had an increase of some 550 calves. They are all anxious in regard to the cattle to be issued this year; putting up all the hay that they can, getting up sheds, stables, corrals, and so on, in readiness for the care of the increased number over and above what they had to care for the past winter.

With the limited number of mowing machines and rakes it is an up-hill business in getting hay for all. As it is, while one party is at work many are looking on, waiting for machines so they can get at work. Under these circumstances it is im-

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possible to keep those who are anxious and willing at work. I should have had for this season's haying 25 more machines and rakes. These I asked to be shipped to me by the 1st of July. I have received an invoice for 15 mowers and no rakes, instead of the 25 of each as asked for. This invoice is dated July 27, still no mowers received. Had my request of June 12 been complied with, it would have enabled me to have got several hundred tons of hay in addition to what I will get. The increase in stock, and the 2,000 head of cattle to be issued added to the number, certainly would indicate that these machines and rakes should have been furnished.

You, sir, have the correct view in regard to the outcome of these Indians. The industry of stock-raising is their only salvation. Providing they make a failure of stock-raising, then I can not see what else you can do with them, as they are natural herdsmen. I believe they will work for their care.

Sawmill.—I found here a dilapidated sawmill loaned out, but which had not been used for two years for the benefit of the Indians. You kindly allowed my estimate for new parts and repairs, which I bought in St. Louis, Mo., and received the last of July, this year. I have had the mill moved to the mountains into a belt of timber, and have the carpenter and a number of Indians now there at work putting it together and setting it up so as to try and get out some lumber this fall. This has been one of the great drawbacks, having no lumber for any purpose whatever, either for the agency or the Indians. With the lumber that could and ought to have been cut here the Indians could have had comfortable homes, but on the other hand they have the very poorest of little log cabins, poles for roofing, covered with earth. I believe that they will display interest enough to get a large number of logs to the mill this coming winter, to be sawed early next spring. I can not now estimate what will be gotten out before winter sets in, but shall make every effort possible toward pushing this work ahead, although you must bear in mind that this has all to be done by the Indians themselves, outside of the carpenter who runs the mill and is in charge of the work.

Lands.—These people are scattering out and locating upon lands and setting up corners for their different claims. They have no idea in the world in regard to the quantity that each one would be entitled to under allotment. I have many complaints made to me in reference to one jumping another's claim. It is hard to get them to understand, which I try to do, that they must build a house, stable, sheds, fences, etc., and then no one can jump their claims, but they must not expect to hold large tracts of the best hay ground without improvements being made. I have worked to the end that they scatter out in this way and break up living in villages, as they can not care for their stock unless they do so.

The lands ought to be surveyed and allotted. There are a large number who are anxious that this should be done; others are opposed to it, believing when the lands are allotted that the balance will be sold to white settlers. This they are opposed to, as they say that they in time will require the whole of this reservation for hay and the grazing of their horses and cattle. This seems to be the only objection—and this by a few—to allotment. The sooner that allotment work can be commenced here, the better. It will have the effect of making them more independent on their individual standing, and less dependent upon community authority; breaking up the influence swayed by the old medicine men and chiefs.

Whisky has been the curse and cause of the slow advancement of these people. There apparently had never been an effort for the supression of the sale of whisky by a lot of the loose men bordering upon this reservation and other white men who run regular saloons who traded and sold to these Indians in any quantity they desired, even over the bar by the glass. This matter I commenced a fight against immediately after taking charge of this agency. I succeeded in procuring the necessary evidence to cause three men to be arrested. After a long fight in the courts I succeeded in having these men convicted and sentenced to state prison, one for four months and $100 fine, one for six months and $250 fine, and the other for one year and $250 fine. This has had a very satisfactory effect. The Indian now when he earns money spends it for the benefit of himself and family. Five have this summer bought mowing machines and rakes. Had this whisky trade been allowed to run as heretofore they would never have accumulated enough to have bought these machines. On October 11 I seized a wagon, horses, 29 gallons whisky, and other property from a party, not upon a regular traveled road, headed right into an Indian village. This is all yet in the hands of the United States marshal, no decision having been rendered by the United States court. Providing whisky can be kept away from these Indians, I think that there are some hopes for their improvement.

Police.—The force here is a good body of men; in number 19—captain, lieutenant, and seventeen privates. They are efficient and a great aid toward the welfare of this reservation. They show no favors, are willing, and will, if necessary, arrest and lock up their own brothers. They have been of great assistance in breaking up the whisky traffic, although there are but few who can resist the temptation of drinking if they are so placed that they can get it by purchase.

Judges.—We have three before whom I have had all offenses brought; this was never done until I took charge here. They (the judges) say that they were never called upon to try a single case. I believe that all cases should be brought before them so as to teach them self-government, and that it gives better satisfaction in general to have these judges decide than if left to an agent.

Railways.—The Pacific extension of the Great Northern through this reserve has caused less excitement and complaint than I had anticipated. The construction contractors have been at work upon the reservation since last November and are still this side of the western boundary, but will by the 10th of September have the end of their track over the divide of the Rocky Mountains. This company was granted the right of cutting 60,000 ties and 50,000 linear feet of culvert and piling timber adjacent to their line from and off the reservation, for which a settlement has not as yet been made.

Education.—The schools upon this reservation are the agency boarding and the Holy Family Industrial. In the agency boarding school the accommodations are very limited and altogether inadequate for the accommodation and wants of the number of pupils that have been cared for during the past year, the highest number enrolled being 45 and an average attendance for the year being 31$\frac{82}{365}$; the number employed being 6 whites and 1 Indian. Cost to the Government for maintenance, $5,232.86. Upon the completion of the two new school buildings now under construction, which will be by November 1, an additional 100 children can be cared for, as well as having the facilities for conducting a well-organized school. The progress of this school for the past year has not been satisfactory. The superintendent in charge * * * having resigned, it is hoped that the next superintendent may be a success.

The Holy Family Industrial School is located about 5 miles away on the Two Medicine. The buildings and furnishings are all new, having opened school the 1st of September, 1890. This school was built by Miss Drexel and donated to the Sisters for the education of Indian children, and is conducted by them. They are under contract with the Indian Office for the care and education of 100 children. They have had 106 enrolled and an average attendance for the ten months of 76$\frac{1}{4}\frac{4}{8}$, at a cost of $8,681.10 to the Government. I consider that this school has made very good progress for the time that it has been in operation. The Indians of this agency do not as a rule take kindly to educating their children. They consider that by placing a child in either school they are entitled to great consideration and really should be paid for allowing the child to remain at school.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians has been very good. The complaints prevailing are such as scrofula and pulmonary diseases. During the winter *la grippe* put in an appearance in a very mild form, causing very few deaths.

Ghost dance.—While a large number of other tribes were excited and indulging in the ghost dance these Indians were not affected, taking really no interest in the craze. General Miles sent in December last Lieut. T. L. Farnsworth to this agency to see what the feeling of the Indians was. Again, Captain Baldwin, of General Miles's staff, reached here on the 26th of April last for the same purpose. Neither of these gentlemen could report any way but favorably in regard to them and their friendly feeling.

Census.—Total number, 1,953; males, 941; females, 1,012; females over 14 years, 625; males over 18 years, 391. School children between 6 and 16 years, 513; males, 285; females, 228. I have taken as careful an enumeration as possible, taking time and expending a great deal of labor upon this census, believing that there had been heretofore but little regard paid to accuracy, as the returns to your office last year show 2,173 and at the same time the returns to the Census Bureau show 1,811. Why this great discrepancy, when both returns were taken and made up by the same man?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEORGE STEEL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, *Montana, October 22, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report.

The Crow Indian Agency is located on the west bank of the Little Horn River, about 50 miles south of Custer station, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and about 11 miles south of Fort Custer.

Few Indians are near or in the vicinity of the agency, their settlements extending along the entire length of the valleys of the Little Horn and Big Horn rivers, of Prior Creek, and other smaller streams. These settlements are divided into five

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districts, each in charge of an additional farmer, who instructs the Indians under his charge in all matters pertaining to agricultural pursuits or to grazing and care of cattle. It is a hopeless task for any one farmer, even with the Indian assistant allowed him, to meet the excessive demands upon his time during the spring, summer, and early autumn. The very best he can do is to give each one slight instruction on the many points and then pass on to the next person.

If the societies so interested in the welfare of the Indian could secure such legislation as would admit of sufficient employés on a reservation to perform the labor required by the Department, and to give complete instructions to those Indians who so earnestly, almost prayerfully, request instruction, they might congratulate themselves on accomplishing real and lasting benefit to the Indians on the numerous reservations. Pupils can not receive beneficial instruction to any marked degree without competent and sufficient instructors, and these Indians have never been provided with the necessary number. However, inspectors have informed me that we have a much stronger force of employés than other reservations containing a like number of Indians, and if such is the case, other tribes have my deepest sympathy.

I am greatly pleased to state that our crops have given excellent returns this year. There have been abundant yields of grain and vegetables of every description, and the Indians are feeling decidedly encouraged, as the past three years have been little less than total failures. My statistical report, forwarded herewith, exhibits the following returns in way of crops raised by Indians:

	Bushels.
Wheat	2,000
Oats	12,800
Corn	780
Potatoes	12,000
Turnips	3,000
Onions	90
Beans	20
Other vegetables	920

Together with thousands of melons, pumpkins, etc.

The Indians have also cut and sold 2,000 tons of hay, the price being $10 per ton, delivered. Most of this hay, about 1,500 tons, was put in on the contracts for hay for Fort Custer, and the rest was sold to the stockmen, the agency, etc. This affords the largest income from hay ever received by the Crows. The total income resulting from their labor this season, including Government purchases, will amount to slightly more than $30,000. Quite a large sum will have been derived from a large field planted by the Indians to oats, potatoes, and wheat. This field embraces several hundred acres, and is all under the only irrigating ditch on the reservation, being in the Little Horn Valley, about 9 miles south of the agency. The results of the cultivation of this field have been such that I contemplate enlarging it to quite an extent another year. Such action will, however, necessitate additional employés during planting and harvest, also at the threshing. Without such increase, probably three or four competent men, this work can not be conducted on the extensive scale contemplated. The Indians will, however, be very glad to pay for such employés from their own funds. In my opinion the Crows can, with the assistance mentioned, supply Fort Custer with all the grain required at that large post. I shall certainly make the attempt unless otherwise instructed.

The valleys on this section of the reservation are so admirably adapted to agricultural pursuits, the ground being so rich and deep and the water supply abundant for the irrigation of every available acre, that I am disposed (even in view of the honorable Commissioner's letters of September 12 and 24 and October 1, suggesting the advisability of a change from an agricultural to a pastoral life) to encourage these Indians in the direction of agriculture to a considerable extent, provided our proposed system of irrigation be undertaken and pushed forward with ordinary energy. I consider that farming, under favorable conditions, will advance the Indian in the direction of civilization in all its features with more certainty and with far greater rapidity than a pastoral life, and in this section there will be sufficient profit to satisfy the Indian for moderate labor.

Yet I have always held that the Indian of the Northwest must rely upon his herds, cattle, or horses, but especially cattle, for the greater portion of his income, and to this end my estimates for stock cattle have been made. When the stock cattle now on hand for individual issue are issued to those Indians prepared to receive and care for them about four hundred families will have stock cattle in their individual right—from 10 to 10 head each; and if the honorable Commissioner can authorize two more contracts of 1,000 head each, then nearly, if not quite, every family of this tribe competent to handle cattle will own sufficient she stock to form a nucleus of a large herd, provided only the steers are killed or sold. I consider the issue of

stock cattle continued until every family is provided with a few cows or heifers as one of if not the most important feature in the progress of this tribe toward self-support, and I trust that the purchase of a herd to be held in common, as per the provisions of treaty of segregation of December, 1890, will in no wise militate against the continued issue to individuals or to heads of families of stock cattle, as has been customary in the past. If this can be done for two years, until each family is provided with stock cattle, five years from that date this tribe will require no assistance whatsoever from the Government, but will be in each and every respect self-supporting.

Walter H. Graves, superintendent of irrigation for this reservation, and his two assistants, Messrs. Riley and Butler, arrived at the agency last June and since then have been very busy surveying and drawing estimates for the extensive system of ditches required for the irrigation of this reservation. Mr. Graves evidently is master of his profession, and I have, in consequence, high hopes that ere many seasons shall have passed the most fertile and extensive valleys in this section will be under irrigation. I deem it of importance that ere another season at least a small ditch be constructed. A ditch from this agency to the Fort Custer military reservation could be easily built, and it would open up an area of fertile land capable of supporting a large number of Indians. If they can see some direct results in way of irrigation they will be greatly encouraged. I am of the opinion that considering the large area embraced in the valleys of the Little Horn and Big Horn rivers, a more fertile country can not be found after water is brought upon the land, or a country where the yield is greater. There will be scarcely a limit to it.

Our round-up of agency and Indian cattle has been made as usual, but the work has been somewhat imperfect, and I am not at all satisfied with the result. Our horses were worn out last autumn—half of them; then came the severe work of winter, which wore out the remainder so that they were useless for immediate work. They all required rest, and my herders said that they had not the heart to urge even the best horses on hand out of a walk. I immediately applied for more animals to enable me to commence the round-up, and I represented the exigency fully, but was unable to obtain authority for the purchase. Hence I had to commence the round-up of an extensive country, containing several thousand cattle, without a single horse able to keep a gallop for half a mile. There could be but one result even with the help of the Indians. I have now been allowed 10 horses, which, when they are delivered, will relieve those now in occasional use, every one of which "is dead on its feet." The calf crop was good, the whole season being favorable. Over a thousand calves were obtained from the Indian cattle, and next year there should be 1,500 at least. To obtain the best results, the stock must receive care, and cattle can not be protected without horses in ample number. The amount of riding required of my many employés absolutely demands not less than 20 saddle horses in good condition. This represents about 30 saddle horses. I do not expect this number will ever be allowed, but I know that unless they are the demands made upon me can not be met, howsoever great the exigency may be.

In this connection I would state that upon the five grazing districts let to stockmen for three years from July 1, 1891, there are in each instance more or less trespassing of cattle or horses, and I have been instructed to clear the said districts of all outside stock. In two instances complaints have been placed before me charging that excessive injury is done the lessees, and in one case the lessee claims that his beef shipped from District No. 2, whereon are many horses trespassing, actually brought him nearly $1 per hundred pounds less than other beef shipped from other districts on this reservation or from adjacent ranges. Of course, this is a great hardship and I have made all the efforts I could to clear this range; now I am only waiting for horses for the employés (I shall send in charge of my police and Indians) to ride. * * * I have very grave doubts regarding the possibility of keeping the several districts now leased to stockmen free from trespass of stock. I shall do all that an agent can do, but I am convinced that by fencing the reservation alone can these ranges be protected.

I have already presented the subject in my letter of July 18, 1891, for your consideration, and I will repeat that unless the outer lines of these five grazing districts are fenced the stockmen can not be protected in their rights of grazing the districts that they have paid for. The funds received for the rental of these districts for one year will build a permanent and substantial fence all around the outer boundaries of the districts, and the stockmen renting them will, I am quite certain, bind themselves to keep the fence in perfect repair. This is a very important question and it can be settled in only one way, viz, by fencing. I shall shortly present for your consideration a second communication regarding this most important and vexed question.

Our Indians are now nearly all supplied with implements of every description, with abundant wagons, harness, etc., so that my next annual estimate will present a marked decrease in amount; and I trust that any available funds may be used for

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stock cattle. It will be necessary to purchase more mowing machines however, and in this connection I would say that we have half a dozen or more different machines now in use at this agency, and the honorable Commissioner can scarcely appreciate the trouble occasioned this office in attempting to keep these different machines in repair. An employé must see each machine and part of a machine, as the Indians can not give definite information as to such matters. Some one variety of mowing machine should be selected and invariably purchased for this service year after year. In this way enormous waste of labor and money might be avoided, and benefit to the service would result in many ways.

The dike constructed last year across the Little Horn River proves one of the most substantial works at the agency. The rush of ice and water last winter, when the river broke up, did no harm whatever to the dam. By this dike the water from the Little Horn is thrown to every part of the agency and in inexhaustible supply. Large numbers of shade and fruit trees have been set out this spring, and it is a surprise to visitors to mark the rapid growth the shade trees have made, and these trees are really a great improvement. Next spring I shall set out such numbers of shade trees as will materially change the aspect of this agency and its immediate surroundings.

I have made great improvements in the agency slaughter-house, and now have as convenient, if not the most convenient, slaughter-house in Montana. One hundred and fifty beef cattle can be hung within the building with every facility for cooling. The house can now be kept clean and wholesome with little labor, whereas the old one was but an object of disgust. In the slaughtering of the cattle and disposition of the offal I am following the very excellent instructions from your office, and I find that the Indians do not object to such action, though at first they were disposed to murmur.

A shed 128 feet long has been created for shelter of wagons, implements, and other goods. Also an addition of 50 feet has been made to the issue room, an addition which was much needed. A large granary has also been built. We needed a storeroom for grain badly, and this granary is very convenient and is substantially built.

After expenditure of much time and labor I have discovered a vein of coal of excellent quality; it is about 10 feet thick and stretches along the bluffs for probably 2 miles. The supply of coal is therefore practically limitless, and the question of fuel supply on this reservation is settled. I am quite pleased at the result of my efforts prospecting for coal, as most of my associates on the reserve doubted their success.

The ceded portion of this reservation occasions me no slight annoyance. The citizens along the line are very impatient for it to be declared open, and it is a very difficult matter to keep many of them from crowding on the line. Indeed it is impossible to keep them all off, although I have an employé and party of police constantly patrolling that portion of the reserve. Of the allotments made on the ceded portion, I am convinced that many are taken by Indians who have no desire to locate there, but simply take these claims for speculative purposes, and I have no question but that many of these allotments were made later than May 3, 1891, after the expiration of the sixty days allowed the Indians to make their selections. The report of Special Agent Duncan, of the Land Office, will probably throw some light on this question. I anticipate much trouble after the ceded portion is declared opened from the "jumping" of claims held by Indians unlawfully, and there is no doubt but what there are many such.

The new school building which is being constructed under contract is approaching completion and will be very convenient. Is of brick, 70 by 40 feet, with L, two stories. The completion of this building will enable the agent and superintendent to conduct the school with more interest and pleasure than formerly, as the old building has never been fit for the purpose for which it was intended.

I will shortly submit estimates for another school building of about the size of this one, and when that is completed I shall be able to do my part in the educational work now being pushed forward so rapidly and with such energy by the honorable Commissioner. I shall have no difficulty in providing sufficient pupils to fill the two new buildings, and the old building can be used for quarters and storerooms, both of which we lack. I consider the school in the main as on a satisfactory footing. The quarrels that have for years existed between the school employés at this agency ceased about two years since, and there has to this date been no recurrence. There seems to be perfect harmony existing between the employés. I forward herewith a report from the superintendent of the agency school.

The reports of the St. Xavier school and the Montana Industrial will be forwarded in a few days under separate cover, as they have not yet been received, although asked for. These two contract schools are both doing good work. The St. Xavier is under Catholic control. Its sanitary condition is good and the pupils are making commendable progress in their studies. The Montana Industrial school is under Unitarian influence, and is also meeting with fair success in its educational and industrial instructions.

After the new building at this agency is completed there will be no necessity for

increasing the number of pupils allowed in either of these contract schools, as that at the agency will be able to receive all those of school age and in healthy condition. There are quite a number of children in the several camps so diseased that it would be imprudent to admit them to our schools.

The police force continues to increase in efficiency, if not in numbers, and they are as fine a body of men as can be found in any tribe. They perform their duty with such faithfulness, often at great pecuniary loss to themselves (as for instance, the killing of a horse while carrying important messages), that I am really grieved that their compensation is not in some degree commensurate with their labors. They accept every action of the Government as being unquestionably right, and they do not murmur. Yet they often speak of the many years when they were paid, as are the scouts, for the services of their horses at rate of 40 cents per day when actually in use, and they can not understand why (when there is the same abundance of funds for their payment without any further appropriation whatsoever of Government funds) the Great Father does not pay them as he always used to, and they wish that he would do so. And I wish he would, too, as we have an abundance of funds from "sale of beef hides," "miscellaneous receipts, class 2," for the payment for services of horses at the same rates as were ever paid the police until the first quarter 1890. It would put new courage into the force if this act of real justice could be done them.

The experience usual to Indian agents came this year to me; an investigation of this agency having been made necessary by charges perferred by irresponsible and ignorant employés, etc., connected with this service. I was in consequence compelled during a very busy season to devote much time to explanation of charges of such silly nature as to almost nauseate those persons present at the investigation. Even the unhappy creatures making the charges while in the presence of the inspector exhibited shame in every feature and these employés were only too glad to creep away after the investigation closed and their faces have been seen no more.

There have been some improvements of a substantial nature by religious societies and others. The Catholics have built a large and elegant school building at the St. Xavier mission on the Big Horn. It is three stories high and will accommodate 100 pupils. They have commenced the erection of a church at the agency which will be the only church building on the reservation.

A new trader's store has been erected, a substantial neat structure, and the old store has also been greatly improved by the owner. The two traders now at this agency do a moderate business only. They are giving satisfaction to the Indians and the agency people, and are anxious to do what is right in each and every respect.

The Unitarians have also built an addition to their main school building, which improves its appearance to a marked degree. They have also made many minor improvements.

A larger amount of work has been accomplished than during any previous year of my own or my predecessors' administrations; and I feel very grateful to the employés of the agency for the hearty support they have always accorded me. I recognize fully the fact that an agent can do but little in the great variety and excessive quantity of work presented for his action without the cordial support of all his employés.

The office work has run considerably behind, as there has never been such a rush of clerical labor as during the past summer and autumn. My clerk after waiting for more than twelve years for an opportunity when he could take a leave of absence, and without success, was compelled to take a sixty days' leave in August and September. He now regrets such action, as it compels night work until late hours for several months. We are, however, gradually gaining on our office work, and by spring hope to be up with it, unless the flood of clerical work continues. The clerical work at agencies can not be fully understood; only sufficient help has ever been allowed at this agency to perform the usual work, and under the most favorable conditions. What then occurs when instructions for clerical work covering two to four months' constant labor for a clerk are received! Why, something must be omitted, for those months of labor can not be obtained save by omitting many of the usual papers. An agent can not call on any employé for aid, as few of them understand office work. So he can only guess at what papers can best be deferred, and often guesses wide of the mark, in which case censure follows, although the delay may be wholly unavoidable. Some of the best officers ever employed in the English East Indian service have been noted for being continually in arrears with their accounts. We are doing our best, and the whole office force is working late at night, and every night at that. They can do no more, however important additional labor may be considered.

I have to thank the honorable Commissioner for the very kindly consideration given to all my requests. Such action greatly encourages an agent, and encouragement is a commodity which Indian agents generally stand sadly in need of.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

M. P. WYMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW BOARDING SCHOOL.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *July 10, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit through the agent a report of Crow boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891:

Location.—This school is situated at Crow Agency, Mont., on Little Horn River, 10 miles southeast of Fort Custer. The school has been in operation since the location of the agency at its present site in 1883.

Buildings.—The school plant consists of six frame buildings. Their size and condition are as follows:

No. 1. Boarding school building, built in 1884, 40 by 70 feet, two stories, very much out of repair, but as a new brick school building is now in course of construction and the agent will shortly ask for another, no extensive repairs will be made or asked for.

No. 2. Schoolhouse, built in 1889; will be repaired this vacation; size 32 by 56 feet.

No. 3. Laundry, 16 by 30 feet; condition good.

No. 4. Feed house and shop, 12 by 16 feet; condition good.

No. 5. Coal shed, 12 by 40 feet; has board roof; needs new shingle roof.

No. 6. Cow stable, 14 by 72 feet; has poor board roof; needs new shingle roof.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year, by quarters, was as follows:

First quarter	64½
Second quarter	60½
Third quarter	62¾
Fourth quarter	64

The high average attendance for first quarter results from children remaining at school during vacation. The average attendance of boys was 2 per cent more than of girls. The average age of girls is ten years and nine months; that of boys, ten years and six months. This fact should be kept in mind when considering the industrial work performed by the school.

Industrial.—The industrial work of the school consists, for the boys, of gardening, care of cows, care of dormitory and wash room, cutting wood, assisting in kitchen and laundry, and cleaning and keeping in order school grounds and fences. The girls receive instruction and assist in sewing room, laundry, kitchen, care of milk and butter making, in all housework, in short, in every variety of work necessary to conduct an ordinary household. The seamstress and cook have especially taken pains in requiring the children to do the work, teaching them all the details with the work in the pupils' hands rather than to personally do the work with the pupil looking on. We have no girls 14 years old or over but can make a dress in a very creditable manner with but very little assistance. The following list approximates nearly the work of the sewing room and laundry for the year:

Articles fabricated	699
Articles mended	7,124
Articles laundered	12,480

Details of girls and boys for the several departments and divisions of work are made monthly.

The school garden comprises 19 acres old ground and 8 acres of breaking, all of which is in crop. Our garden is now under a ditch, but the unusual rainfall this season so far has rendered artificial irrigation unnecessary. The cold weather in April made it necessary to seed garden late, but it is all in good condition now, and barring accidents, I estimate our garden crop to yield as follows:

	Pounds.
Potatoes	100,000
Turnips and rutabagas	18,000
Beets	15,000
Onions	1,200
Sweet corn	3,000
Popcorn	1,000
Parsnips and carrots	2,000
Cabbage	6,000
Tomatoes	2,400
Melons and cucumbers	8,000
Squashes and pumpkins	12,000
Peas and beans	600

Stock belonging to the school comprise 42 head of cattle, 9 of which are spring calves. This herd represents 10 cows, purchased in 1888, and their subsequent increase. Five hundred pounds of choice butter have been made during the year.

The school has no carpenter or blacksmith shops, but apprenticeships at the agency shops are filled by the boys from the school, the exceptions being returned pupils from Carlisle. When pupils are appointed apprentices they leave school and are no longer under school discipline or control. During the year six boys have been appointed apprentices or assistant farmers.

Improvements.—In April we set out, in and about the school premises, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, and plants as follows:

Shade trees (silver leaf maple, native cottonwood, and box elder)	122
Crab apple	96
Apple (Pewaukee and Duchess of Oldenburg)	21
Currants	48
Lilac	8
Strawberry	1,500

All of the above are in a thriving condition. A flower garden has been planted and cultivated by the matron, teachers, and girls, the beauty and fragrance of which assists greatly in giving to the school a refining and home-like appearance. Laterals from the main ditch to the garden have been built, so the garden can be watered when necessary.

On June 23 ground was broken for a new brick building for dormitory and boarding purposes, with large dining room capacity; when completed we expect to increase the school to 100 or more pupils, using the new dormitory for girls and continuing the boys in the present old dormitory until such time as more suitable quarters can be provided.

Employés.—The employés force consists of superintendent, matron, two teachers, cook, seamstress, laundress, and an industrial teacher. Since April 10, 1891, but one change has been made in the force during the year; entire harmony and unity of purpose have obtained among all connected with the school, resulting in a very beneficial influence over the pupils.

Literary Department.—The class work has been in charge of two lady teachers, Mrs. Arkwright, wife of the superintendent, a lady of many years' experience in primary work, and Miss Wyman, daughter of the agent, a young lady of many accomplishments, but with no previous experience in teaching. The work has been prosecuted with untiring zeal and energy, and very marked progress in studies has been made, the class work has happily suffered no interruption whatever during the year.

Upon receipt of your course of study in September last the school was classified and graded to conform therewith as closely as was possible. I submit below a table showing the standing of the pupils in relation to the various grades at the close of the school year:

	Girls.	Boys.
Pupils ahead of grade	4	6
Pupils with the grade	18	21
Pupils behind grade	7	2

Of the nine pupils behind the grade, five girls and one boy have been in school from four to seven years; they are from two to four years behind their proper grade, according to the number of years in school. Of the children that have been received in school since I took charge (October, 1890), but two are behind the grade. I am of the opinion that the school can keep up with the course of study outlined by your office, unless it becomes necessary for the prosecution of industrial work to keep pupils from classes more than one half of each day.

A reading room has been established for evening study. It has been liberally supplied with papers and magazines by kind New England friends interested in Indian education.

Holidays.—All the holidays, as designated in school regulations, have been observed by appropriate exercises, the pupils very readily taking part in the various programmes. On Decoration Day the school accompanied the Grand Army Republic post from Fort Custer to the Custer battle ground, 2 miles distant, and assisted in the memorial exercises, each pupil bringing an offering of wild flowers, deposited them at the base of the shaft that marks the place where Gen. Custer lost his life.

Accidents, Deaths.—In January a girl seven years old broke her leg while playing in a swing. When apparently well she fell and broke it again in same place. That gave her fourteen weeks in bed but she has recovered entirely now.

In September last a boy of 14 died, and in February a girl of 10. Their parents begged to take them home before they died, and their request was granted.

In general.—The school year just closed can truly be considered highly successful, and Crow boarding school is in a very prosperous condition. Some of the causes that have assisted in bringing this desirable result are: No contagious or other disease or serious sickness of any kind have visited us, but on the contrary, the general health of the pupils has been excellent, so far as the health of Indian children can be considered good, for these Crow children are not of average health; they nearly every one inherit scrofulous or other diseases.

The school in neither class or industrial work has suffered interruption from any cause during the year. No serious breach of discipline has been committed. The children use English entirely in all conversation about the school, and considering the tenacity with which the Indian clings to the native tongue, this triumph must be considered one of no small proportions. The children also very generally play English games rather than Indian, and a very healthy moral atmosphere pervades the school.

A very high average of attendance has been maintained the entire year. The capacity of the building is rated at from 45 to 50, while our actual average has attended since May 62.

The force of school employés have shown a very zealous, patient, and persevering spirit in their several departments of labor. There is no doubt but they all have a deep and earnest desire to see the school prosper and the children improve. There is no question but that Indian children can learn everything necessary to make them self supporting citizens; but the question seems now to be, Can a lasting desire and determination to continue in the ways of civilized life be implanted in the Indian child sufficiently strong to hold them after school years have passed? I trust that ere long the question can positively be answered in the affirmative.

I am, sir, yours very truly,

H. D. ARKWRIGHT,
Superintendent Crow Boarding School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. XAVIER SCHOOL.

ST. XAVIER, MONT., *November 5, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report of St. Xavier Industrial Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

In taking charge of this school, on the 1st of January last, I am pleased to say that I found it in the most satisfactory condition. I did not venture, therefore, upon any reform in the general management of the school, but concentrated all my endeavors to further and perfect the work in the same manner in which it was so successfully begun by my predecessor.

Great care has been bestowed during the past year upon the children's acquiring propriety and fluency of speech in the English language. To this end it was incumbent on the teachers and employés to extend the English lessons beyond the walls of the class room into the playground and workshops; it was their duty to mingle with the children, to converse with them upon some interesting and useful topic, making their work and play instructive and pleasant. Thus the forty-first rule of the "Rules for the Indian Schools" was carried out to the letter, and, as could be expected, with marked success. With the exception of six of the larger boys, whose tardiness may be excused, partly by their lack of memory, partly by their want of flexibility in their organs of speech, all the children are at present able to use solely the English language in conversation.

Great proficiency has also been made by the pupils in singing, music, and calisthenics, several girls being already able to accompany on the harmonium the songs of their classmates.

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But, the special design of the Indian schools being that every girl shall learn all things necessary to carry on common housekeeping, and every boy that trade or industry which will enable him to become a thrifty citizen, it was principally the industrial training, which has found during the last year a strong and steady support among all, who had any charge in the school. Ample opportunity was therefore given to the boys for farming, gardening, herding, and raising stock, carpentering and blacksmithing; whilst the girls were employed in every branch of housekeeping and taught such work as would be useful to them in after life, viz, to knit, to cut and sew garments, etc.

For these mental and manual exercises sight was not lost of seizing every opportunity to inculcate sound principles, and to mold hereby the pupils to be upright and devoted citizens of our nation. In general, the moral training of the pupils comprised all that could root out the depraved habits of the Indian and ingraft love for everything noble and great. Due praise I must bestow on the teachers, who with assiduity and tact succeeded to keep up strict discipline and bring a consoling change about in the social manners of the pupils. The fact that corporal punishments, or any other rigorous measures were never tolerated in this school, and the whole education mainly based on kindness, persuasion and convincement will justify me, if in concluding this paragraph I express my firm hope that the fruit of the training of this and previous years will be true and lasting.

The health of the pupils has been very satisfactory during the whole year, and every effort is made to maintain the school in this good sanitary condition. Abundant and only well prepared food is served, whilst healthy outdoor exercise, as gymnastics, football, and similar sports, are much encouraged. Every week a half day and at the end of the scholastic year eight days, were given to excursions. Though the primary end of these recreations was the children's health and contentment, still much has been done on such occasions conducive to their mental and moral development.

Whilst exerting thus every possible influence upon the offspring of the tribe, the St. Xavier Industrial School could not but prove beneficial also to the already grown up generation. Parents and friends of the pupils were at times invited, and, they came readily to the school, where they were entertained by their children's declamations, singing, and similar exercises; they assisted at these with evident signs of gratification and even delight, thus giving stimulus to the minds of the pupils and receiving in their turn better impressions in regard to education. It is true that this system of training had no results immediately perceptible, but, in my humble opinion, it can not fail to undermine many a prejudice and better dispose the parents to take advantage of those liberal facilities of education which the Government offers to them.

To animate more the Crow Indian to the acquirement of industrial and social habits, it has been the missionaries' long cherished intention to visit with a few Indians some of the more civilized tribes west of the Crow Reservation. The plan was brought to maturity only last summer, when five of the more intelligent and influential members of the tribe, with a missionary at the head, started out on a month's tour to the reservations of Montana, Idaho, and Washington. It was quite a novel sight to see men whose only design in visiting their neighbors was but a few years ago, to prey on their possessions, now seeking the homes of their former rivals in depredation to learn there what change industry and training bring about in the accommodations of life and in the habits of social intercourse. The party first reached St. Ignatius Mission, here they were struck with astonishment in beholding the cultivated fields, the multitude of cattle and horses, the comfortable dwellings of the Indians, the numerous houses and workshops of the mission school, with all the various machinery. A similar picture was presented to the travelers among the Nez Percés and Cœur d'Alêne Indians. The latter held a meeting in honor of their guests, and made great impression on them by giving utterance to such noble Christian and patriotic sentiments as could scarcely be expected to flow from the lips of an Indian. But the astonishment of the party changed into amazement at the capitals of Montana and Washington. Here, at every step, they met with fresh, and till then undreamed of evidences of the handicraft and intelligence of the white man, and were well nigh lost in admiration of the public and private buildings, the electric cars, the market places, and public shows. The exquisite kindness and hospitality which they met with from official and private persons of every rank made them feel proud and conscious that they were men linked by holy ties to a great people, whose achievements they were therefore bound to emulate. To such sentiments they gave vent, when, after their return, they spoke with men of their tribe. They said that they had shaken hands with many white people who were friends of the Indians, white people had big brain, worked much and were of good heart. Indians should work as the white man and follow the latter's counsel. Such speeches of the Indians themselves will no doubt efficiently cooperate with the praiseworthy endeavors of the white people on this reservation.

To speak of the material improvements, I note: (1) The completion of a new schoolhouse for the boys. It is a two-story high brick building, with a hip roof, provided with dormer windows, making thus practically three stories, and affording ample room for 150 persons. No work or expense has been spared to erect large, well lighted and well ventilated halls and to insure the safety of the inmates in case of fire. (2) Two new cellars for the storage of winter provisions, besides some minor improvements at the old school building. (3) A ditch 2 miles long to irrigate the school farm.

Very respectfully,

R. J. CRIMONT.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1891.

To-day marks the beginning of a new year since I have been in charge of this school.

The new part to the building, whose construction was begun a little over a year ago, has been completed, thus affording more adequate conveniences for cistern, laundry, bath room, storeroom, and schoolroom. The dining room has been greatly enlarged by removal of partition, and the kitchen has been repaired and improved in many ways and by several devices. The older portions of the building have been sheathed outside and inside, rendering schoolrooms, sitting room, sewing room, girls' play rooms, kitchen, dining room, and dormitories all more pleasant, convenient, and comfortable. A reasonable amount of paint has been used to make the building assume a more cheerful and home-like appearance.

Farming operations on the ranch have been carried on very successfully during the past year. Under Mr. Benjamin Radcliff's direction the boys have received many useful lessons in farming, gardening, and the care of horses and cattle. Two large stacks of hay, alfalfa, and oats have been put up. Carrots, beets, turnips, rutabagas, cabbages, and squashes have been put in cellar for winter use, and about 500 bushels of potatoes of finest quality have been stored for the year's supply. A generous quantity of peas, string beans, lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, sweet corn, and melons were greatly enjoyed in their season. Several messes of large ripe gooseberries afforded a pleasant relish.

A new well has been dug, affording an abundant supply of pure, soft water for all household purposes, with a generous surplus for the use of freighters, stages, travelers in general, and the horses and cattle kept upon the ranch. By means of force pump, tubing, and hose the water is conveyed from the well to the cistern, laundry, play rooms, kitchen, and dining room. This arrangement adds an element of safety, as well as convenience to the entire business of housekeeping.

The sewing room department has been ably conducted by Mrs. Dellie Radcliff during the greater part of the year, who has given efficient instruction and practice to the girl pupils in sewing, darning, and patchwork.

At the beginning of the school year a kindergarten teacher was employed—a new departure—as an experiment; but it was soon found that the pupils under her charge were too old to greatly profit by the system. So the kindergarten has naturally grown into a simple primary grade; in fact, the distinction between the two departments of the school has been almost entirely obliterated.

Mr. Otis K. Lake proved himself to be a very careful instructor in mechanical drawing and in the making of model designs in wood and iron; but it was found that the boys under his care, on account of their limited knowledge of the fundamental rules of arithmetic, and their utter ignorance of denominate numbers and fractions, could not be sufficiently profited by purely scientific methods of instruction and that department has been largely changed to actual practice work in carpentry and blacksmithing. What the boys learn by actual doing becomes useful knowledge and a permanent acquisition.

The girls have been taught by careful supervision and practice laundry work, cooking, dining room service and general housework.

The monotony of school and ranch life has been pleasantly relieved by frequent calls and visits received from travelers and friends of the school. The school was officially visited January 5 by J. H. Cisney, United States inspector, and M. P. Wyman, United States Indian agent, Crow Agency, Mont. These gentlemen diligently looked over the last quarterly report, condition of rooms, shop, school, dormitories, water supply, water closets, and general needs of the school. Miss Ellen H. Bailey, an interested member of our Boston Indian school committee, visited the school for the purpose of inspection during the week, February 22 to 28, inclusive. To her the school is indebted for many kindly suggestions and valuable improvements. Donations for family carriage, dining-room facilities, maple floors and material for general house repairs quickly followed from her report of the condition and wants of the school.

Rev. W. W. Locke, of the Barnard Memorial Church, Boston, has now spent three months at the school, taking the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Lake as industrial teacher. Mr. Locke is a genuine friend of the school, and his training of the boys in industrial habits has been of the most practical and thorough kind.

The health of the school has been good during the whole year. The eye trouble of former years has almost entirely disappeared, the result undoubtedly of each pupil being required to use an individual towel exclusively. One little girl, the youngest of the flock died of throat trouble after two weeks' illness during the severe cold weather of February last. Not rallying after one week of most faithful nursing, her parents were allowed to take her to camp, where she died at the end of another week.

Several half Indian pupils, whose parents live a more or less civilized life, were allowed, as in previous years, to go home for a short vacation. At present writing, some of them are tardy in returning to the school, as they faithfully promised to do. Maj. Wyman, U. S. Indian agent, has been notified, and I have no doubt but that a word of admonition from him to their parents will insure a prompt return of the delinquent children.

English speaking by the children is a rule rigidly insisted on in all departments of the school. It should ever be borne in mind that the larger the supply of young children that can be brought into the school the greater will be the chances of civilization. The children here of six and seven years of age that have been in school a year speak much better English than the larger ones that have been here three or four years, and that came here at the ages of ten or twelve. Besides there will be no trouble of the small children wishing to return to tepee life. We have had several illustrations of this fact lately. One little girl was allowed to go home to see a very sick mother, and another to see her father who was not expected to live. In one case, the little girl would rather live with "white folk," because "white men don't beat their wives." The other cried all night to go back to school. When questioned why, she replied she "had to eat with her fingers."

I am thoroughly convinced that all schools on this reservation are doing a much needed work in the interests of civilization.

A. A. SPENCER,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF FLATHEAD AGENCY.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT., *September 1, 1891.*

SIR: In submitting my fifteenth annual report I have the honor to state that the Indians of this reservation are advancing in agricultural pursuits and in raising cattle. Their herds of horses are also being improved by their efforts in securing better breeds of stallions. The agricultural valleys of the reservation are now dotted by Indian homes with well-fenced farms of meadows, grain fields, vegetable gardens, and several thrifty orchards, where apples, plums, and small fruits grow abundantly when properly irrigated and cared for. With the rainfall and aid of irrigation, good crops will be harvested this season. The Indians are busy in their fields, and it is a hopeful sign to see them engaged cutting grain; a few with self-binders purchased with their own money, others with combined reapers and mowers, while in smaller inclosures the old fashioned grain-cradle is dexterously wielded. Agricultural pursuits can not be successfully carried on in this region without irrigation to supply all the land under cultivation.

This reservation is one of the best watered sections in the State of Montana, and its conditions warrant, physically and economically, the profitable expenditure of money in irrigation. On well-cared for and well-irrigated fields, crops of 40 to 60 bushels of wheat and 80 to 100 bushels of oats per acre are not uncommon, and

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where water was abundant even an exceptionally dry season had no effect in diminishing the crops. The comparison, in a dry season, of a sun-scorched field without means of irrigation with that of a neighboring field where irrigation is attainable, with its rich crop of grain, hay, and vegetables, which, perhaps, were never moistened by a shower of rain, teaches an object lesson of the value of irrigation.

After harvest the Indians deliver at the agency mill the wheat they wish ground into flour for home consumption, and their surplus grain and vegetables find ready sale and fair prices. As remarked in last year's report, with ordinary energy they should not only become self-supporting but comfortable and independent.

The tribes or bands under my charge consist of the Pend d'Oreilles, Flatheads, Kootenais, those of Charlot's band of Bitter Root Flatheads, removed since 1881, and Michel's band of Lower Kalispels. The following is the recapitulation from the census of this year, which accompanies this report:

Charlot's band:	
Total number of Indians	176
Males above 18 years	55
Females above 14 years	56
Children between 6 and 16 years	39
Confederated tribes, total	1,556
Males over 18 years	473
Females over 14 years	543
Children between 6 and 16 years	345
Kalispels, total	56
Males over 18 years	24
Females over 14 years	24
Children between 6 and 16 years	5

Removal of agency, or establishment of subagency.—In a letter from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs a report dated August 7, 1890, by United States Indian Inspector Gardner was forwarded to me. This report states that a large portion of the Indians of the Flathead Reservation live from 50 to 60 miles distant from the Flathead Agency; that the center of population is near Crow Creek, or Mud Creek; that at present they derive only small benefit from the agency grist and sawmill, carpenter and blacksmith shops; that the establishment of a subagency would, in his judgment, be a decided advantage and for the best interest of the service; that the present agency was located in one corner of the reservation for convenience of agent and agency employés—being near the town of Missoula—and not for or in the interest of the Indians; that the time has come when the Indians of the reservation should be more looked after and encouraged in civilization and Christianity, and that they are beginning to see and feel and know that they must depend upon themselves to make a living, and for this reason the aid which the Government offers them should be easily accessible, not 35, 40, 50, or 75 miles distant, causing them to travel these respective distances to get a machine, plow, wagon, or harness repaired, or to obtain the services of the agent or physician. Inspector Gardner also states that it might be well to establish or locate an agency at Crow Creek, or Mud Creek, and retain the present agency for the use of the Bitter Root Flatheads and such other of the confederated tribes as are now located and farming in the Jocko Valley; that Mud Creek would be preferable for an agency, or subagency; that the valley there is from 10 to 12 miles wide and from 30 to 35 miles long, and is close to Pend d'Oreille, Little Bitter Root, Dayton Creek, also to the Camas Prairie; that about two-thirds of the reservation Indians live in and near that vicinity; that the location suggested is about 30 to 40 miles distant from present agency and about 24 to 25 miles distant from Ravalli railroad station, 18 or 19 miles from St. Ignatius Mission, and 12 miles from foot of the lake, and as they are industrious and peaceable, the aid offered them should be within easy access.

In connection therewith the honorable Commissioner directed that I should investigate the matter referred to by Inspector Gardner, and submit a full and complete report on same, together with recommendation as to the necessity and practicability of establishing either an agency or subagency. I reported that I considered Inspector Gardner's views eminently correct.

The agency was originally located and is at present situated at the extreme end of the southern habitable portion of the reservation, a fact which will be admitted when it is known that only two Indian habitations are in existence between it and the southern boundary. It is at the immediate foot of the mountains forming the eastern line, thereby precluding settlement in that direction. To the north and west there are Indian homes and farms extending in one direction 40, and in the other a distance of at least 60 miles. Owing to this fact the use of the mills and services of mechanics connected with the agency can not be utilized by the majority of the Indians, except at considerable cost and inconvenience. Consequently the encouragement the Government intends affording the Indians can not be fully realized. This

is apparent in connection with building and grain raising (two matters to which attention is most strongly urged by the Indian Office); for instance, transportation by wagon of lumber or wheat long distances exceeds the value of the article. An argument in favor of the removal is the closer relations in which the agent and employés would be placed with those whom it is their duty to direct and assist. In opposition, no valid objection can be made to removal, except expense.

Should the agency be removed, the grist and saw mills, blacksmith and carpenter shops should be maintained at their present location with a farmer in charge, for the benefit of Chief Charlot's band of Bitter Root Flatheads, all of whom will eventually settle in the Jocko Valley, where those who were formerly removed have made their homes. It would be an injustice to the Indian and half-breed settlers, particularly to the Bitter Root Flatheads, to remove from their vicinity in the Jocko Valley the mills and shops that have been in existence so many years.

When the Northwest Indian commission, in April, 1887, visited this reservation on the part of the United States, they entered into an agreement with the confederated tribes of this reservation, that, as it was the policy of the Government to remove and settle upon Indian reservations scattered bands of nonreservation Indians, so as to bring them under the care and protection of the United States; that in recompense for the consent of the confederated tribes to the removal of such bands to this reservation, the United States would cause to be built for the benefit of the confederated tribes, mills, shops, etc., at or near Crow Creek. This agreement was signed by the Indians of that portion of the reservation described by United States Indian Inspector Gardner. The erection of shops and mills there would be a benefaction to a majority of the Indians of this reservation.

Chief Eneas's band of Kootenai Indians.—United States Deputy Surveyor Harrison, under contract dated April 18, 1887, surveyed a line of that portion of the boundary of the Flathead Indian Reservation lying west of Flathead Lake and north of Clark's Fork of the Columbia River. The Indians became excited over the result of that survey, and I reported their views in full to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I found that according to that survey the boundary line ran close to the Kootenai Indian village or settlement on Dayton Creek; that it would take from the Indians land which they claimed on that creek ever since the Stevens treaty; also, that it would cut in two a large meadow, where the Indians cut winter's supply of hay for their stock, and which they had claimed since the time the Stevens treaty was made.

In order to prevent discord or trouble upon the border, I recommended in my report that the point designated by Governor Stevens, and understood by the Indians to be half-way in the center of the lake, but afterwards found by actual survey to be a few miles north of the center, be considered the northern boundary, and another survey running from that point be ordered. I stated that if this be ordered, the Indian lands on Dayton Creek and all of the Indians' meadow beyond and claimed by the Indians would be placed inside the boundaries of the reserve, and that a natural boundary of hills would keep the two races from encroaching upon each other.

The honorable Commissioner stated in reply that the treaty of July 16, 1855, which he quoted, described the boundaries, and added:

> However indefinitely a portion of the boundaries may be described there is at least one point in the description that can be determined beyond question, that is the point half-way in latitude between the northern and southern extremities of Flathead Lake. Whatever may have been the understanding of the Indians, and whatever mistake there may have been regarding the point where this description would follow, it is impossible to accept other boundaries than those clearly defined in the treaty. From Deputy Surveyor Harrison's plat there appears to be no question but that he carefully determined the point half-way in latitude between the northern and southern extremities of the lake, and that he ran the northern line due west therefrom. * * * It is of course a matter of great regret that the Indians should not have all the land to which they believe themselves entitled.

I was ordered to explain the matter to the Indians as fully as possible and endeavor to convince them that the line is run in the strictest accordance with the provisions of their treaty. This I did as well as I could, but they were steadfast in their claim to the land by all the laws of justice, and, as they understood it, by treaty and occupancy by themselves and their ancestors. I compromised by requesting that Indian claimants proceed to fence in their claims, plow up the ground, and cultivate the soil, and I would do all in my power to secure title to them from the Government through the Land Office. This they did to the number of seventeen heads of families, or men over 21 years of age. The Indians are now engaged in harvesting their little crops on said holdings.

I have made full report to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, hoping that he may see a way by which these Indians may get title to their land and not be disturbed in their efforts to commence cultivation of the soil instead of leading wandering and vagrant lives as heretofore.

Chief Charlot's band of Bitter Root Valley Flatheads.—The history of the negotiations which culminated in the division of the Flathead tribe, part of them on the Jocko

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Reservation and part still in Bitter Root Valley with Charlot, is, to say the least, remarkable. In report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1872, pages 109 to 117, will be found this history. In 1855 a treaty was made between the United States and Victor, chief of the Flatheads. By this treaty a large territory, extending near the forty-second parallel to the British line, and with an average breadth of nearly two degrees of latitude, was ceded to the Government. On ceding it the Indians insisted upon holding the Bitter Root Valley above the Lo Lo Fork as a special reservation for the Flathead people. On November 11, 1871, the President issued an order declaring that the Indians should be removed to this reservation and on June 5, 1872, Congress passed a bill appropriating $50,000 to pay the expense of this removal and to pay the Indians for the loss of their improvements in the Bitter Root Valley. This order the Indians refused to obey, and General Garfield was appointed as a special commissioner to visit the Flatheads and secure, if possible, their peaceful removal to the Jocko Reservation. This resulted in an agreement which was known as the Garfield agreement. A number of heads of families notified the superintendent that they had chosen to take up land under the first section of said agreement, which resulted in the issuance of a certain number of patents, while another party, under Chief Arlee removed to the Jocko and reaped the full benefit of the $50,000 appropriation, while those who adhered to Chief Charlot remained in the valley in poverty.

In 1884 Charlot, with some of his headmen, and accompanied by myself and interpreter, visited Washington at the request of the honorable Secretary of the Interior. The trip resulted in a failure to induce the chief to abandon the Bitter Root Valley and remove to the Jocko Reservation. In compliance with verbal instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, on our return to Montana, I made certain propositions to individual families of Charlot's band to remove to this reservation, and the result was that twenty-one heads of families agreed to move, and to them I promised each head of a family—

First, 160 acres of unoccupied land on the reservation.

Second. The erection of a suitable house.

Third. Assistance in fencing and breaking 10 acres of land for each family.

Fourth. The following gifts: Two cows, one wagon, set of harness, a plow and other agricultural implements, seed for the first year, and provisions until the first year's crop was harvested. My action met with the approval of the Indian Office, and I was enabled to carry out every promise made to the few families that first availed themselves of the offer. Ten families reported at the agency, and for them I erected ten houses, fenced their fields as agreed upon, and to-day they are harvesting excellent crops with more extended inclosures. Three other families followed after I sent estimates for the first ten, and to them I assigned land, but had no appropriation to fence or build. However, the three families were provided with cows. Twelve families more followed the three mentioned, but I could not do anything for them, except assign them land, as my requisition for houses, etc. (which was granted in the case of the first ten), was ignored; they provided cabins for themselves with whatever aid I could give them. Those fifteen families claim, and I think justly, that they should have been provided with houses, etc., as well as the first ten familes that removed.

Gen. Henry B. Carrington, of Massachusetts, was appointed special agent, under act of March 2, 1889, "To provide for the sale of the lands patented to certain members of the Flathead band of Indians in Montana, and for other purposes," to secure consent of the Indians thereto, and to appraise the lands and improvements thereof. Gen. Carrington is now in the field, and it is hoped that he may succeed in selling the land and removing the Indians to the reservation this fall, and thus settle this vexed question.

Chief Michell's Band of Lower Kalispels.—This band live at a remote place called Camas Prairie, on this reserve. The chief removed here with his following from northern Idaho, under an agreement made with them by the Northwest Indian Commission in 1887. The terms of the agreement were never ratified by Congress, and this poverty stricken band were cast here without shelter, clothing, or means to do anything for themselves. A limited amount of supplies has been issued to them, and they are doing the best they can to raise small crops of grain and vegetables. Of course they attribute the delay of assistance and the misery caused by poverty to the agent.

Crime.—On Friday, the 19th day of December, 1890, Pierre Paul and Lal-la-See, members of the Pend d'Oreille tribe, and Pascal and Antela, members of the Kootenai tribe, belonging to this reservation, were executed in the jail yard at Missoula, Mont. They were indicted by the grand jury, tried in the circuit court in Missoula, and sentenced to be hanged for the crime of murdering white men. The execution was not public, but a limited number were admitted. Attended by two Catholic priests, the prisoners ascended the scaffold with unfaltering steps; prayers were said by the priests and repeated by the Indians in their own language. Their calm, quiet demeanor never forsook them. The trap was sprung at a few moments to 11 a. m., launching them into eternity. As the last request of the doomed

men, and also that of the Indians of the reservation, I took charge of the bodies and brought them to the reservation on a Northern Pacific train. On the night of the execution the bodies were met at Ravalli station by a large party of Indians and conveyed to St. Ignatius Mission. The following day the remains were interred with the rites of the Catholic church. No Indian demonstration followed, and after the graves were closed all quietly dispersed to their homes.

It is unnecessary to give in detail the history of the murders committed and the manner in which these Indians terrorized the reservation. They had a fair trial, were ably defended, found guilty by a jury of good men, were sentenced and hanged according to the law. Outside of their immediate relatives, the Indians of the reserve feel that they were guilty and deserved their fate.

Court of Indian offenses and police.—Owing to jealousy and prejudices among the different bands and tribes of Indians and mixed bloods on this reservation, our court of Indian offenses and our police force are neither efficient nor worthy of any particular praise in discharging their duties. The Indians of Charlot's band of Bitter Root Flatheads removed here are the hardest to control. Raised among the whites in Bitter Root Valley, and, the young men with no restraint upon them, lounging around saloons in various villages of the valley, upon coming to the reservation they thought they could carouse and dance as they did there. Some of the leaders of this band openly avow that they are opposed to having a court of Indian offenses, or police to enforce the regulations governing the reserve, and that on an Indian reservation the Indians should be free from the white men's laws. If the Indian dances are permitted here, the consequence will be demoralization to a great extent. I have taken a determined stand against those dances and expect the Department to sustain my efforts.

Schools.—The school for this reservation is situated at St. Ignatius Mission, about 20 miles north of the agency, at the foot of the lofty Rocky Mountain spur known as the Mission range, and one of the most healthful and picturesque spots in the State of Montana. The school is conducted under contract with the Government by the missionaries of St. Ignatius and the Sisters of Providence. 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, only a partial vacation is granted in the month of August. It extends only to the suspension of certain studies. The vacation is made attractive by camping out under care of teachers, while hunting, fishing, and rude games born of the forest are indulged in.

A knowledge of such trades as carpentering, blacksmithing, shoemaking, harness-making, tinsmithing, printing business, painting, sawing, milling, matching and planing, engineering, and agricultural pursuits are added to their educational knowledge. I still adhere to my hitherto expressed views that Indian education should be compulsory. Soon as a boy can be useful in herding stock or doing other things to relieve his parents he is taken away from school. As this is a nonissue reservation, the agent can use his influence, but is without power to enforce demands, that the children be sent to school. Thus encouraged to leave studies, and having little prospect of comfortably settling themselves, the teachers have great difficulty in keeping them when they attain a certain age. I think the inconveniences in the way of the proper training and civilization of the young Indian could be remedied by the establishment of a small fund directed to the end of aiding the new families formed by the marriage of the boys and girls of the school when of age. The prospect of this future aid might keep them longer at school.

The girls under the care and training of the Sisters of Providence have improved remarkably in their studies. Indeed this is a model school and would reflect credit upon its managers and teachers in any country. Besides the ordinary education they are taught music, vocal and instrumental, drawing, needlework, and making of their own clothing.

New and commodious buildings have been erected for the pupils, with all of the modern appliances, of bathrooms and heating apparatus. The management of these schools is excellent, and the good work that is being done for the Indians by the Jesuit Fathers and the good Sisters of Providence can not be estimated.

The kindergarten, which was added to the school last year by the faculty, is a marked success, and the teachers now have more applications from Indian parents than they can accommodate. About 60 children, from 2 to 4 years of age, are now being cared for by the Ursuline nuns; and those self-sacrificing, educated, and refined ladies are devoting their lives to the comfort and well bringing up of their poor little Indian charges.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians has been very good, the cases of sickness being chiefly confined to the younger people and to children. At the school there was no sickness to speak of during the year.

PETER RONAN.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF00069817

REPORT OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, *August, 1891.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1891.

The Reservation.—This reservation is occupied by the Gross Ventre and Assinaboine tribes, and its limits were fixed under an agreement made January 21, 1887, and approved May 1, 1888. It contains 840 square miles, or 537,600 acres. Of this amount only about 15,000 acres are fit for farming purposes, the remainder forming a splendid stock range, as fine as any in the entire country. The soil is very rich and yields large crops of cereals and vegetables, where water can be obtained for irrigation, or when the rainfall is sufficient. The general character of the country is what is termed rolling prairie, with narrow valleys of great fertility, everywhere covered with the most nutritious grass. Cattle and horses do extremely well throughout the year without anything beyond what the prairie affords.

Water.—This agency is located about one-quarter mile from Milk River and about 4 miles from Harlem Station on the Great Northern Railroad. The location was made by my predecessor and is a very unfortunate one as regards water. The bed of the river is dry nearly every summer from the beginning of July until about the 1st of November. There is no running water during the above period, and the holes and washouts in the bed of the stream are the only places where any can be found. This is stagnant, strongly alkaline, disagreeable to use, ill smelling, extremely detrimental to health, and the well water hereabouts partakes of the character of that of the river.

Census.—A careful census taken a few days ago shows that an increase of five has been made in the number of these Indians during the past year. I regret being unable to furnish statistics of the marriages and have endeavored to have them reported, but these people attach very little importance to their marriages and, except among those under the teaching of the reverend fathers at St. Paul's Mission, there is no ceremony whatever. A number of white men who have been living with Indian women for several years, some with large families of half-breeds, were induced by me to marry during the past six months. The following is a summary of the census:

Males over 18 years old	418
Females over 14 years old	531
School children between 6 and 16 years old	100
Children, females under 6 years	183
Children, males under 6 years	195
Total	1,727

Civilization.—The inborn reluctance of the old Indians to adopt the dress and manners of our people is very strong and exercises a powerful influence on the younger members of the tribe. Derision is what an Indian fears most, consequently the jeers and sneers of the old people soon cure the ambition of those who attempt civilized dress or manners. However, there is a marked improvement in the conduct of those children who have had an opportunity of attending the mission school even for a limited time, and have thus been removed from the bad influences of the Indian camp. The children should be taken to the schools at the earliest age possible, to prevent them from acquiring Indian ideas, habits, manners, or language, all of which have to be overcome and suppressed, thus retarding their progress and increasing the labor and difficulties of teachers. The younger a child begins to learn our language the more easily and perfectly it is acquired. The filthy habits and customs of the Indian camp are not easily overcome after years of practice, and the older the child the more persistent it is in speaking and clinging to the Indian tongue. The census just taken shows 183 female and 195 male children under 6 years of age. If provision could be made to take these children now, and keep them from camp, their training and education would be simple and easy.

Schools.—The new school buildings lately erected are well adapted for educational purposes and are both commodious and comfortable. The houses are built of brick, on solid stone foundations, and finished in a good substantial manner, both as regards material and workmanship. The outbuildings are well designed and constructed for comfort and convenience. The superintendent, Mr. Dieffenbach, and the teachers, matron, and seamstress are now here ready for service at the opening of the schools September 1 next. I have no hesitation in stating that they are well qualified for their respective positions, and I have very strong hopes that the purpose of the Government in establishing these schools will be fulfilled. The education of the children is of paramount importance, as the future of these people depends on the increase of intelligence to be derived from the advantages afforded by a liberal school system. The children show fair average capacity, and when removed from the demoralizing influences of wigwam life a reasonable expectation may be indulged in with regard to their success.

Every assistance in my power will be freely given to insure the welfare of these schools, and I trust that the coming year will be productive of satisfactory results.

The industrial boarding school at St. Paul's Mission, about 10 miles from this agency, has been well attended during the past year, and the pupils have made good progress. They have been well cared for; strict attention has been paid to their comfort and cleanliness; they present a neat appearance, exhibit good manners, are attentive to their studies, and many of them are well advanced. The course of instruction embraces a primary and an intermediate department, and the number of pupils advanced has been quite large. A very satisfactory feature of this school is the utter suppression of the Indian tongue during its sessions, and the consequent acquirement of our language by the pupils.

The day school, taught at this agency by Miss Edith Simons, performed very good service during the year. The average attendance was 11, and at the close of the school, June 30, the children were well advanced in primary studies. Until a child acquires a knowledge of our language its advancement is necessarily slow. However, good results were attained, and the school was quite successful. It is now discontinued, as in view of the opening of the new schools it is not deemed necessary. The children living at and in the vicinity of this agency can attend the new schools, as the distance between is only about one-third of a mile and the road very good. The pupils will be kept in the boarding school, and will not be allowed to absent themselves therefrom on any account. Their parents and guardians will be allowed to see them on proper occasions, but no interruption of study will be allowed.

Farming.—The past year has been very discouraging to the Indian farmers on this reservation as many of them had nothing whatever from the fields they planted. The general drought of last year destroyed everything planted except in a few places along the small creek bottoms where a little water could be had for irrigation. This season, I am glad to state, is most favorable. There has been abundant rain and the growth of grain and vegetables is everywhere very fine; the yield of both will be remarkably heavy, but the harvesting is just beginning and I am unable to furnish figures on the present crop. There was a marked improvement in the manner of preparing the land and sowing the seed this year. The land was deeply plowed and finely harrowed and rolled and the seed planted in an even, regular manner, with very few exceptions.

The hay crop is also excellent this year and the Indians are putting up plenty of it both for the use of their animals and for sale. The grass here can not be excelled.

A great many improvements in the dwellings and outhouses of farmers have been made during the year, besides 25 new houses built. As soon as some lumber can be sawed at the mill many more additions will be built and finished.

Stock.—The Indian stock is in fine condition and the increase for the past year very good. The colts bred from the stallions purchased last season show a very great improvement over the scrub cayuse of former years, and in a few years these people will have a good class of work-horses fit for farming and freighting. The purchase, this year, of 800 head of young cows with calves by their sides, together with 40 graded bulls, will be of immense advantage, for this country can not be surpassed for stock-raising.

Lands in severalty.—None of these Indians have yet taken their land in severalty, though some of them have selected land on which they intend remaining when the allotment is made. A survey ought to be made in the near future. This would establish and confirm the possession of those intending to remain on present locations and give them a feeling of security which would tend to encourage improvements of a substantial character.

Freighting.—These Indians have done the work of freighting from Harlem to this agency during the past year faithfully and efficiently, and have also done freighting for outside parties in a satisfactory manner. Their earnings amount to about $900 for the work.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of these Indians has been very good for the past year; the successful practice of Dr. Carroll having lowered their esteem for the "medicine men." Scrofula, consumption, and venereal diseases are the complaints from which they suffer most. I regret to state that the moral feeling is very low, excepting among those under the influence of sanitary teaching, and that the prevalence of filthy disease is entirely owing to an utter indifference to virtue on the part of both men and women, with the exception above noted. It is to be hoped that an increase of intelligence and sanitary information may lessen this great evil.

Police.—The police force has been attentive to duty. I am pleased to state, however, that there have been but very few cases requiring their services. Their presence exerts a restraining influence which is, perhaps, better than a corrective. The only cases occurring were a few petty quarrels, a couple of misconduct, and one of a small theft. The Indians have been peaceable and have had no trouble of any kind with either their white or Indian neighbors.

REF00069818

Inspector J. H. Cisney visited this agency on the 24 of July and made a thorough examination of its business. He visited the schools at St. Paul's Mission, and informed himself fully in regard to it. He also went to Snake Butte to see the spring there in reference to the advisability of having it brought to this agency. He expressed himself favorable to the project as being the only certain means of procuring a supply of good water for the use of the new schools and the agency. There are nearly $60,000 invested in agency and school buildings at this place. The houses and improvements are of a substantial character, handsome, and well finished, and any reasonable expense to procure a good healthy supply of water should be favorably considered.

I send herewith statistics for the past year, and beg to express my acknowledgment to the Indian Office for the prompt attention given the business of this agency.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. SIMONS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK, MONT., *August 5, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year of 1891:

The reservation.—The reservation is situated in the extreme northeast portion of Montana. The Missouri River forms the south boundary, Milk River and Porcupine Creek the west, the Big Muddy the east, and the north has no natural boundary, but is 40 miles north from the Missouri River, and extends from the Big Muddy to Porcupine Creek. There are about 4,000 square miles in the reservation. Only a small portion is used by the Indians, as they all live along the Missouri River. The character of the land is the same as all the lands between the one hundredth and one hundred and tenth meridians, which is to say that they are of little value without irrigation. In different localities and in small bands stock of all kinds can be successfully raised; agriculture to a limited extent can also be carried on.

The reservation can never support 2,000 population (which is about the Indian population) of the most thrifty, intelligent, and industrious people, without a vast and expensive system of irrigation. In this statement I include both agriculture and stock-raising. The soil is fertile and everything favorable to agriculture except the rainfall. It is said to require 18 inches of rainfall per annum in any country to successfully carry on agricultural pursuits. Our normal is 5 inches. Grazing is excellent, but hay lands are so scarce and the winters so severe that only a limited amount of stock can be successfully raised. The only exception to this is horses. A finer country or climate for the raising of horses does not exist on the face of the earth.

The Indians.—The Indian population consists of Yanktonais, Uncapapa, and Santee Sioux, living at or near Poplar Creek, and Assinaboine Sioux living at Wolf Point.

The Census.—

Yanktonais	1,255	Males	980
Assinaboines	716	Females	991
	1,971	Children of school age	374

Nearly all wear citizen's dress. They live in 592 log houses and own 1,160 horses, 596 cattle, and a limited amount of sheep and poultry. They cultivate about 600 acres of land. This is mostly in corn, potatoes, and garden truck. No attempt is made to raise small grain. It would be futile for them to try to do so. Last year 96 good brood mares were issued, and the Department has contracted for 100 for issue the present year. This is a step in the right direction, and will become a source of certain profit to the Indians.

We have 6 good stallions, and the Indians have raised from them during the last year about 250 colts. They take good care of their horses and are excellent horsemen. No stock cattle has been issued to these Indians since 1881. It did not prove a success. I think, however, a limited number should be issued next year. Such stock could not be put in a common herd and run for the general benefit of the tribe, but would have to be issued out to individual Indians—to the ones best able to care for the same.

The present season has been the most favorable one in the last three years. The Indians will have quite a crop of corn, potatoes, and other garden stuff. All their ground was not planted this year, owing partly to the total failures for the last three years and partly to a lack of seed. Seed corn of suitable kind for this climate I could not procure.

Agency buildings.—We have both at the agency and Wolf Point a sufficient number of buildings in good repair, as the needs of the agency require. The only exception to the above is that we need new blacksmith and carpenter shops at Poplar and new police quarters, both at Poplar and Wolf Point. Nearly all the buildings have been extensively repaired during the year. A large amount of work has been done in this line. The four new dwellings for employés mentioned in my last report as being in course of construction are completed.

Wolf Point.—The subagency is located at Wolf Point. The Assinaboine Sioux all live there, and all subsistence, annuity, and occasional issues to them are made at that point. It has been recommended by various officials that this subagency be broken up and abandoned. Without entering into any discussion of this matter, allow me to say that I think this would be a very unwise policy. When I took charge of the agency, July 1, 1889, I found matters there in very bad shape. The only white employé was the farmer in charge. The only mechanic was an Indian boy, employed as the blacksmith, and receiving a salary of $15 per month. He amounted to nothing. A more demoralized set of wagons or agricultural implements I have never seen. No repairs could be made, and as the Indians were obliged to come to Poplar Creek to have work done it was, in many cases, simply not done at all. A large number of buildings were unsafe and about ready to fall down. The only stock for agency use was a mule of uncertain age. I placed the subagency in charge of Mr. J. K. Chase, a practical and reliable man. A competent blacksmith and wheelwright has been employed. All implements have been repaired. All the old buildings have been torn down and the material used in the erection of others in their place.

The agency boarding school.—This is the only school on the reservation. Supt. Baker has had charge of it for three years, and has brought it from a very demoralized state to its present standing. A full report by the superintendent is herewith inclosed. Further comment by me is unnecessary.

Religion.—The Presbyterian Church have mission property both at Poplar Creek and Wolf Point. Rev. E. J. Lindsay, with a corps of native helpers, has been employed during the past year. Rev. Lindsay has worked in the Sunday school and held preaching service Sunday nights at the school and various services at his own church. A great deal of missionary work has been done in the camp. The results of it are apparent.

The beef issue.—Beef is the most expensive and valuable commodity issued to the Indians. In the handling, slaughter, and issue of beef this agency occupies the front rank. The cattle are killed in a painless and dressed in a cleanly manner, are allowed to cool, and then cut up and delivered to the Indians in as good condition as any one would desire. There has been a marked improvement in the way which they handle it after it has been issued to them. The former filthy and wasteful way is rapidly disappearing. Our slaughterhouses have been refloored with matched flooring, and windmills, tanks, pipe, and hose procured for both buildings. A pasture containing about 2,500 acres and good stock yards have been built.

The police.—The police force consists of 19 members. I regret to say that I have been unable to make any improvement in the force. Considerable attention has been given to this matter, but the results have been meager.

Court of Indian offenses.—We have had no court of this kind during the year. One will be erected the coming year.

Indian traders.—There are two Indian trading stores on the reservation, one at Poplar Creek, conducted by W. B. Shaw; one at Wolf Point by S. T. Coggswell. Both carry good stocks of goods, and are conducted in strict conformity to the regulations of the Indian Department.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians has been excellent. In fact it has been steadily improving for the last four years. This is due to their dependence on their treaty funds and not on the "general appropriation bill." They now are assured of a liberal allowance of food and clothing; before, they were at times insufficiently supplied. Diseases are chiefly of a consumptive and syphilitic character.

The late Indian trouble.—During the late Indian troubles peace and quietness reigned at this agency. Most of the Indians, while believing and hoping for the coming of their "Messiah," were not disposed to create any trouble. An emissary from the lower agencies came here to preach the "new gospel." He was promptly put off the reservation.

The military.—Camp Poplar River is located one-half mile north of the agency and consists of three companies of infantry; one company is composed of Indians who have recently enlisted.

The Department.—The Department has aided me in every possible way. Only one of my estimates has been disallowed. Inspectors Gardner and Cisney have visited the agency during the year. From both I have obtained valuable suggestions and advice.

REF00069819

Employés.—My sincere thanks are due to the employes, both at the agency and school, for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have discharged their several duties and for the manifest interest they have exhibited in the welfare of the agency and school.

Very respectfully,

C. R. A. SCOBEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASSINNABOINE BOARDING SCHOOL.

FORT PECK, MONT., *August 1, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit a report of this school for the fiscal year 1891. The school records being very limited I am unable to give a full history of the school from its origin to the present time. In 1884 the building was partially erected and completed in 1885 under the supervision of Mr. Snyder, who also opened the school in that year with an attendance of 15 pupils. Total number of pupils enrolled during the month of November, 1885, June, 1886, February, 1887, October, 1887, and the quarter ending July 1, 1887, are the number in attendance October 1, 1888, was 144.

Mr. Snyder was superintendent in 1885, and the school passed to the control of Mr. Miller in 1886, to Mr. Carpenter in 1887, to Mr. Jones in 1888, to Mr. Pope in 1889, to Mr. Doak in 1890, and to the writer October 5, 1890. Special Agent Heth will give a complete history of the agency in his report to the Department for the fiscal year of 1890, which is as follows: "Little progress was made during the year in education, due to the transfer of teachers, and to the fact that all pupils belonging to the boarding schools were nominally in operation, one at Wolf Point, one at Poplar, and one at the agency boarding school. In addition to the 140 there were twenty-seven other children at Poplar and fifty pupils out at Wolf Point. They amount to nine-tenths."

The statistics for the last three years are as follows:

	1889	1890	1891
Different pupils enrolled	140	141	145
Average attendance	111	131	132
New pupils added	25	78	44
Advanced to higher grade	95	109	107
Transferred		13	17
Died		1	1

The main school buildings in use at present are: A two-story frame 48 by 26 feet, with a one-story addition, 24 by 26 feet. This building contains one school room, an other girls' sewing and sitting room, sewing room, girls' hospital and dormitory, and rooms for employés. A two-story and basement frame structure 90 by 42 feet contains the dining room, kitchen, school room, two recitation rooms, boys' reading and sitting rooms, boys' dormitories and some rooms for employés. These two buildings can healthfully accommodate 175 boarding pupils. The other school building consist of an old log building, laundry, tank house, stables, etc.

We need a good hospital and by utilizing the logs in the old log building one could be erected at a slight cost and the benefits accruing from such an auxiliary would be apparent for the small outlay. In many instances pupils are excused from school on account of sickness and it is weeks after they recover before they are returned to school.

Another obstacle to success is the disinclination of some parents to send their children at the opening of the school in the fall. At this season of the year many are hunting and picking berries and have their children with them, and do not return until they are compelled by the severity of the weather.

We conform almost entirely to the course of study for Indian schools.

The following is a statement of classification of pupils during the quarter ending June 30, 1891.

	Male.	Female.
Primary grade:		
First year	11	12
Second year	18	11
Third year	21	17
Fourth year	26	19
Advance grade:		
First year	4	5
Total enrollment	91	65

Instruction is given in vocal and instrumental music.

In the sewing room with an average working force of 8 girls there have been made during the year 1,620 pieces of clothing and bedding. The girls make and mend their own clothing and mend that of the boys, and are taught knitting and darning. It is necessary to keep several girls almost constantly employed in repairing boys' and girls' clothing and sewing on buttons.

Owing to the poor laundry facilities and the scarcity of large girls, the greater part of the washing has been done by the boys. This has been a matter of necessity and not of choice. The girls have been taught to wash, to starch, and to iron clothes of all kinds.

The children's health as a rule has been good, and it is due greatly to the location of of the school, accompanied by a determined effort to keep the children clean, the buildings free from filth and dirt, and the food properly cooked.

During the school term Sabbath school is held every Sunday morning, and services are held in the evening in the assembly room, also prayer meetings Wednesday evenings. On the 11th of last January, 27 pupils were baptized. All pray on retiring at night. We are very much indebted to the Christian people and Sunday schools that have contributed Sunday school papers, lesson leaves, and charts, which have been of great and assisted us greatly in our Sunday school work. All holidays were observed with appropriate exercises. One hour each evening, with the exception of Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings, is devoted to singing and study.

Both boys and girls attend school half of each day, the other half all are engaged in manual labor. Those who go to school in the forenoon work in the afternoon and vice versa. Our working force of white employés numbers 12, of Indians 6.

This country is possessed of a dry climate, and it is useless to try to raise anything with any degree of success without the aid of irrigation. The agent has placed a pump and three hoses for irrigating acres near the river, which will produce all the vegetables the school will require. The boarding school farm (about 19 acres) is well fenced in with woven wire and 9 acres under cultivation. As the school is situated one mile from the river, the farm can not be irrigated, and a crop is a rare thing. The crops for the years 1890-91 were complete failure. The school stock consists of 2 head of work horses, 13 head of milch cows, and 150 chickens.

The children have shown a willing spirit on the farm, in the house, and in the school. They have done a great deal of work and have learned some things quickly. The boys have cared for the stock, painted and repaired some of the buildings and fences, have excellent root cellar, made gravel walks, and performed all other kinds of work expected of boys of their age. The girls are taught in all departments of house work, and have the care of poultry and dairy.

Omitting the first few months the English language has been spoken almost entirely, and the pupils have made marked progress both in the literary and industrial departments.

I acknowledge the kindly counsel received from your office and from agent C. R. A. Scobey for the success of the school.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BAKER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(through the agent).

REPORT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, *August 18, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with instruction from your office, I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report of affairs at this agency, of which I took charge Oct. 15, 1890, relieving James A. Cooper, special United States Indian agent in charge.

The season last year had been extremely dry, so that what little the Indians had planted never came up, and as a result I found them entirely destitute, save what the Government furnished them in the way of rations. These had been increased while Major Cooper was in charge, but were afterwards increased further, until now full rations of beef, flour, sugar, and coffee are issued.

The commission sent here last fall, with Gen. Miles as chairman, unsettled the Indians and shook their faith in the Great Father at Washington. He (Gen. Miles) told them that all those who were settled on Tongue River (which consists of about half the tribe) could not hold their claims, because they were not on the reservation, notwithstanding Capt. Ewers, who settled these Indians here as the agent of the Government, assured them they could have the land.

The reservation lines is a matter of paramount importance. At present it is impossible to locate either the north, east, or south lines, which often leads to perplexing questions when white squatters encroach on the boundaries but claim they are outside. Not knowing where the lines are myself, I can not exercise my authority. No time should be lost in making a correct survey, which will settle this perplexing question once and for all. It will be absolutely necessary to extend the boundary lines if all the Indians are to be located on the reservation proper. The reservation as it now stands is not sufficient to give all of them the regulation 160 acres. The country being so hilly and the valleys so narrow, it will be recognized at once that the only available land for farming is situated along the little creeks and rivers, the larger portion only being suited to grazing.

I would therefore recommend that the eastern boundary be extended to Tongue River so as to take in all the Indians settled there. All the land lying east of the eastern boundary and Tongue River was withdrawn from settlement in 1886, with the idea, it is presumed, of extending that boundary to the river, in case these Indians are to be permanently located here. If the lines were correctly established, considerable revenue could be realized by selling the grazing privileges, as is now done on the Crow Reservation. I estimate that $26,000 or $30,000 might be realized from this source, which could be profitably expended in two ways, viz:

(1) In constructing irrigating ditches and putting water on all the land capable of irrigation, thus insuring the Indian a crop each year, which I am satisfied would be the greatest encouragement he could have.

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(2) There are about 8 or 10 bona fide white settlers on the reservation and the money might be used in buying their claims, and thus retain the entire reservation for the use of the Indians. As the matter now stands, considerable dissatisfaction is heard on account of the whites occupying the most desirable tracts of lands.

The crops look well where they have received proper attention, this having been an unusually wet year, but the most of them have been neglected at the time when they needed work the most. I learn by inquiry that they will raise more this year than they have ever done in former years, although the crop would sustain them but a few days if left to it alone. They have furnished the agency with 50 tons of hay at $10 per ton and donated nearly as much more to be used in feeding beef cattle the coming winter. Small stacks of hay may be seen at nearly every Indian house, and some have put up hay to sell if an opportunity is afforded. They have also furnished all the hay for the use of the cavalry horses belonging to the troops now stationed here.

These Indians have this year transported 292,780 pounds of freight with their own teams, and received for the same $2,195.85.

They are horse fanciers, and if good American mares with good stallions could be furnished them it would not be long until they would have a good number of salable horses. These could be sold to the Government for use by the cavalry, which would be a decided improvement over the present method of raising nothing but small Indian ponies.

The police force has received a thorough renovating and all worthless material weeded out, until now, I think, I have a set of men who will carry out all instructions and obey every order. I have had occasion to try them two or three times recently, and I must say white men could not have acted better. I would respectfully recommend that quarters be erected for them, where they can have meals and lodging while on duty. They now furnish their own horses and feed, both of which, in my judgment, should be furnished by the Government. Also some provision should be made to pay their expenses when away from the agency on duty, and not allow them to go begging through the country.

The Indian houses are abominable, and so long as the penurious policy that is now followed of allowing but one small window and a door to each house, is it strange the Indian prefers his tepee to the dark, dismal dungeon furnished him by the Government? Bedsteads, tables, chairs, dishes, and other articles of household furniture should be issued them, in order to make the house more attractive and inviting than the tepee.

The agency buildings are in bad repair and inadequate to house the Government's stores. The buildings are all log with dirt roofs, and when a hard rain comes, as has happened several times this summer, the buildings leak badly and more or less damage is done. There are but two shingle roof frame buildings on the reservation, viz. the agent's office and residence. In my judgment it would be a wise move on the part of the Government to replace the log buildings occupied by employés by neat and substantial shingle-roof frame buildings. A large warehouse, substantially built, with a shingle roof, is badly needed; also more houses for employés. The interpreter is now living in a tent because of the want of better accommodations.

The agency day school has done better this year than ever before, but a close vigilance had to be exercised to keep the pupils in attendance. Very few Indians live near enough to the agency to send their children, and in very cold weather even those living about the agency will not come out. If a boarding school were established at the agency for 75 or 100 pupils it could be kept full without any trouble.

St. Labres Mission boarding school, located on Tongue River, 22 miles distance from the agency, is managed under the auspices of the Catholic Bureau. They own their own land and buildings, and are well provided with accommodation for 65 pupils. Supt. Father Van der Velden and Mother Superior have used their utmost endeavors to please the children, but it is impossible. Mothers will work all of kind of schemes and tricks to get their children out of school. If they can not get them out by lying they will have them run away, and then tell me that there is too much praying and kneeling; but I have investigated and found it not true, as they are only required to do the same during services, in accordance with the Catholic faith.

I have punished three different families for taking children out of school by taking their rations away from them until they return them. It worked well with two families, but the third I could not bring to time, as friends came to the rescue and furnished the wherewith to keep soul and body together.

Captain of Police White Hawk had strict orders from me to catch all runaways and return them to school, but he played me false by lying and not doing his duty. I discharged him, and he is now running opposition to Porcupine by trying to convince some of the old squaws that he has found a new Christ, and that all the dead Indians are buried under a mountain not far off and will come to life again, which will make them happy when the resurrection comes to uncover the dead, and that the whites will be buried in their place. The delusion that he works on these ignorant people

is to get them into a tepee that he has for that purpose and has them sing and starve until they can go to sleep and dream of the happy hunting grounds. He also has a paint of his own that he marks them with when he gets a new convert. But he can not make it work, as I shall break it up before it comes to a head.

The Court of Indian Offenses has not been tried on account of the inefficiency of Indians to serve, and they are all more or less closely related to each other; also, the men most competent to act are polygamists, which is forbidden in the letter of instructions; but I shall give them a trial in the near future.

There are two sawmills located near the agency and each sawing lumber every day, every foot of which, I think, comes off the reservation. Much of this lumber is going to Wyoming and to points along the Yellowstone River Valley. If the reservation lines are established as indicated elsewhere in this report, this evil can be remedied. It would seem proper—now that I have recommended new buildings and the stopping of the two sawmills referred to, or rather locating the reservation lines, which would result in shutting down the mills—to recommend a Government sawmill in order to give these Indians the advantage of this valuable timber and an opportunity to learn to run it.

The Indian medicine men, the most influential men of the tribe, at times are a source of considerable worry and anxiety. There should be some stringent remedy devised for this evil, by which their influence over the Indians can be abated.

Census Report.—This report, I believe, contains all that it is contemplated to cover. I give below the condensed census required:

Males	420
Females	496
Total	916
Males above 18 years of age	218
Females above 14 years of age	297
Number of school age (between 6 and 16)	246
Births during the year	33
Deaths during the year	29

I am, yours respectfully,

JOHN TULLY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., *August 27, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report, with statistical information and census of both the Omaha and Winnebago tribes. The entirely dissimilar conditions render it necessary that the two tribes under my charge be reported separately.

WINNEBAGOES.

It gives me pleasure to say that during the past year the Winnebagoes have made decided progress towards a better condition; especially is this true of the amount and character of their farming, and the growing conviction among them that their future prosperity depends upon their own exertions.

Reservation.—In my last report the location, extent, character of soil, etc., were quite fully given, and I will here only say that the Winnebagoes have one of the finest tracts of agricultural lands in the country, well located, with good market towns within easy reach. The western portion of the reservation is the most desirable for farming, but has not until within two years been occupied or used to any extent by these people. It has been my aim to encourage and assist allottees to leave the eastern and timbered portion, where at best they can only find small tracts worthy of cultivation, and occupy and improve these splendid lands, and that so many are doing this is a very encouraging feature. I have found it almost impossible to induce allottees to remain on their farms during the winter and not return to live in the timber. This custom is one that is hard to overcome, as the Winnebagoes are naturally a social people, but now that so many are provided with comfort-

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able houses they will be able to form a society for themselves, be independent of the timber Indians, and continue to remain on their farms and make themselves homes worthy of the name.

Agency.—The agency is located in the eastern portion of the reservation; the buildings are in fair condition and are comfortable, the grist mill being the only one requiring repairs to any extent.

Aiding Allottees.—Authority was granted me in the month of April to spend $3,000 in the purchase of horses, harness, and wagons, and in erecting houses for allottees. The selection of the few, among the many calling for aid, who can be assisted is by no means an easy task, but it has been my aim to single out those who had not been heretofore assisted, and who were now showing a disposition to help themselves, giving special attention to young men returning from school. I believe this policy to be right and just, but we have among the Winnebagoes a class who have in the past been the chiefs and head men and who yet retain some influence, who think that they should receive the lion's share of everything being issued, as has been the custom in the past. To illustrate, only a few days since one of this class asked me why horses and wagons had not been issued him this season, and said that always before when such issue was made he had been remembered. Knowing that what was said was true, I told him that with all the assistance he had received he was in no better condition, that he had not made good use of what had been given him, and that now the policy of the Government was to assist those who were endeavoring to help themselves. This policy will naturally antagonize this class, but of its wisdom there can be no doubt, and each year will reduce the number and influence of this nonprogressive class and add strength and numbers to the new order. With the above mentioned $3,000 I have purchased and issued twenty horses, ten sets of double harness, three wagons, and at the expiration of the present quarter five houses will have been built.

Agriculture.—The acreage cultivated by the Winnebagoes has been increased during the year by 985 acres of new breaking, the most of which is in the western portion of the reservation. The season has been a specially favorable one for almost all kinds of agricultural operations, the wheat and oat crop, which has been harvested, being very fine, both in quality and quantity, comparing favorably with the productions of the white neighbors of this people. It was harvested in good time, and at this date the thrashing is well advanced.

The corn, in common with this entire section of country, is somewhat backward, but with favorable weather for the next twenty days it will mature and be a splendid crop. The acreage is large and has been much better tended than last year. The 500 bushels of flax issued was all planted on new breaking; the harvest has just begun, and from indications the crop will be far above the average. I would here call attention to the especial value of this crop to those just beginning farming, as it is grown on land the same season of the breaking, thus giving returns the first year, where without this crop nothing could be produced. Seed grain was issued as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,500	Flax	500
Corn	500	Potatoes	500

Our rules regulating the issue were as follows: Wheat issued only to those who had land properly prepared, which was inspected and measured by the farmers; flax to those who had new breaking; and the potatoes and corn to each head of a family. Thorough, careful, and systematic attention was given by the farmers, all seed issued was planted, and I consider that money invested in seed grain for these people is well expended. In the month of March last an estimate was submitted for repairing 89 houses of allottees, which had been erected during the past years. The repairing of these houses, making them comfortable for winter use, will do much to prevent the custom of congregating in the timber during the winter months. The estimate has now been allowed and advertisements for bids ordered. As soon as possible after the contract is awarded and approved these repairs will be pushed to completion.

Leasing of Allotted Lands.—In my last annual report I gave the question of leasing the allotted lands much space and recommended that leasing be allowed, under restrictions, and I am pleased to learn that Congress has passed the necessary law, so that this may now be done. Rules and regulations under this law have not as yet been received at this agency, and I earnestly request that this subject be given early attention by your office, as year by year it becomes more and more complicated.

Indian Police.—My police force consists of one captain and seven privates, who as a general rule have been faithful and efficient, and are quite well employed in looking after depredations on Government timber and keeping intoxicants off the reservation. The latter question is one, situated as we are, that is difficult to handle, surrounded by towns all provided with saloons, but I am pleased to say that during

the past year we have brought a number of offenders to justice. Every case coming to my knowledge has been reported to the United States authorities, and Indians coming on the reservation drunk have been arrested, brought before our local justice, and either fined or imprisoned.

Crime and Offenses.—There has been but little crime committed during the year. In fact nothing of importance except illegal marriage relations, and owing to a number of prosecutions by our local justice, this evil is on the decline.

Cash Annuities.—The more I see of cash annuities the more am I convinced that it is money wasted, seeing as I have young men hanging around the agency for weeks in expectation of a few dollars, which they could have earned many times over while they were waiting, and when received only to be spent in gambling and drinking. I would again recommend that a portion of the moneys coming to these people be expended in the purchase of the proper food for the old and sick, under the direction of the agency physician, and that a larger portion of their annuities be spent in establishing allottees on their land, in the issuing of horses, wagons, farming implements, and the erection of houses; that the issue be made under the strongest conditions possible as to their use, and always, when not properly used, to be taken from the allottees and given to others. I am convinced of the wisdom of such a course and most earnestly recommend it.

Sanitary.—For the sanitary condition I would refer to the report of the agency physician, herewith submitted.

Morals and Religion.—As to the moral and religious life of this people I can not speak very encouragingly as a tribe. They have, or seem to have, but little conception of what morality really is, or true religion either. There are three very great drawbacks to progress, both morally and religiously. One is the medicine lodge and dance. Whisky is another, and is with them, as everywhere else, a great curse. Again, the customs practiced by white people living in towns near the reservation, who flock to see them dance, bringing horses for racing with them, and by their example undoing what a few are trying to do in the way of Sabbath observance. Until these hindrances can be controlled but little comparatively can be accomplished. These things are not only great hindrances to the Indians, but are very discouraging to those who are laboring faithfully to lift them up to a higher and better life.

There is a neat church edifice here, with resident missionary and regular services. We have Sunday school all the year; during vacation it is quite small, but when the Government school is in session it is very interesting. A few of the parents come to see their children, and by that means they also come to church and Sunday school. They are divided into classes, and teachers assigned to them; all those who can not speak English are taught through an interpreter. A few of the men are also quite regular attendants and are very attentive. I am also pleased to note that this year we have several young men, returned students, who are endeavoring to organize a Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, which it is hoped will be a great benefit to them. This is very encouraging, and we may look for considerable advancement during the coming year in the moral and religious life of this people.

Education.—The educational facilities for the Winnebagoes are excellent, with ample accommodations for all, and I am pleased to note an improvement in the matter of sending children to school. By instructions from your office, cash and annuity goods have been withheld from those who refused to place their children in school. We have, however, but few cases where this extreme measure was necessary.

Winnebago Industrial Boarding School.—The school buildings are in excellent condition. During the vacation season they have been thoroughly renovated, painted, and whitewashed, and are in excellent shape for the opening of school September 1. With the new ice house and repairs yet to be made little more could be desired. The water supply is not adequate, and I was authorized last season to spend $300 in sinking a tubular well and finishing windmill and pump. I entered into a contract to have this done, with stipulations that the party taking the contract was to comply with certain conditions, but after working a number of weeks and failing to secure a sufficient supply of water he abandoned his contract. I still think, however, that with an additional appropriation an adequate water supply can be obtained. Under the able management of Superintendent Evans this school has been a success. The employés are faithful and interested in their work, and every thing is in good working order for the coming year.

School District No. 6, of Thurston County.—This school is located in the western portion of the reservation, and a good schoolhouse has been erected. Arrangements have been made for all allottees who may wish to do so to send their children to this school.

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OMAHAS.

My facilities for obtaining full and accurate statistical information in regard to the Omaha Indians are not all I could wish, as I have no employés at this agency except those connected with the school. That herewith submitted is as complete as possible with the data at hand.

During the past fiscal year the Omahas have received from the Government $116,000 of which $31,600 was paid by Special Agent J. T. Spencer, and $82,400 by myself. From the best information I can obtain this large sum of money was used in paying debts contracted in anticipation of the payment, in the purchase of horses, wagons, farming implements; and over fifty houses have been erected on the reservation. I consider that in the majority of cases, they have used their money fairly well, but they have depended too much upon it. Many of them have badly neglected their crops, and I am unable to report the improvement in their farming operations that we had reason to expect with their large additional means.

The unsettled condition in relation to the leasing of their allotted lands is one that should be settled at the earliest possible day, as well as what is to be done with the large and valuable tract of unallotted lands. This subject was fully investigated by Special Agent Parker, and I earnestly request that early action be taken.

In the month of February suit was instituted by certain mixed bloods, claiming rights as Omahas, who have settled upon and occupied quite a large tract of the finest of the unallotted lands. Orders had been given by your office for their removal from the reservation, but when suit was brought a restraining order was issued, so that no action looking towards their removal can be taken until the case has been settled by the court. This case has caused much bad feeling among the Omahas, and it is very important that a final adjudication be reached at an early day.

Morals and Religion.—There is a neat church building, with resident missionary, regular services, and Sunday school, and a membership of between eighty and ninety. Some of them are good, earnest believers, but it is with them as with the Winnebagoes, dancing and whisky make sad havoc. They also have some very earnest young people, whose influence is felt. There has been but very little crime committed during the past year, and that only of a minor nature.

Education.—The educational facilities of the Omahas are ample, and they appreciate them. Few children of school age but are in school, and this without the aid of police or other means.

Omaha Industrial Boarding School.—With the repairs allowed this season, the school buildings are in excellent condition, and the painting gives them a neat appearance. There have also been added to this school a carpenter and blacksmith shop, equipped with the best machinery and tools, making it the most complete repair shop in this section of the State. The intention is that this shop is to accomplish the twofold purpose of giving industrial training, so that the Omahas may have among them thoroughly competent blacksmiths, carpenters, and wagon-makers, and at the same time be of the greatest possible value to the Indians by doing their blacksmithing, wagon and machine repairing. The want of shops among them has been one of the greatest drawbacks to their successful farming. The class of work furnished for the shops in this way is of just such a character as is required for instruction, and with satisfactory arrangements for doing the work for the Omahas, these shops are going to be of the greatest value. An additional building is required to be used as a residence for the carpenter and blacksmith. The success of this school during the past year has been good, and the parents as well as the children are taking a great pride in it.

Omaha Mission Boarding School.—This school is under the management of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Owing to a change of employés during the year, it has not been as successful as formerly, but with the new superintendent in charge, who has had much experience in this work, I expect the present to be a successful school year.

Omaha Creek Day School.—This school was discontinued September 1, by instructions from your office, as not enough scholars could be obtained to justify its continuance.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That a portion of the funds coming to the Winnebagoes be used to procure a proper food supply for the aged and sick; that cash annuities be discontinued and the money be used in aiding allottees to open farms; that an additional water supply be obtained for the Winnebago school; that the Winnebago gristmill be repaired; that a dwelling house be erected at the Omaha school for the use of the carpenter and machinist in charge of the shops.

Conclusion.—In making a review of the year's work, I can see much to encourage, for in many things that go to make up a prosperous people and good citizens, progress has been made. The most encouraging feature, as I have before mentioned, is the

growing sentiment that in the future, to a large extent, they must depend upon their own exertions. By fostering and encouraging this sentiment, adding only those who are making an effort themselves, discontinuing cash annuities, using all the means available to assist in opening the farms, I believe the day is not very distant when these people may be self-supporting, possessed as they are of the finest lands, in a locality where with good farming, crop failure is unknown.

Allow me to bespeak for the recommendations here made the same kind consideration at your hands as has been the case in the past.

I am, very respectfully,

ROBERT H. ASHLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, *August 30, 1891.*

SIR: In comparing the sanitary condition of the Winnebago Indians for the year ending June 30, 1891, with the previous year, I find there is a better condition. There was less sickness, and consequently fewer deaths. The number of deaths as near as I can ascertain was forty-seven; number of births, fifty-four. The latter part of the winter and early spring was marked by an epidemic of influenza, to which directly and indirectly several deaths were attributable. With this exception we had no epidemics or contagions. The mode of living and habits of a part of the Winnebagos, like a great many other Indians, is not conducive to the best of health. Their food is often insufficient, and not of the proper character, and especially is this true in the case of the sick. The want of proper nourishment at the right time is the cause of a great many deaths, and I find this one of the greatest obstacles in treating them successfully.

I can see a marked difference in the sanitary condition in favor of those who are located on their allotments, and who have suitable houses. As a rule they have sufficient of everything necessary to their comfort. The winter season is the trying time for the Indians, but the coming winter promises well for them, as they have abundant crops.

Of acute diseases, catarrh is oftenest met with. I have had but few cases of venereal diseases to treat. Of chronic troubles, scrofula and consumption are the most prevalent.

From a sanitary point of view, the school building is well located. It has excellent drainage, good ventilation, and the grounds are well supplied with shade trees. The health of the pupils was above the average; but few cases of severe sickness, and no deaths.

W. J. STEPHENSON,
Agency Physician.

ROBERT H. ASHLEY,
United States Indian Agent, Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebraska.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WINNEBAGO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

WINNEBAGO, NEBR., *August 31, 1891.*

SIR: I offer the following as the annual report of Winnebago Indian Industrial School for the year 1891.

As stated in the report of last year from this school, there is nothing on file, or as a matter of record, at this school from which its history can be gleaned; but during the year the following facts relative to educational efforts on this reservation, founding of the present school, have been gathered from the better informed Indians: Bradford Porter, in 1866, opened a day school with Chas. Prophet, an Indian, as an assistant. This soon developed into two day schools with one teacher for each. These schools were in operation through the year 1873, when they were discontinued. In the year 1873, Howard White, known here as the Quaker agent, was instrumental in securing the erection of the present school building, and opening it as a boarding school. In the following year a brick building 40 by 25 feet, two stories high, was erected for a laundry and workshop. Other buildings have from time to time been erected, until now we have, in addition to the two brick buildings already mentioned, plans of which have been forwarded to your office, a storeroom, two barns, an ice house, a woodhouse, a chicken house, and the hog house—one of the barns, the chicken house, and the hog house having been built since June, 1890, and the storeroom in October of the previous year. To the foregoing will be added, within two or three months, a granary and an ice house and refrigerator combined, and our present ice house will be used as a root house.

We have asked for an authority to expend $350 to secure a water supply. If this is granted and the school is successful in obtaining a good tubular well, there should be placed on the top of the hill back and north of the buildings, a large reservoir with a 2-inch main leading to the buildings; hydrants should be placed throughout the building and hose provided, thus affording an ample fire protection and water supply for kitchen and laundry purposes. When this has been done, Winnebago school will be well equipped for her work, needing only steam help for kitchen and laundry.

The school has passed a successful year. The advancement of the pupils has not been as rapid as it might have been, but there is a marked improvement over the year 1890, and I believe over any previous year.

There were but from 15 to 20 children on the reservation between the ages of seven and seventeen, who were not in school during the past year, unless excused for good cause. There has been less disposition on the part of the children to run away from school, and one pupil at least ran away from home to come to school.

The school was graded in 1890, but we did not follow closely the plan laid down by the "course of study," as that would place all of our pupils but 4 or 5 in one room.

The health of the pupils has been all that could be expected. The only pupil that died during the year was taken from the school in good health, to visit his mother; he contracted a severe cold and died ere he could return.

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One of the most serious drawbacks to the school is the intercourse between pupils and tribe. Members of the tribe daily visit the school to its detriment in many ways, notably in retarding English speaking by the pupils, in persuading the children to run away, or to refrain from performing their allotted work, and in giving notice of the time of dances and their whereabouts to the pupils.

The cost of operating the school has been materially lessened. In 1890 the total cost, exclusive of repairs, was $10,907.64. In 1891 it was $8,350.92, a saving of $2,556.72, while our average attendance is nearly the same, and our salary list has been increased $280. This reduction is owing to increased farm products, a gathering up of the small odds and ends about the school, and keeping a check on the extravagance of both employés and pupils. Notwithstanding this our pupils are better fed and clothed than ever before.

A pressing want of this school is two more white, not Indian, employés, as assistant matron and assistant cook. Last spring I made a request for these additional employés, and was offered Indian help, which I refused, preferring to do without rather than increase the number of our help without increasing its efficiency. There is not to day a single Indian woman of which I know, and I know of nearly all, who would want these positions, on the Winnebago Reservation, who would after one month's work in the school be anything but a detriment. I am prepared, if desired by the Department, to take up each and every case and prove conclusively by the best of evidence the truth of the foregoing assertion. I have worked with these Indians for two years. I know them here better than anyone at Washington can know them. I know them better than anyone at a training school can know them after they have left the school and returned to the tribe and reservation. There are four or five boys who have just returned from Carlisle, and who so far have done better than their predecessors, and I am not including them in what I have said and shall say, as they have thus far done well and have been treated accordingly by the school. * * *

Yet these two additional employés are needed here. When employés "must understand that hard work is to be performed, that long hours of service are required, that in the nature of things every employé must be willing to work night or day if special emergencies arise." When we have had to work night and day, when we all have more to do than we should, and at salaries ranging from $600 to $900—they are needed much worse than are additional clerks working only eight hours per day at salaries from $1,200 per year up, not by any means because the clerk gets too much or works too little, but because the Department is so niggardly mean of its treatment of reservation school employés. We badly need two more employés, but do not want Indian women. We prefer to bear the ills we have rather than fly to others we know a great deal about. Should we be granted this additional help we would then want our herd of cattle increased.

The grade of our cattle should be improved. During the two years last past we have killed for school beef between 5,000 and 6,000 pounds of beef and yet increased our herd from thirteen to twenty, and although we lost two cows by disease and accident the Government has only purchased two cows for us.

Our increase in swine has been equally rapid.

This school should also have authority to use more than the ration of sugar, fruit, and soap, as the present ration is inadequate to the healthy and cleanly feeding, clothing, and housing of the pupils. In turn the coffee, tea, vinegar, and meat ration could be curtailed.

Our school buildings have been thoroughly repaired, cleaned, whitewashed, and repainted inside, and are now ready for another year's work.

Thanking for the liberality with which you have allowed our estimates for buildings and repairs, I am very respectfully yours,

ROBERT E. EVANS,
Superintendent Winnebago Industrial School.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL.

SIR: It being a duty incumbent upon superintendents to report the condition of their respective schools for past year, I therefore have the honor to report the Omaha boarding school briefly, as follows:

The past has been the most successful year in the history of this school; both parent and pupil have taken an interest and endeavored to make the school a success.* We opened school September 13, 1890, with a fair attendance of cheerful, happy, and contented children, which attendance soon increased to 79, ranging in age from 5 to 17 years. The same contented, happy spirit prevailed until late in the spring of 1891, when we had a few run away, but were promptly returned by parents. The last quarter of the school year was not as successful as we desired, yet taking the year through the children have done remarkably well and exceeded my expectations, and forever settled in my mind the fact that under proper management the Omaha child will advance as rapidly and sure as his white neighbor.

Another encouraging truth is the deep interest taken by parents in having children learn English.

The good condition of the boarding house and dormitories, where they have lived and labored for the past ten months, is another evidence of their progress. Every room under their care and keeping was neat and clean at close of school, and required but little repairing. We have, however, whitewashed and painted for health.

Our water supply is all that could be desired. The drainage is ample.

Outside the school things are in the same prosperous condition. Wheat, excellent and above the average; corn, splendid; garden, consisting of carrots, parsnips, beans, cabbage, sweet and pop corn, etc., is very good, and a credit to the boys who did the labor. We also planted a good-sized orchard, which is doing well, and is inclosed in a substantial wire fence.

Our herd of cattle and stock of hogs have increased rapidly.

In conclusion let me assure you everything is in good condition, and not only a credit to the Indian pupils, but an example to both white and Indian.

Yours, respectfully,

LESLIE WATSON,
Superintendent.

R. H. ASHLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

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* Average for 1890 for nine months, 60.64; average for 1891 for nine and one-half months, 54.2.

REPORT OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *August 19, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office letter of June 1, 1891, I herewith submit my second annual report of the consolidated Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Agency, Nebraska and South Dakota.

Location.—Santee Agency, Nebr., 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 Subagency is located on the Big Sioux River, in Moody County, S. Dak.

Ponca Subagency is located at the junction of the Niobrara and Missouri rivers, upon the north side of the Niobrara, in that portion of South Dakota now annexed to Nebraska.

SANTEE AGENCY.

The general character of the country is abrupt and hilly, excepting that portion lying along the river and creeks, which comprises about one-fourth of the reservation and nearly all of the tillable land. Much of the bottom land along the river is subject to overflow and is used mostly for hay and grazing purposes.

Farming.—For several years past this country has been afflicted with drought and very little grain of any kind has been raised.

The present season has been an agreeable exception, as a sufficient amount of rain has fallen to mature all vegetables and seeds. The average is not as large as it should have been, as the Indians were rather discouraged by past crop failure, and there having been no farmers allowed the past year, it has been impossible to keep them in their fields. However, this year they will be self-supporting if the corn crop matures and they husband their resources. I have noticed many fields of wheat and oats, comprising in some instances 20 and 30 acres, that will yield 20 bushels of wheat and from 40 to 60 bushels of oats to the acre. Corn, as a rule, is not well cultivated and the yield will not be large. A liberal quantity of potatoes was allowed last spring for seeding, and if the product is properly protected from frost this winter an ample supply of this staple article of diet will be secured for use and planting another year.

There has been no perceptible improvement in the methods of farming or in the manner of caring for their tools and buildings. Nearly every Indian farmer has a good frame dwelling on his farm, and many of them have small barns, which have been supplied from time to time by the Government. The houses, while not large, are ample for the needs of the people and vastly superior to the common tepee or the dirt-roofed houses these people were formerly accustomed to.

There has been more effort made by the Indians to care for and preserve their stock and increase than last year, and I trust the inclination will last. During the past year I have had occasion to reclaim several issued animals that had been disposed of by Indians to whites, and the result has been to make both more careful of buying or selling issued property.

There are no "blanket Indians" at this agency, and one would not realize, in riding over the reservation, that they were in the Indian country were it not for the dark complexion of the people. All have taken land in severalty and take kindly to the change, and would consider it a great hardship to again adopt their old nomadic life. There is still a tendency among the farming class to form "bees" whenever there is a large field to plow, or any task to do which would require several days' work for one man. But I am satisfied that it is gradually growing in disfavor, and each man strives more for individual gain and success.

This year there were 300 hogs and 50 mares issued to the Santees. The issue of hogs will not be of much advantage to them, as there are few that have feed to keep them with. The mares were needed and appreciated, and the tendency is in favor of better care and less useless driving. They have not disposed of as many of the increase of their issued stock as formerly, owing partly to stringent orders against it, and partly to the market being poor, as I have warned several whites who have been in the habit of gathering up young colts and calves that I would promptly prosecute every such case that came to my knowledge.

About 18,000 pounds of wire fence has been erected during the past year and many have large pastures inclosed.

For the present fiscal year two farmers have been allowed, and with their help I desire to get much of the ground plowed this fall, so that seeding may be done earlier in the spring than heretofore. I can not note much, if any, advancement in agriculture this year over other years reported, excepting that brought about by a more favorable season, and further advancement will take place very slowly unless hired farmers are furnished, at least one to every forty or fifty families. I now have two farmers, but when it is considered that these two men have to divide their time among about two hundred families it will be seen that little can be accomplished,

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In my last report I urged upon the Department the necessity of allowing farmers here, and have had my request partially granted; but knowing that the self-support of this people depends upon their agricultural products, and having a knowledge of their failings, I respectfully ask that at least two more assistant farmers be allowed at this agency.

Mechanical Trades.—There are probably more Indians at this agency that have a partial knowledge of the use of tools than at any other, and a few very good mechanics. Nearly all the carpenter work in building Indian houses, repairing the various kinds of farm machinery, and blacksmithing is done by native labor, and there are several men competent to run a stationary engine and grist mill. They are apt and handy with nearly all kinds of tools, and each year brings improvement. Among the trades represented at the agency are a blacksmith, carpenter, wagon, harness, and paint shop, and a grist mill having a capacity of about 30 barrels of flour per day. The mill has recently been remodeled, the burrs discarded and the new corrugated rolls substituted, new bolter, scalper, etc., put in, and it is now fitted out for making as good a grade of flour as is generally made at the surrounding towns. It has been changed from steam to water power, the artesian well furnishing ample motive power as well as supplying the agency with water for all other purposes.

There is a scarcity of dwelling houses at this agency for employés. Some of them have two families occupying quarters none too large for one. The present year I shall ask the office for a few additions to make the quarters more comfortable. We are in need of a new issue or ware house. The building now used to store merchandise in is old, leaky, and rickety, and should be condemned and a new one erected.

Hon. James H. Cisney paid this agency an official visit during February last and gave it a thorough inspection, and from the many improvements granted soon after I surmised that he recommended many changes beneficial to the agency.

Census.—The last census, recently taken, shows at this agency 891 Indians, of which there are—

Males	151
Females	110
Number of children of school age	227
Males	125
Females	102

Education.—The advancement of education among the Indian children has been noticeable. The Santee boarding school has for a number of years ranked among the best reservation schools, and it has been my highest aim to elevate it to the level of the best training institution. In this I have been encouraged and aided in many ways by the earnest coöperation of the office and the faithful attendance to duty of an able corps of school workers. There have been many obstacles to overcome during the past school year, the greatest having been a lack of room for properly conducting a school of this magnitude.

The present year I have assurance that the most pressing needs of the school service at this place will be remedied, and with better facilities the future is assured. The school during the past year shows an increase in attendance of about 10 per cent over any previous year, and the quality of the work done speaks well for the earnestness of purpose and efficiency of those who labor in this branch of the service. There have been harmony and unity of purpose among both school and agency employés that have gone far toward making the work efficient during the past year.

Santee Normal Training School.—This institution is conducted under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, Rev. A. L. Riggs, superintendent, and ranks with the best training schools. The plant is valued at about $60,000, and has a capacity of about 150 boarding and 20 day pupils. During the past year it was not filled to its utmost capacity. It has an able corps of workers in all departments and is a credit to the association.

Hope Boarding School.—This school is conducted by Rev. J. W. Wicks, superintendent, under the auspices of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is located at Springfield, S. Dak., about 2¼ miles from the agency, and is a most excellent school. It has a capacity of 50 boarding pupils and was well filled during the past year. The buildings are of chalkstone and brick and are admirably adapted to school use.

Missionaries.—The spiritual welfare of the Indians has been attended to by Rev. Alfred L. Riggs and son Fred, representing the American Missionary Association. In this work these able and estimable gentlemen have been assisted by several native preachers. Rev. Alfred L. Riggs has devoted his time to the education and civilization of the Sioux for many years, and has done great good among them. He is an honorable gentleman, who understands enough of the vexations of an agent's life not to needlessly add to them.

The Episcopal Church is represented here by Rev. Charles R. Stroh, assisted by several native preachers.

General Topics.—Owing to the removal of the Indian police force and the court of Indian offenses, drunkenness and gambling have been more common than in past years. I have prosecuted several cases under the common law, but the court has held that they had no jurisdiction over the Indians. The case has been appealed to the district court and will soon be decided. The prosecutions have had a salutary effect, as it is now understood by the Santees that although the native police and court are removed they are amenable to common law and will be prosecuted according to same.

There are very few cases of violation of the marriage relation, less, I think, than in former years, as several old offenders have been compelled to legally marry in order to escape the penalty of the law.

There seems to be less migration than formerly, and less visiting other agencies.

The Indian homes in the main are nearly as neat and cheerful as would be found in a community of white farmers, all being supplied with stoves and the common articles of housekeeping, and many showing evidences of refinement. Occasionally one will find an organ, a bookcase fairly well filled, while sewing machines are common.

The general health of the community has been good. There has been quite a large percentage of births over deaths.

During the past year the agency has been favored with visits from the following-named officials: George P. Litchfield, special agent; George W. Parker, special agent; James H. Cisney, inspector; Daniel Dorchester and wife, superintendent Indian schools; Mrs. Charles Eastman, *né* Elaine Goodale.

PONCA SUBAGENCY, NEBRASKA.

The Ponca Indians, in the main, are an independent and nearly self-supporting people. They are prosperous and industrious, and this year have excellent crops. The acreage under cultivation is quite large, and more grain will be raised than in any past year. They have a greater number of horses and cattle, in proportion to the size of the tribe, than either Santees or Flandreaus. Since Standing Bear and his party returned from the Indian Territory last year there has been a steady improvement, and many of the more restless have settled down and made a start at farming.

The Poncas have taken land in severalty, and take kindly to the change. At my suggestion the police force has been reduced to two privates, and were it not that help is needed to get the children into school these could be dispensed with.

The day school at Ponca Agency is presided over by Rev. John E. Smith, who also acts as overseer. His school, though small, is very efficient. The past year has shown a gain of more than 50 per cent in attendance, all pupils living within reasonable distance from the school attending regularly.

There are Poncas under my charge as follows: Males, 90; females, 106; of these there are of school age, males, 21; females, 27.

FLANDREAU SUBAGENCY, S. DAK.

These Indians are a portion of the Santee tribe who several years ago removed from the Santee Agency, Nebr., and formed a homestead settlement in the valley of the Big Sioux, in Moody County, S. Dak. The band comprises 309 persons, as follows: Males, 151, females, 155; of these there are of school age, males 35, females 32. The Flandreau Indians are engaged in farming and are doing well. Excellent crops are assured them this year. Nearly all own land and stock of various kinds, and their condition is better than that of the whites engaged in the same pursuits in the same region.

During the months of May and June this band was paid $12,000 in cash, which they accepted in lieu of land to which they were entitled under section 7 of "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."

The most of this money was spent by the Indians judiciously in buying land, horses, and other stock, and in erecting permanent improvements on their land. Very little was used unwisely. This money and the excellent crops being harvested by this band places them beyond the fear of want for some time to come.

The Flandreau day school is presided over by Rev. Hosea Locke, and is one of the best of the kind. Mr. Locke has had several years' experience in this work, and is thoroughly interested in the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Indians. The settlement being scattered up and down the Sioux valley for a number of miles, renders it impossible for the children to board at home and attend the school. This has

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been remedied by the Department making a liberal appropriation for the support of the pupils who live at a distance, by boarding them with Indian families living near the school. It has grown to its utmost capacity during the past year, the attendance being about 15 per cent greater than that of any former year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. HELMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER AT PONCA DAY SCHOOL.

PONCA AGENCY, NEBR., *August 27, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: At your request I hereby inclose a short report for the past year.

About a year ago the Poncas were allotted land in severalty, and the remainder of their reservation was thrown open to settlement. The most of this land has been taken by settlers, and the Poncas are now surrounded by and to some extent intermingled with the whites. The intercourse between them and the whites, so far as I have observed, is pleasant.

The day school had a prosperous year. Pupils who could attend were required to do so, instead of being allowed to go to the agency boarding school as heretofore; consequently the school attained more importance in the eyes of the people and more interest was manifested in it. Twenty one different pupils attended during the year. The school was taught 212 days. The pupil attending the most days was present 204 days, and the pupil attending the fewest days was present only 37 days. The average for the year was 152½.

This section is favored with a very fruitful year. Plenty of rain has fallen, and there have been no hot south winds. I was very hopeful that the Poncas would have unusually good crops, but in this I have been disappointed. Their garden sass is a failure from weeds. Their corn in many cases is almost smothered with the unusual growth of weeds. Wheat and oats are good.

In the amount of stock owned they have made some increase. In horses there have been an increase of 55. Of these 25 are colts and about 30 are horses, which they bought from the Omahas in July of this year. The horses obtained from the Omahas ought hardly to be called increase, as they will be up in due time to beg them back again. Last year they reported 308 head of cattle, and this year 270, of which 26 have been brought onto the reservation by a Ponca woman who has settled here since the allotment of land was made. They have sold a great many cattle during the year, and some 40 head have died. The number of swine has increased from 63 to 215 head. More families are keeping fowls than ever before, and more have sold eggs.

Some of the difficulties in the way of advancement among them are these. They are lazy. No one can live among them long without being deeply impressed with this fact. And the young men and women, even those who have had the advantages of their best schools, are as bad as any in this respect.

There is a great deal of drinking among them in a quiet way. Many dollars which should be spent for useful and necessary articles are spent in the saloons of Niobrara.

Old habits cling to them very tenaciously. They kill a good many cattle for feasts. They dispose of a great deal of issued property to the whites for chickens and other things which they ought to raise themselves. I am sure the estimate is too small when I say that 50 per cent of everything issued to them is eventually sold to the whites. Stringent regulations ought to be put in force among them to stop this habit.

And yet the opportunities which are before them are many. If they will, they may become wealthy and influential. They are naturally gifted with good abilities; they have farms than which there are no better in northern Nebraska; they are to have their share of all the benefits which for the next fifty years are to accrue from the late treaty with the Sioux. But there is a long and hard road of discipline before them before they attain the character and acquire the energy which assure success in life.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN E. SMITH, *Teacher.*

JAS. E. HELMS,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SANTEE BOARDING SCHOOL.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *August 15, 1891.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from your office under date of April 3, 1891, I hereby submit my fourth annual report of Santee Industrial boarding school. As the history of the school since its foundation in 1873 was given in my last report, I will pass that and endeavor to give a complete account of the work of the past year.

The school plant is located at the agency, on an elevation of about 60 feet and 2 miles back of the Missouri River. The farm contains about 165 acres, 85 of which is under fence, mostly wire; the remainder is hay land located about 5 miles from the agency, and is not fenced. The pasture is on the bottom land and contains 80 acres; is well fenced and is watered by a stream from the artesian well, making an excellent place for stock. The tillable land adjoins the school yard and is this year divided into crops as follows: Oats, 7½ acres; sweet corn, 1 acres; peas, ½ acre; radishes, ½ acre; cucumbers, ½ acre; melons, ½ acre; cabbages, 12,000; tomatoes, 500; beets, ¼ acre; turnips, ½ acre, and onions, ½ acre. In addition to the school land we have rented, of an Indian that is unable to work it, 43 acres, on which are 4 acres of potatoes, 7 acres of oats, and 32 acres of corn. The oats are now being harvested, and promise to yield a round 500 bushels. The corn, owing to cold, wet weather in the spring, is not so forward as it should be, but with the present hot and moist temperature will probably yield 1,000 bushels.

In the garden the cutworm did great damage. The turnips, radishes, cucumbers, and onions were nearly ruined, and the yield will be small. Peas there are an abundance of, and the prospect is good for 8,000 sound cabbages, 200 bushels of beets, 2 barrels of cucumbers picked, and several bushels of onions. The bad weather caused many of the seed potatoes to rot in the ground, and the yield will not be enough to supply the demands of the school.

The school stock consists of two good horses, an old yoke of oxen, five cows, one bull, and three head of young stock, besides nineteen head of hogs. Of the cows only three can be milked. I would

say in explanation of this that by authority from your office the old poor stock of our herd was killed last winter, and the agent has just received authority to purchase eight good milch cows for the school.

The buildings of the institution, seven in number, consist of the large or main building used as the boarding house for the pupils and many of the employés; the schoolhouse, used for two class rooms; the industrial teacher's house, a small two room frame, formerly used as a storehouse; the laundry, barn, hay house, and an old log house 20x60 used for chicken houses, storeroom and living rooms for the assistant industrial teacher and night watchman. With the exception of the large building, all are in need of more or less repair, and all in need of paint. However, the work of painting the inside of the main building, schoolhouse, and industrial teacher's house, is well under way and will be completed before September 1. As the need of more buildings has been more fully explained in another communication, I will say nothing of that here. The school grounds are badly in need of a new fence, the one now in use is old and badly out of repair, as it is a woven wire of very poor material. An estimate for a picket fence was forwarded January 1, 1890, but never heard from after. I will in the near future prepare a new estimate for a good fence and forward through the agent.

The school has been crowded to its utmost capacity and several who applied for admission were refused. The number enrolled was 142—74 males and 68 females. The number in attendance at the close of the school was 124. Of the 18 others who were in attendance and then left, 5 were transferred to day school at Rosebud, 3 transferred to Genoa, 1 transferred to Hampton, 2 expelled, 2 appointed to positions in the school, 5 taken home on account of poor health, 1 married, and 1 left to help a widowed mother.

Runaways have not been so frequent as in other years; in fact only two boys have given any great amount of trouble, and these ran away in order that later a time they might be expelled. However, they were sadly disappointed, for each time they were brought back and compelled to finish the school year here.

The average for the ten months school was in session was as follows:

Month	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
September	44.5	42.3	86.8
October	60.45	51.83	112.28
November	59.03	54.03	113.09
December	52.22	48.58	100.80
January	60.80	55.29	116.09
February	60.23	55.10	115.33
March	59.77	54.45	114.22
April	59.46	54.06	113.52
May	64.67	55.60	120.67
June	64.59	55.63	120.22

This gives a general average for the ten months of 111.70, an increase of nearly 18 per cent over the previous year. To those of us here the above is very gratifying. * * * I am happy to say that the attendance has increased instead of diminished in the face of difficulties. I would add that the firm stand of the agent in refusing aid—such as issues of rations, clothing, etc.—to those who would not send pupils to school had a good effect on the people, and I believe that they have found out that they are not to be coaxed to obey in that line any longer.

The industrial training has been kept up in all of its branches practicable to teach here. Monthly details are made in all departments. All larger pupils are required to spend about one-half of their time in the industrial work. The boys are taught farming, gardening, care of stock, shoemaking, and carpentering so far as to make repairs about the school premises. In shoemaking, however, nothing but mending has been taught during the latter part of the year for want of material. The girls have been trained in all branches of housework, such as cooking, washing and ironing, cutting and making garments for both sexes, in the care of the sick, and in fact everything pertaining to a well-regulated household. In regard to the boys, I believe more work for them, such as broom and harness making, or tin and iron work, might be carried on to good advantage.

The work of organizing the school in accordance with the new course of study has progressed fairly, and I think in the course of next year it may be completed. The great difference in Indian pupils makes it difficult to grade as desired. One pupil may be bright in reading and orthography and exceedingly dull in mathematics, or the reverse. Again, owing to the time spent in industrial work by the larger pupils, they do not have time to thoroughly complete the work of their course in the allotted time. In these grades I determined that the same ground shall be gone over again the coming year, and not passed until the pupils are thorough in all the branches.

In addition to class-room work, short literary exercises, compositions, declamations, select reading, music, vocal and instrumental, have been given from time to time. I inclose programme of the closing exercises of the school, held on the 29th of June, which was largely attended and pronounced by all to be better than anything before held here.

Six of the girls have taken lessons on the organ during the term and have made good progress.

The Sabbath has been properly observed, religious exercises consisting of a well-organized Sunday school held in the forenoon and a song service in the evening. In the afternoon the larger pupils attend church or Sunday school at the mission churches near by.

The school has been well supplied with periodicals of different sects by ladies of Peoria, Ill., through the efforts of Miss Sparhawk, and they have been of much benefit to the older pupils in particular.

The work of the school for the year has been satisfactory; in fact, I believe more good has been accomplished than during any previous year of my management. For the first time in 4 years, and I think for many years, the entire school force has been in harmony, and as a result everything has moved in one direction and that in a way desired. The relation with the agent at all times has been pleasant, all favors asked being cheerfully granted. He has shown a deep interest in all the affairs of the school and has labored for its success.

In conclusion, as to the wants of the school I would recommend:

First. That the school farm be enlarged. About 25 acres of good land adjoining the school farm could probably be bought at a reasonable figure.

Second. In the event of another building being allowed us, that better facilities for industrial work for boys be provided. A man capable of teaching both wood and iron work would be a valuable adjunct to our force.

Third. That the boys of the school be uniformed to correspond with mission and other schools near us.

Fourth. That a system of sewerage be laid; for in the present condition a good sanitary condition can not be maintained.

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Fifth. That a new barn be built, large enough to accommodate all the school stock. That the old one be torn down and the material be used to construct a wagon and implement house.

Sixth. That several large cisterns be built to hold the soft water from the roof. The water from the artesian well is very hard and can not be used for bathing or the washing of woolens.

Seventh. That some provision be made for a hospital where pupils could be taken away from the noise and confusion of other children's quarters.

Hoping that the foregoing may be interesting and instructive to your office and that the suggestions may have your approval,

I remain, respectfully yours,

CHARLES F. PEIRCE,
Superintendent Pyramid Lake School.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEV., *August 17, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report of the Nevada Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891.

Agency.—I assumed charge December 12, 1890, and my predecessor passed over to my care a neat and tidy place at these headquarters. I found many improvements required and have been endeavoring to make them as speedily as possible to the best interest of the service. This agency comprises two reservations, viz, the Pyramid Lake and Walker River reserves (the former being the agency headquarters), with a total acreage, including the two large lakes, of 610,815 acres, as per survey. Each of these reservations contains much fine tillable land, a large portion of which is still uncultivated.

Population.—The following is a recapitulation of the censuses of the Indians residing on the two reserves taken June 30, 1891, viz:

Walker River Reserve:	
Males above 18 years of age	118
Females above 14 years of age	176
School children between 6 and 16 years of age	128
Children under 6 years of age (not classified)	63
Total	515
Pyramid Lake Reserve:	
Males above 18 years of age	162
Females above 14 years of age	170
School children between 6 and 16 years of age	88
Children under 6 years of age (not classified)	67
Total	487

Making a grand total of 1,002 Indians living under the jurisdiction of the Nevada Agency, although the tribe proper, Pah-Utes, number something over 3,000.

Indians.—Upon investigation, soon after taking charge, I found many of the old Indian residents occupying large enough ranches, fenced in, for two or three Indian farms, and they were not tilling any of the land, nor had they done so for years. They claimed that they owned the land and seemed to want to keep it "just to look at." When I proposed a division, to allow some other families who had no ranches to occupy a portion of the land and thereby afford them an opportunity for support, they hotly made strong objection. I referred the matter to their court of Indian offenses, and the judges' verdict was that "no division could be made." I reversed their decision and made the divisions, with full explanation as to who owned the land, etc. Then I informed the original ranchers that unless they cultivated the portion left them (it was ample) I would take that away from them also and give it to some one who would till it. For about six weeks I had much trouble in carrying out this plan; with firmness and justice, however, I am now rewarded by seeing fields of waving grain, fine hay fields, and pretty gardens.

I have noticed that former agents have not fully reported what this tribe covers—I mean by this the extent of territory over which they roam—and as to their numbers. The territory is in length north and south about 550 miles by 200 miles east and west, and is inhabited by what was once a powerful tribe; brave to a fault; warlike but not quarrelsome.

Agents' reports have only covered reservation Pah-Utes, which show this year but 1,002 as the number of the tribe, whereas the facts are that this agency has at times direct and at all times indirect charge of over 3,000 Indians. Those not included in

our census live in bands of from 200 to 500 upon the outskirts of the reserves, and these outsiders, as they may be called, are constantly applying to the agent for protection and various kinds of assistance, which is always given cheerfully, if possible. They are an industrious, obedient, and good people. I am endeavoring to induce them to come on to the reservations and improve ranches, and have been successful in several instances. I am satisfied that I can locate from 40 to 50 more families on good land which I have looked up here on the Pyramid Lake reserve, where they can make a good living. I have been partially about the country looking up such possible locations and have found many which need only for the Indians to settle there and be shown what their advantages are, and encouraged by showing them the possibilities.

Agriculture. The garden and field seeds which you furnished these Indians last year were gratefully received and used well. Their alfalfa hay, barley, wheat, and oat fields would do credit to any white farmer this season, and they have raised some potatoes, some fruit, and many have nice little gardens. In the early spring I sent off and procured a large lot of hop roots, which were distributed among and set out by them. These are well started and by another season they will be well advanced in the hop industry, which I propose to teach them how to cure them for the market. Hops always bring a good price on the Pacific Slope. They have never raised potatoes to any extent until this season, and their soil will produce them as fine as anywhere in the world. Their crops this season are fine and I am told by the ubiquitous "oldest inhabitant" that they have never before given such profitable and general attention to their ranches. The Pah-Utes, as a class, are industrious as well as cheerful and good workers, and their shortcomings arise from the want of a head to lead them; they are excellent followers, but need constant showing to enable them to properly apply.

Industries.—One of the greatest sources of revenue and support of these Indians is derived from the sale of fish caught in the Truckee River and Pyramid Lake, both of which contain an inexhaustible supply of the finest of trout, weighing from one-half pound to 15 pounds; and during the past fiscal year, in a period of five months, they caught and sold to the trader alone 111,000 pounds of fish, for which they received $8,305.77 in cash. R. H. Cowles, our trader, is very good to them in all respects, and as soon as they bring their fish to him he weighs and pays them in coin, on the spot, a good price. This industry resulted as above greatly to their advantage, but a reverse has come against this industry which will materially decrease their receipts during the next year.

The Nevada legislature at its biennial session passed a law which will lessen their receipts at least 75 per cent. This law of course would not extend to or interfere upon a Government reserve did it not lay a penalty upon common carriers transporting through the State.

If the Indians, with this grievous law in effect, receive $1,500 for their fish during the coming season it will be well. As the legislature does not meet again until 1893 there is no remedy except the courts.

In addition to the fish industry they have labored with much zeal in chopping wood, for which they receive $5 per cord; they performed other irregular work, such as repairing dams and ditches, painting and whitewashing, etc., for which they were paid $1 per day. They were paid $1,136.16 by the Government for products of their labor, and $9,645.75 by outside parties.

Freighting.—During the past year they have hauled with their own teams 354,251 pounds of freight, for which they were paid $2,002.67. They are very careful freighters and are always anxious to do this kind of work.

Cash Receipts and Disbursements.—The following is a statement of the cash received and disbursed at this agency during the past year, viz: Receipts, $28,997.26; disbursements, $24,710.04; amount deposited to credit of United States, $4,257.22.

White Settlers on the Reserve.—This has become a hackneyed subject, but should be settled, which can be done not only to the satisfaction of the Indians but to their very great advantage. My plan would be to cut off a certain portion of the south end of the reserve, the extent to be determined on, where the thriving little town of Wadsworth is situated, whose residents have very many nicely improved homes, with little cottages fenced and improved. I would sell them these lots as well as other lots not now occupied, requiring a cash payment of, say, 50 per cent, the balance in three and six months. This sale would produce quite a fund which could be made of almost incalculable value to the Pah-Utes. With it I would recommend buying them a band of cattle. From their earnings one would premise that most of these Indians were financially full-handed, but such is not the case; they are as improvident as a child and always in debt. Hence, I would give into their hands the care of this herd under certain restrictions, so regulated that they would not be killing them off *ad libitum;* they would care for them well, and cheerfully obey the restrictions, but are like and need the care of children.

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Again, the titles of the ranchers who are on the reserve should be settled. Of course I have no idea in what light the Government, through the Attorney-General, will look at or decide the question; but looking at the subject from a standpoint of justice and equity, and also well knowing that our great, good Government does not desire in the least to do a wrong to the humblest of one of its citizens, I should deem it right that those ranchers who settled upon their land in good faith prior to the establishment of the reserve which now takes in their homes, and having made extensive improvements from the earnings of their labor, ought not to be molested, but should be given a title to their lands as speedily as possible, with no other cost than is usual with preëmption.

But those people who have made settlements upon land knowing that they made them upon an Indian reserve should be made to pay for them in a stipulated way, and this money should go into the Indians' cattle or herd fund.

I would recommend that three proper commissioners be appointed, to be selected from the West, who are familiar with such matters, to adjust this matter as quickly as possible, as these Indians are daily losing the great advantage they would reap were it settled. This done, the advance in making them self-supporting will cover that of years. I am reliably informed that there is a movement on foot to have the north end of Pyramid Lake reserve cut off. Should this be done it would result in a very great wrong to the Indians, and I am decidedly opposed to it. I can and will at the proper time and place give you the best of reasons why it should not be done.

Lands in Severalty.—Toward the close of my predecessor's administration, under your direction, he went to Capt. Breckenridge's band of Indians at Stillwater, Churchill County, Nev., and made some fifty allotments. Some time in February last the papers were all returned to me by your office, with instructions for me to go to Stillwater and thence to Carson land office and have them completed. The distance to Stillwater is about 70 miles by team, then by trail about 75 miles more to the station where I would take the railroad to Carson City, and the trip would consume some ten days. Seeing that they could not utilize their allotments this season and having so much to occupy me here and at Walker River, I have not yet attended to it, but will in time for another season. But this land will be a "white elephant" to them without tools to dig their ditches, without wagons to haul their fence posts, or without farming implements to cultivate their lands; all of which I would advise giving them if possible. They are workers and deserving of help. Then they will need some kind of supervision to see that they work to an advantage.

Sanitary.—For the sanitary condition of these Indians I respectfully refer you to the agency physician's report, herewith inclosed.

Police and Court of Indian Offenses.—The police force consists of 1 officer and 9 privates for Pyramid Lake Reserve, and 1 officer and 4 privates for Walker River Reserve. The officers are paid $15 and the privates $10 per month. We have an excellent corps of intelligent and trustworthy Indians on the force, as the photograph of them recently sent you will show. I am pleased to say that I have found little use for our guardhouse. The detail of one of them to Wadsworth has proved very beneficial. The judges are three just, conscientious, and honorable Indians, who act well their part, and all evildoers bow in humble submission to their decisions. Both the police force and judges act in concert with me in breaking up polygamy, little of which is at present practiced and will ere long be entirely weeded out.

Buildings.—The buildings have had needed repairs made on them during the year and at present are in fair condition. There should be at least one more small cottage built for agency employés and there should also be a house built for the agent, as he is at present compelled to occupy an old day-school building.

Stock.—The stock consists of 15 horses, 1 mule, 12 cattle, and 9 swine. Most of the horses should be condemned and issued to the Indians, and the agency and school supplied with a new outfit.

Walker River Reserve.—This reserve needs as much attention as the Pyramid Lake Reserve, and for further details I respectfully refer you to the report of my official visit to it, dated February 26 last, which was made after careful investigation.

The Indians on this reserve by our last census are more numerous than at this (Pyramid Lake Reserve) and they are well advanced in agricultural pursuits, having good ranches fenced in and well cared for. They need a great improvement in their agency buildings—you might say they have none—and a change of the present site is a great sanitary necessity. There is a much better location about a mile north, which is fully explained in my report above alluded to. They have more school children than at Pyramid Lake Reserve and have not accommodation for one-fifth of the number; but of this a more detailed statement will be found in my remarks on "schools."

I regret to say that Walker River Reserve has been sadly neglected in the past and deserves more attention in the future. Indians who are honestly trying to help themselves should be aided. These are such; they show no disposition to make trouble or make a fight for their needed aid, and they are becoming self-supporting.

As per yours of June last, I will soon forward a special report with estimates of what is needed for this reserve.

Employés.—The force of agency employés proper for both reserves consists of one physician, at a salary of $1,000 per annum; one clerk, at $1,000; two farmers (one for each reserve), at $810 each; one carpenter, at $800; one blacksmith, at $800, and one assistant farmer and issue clerk for Walker River Reserve, at $720. All of the employés except two have been faithful and efficient, and have given satisfaction in the performance of their respective duties.

Inspection.—During the year Inspector Gardner paid this agency an official visit and gave me many valuable hints and suggestions in regard to agency and school affairs.

Education.—The schools are three in number, viz, one day school at Walker River Reserve, one day school at Wadsworth, and a boarding school at this (Pyramid Lake) reserve.

The pupils at Walker River day school are advancing well, are tractable, anxious to learn, and attend with cheerfulness. The average attendance during the nine months the school was in session last year was 31 $\frac{1}{10}$. The total cost of maintenance was $1,985.33, or $61.01 per capita per annum. The industries of sewing, cooking, and general housework are taught, and the employés are faithful and efficient.

The Wadsworth day school is a new one, and has only been in operation since last April. You have just authorized and I am now building an addition upon the original building, to be used as a diningroom and kitchen in which to give the pupils a midday meal, which I opine will increase the school to its full capacity. The teacher there has had experience with Indian children, and will, I think, make a successful advancement with her little charges.

The Boarding School.—The Pyramid Lake boarding school has now the addition of a nice two-story building, with which we have been enabled to enlarge the schoolroom to the capacity of 60 scholars. I am much pleased with the superintendent you sent me last June for this school, Prof. Erasmus Van Deerlin. I can see that he understands his business, is a good disciplinarian, and an agreeable associate. We shall act in perfect harmony, and I trust that our united work will build the school up to what it should be. We have good material to work on, and I have adopted a plan which I hope will surmount the prejudice of parents and result in bringing all the school children there are here into school.

There was an enrollment of 51 pupils last year, with an average attendance of 35, as shown by the school records, and under the many adverse circumstances I consider the average good. The cost of maintaining this school during the past fiscal year was $7,519.05, or a per capita of $214.83 per annum. The industries of sewing, cooking, laundrying, and general housework are taught, and there is a fine garden, which is cultivated and attended to by the boys, under the direction of the industrial teacher. In addition to this the boys are taught to milk and properly care for stock. We have two apprentices, one for the blacksmith and one for the carpenter, both of whom are apt and ambitious to learn.

The school employés, with one exception, have all given entire satisfaction during the past year. They are competent, industrious, and attentive to their duties.

The trees and shrubbery furnished me last year at a cost of $160 have all been planted on the school campus; they are doing nicely, and in a few years the campus will be an attractive and beautiful spot. This fall the grounds will be sown with clover and rye, and next spring the grass will add a charming appearance to the surroundings. Superintendent Van Deerlin's report, herewith inclosed, will give additional information in regard to this school.

The Messiah.—In conclusion I desire to call your attention to the so-called Messiah. The originator of this craze is one of my Pah-Ute Indians. His name is Jack Wilson, and like all such cranks he is a fraud, but a pretty smart fellow. He obtained his notoriety by telling the Indians that he would invoke the Great Spirit and bring rain (after there had been two years of drouth), and it so happened that his promised invocation was in the commencement of our severe winter of 1889 and 1890, during which time it stormed almost incessantly from October to April. His success was rapidly spread abroad, and from that time on he has had many followers. Many Indians from distant tribes have been here and are now visiting him, and from eighty to a hundred have been to see him during the past six months. They generally pass through these headquarters and usually come with letters from their respective agents accrediting them. These visits do no good, and I would suggest caution in agents giving such letters. This is the whole story of the Messiah craze in a nutshell.

Inclosed you will find statistics relative to the school and agency. All of which is most respectfully submitted, and thanking you for the generous and prompt attention you have given my suggestions and recommendations during the past year, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. C. WARNER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PYRAMID LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

NEVADA AGENCY, *August 17, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I beg to submit the following report. As I assumed charge of the school so recently as June 23, relieving Geo. Evans as superintendent, I am unable to give a detailed account of the school work. My report, therefore, must necessarily be brief and meager.

History.—I have made an effort to gather facts worthy of record in the history of the school, but have been unable to find sufficient data to help me in this matter. In looking over the old school registers, which unfortunately had been kept imperfectly and carelessly, I gather the information that a day school was opened on this reserve on September 1, 1879, with an enrollment of 52 pupils, and that it was converted into a boarding school on January 1, 1884, with an enrollment of 53 boys and 25 girls, and an average attendance of 53 for the six months ended June 30, 1884.

Number of pupils who could be properly accommodated in the school building, 48; number who have been crowded into it at any one time during the year, 51; average attendance during the year, 35.

Industrial Training.—The industrial training of the girls is comprised of instruction in housekeeping, sewing, cooking and laundry work. The boys, under the supervision of the industrial teacher, cultivate the school garden, which comprises a little over two acres, keep the school grounds in order, and attend to the school stock, consisting of 2 horses, 12 cows, and 9 swine. I would recommend that poultry be raised at the school, and that the girls be taught to care for them.

School Work.—The school room exercises include instruction in the most elementary branches. I notice that Indian children are especially fond of music, and several of the pupils, without any instruction at all, play very nicely on the organ, entirely by ear, of course. It seems to me, therefore, that the teacher at every boarding school should be qualified to give instruction in music.

Buildings.—There are two main buildings. The old building, which is a one-story and a half structure, comprises the schoolroom, sewing room, girls' dormitory, bathroom, girls' assembly room, two bedrooms occupied by the matron, teacher, and seamstress, school dining room and kitchen, and reading room. The upstairs of this building is only fit for a lumber room. The new building erected this year comprises boys' dormitories, boys' assembly room, bathroom, employés dining room and kitchen, and bedroom for the superintendent.

Remarks.—On assuming charge I found that a general lack of order and method had prevailed in the school. The children were allowed to run at large in the village, and were in the habit of running off to the camps for the night soon after supper without any permission and without any reproof. There was no system whatever in the dining room, for they came in and went out at pleasure. No weekly inspection of the dormitories, etc., had been made. The pupils were not expected to appear in a better suit on Sunday; and no pressure had been kept up exacting English speech of them.

I have done what I could to remedy these defects, and I hope during the next year to further systematize the work and improve the discipline of the school. I had a conference with the employés, called their attention to these matters, and urged them to do their part in giving a higher tone to the school. I am happy to say that I have their good will and their hearty support, and that all the employés are in perfect accord with me and with each other. They are all performing their duties faithfully to the best of their ability, and I consider them all qualified for their respective positions.

It is very gratifying to me to know and feel that you are in perfect harmony with me, and that I could always rely upon your coöperation and assistance in all my efforts for the improvement and advancement of this school.

I cannot conclude without expressing my disapproval of the Wadsworth day school, and my regret that it is being made further attractive by the addition of a kitchen and the serving of a midday meal. However excellent the day school may be, the good influence of five hours spent in it is offset by the habits and surroundings of the camp. It is only by complete isolation from his surroundings that the Indian child can be divested of his uncivilized ideas and habits, and be satisfactorily educated and uplifted. With a boarding school so near I can see no reason whatever for the existence of a day school at Wadsworth.

I remain, yours, very respectfully,

ERASMUS VAN DEERLIN,
Superintendent.

C. C. WARNER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV., *August 22, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my second annual report, with accompanying statistics.

Population.—From the census just completed there are—

Western Shoshones:		
Males above 18 years	109	
Females above 14 years	126	
School children 6 to 16 years:		
Males	51	
Females	42	
Children under 6 years	39	
		367
Piutes:		
Males above 18 years	65	
Females above 14 years	81	
School children 6 to 16 years:		
Males	34	
Females	23	
Children under 6 years	20	
		223
A total population of		590

Industries.—During the year the Indians have hauled 173,720 pounds of freight, for which they have received the sum of $3,525.05. They also received $500 for irregular labor in constructing an irrigating dam across the Owyhee River.

Agriculture.—Seventeen families raised sufficient wheat to give them flour throughout the year; eleven more raised partly enough. There was ground at the agency flour mill a total of 16,000 pounds of flour for the Indians. A few also raised some garden stuff, but the Indian is not a success as a gardener. His inclination is to ramble after planting his crop, which generally results in the destruction of vegetables.

Land.—The Indians are exceedingly anxious to have their lands allotted to them in severalty. Perhaps 50 heads of families are competent; and I believe that good results would follow.

About 220 acres were sown to wheat and barley in the spring of 1890, about two-thirds of which gave a good yield, the remaining third being materially damaged by the cockle weed, which through some one's carelessness has been sown here with the grain and allowed to spread. The growing crop of the present season consists of about 350 acres of wheat, barley, and potatoes, much of which is being badly checked with cockle. I am dividing the grain-sowed land into convenient-sized lots by backfurrowing, and as soon as it becomes dry shall burn the weeds, with the hope of destroying the seed.

The success of the past year has encouraged them to work and the result is great improvement; and a strong desire is shown to learn how to plant and care for crops. The work of teaching is arduous and the progress slow, but when an Indian asks to be taught and is willing to work there is hope for the future.

Agricultural implements.—Under this head I would say that we are sadly deficient, there being no reaping machine here, except one condemned, that I am trying to repair sufficiently to cut the school grain. It is very discouraging for an Indian to contemplate his ripening crop with nothing but a hand sickle to harvest it with. Last year five men who had earned money hauling freight bought good mowing machines and cut hay for a large number by changing work, but they are all dependent on the agency for grain-cutting machinery.

Irrigation.—Nothing can be grown here without artificial watering. The streams have their sources in the mountain ranges adjacent to the valley, and receive their water supply from the melting snows that accumulate on their summits during the winter when the snow falls in large quantities and accompanied by heavy winds, which pack it in the canyon. The streams carry a good volume of water late in the season, but when the winter is mild and the snowfall light they cease to flow in the valley long before the time for crops to mature, and this takes place about one season in four, resulting in a partial or a total failure of crops. It is evident from this that in order to farm successfully something must be done to store the water that runs to waste in the early spring, so that it can be used when needed to mature the crops.

To accomplish this will require no costly surveyor. Nature has marked the spot where the storage dam should be located and provided most of the material. The lumber and timber needed for the flood gates, and cement needed for the foundation, together with the necessary tools to erect the structure, will have to be purchased and freighted to this place; for the residue, the inexhaustible bluffs of indestructible granite rock that lines the banks of the stream will suffice, And any practical man "who understands something of water pressure" can build it. It is hard to overestimate the value of this work. Fully 60,000 acres of land that are now practically worthless, with a soil equal to the best and climate that compares favorably with that of Salt Lake Valley, can be made to produce "abundantly" all of the crops of the temperate zone, and at a less cost per acre than it takes to clear forest land under the most favorable circumstances. When the snowfall has been large the previous winter about 2,600 acres can be irrigated by diverting the natural flow of the stream from its channel; some 4,000 to 5,000 acres more from natural meadows at the mouth of Blue creek, but are unfit for cultivation.

It will thus be seen that could the valley be successfully reclaimed one-half (or 30,000 acres) could be sold to white settlers for enough to pay all the cost, and still leave the Indians 15 acres of cultivable land to where he now has one. There are some 12,000 to 15,000 acres more land in the valley that could be watered, but at a very heavy cost, as it lies higher, making in all nearly 80,000 acres of valley land. A small dam was constructed during the year, and the irrigating ditch extended at a cost of $500, which has done splendid work.

Indian court.—Authority was granted me by the Department July 1, 1891, to establish an Indian court. I have delayed the organization in order to fully explain to the Indians the power and work expected of the court, but it will be in operation soon.

Sanitary.—During the past year the measles have been epidemic among the Indians here, and owing to the fact that we had no fit place to care for them a large mortality was the result. Every one that died from the disease ought to have been saved, had there been a comfortable place for them while sick. It is useless to maintain

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physicians among these people unless they are provided with the facilities to properly care for the sick. A hospital is an absolute necessity.

The medicine man use his utmost influence to thwart the white man's doctor, and is very successful where the patient lies in camp far away from the agency. Even when the doctor succeeds in finding the sick one, the medicine man does not permit him to take the medicine. Thus the doctor's visit, which has likely cost him a hard day's work, goes for naught, but the patient dies, and because the white doctor visited him the death is promptly charged up against him. Could the doctor take the sick to a room where he could care for them and study the cause of the disease free from the influence or interference of the medicine man in my opinion it would not take long to close the medicine man's career for evil.

Buildings. During the past year most of the agency buildings have been thoroughly repaired and painted as far as the paint would allow.

The engine room of the flouring mill needs rebuilding, for which I have submitted estimate.

A substantial building is now being erected in which to store wagons and farm machinery.

A slaughterhouse is a necessity. Killing beef on the ground is not conducive to a high state of civilization; in fact, it is very degrading and demoralizing, and feeds the brutal instincts of a savage people; besides, the meat is often fly-blown before it can be issued.

Ten houses have been erected for the Indians. They vary in size all the way from 10 by 16 to 18 by 21 feet, and are built of logs, the Government furnishing the doors, windows, floors, and roof. I would recommend that the appropriation for building material be enlarged, as the houses that have been built call for a few boards for repairs each year, which makes serious inroads on the lumber and shingles intended for building.

Education. The school was in operation seven months during the past year, with an enrollment of 55 and an average attendance of 35. Decided progress was made in the industrial department with the boys, but the girls did not do so well, from the fact that they had no one to teach them; the only female employé around the school being an Indian woman cook who (although the best to be had) was totally unfit to teach the pupils civilized methods of cooking, dressmaking, etc.

The school building is utterly inadequate for the number of pupils here; only one-third were enrolled, and that proved too much of a task for one teacher. I sincerely hope that the day is not far distant when sufficient buildings will be erected to accommodate all the children, or means provided for sending them to training schools already established. All of the buildings have been put in a thorough state of repair; a fine porch has been erected in front of the schoolhouse, the schoolroom has also been renovated and painted, a bell tower, two fine swings, a milk house and a windmill have been erected during the year, also a large commodious cow shed for the use of the school cows.

A Sabbath school has been established and is in successful operation. At first it was hard to secure much of an attendance, but I finally concluded to give all who came (old and young) their dinner. The result was more than a house full, and as it has a tendency to break up the usual Sunday gambling games, I decided to continue it. (See report of superintendent and teacher herewith.)

Indian Police.—The police have been obedient and efficient. Some changes have been made during the year with a view of increasing its efficiency, all of which are proving satisfactory to myself and the Indians.

Dancing.—The Indians' method of enjoying themselves is to assemble en masse and have what they call a fandango, which consists of public speaking by the head men, singing, dancing, and gambling by all. Sometimes these gatherings have a political and at others a religious significance. During the past year they took a decided religious turn, inspired by the vaporings of a half-idiot named Jack Wilson, a Pah-Ute, who resides at Walker Lake, who claimed to have conversed with the Great Spirit, and that the Indians were going to have a Christ same as the white men. It caused some little excitement for a time, but the Indian is very sensitive to ridicule, and I used the weapon so successfully that they soon stopped the dancing voluntarily.

The worst feature of these gatherings is the indiscriminate mingling of the sexes, and no fandango has been held here since my incumbency that there has not been a large number of cases of domestic infelicity brought to me for settlement.

In my opinion the Indians would readily give up their fandango in the brush if a proper building were provided at the agency, where they could learn to dance to civilized music, and under the supervision of the whites. Some recreation they must have, and the white man's method of dancing is manifestly so superior to that of the savage that I believe good results would follow its adoption.

In conclusion I would say that the past year has been one of hard work on the part of all those employed at the agency, and the progress (on general lines) has been of the most gratifying nature. Old buildings have been made habitable and new ones erected; an irrigating dam and ditches have been constructed; a fair crop has been put in which promises a good yield, and for what has been accomplished the employés are entitled to the credit; they could not have worked more faithfully had they been working for themselves. To the Department I return sincere thanks for its never varying courtesy in attending to the various wants of the agency.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM I. PLUMB,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE SCHOOL.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV., *July 1, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual school report. I took charge of the school November 24, 1890, and as there had been about five months of vacation the pupils were thoroughly accustomed to wigwam life, and naturally presented a true Indian appearance. In a few weeks, however, the children, by the efforts of the industrial teacher and myself, were looking more like civilized beings than the offspring of untutored savages.

Some improvement has been made in the school, and as much as could be expected when we consider the obstacles which the children have to encounter. The scoffs and jeers of the old Indians and the very degrading influences of Indian camp life are, to say the least, enough to discourage any children. To be sure, a few have comparatively comfortable homes, but these would be hovels compared with the average dwelling in an enlightened community. So, at best, the children have many drawbacks and barriers on the road to civilization. I think they deserve great credit for what improvement has been made, and the maps and drawings they have made, the songs they sing, the games they play, and the work they have done all go to show that labor for their welfare has not been in vain.

The schoolboys have shown their willingness to work on the farm, and as a result there is a fine prospect for an abundant harvest, and that the school will be self-supporting so far as a subsistence is concerned not far in the future there can be no doubt.

Most of the girls are able to cut and make their own clothes, and have worked in the kitchen and dining room, but they need a matron and would prove apt pupils.

The total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 55, and the average attendance was 35, the greatest quarterly average being 37.

The measles spread all through the school the past winter, and was a drawback to the work in the schoolroom. There should be a way to cancel the belief among the Indians that any sickness among the school children is caused by the head of the schoolroom, and such ideas, if tolerated, would prove disastrous at every session. I have reasons to believe that such a feeling exists among the Indians on this reservation. During the year four deaths among the pupils have been recorded, caused probably by measles and pneumonia.

Whenever an industrial boarding school is established many of the difficulties now prevalent will have been removed, for if the children can be taken from wickiups to dormitories obviously many of the evil influences will disappear.

A Sunday school has been organized, and while many come for the express purpose of eating dinner some are benefited, being for the time away from camp and under the direct influence of the school.

The Indian cooks who have been employed here have a most pernicious effect upon many of the pupils, and persist in talking the Indian language to them, and are in no wise skilled in the art of cooking. Hence, I think no person who is not thoroughly civilized should be employed in an Indian school, and the salaries should be such that inferior classes will have to look elsewhere, and all positions be filled by competent, conscientious workers.

The closing exercises of the school consisted of select readings, recitations, and patriotic school and national songs, and all seemed to enjoy themselves. The children all did well. This agency deserves larger appropriations, more school room, and more school employés, and I hope you may be successful in securing everything necessary for the advancement of the school and the benefit of the Indians on this reservation.

Very respectfully submitted,

E. L. STEVENS,
Superintendent.

WM. I. PLUMB,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX., *August 17, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

I assumed charge of this agency January 10, 1891. Of the 12 white employés 3 resigned and 9 continued in the service.

The reservation lies partly in Doña Aña, partly in Lincoln County, N. Mex., and contains a little over 462,000 acres, of which only about 4,500 are susceptible of cultivation, and so located that it is impossible to irrigate a portion of it. It is believed that many of the valleys, located higher in the mountains, will produce wheat, oats, and millet with the natural rainfall.

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The valleys that can be irrigated are narrow but very rich, and in many cases evidently have been lakes and filled by wash from the mountains. These valleys are watered by large springs and in many instances are marshy, requiring some ditching before cultivation. In most cases this can be done very easily by turning the water from the springs on either side of the valleys, which have plenty of fall, and the water can then be used for irrigation at such places as it may be necessary. It has been demonstrated in other localities that when the water has been so turned off from these valleys they need no plowing, and that timothy sown on the moist ground will take root and produce good and continuous crops.

A portion of this low land adjoins the school farm and is known as the Blazer property. A short distance southeast from the agency buildings are located the finest springs on the reservation, but they flow into a branch of the Tularosa River on the Blazer property, so as to be of no utility to the agency. They furnish sufficient water power for the saw and grist mill, situated a mile below. This property is owned by private parties and has been offered for sale to the Government. Should it be purchased, three of the large valleys could be brought under cultivation, with little expense and much benefit to the Indians and the Government. It would also improve the sanitary condition of the agency. Some of the Blazer property is already under cultivation, produces fine crops, and could be advantageously divided among the Indians. The mill could be used by the Government for sawing lumber, as there is an abundance of timber on the reservation; also, the Indians could raise wheat for themselves and have it ground into flour at the mill. At present they do not care to raise wheat as they are furnished flour by the Government. This purchase would also forever settle the question as to the water rights for irrigation.

The Climate.—The altitude of the agency is about 6,000 feet above the sea level. The country is considered healthy. The White mountains lie immediately to the north, and are capped with snow almost the entire year, which makes the summers cool and pleasant. Some snow falls in winter, but we have no extreme cold weather. The streams which flow eastward from the White mountains are picturesque, being overshadowed by beautiful spruce and fir trees. They abound with mountain trout.

Stock-raising.—The Mescalero Reservation is noted for its water and fine grass. It is also noted for being completely surrounded by stockmen with large herds of cattle, who will kindly do the grazing. Owing to the mountains and the lay of the land it is impossible for the agent to prevent the encroachment of stock, as when driven off they immediately return at some other point. When it is remembered that these herds of cattle number from 500 to 20,000 each, the impossibility of keeping them off the reservation will be easily understood. The following is an estimate of cattle adjacent to reservation lines:

	Head.
The V. V. ranch joins agency on northeast	25,000
Mrs. Barber & Co.'s ranch joins agency on northwest	20,000
Mrs. Loyd's ranch joins agency on northwest	1,500
Charles Armijo's ranch joins agency on northwest	1,000
Riley & Rynerson's ranch joins agency on west	10,000
Shepherd's ranch joins agency on west	500
Maxwell's ranch joins agency on west	800
The C. A. Bar ranch joins agency on southeast	12,000
Huner & Gerald joins agency on southeast	7,000
Gans, near Sixteen-spring Canyon	500
Bunches of 400 and under, estimated	17,000
Total	95,300

With these cattle adjacent to the reservation, neither the agent nor the owners can entirely prevent them from grazing upon it, but the owners of such cattle should be required and compelled to pay pasturage. The Indians can never succeed in stock-raising unless protected in some way from the encroachments of outside stock. Within a week I have driven off 7,000 sheep which were grazing on the northern edge of the reservation.

Agriculture.—The Indians were very industrious during planting time. They followed the customs of the Mexicans in plowing in their corn, which leaves the rows irregular and hard to cultivate. I shall try to remedy this next year. The crop this year will be above the average. The garden seeds were distributed among the farmers of the tribe, who were induced to plant them, and have succeeded fairly well with their gardens.

The Indians have in cultivation as nearly as I can estimate:

	Acres.		Acres.
Corn	275	Turnips	6
Oats	70	Other vegetables	9
Wheat	20		
Beans	20	Total	400

They have fenced 148 acres of new land, built 3 flumes for acequias, dug 1 mile of new ditch, cleaned and repaired 3 miles of old ditch.

The following is a list of stock owned by Indians:

Horses	311	Cows	132
Mares	157	Calves	107
Colts	92	Steers	26
Mules	10	Work oxen	15
Burros	90	Bulls	7
Total	660	Total	287

The chief herder has branded for the Indians this spring 86 calves and 74 colts.

Agency live stock.—The live stock of agency consists of 4 work horses and 2 saddle horses, one of which is worthless. Two of the work horses are old and slow, but will do for farm work. The carriage horses are not matched in gait and are badly lamed with ring bone. Altogether they are a bad lot.

Agency building.—The agency building is an adobe, 2 stories, 42x63 feet, 10 rooms, plastered and papered; 24 windows, 21 doors, and 4 fire places. There is a grass lawn in front of building, about 2 acres, well supplied with water and surrounded by a neat picket fence. I have added 150 rods of new fence, and made some other slight improvements.

School buildings.—One schoolhouse, superintendent's residence 2 rooms, 1 girls' sewing room, girls' dormitory, boys' dormitory, sewing room, kitchen and dining room, carpenter shop, and school commissary.

School.—The school farm and garden have been well cultivated; for details see superintendent's report. The number of scholars has been raised from 5 to 46, and when school is again convened there will be no difficulty in filling it to its utmost capacity. The children appear happy, contended, and playful; show a fondness for music, frequently calling at the agency building in the evenings to listen to instrumental and vocal music.

Police.—The police force is composed of Indians—1 captain, at $15 per month, 1 sergeant, at $10 per month, and 9 privates, at $10 each per month. During the past year they have proved themselves to be obedient, faithful, and trustworthy.

Among other duties they have had charge of the beef cattle, which they have herded carefully, not losing a single steer. They are well mounted, but the saddles furnished by the Government are worthless, the trees splitting open with very little hard riding. I consider the pay of the police insufficient for the amount of work performed, and would be glad to see the pay of the privates raised to $15 and that of the officers to $20 per month.

Census.—The census carefully taken shows—

Males above 18 years of age	120
Females above 14 years of age	212
School boys between 6 and 16 years of age	61
School girls between 6 and 16 years of age	49
Children under 6 years of age	100
Total	542
Girls between ages of 14 and 16 years counted twice	11
Corrected total	531
Increase over last year's enumeration	18

Morality.—The Mescalero Apaches are peaceable and kindhearted, not morose and brutal, as they are sometimes represented. They appreciate kindness, are close observers and good judges of character, are honest and temperate as compared with any other community of the same size, either white or colored. I have seen but one Indian under the influence of liquor since I came on the reservation and he was not disorderly.

Tiswin is manufactured by some of the Indian women, but the police are diligent in hunting out and breaking up the camps, which is done with little trouble other than a scolding from the old women.

The Apaches have a few superstitions which they say are founded on reason and necessity. They claim that the rule forbidding an Indian man from speaking and retorting to his mother-in-law prevents family feuds, and they also claim that burning the personal property of the dead tends to lessen the inducements to neglect sick and infirm relatives. The allotting of lands and building of houses will tend to do away with this practice.

Polygamy.—I have found thirteen cases of men having two wives; the plural marriages are regarded sacred and binding, but for a man to have more than two wives is considered a disgrace. There is a growing sentiment among the Apaches against

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these plural marriages. Formerly the penalty for adultery was to clip off the end of the nose of the woman convicted of this offense. I have found but three cases of women thus disfigured and they are old. This punishment has been abandoned.

Religion.—We are poorly supplied with missionaries or ministers. The chapel is open to all, yet we have had preaching but three times since I assumed charge, and this was by special invitation. If a half a regiment of soldiers is entitled to a chaplain, surely the Apaches should have some care from the religious world. It is a shorter road to the Indians than to India. The employés and their families would be pleased and benefited by religious services, and even the agent is not beyond redemption.

Should we be supplied with a minister to preach at stated times I could easily secure him a good attendance. This would at least be a means of order, recalling home associations and pleasanter days. We have kept up the Sunday school, but this is not sufficient; the mind lags and the heart grows weary. The strict observance of the Sabbath will also help to civilize and elevate the Indians.

Respectfully submitted.

HINMAN RHODES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MESCALERO BOARDING SCHOOL.

MESCALERO, N. MEX., *Aug. 12, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

The last six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, have proved a success in the advancement of the boarding school at this agency. It would be a very difficult undertaking to trace the history of this school since its establishment with the records furnished by this office. I will only attempt to state the progress and improvement made since I came here, July 6, 1890.

I found on my arrival an enrollment of 32 Indian pupils, 6 of whom were assistants and apprentices who did not attend school in the schoolroom proper, leaving 26 who attended school and received instructions from the principal teacher.

It was evident that the agent who preceded Agent Rhodes intended to and did break up the school under his charge after he saw that the Senate failed to confirm him. He maliciously assaulted the superintendent and afterward suspended him without a cause, and as he was not allowed to appoint a superintendent to take the place of the one he suspended he allowed the school to go to naught.

When Agent Rhodes came and took charge of this agency, January 10, 1891, he found no school at all, only 7 or 8 Indian children wandering about from agency to camp. He at once restored the superintendent to duty, and brought in the children from the camps where they had gone after the suspension of the superintendent. The school was soon brought to a good working condition, although there was a priestly element working against it. There was a sworn statement made by one of the school apprentices that an employé of a priestly persuasion did advise the boys to take their blankets and leave school, and soon after the advice was given ten of them did as they were advised. After quite a search by the police the most of them were brought back. One large boy feigned sickness and was given a certificate of disability by the doctor, who did not work for the best interest of the school. As many difficulties as I have had to contend with, my records show an average attendance for the year of 31 pupils, and for the last quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, an average of 40.

Primary grade:	
Pupils in first year	30
Pupils in second year	5
Pupils in third year	2
Pupils in fourth year	5
Advanced grade:	
Pupils in first year	2
Pupils in second year	2
Total	46

It is seen from the above grading that 30 of the pupils are of the first year's grade, requiring much attention and work on the part of the teacher, for it taxes to the utmost his ingenuity, adaptability, skill, and patience to teach young Indian children the rudiments of an English education—especially the English language.

The school farm consists of 45 acres, 30 acres of which were sown in oats from which to produce hay for the school and agency stock; 10 acres were planted in corn, which, at the present writing, looks very favorable for a good crop.

The school garden has received especial attention from the industrial teacher, and has proved a success in the way of vegetables, and would have proved a greater success had our garden seeds arrived sooner, so they could have been sown earlier. As it was, a few of the garden seeds came too late to be planted in their season.

In the way of improvements, I would suggest the building of a new schoolhouse and a new commissary building; also the construction of two cisterns. The present school building is not a fit place to properly accommodate 45 or 50 pupils. The present school commissary building is an old dilapidated building built ten or fifteen years ago of green lumber, and after shrinking left crevices which let in rain, snow, and dust of no small amount. We have built 250 rods of wire fence on the school farm and constructed about 320 rods of new water main or acequias; have also done considerable repairing.

Report of John F. Priest, industrial teacher at this agency, shows that we have 45 acres under cultivation in the school farm, of which there are 30 acres of oats, 10 acres of corn, and 5 acres in garden. Garden vegetables have done very well, that is, such as are adapted to this climate. Melons, pumpkins, potatoes, and tomatoes do not do well. The corn is in good condition and prospects are for a good crop. We have already harvested 30 tons of oats-hay and will soon cut the second crop, thus insuring an abundant supply for our stock.

The Indian boys have shown a very willing disposition in regard to learning to farm. We allowed some of the larger boys to plant a garden of their own in peas, beans, beets, radishes, turnips, etc., and they were very industrious. When vacation came their garden suffered for want of care. There are but four or five boys large enough to do farm work, leaving the bulk of work for the industrial teacher and what help he can get from the other employés.

The school has 2 work horses, 47 cattle, 3 hogs, and 52 chickens. The cows are compelled to roam over a great amount of territory in search of pasture, as the school farm affords none for them. The school boys take quite an interest in the herd and the larger ones know every one of them at sight. The boys are fairly obedient, as much so as the same number of boys anywhere, and try to please in the work that is assigned to them.

Report of Mrs. J. M. Rhodes, matron and seamstress.—I have taken great pleasure with the little girls under my care and have found them bright, teachable, very amiable, and pleasant. They have been very willing and trusty in the discharge of the light duties intrusted to them, such as care of their rooms and ironing, and have shown great aptitude in doing patchwork.

We lacked time to instruct them properly in sewing, as the 46 children to clothe, instruct, and care for demanded all our energies. I have almost constantly been in the dining room at meal time and have had the children converse in English, which gives them short lessons three times a day. I have noted remarkable improvement in their table manners and in their intercourse with one another at play, and can cheerfully say their affability and kindness on the play ground could be a good example for many white children to follow. One great source of satisfaction has been the complete unity of purpose between the seamstress, Mrs. Crouse, and myself, and in our having the perfect love and confidence of the children.

The Report of Mrs. G. Crouse, assistant seamstress and laundress, shows there have been manufactured in the sewing room 93 aprons, 30 linsey dresses, 20 nightgowns, 12 pillow slips, 22 sheets, 16 towels, 10 underwaists, 19 pair drawers, 14 shirts, 13 curtains, 10 handkerchiefs, besides a bountiful supply of mending done, which is the bulk of the work.

The average attendance of the girls was 9, all of whom were too small and too young to do much work, but just learning to sew. In the laundry department Mrs. Crouse was assisted by two boys, who did very well. The girls, though small, were taught to assist in the ironing and putting away of the clothes, which was well done, oftimes much better than by white children of their own age.

Yours respectfully.

M. A. CROUSE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NAVAJO AGENCY.

NAVAJO AGENCY, N. MEX., *August 31, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with custom, and in obedience to your instructions, I have the honor herewith to transmit my first annual report of the operations of this agency.

The selection of Fort Defiance was most unfortunate on account of the high altitude, being 6,500 feet, and other unfavorable surroundings. Geographically considered, the Navajo Reservation is situated partly in New Mexico and partly in Arizona, the major portion being in Arizona, and it contains 7,912,400 acres. Its surface consists of mountains, hills, and plains, and presents an uninviting appearance. The northeastern portion is cut up by deep gorges and cañons, making portions of that section impassable except by Indians.

From a careful census just completed by the Census Bureau I find the numbers of Navajos to be 16,102, of whom 9,241 are living off the reservation; cattle, 9,188; horses, 118,798, and sheep, 1,583,754. Why are two-thirds of the Navajos off their reservation, and where are they? There is not grass enough in the reservation to supply their flocks and herds, and it is a difficult matter to count them because they are so widely scattered, ranging300 miles north and south.

The Navajos are a pastoral people, and rich in stock and silver ornaments. Many of the Indians who have horses and wagons have broken small patches of ground which they have planted to wheat, corn, beans, melons, and pumpkins. The crops are as good as could be expected, but will not go far toward their maintenance this year. The products as estimated: Wool, 3,000,000 pounds; corn, 165,000; wheat, 100 bushels; squashes, melons, and a few other vegetables were raised. I think the wool estimate is low. One and a half pounds for each sheep is a small average.

Gambling is the prevailing vice and tends to keep them back in civilized pursuits. If this were to be broken up their progress would be made easier.

The boarding school has been kept up ten months during the year. It has labored under many disadvantages, chief of which was lack of interest by the Indians. It is unfortunate that there are so many children growing up in ignorance. Particularly is this the case now that the parents are beginning to be more interested in the education of their children. The success of Indian schools as well as white schools must depend entirely on the teachers and employés. When suitable employés are once obtained every change thereafter is a hinderance and injury to the school.

The sanitary condition of the tribe for the year past has improved very much, owing in part that they do not crowd together in their hogans. More Indians now resort to the agency physicians for medical advice, and the result is that there is a falling off in the business of the medicine men. I regret to say that there is yet much room for improvement in this respect.

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The services of the Indian police have, I believe, generally given satisfaction, having proved very valuable in a number of instances. I think the presence of a well-organized police force has a very good effect upon these people, serving to discourage misconduct which, without the lawful force to bear upon it, would finally produce discord.

Respecting the allotment of lands there is some diversity of opinion among the Indians. Some of the more advanced would preserve their lands should they be allotted to them in severalty and might do well, but the major portion are regardless of the future and live only for the present time. These would sell their lands at the first opportunity, would soon squander their money, and would have to live upon the charities of their friends or that of their more wealthy neighbors.

The sawmill is located in the finest kind of timber, with abundance of water for all necessary purposes, and plenty of good grass during the summer months is found for the logging team adjacent to the mill. What is most needed is a good engine, of about 20 to 55 horse power.

There is now being erected a parsonage and church by the Methodists, and the Ladies Home Missionary Society of New York has selected sufficient land on the San Juan to build both a church and parsonage for the Navajos. We have had the past six months' services in the schoolhouse by the Rev. Wilton.

The agency buildings have been repaired to some extent, but many are in bad condition. The completion of the new school building and the erection of the laundry building, together with the work in the new water supply, have consumed a considerable portion of time, so much so that I could not give the needed attention to these buildings that they should have received.

The Indians are gradually abandoning their old customs; dancing is diminishing, and the heathenish yearly ceremony called the "hish kohn" dance is waning and will soon be a thing of the past. There is a marked increase in the number of Indians who are adopting civilized dress.

I cherish the hope that unless some hidden or unforseen influence swerves the Navajos from their present course they will continue to grow better; but much is to be feared from the encroachments of the white man, and I would not be surprised if in time the Nez Percés and Sioux affairs were to be repeated on a larger scale with the Navajos. These people will require the very best management in the future. The annual statistical report of this agency is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID L. SHIPLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MOQUI SUB-AGENCY.

MOQUI PUEBLO, ARIZ., *August 31, 1891.*

In compliance with instructions received from your office, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report for the Moqui Pueblo Indians for the year ending June 30, 1891.

The Moqui Reservation contains 2,250,000 acres. While it probably has more tillable land than the Navajo Reservation, it has not much more than the people require, for the Moqui are as a rule industrious and raise considerable grain. They have not much stock as compared with the Navajos, but are better farmers. They have their year's supply of corn, beans, etc., on hand, piled up in some of their rooms.

There are 3 mesas upon which they have built their adobe and stone houses, and they are piled one upon the other for 3 stories; some of them can only be entered by means of a ladder and through the roof.

The first mesa contains the villages of Tewe, Ci-teum-wi, and Wa-ci-pi. The second, Me-shung-ne-vi, Cipoliva, and Ci-motk-pivi. The third, Oribi, is still west of these, about 14 miles, and contains the largest number of people.

There is a fine Indian school of 104 Moqui children at Keams' cañon, and its management can not be excelled, but the buildings are poor and not sufficient to accommodate the pupils properly. It is the intention to erect new buildings. The Government paid $10,000 for the claim and present buildings. There are only about 30 acres suitable for farming adjacent to this school, and that overflows badly. During the summer the additional farmer has completed about 15 new houses for these Indians in the valleys.

There is much to be said to their credit. They are kind and not quarrelsome, and so far as they understand right from wrong are inclined to follow the right. I have attended but one of their dances, termed the "snake dance," and I can not but think

it is one of the evils that lie in the way of their civilization. The dark superstitions and profane ceremonies of a system as gross as that of darkest Africa still infects them with its poison, which, unless suppressed, must sap their life blood.

The history of these people up to the time of the Spanish conquest is almost a blank. They have a few traditions, but nothing that can be relied on. The ruins in the northern portion, and the remains of ancient pottery found in large quantities not only near these ruins, but on all the plains, prove conclusively that they are the remnant of a race once powerful and populous.

The accompanying statistical report is, much of it, based on estimates. I found it almost impossible to secure correct information concerning the number of sheep and horses owned by the Indians, and the amount of corn and other produce raised, as they possess no idea about these matters themselves, and I had no way of ascertaining these facts. I am quite sure the statements made are not exaggerated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID L. SHIPLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PUEBLO AGENCY.

PUEBLO AGENCY, N. MEX., *August 26, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this, the Pueblo Agency.

As in past years the Pueblo Indians still pursue their peaceful avocations, chiefly the cultivation of their lands. During the past year new ground has been broken in several of the villages and sown in corn and oats. They are also turning their attention to the sowing of alfalfa for hay. Altogether, the prospect for an abundant harvest this year is very favorable. Though slowly, they are adopting and using modern tools for tilling the soil. At Isleta they have purchased, without aid from the Government, a mowing machine, and some of the Indians of this pueblo have built substantial wire fences inclosing their lands. At Cochiti the Indians have built a wire fence inclosing the bottom lands on each side of the river of about 6 miles in length.

I regret to say, however, that in my opinion, the Pueblo tribe is decreasing in numbers. Smallpox and diphtheria have been prevalent among them the past winter. These diseases have been particularly fatal among the Indians of Acoma and Taos, where large numbers of children and even grown men and women have been carried away by them. The number of deaths in some of the villages I believe exceeds that of births.

There are the following day schools under the management of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions: At Acomita (Acoma village), near the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, about 165 miles southwest of agency office; at Pahuate, a Laguna village, 160 miles southwest of agency office; at Isleta, 12 miles south of Albuquerque, 97 miles south from this office; at Santo Domingo, 45 miles southwest, and at Jemez, 65 miles west of agency office; at San Juan, 33 miles north, and at Taos, 85 miles northeast.

The same Bureau has also an industrial boarding school at Santa Fé and an industrial boarding school for girls at Bernalillo, a small town about 68 miles southwest from agency headquarters.

The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church are conducting day schools at Seama of Laguna, 160 miles southwest of agency office; one at Isleta; one at Jemez, and one at Zuñi. This board have also an industrial boarding school at Albuquerque.

Another industrial boarding school is being conducted at Santa Fé by the University of New Mexico.

The Government carries on a large industrial boarding school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., under a bonded superintendent, William B. Creager. In this school such industries are taught as carpentry, farming, cooking, baking, shoe and harness making, tailoring, sewing, laundry work, and general housework. At Santa Fé a similar school was opened last year under the superintendency of Prof. S. M. Cart. The attendance has reached 75, and during the present year it is my opinion it will more than double that number.

As far as I am able to judge these schools have been well managed and are doing good work.

There are 4 Government day schools, as follows: One at Laguna, 1 at McCarty (Acoma Village), 1 at Cochiti, and 1 at Santa Clara, the last three having been opened in the course of the last fiscal year.

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At all times and places the agent as well as the teachers encounter great difficulty in securing pupils, but I must say that the Indians of Cochiti and Santa Clara exceeded my expectations by sending to school a large number of girls. Over two-thirds of the attendance in these schools is made up of girls. This is the first time, under my observation, that the Indians of this tribe have showed a willingness to send their daughters to school without promises of reward, and the attendance has been as regular as could be desired.

The establishment of these schools in the pueblos or villages will be productive of much good to the Indians, and the benefits derived from them will speedily appear in both the moral and material improvement of these people. Other day schools should be established in villages where a fair attendance can be secured.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOSÉ SEGURA,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF NEW YORK AGENCY.

SALAMANCA, *September 14, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of July 1, 1891, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report.

I assumed charge of this agency April 29, 1891, and since that date have visited only three of the reservations, viz: The Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda. The information I have regarding the others has been secured by correspondence and such other limited means as were at my command, and is not as complete as I would like it to be.

There are six tribes under the charge of this agency, viz: The Senecas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, and St. Regis. The Senecas occupy three reservations: The Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda. The first named lies along the Allegany River, in the county of Cattaraugus. It is 40 miles long and has an average width of about 1 mile. The reservation lines practically include all the bottom land of the Allegany Valley, and there are in it, according to the census taken in June last, 910 Senecas and 60 Onondagas.

It is a peculiarity of the Allegany Reservation that through it run several important railroads. The river division of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, running from Olean, N. Y., to Warren, Pa., follows the south bank of the river, and traverses its entire length. The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad strikes the reservation on the north bank of the river at the eastern boundary, and follows the river to Salamanca, where it diverges to Dunkirk. The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad also crosses it at Carrollton, running south to Bradford, Pa., and the coal fields of McKean and Clearfield counties in that State. The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad strikes the reservation at Salamanca, and follows the north bank of the river east to Carrollton, a distance of 6 miles, where it crosses it southward to Bradford and the coal fields. The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad enters on the north bank of the river near Cold Spring, and follows the river eastward to Salamanca, a distance of about 12 miles.

On the Allegany Reservation there are 6 villages occupied by the whites, under authority of act of Congress passed February 19, 1875. These villages, which grew up around the railroad stations, vary in size and population. Vandalia, which lies near the eastern border of the reservation, is a mere hamlet, containing about 240 acres. There is here a station on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, which is quite a shipping point for bark and lumber. Carrollton is a railroad junction, 5 miles west of Vandalia. The Bradford branch of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad leaves the main line at this point, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad also crosses the reservation on its way southward. Within the limits of this village there are some 2,200 acres, and a population of about 500. There are 2 or 3 hotels and several places of trade, a kindling-wood factory, sawmill, etc. Great Valley, the next village west, includes about 260 acres. The village proper is mostly off the reservation, but the stations of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, a store, and 1 or 2 sawmills are within the limits of the village laid out under the act of 1875. Salamanca joins Great Valley on the west. It is the terminus of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, and a junction of that road with the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad. The Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad also has a station at Salamanca. Owing to its location as a railroad center it has become a town of considerable importance, with a population of about 5,000 people. Its limits embrace about 2,000 acres. West Salamanca joins Salamanca on the west. It has a population of about 400, and includes about 750 acres. The Salamanca stock yards, one of the feeding points for live-stock shipments from the West, are located here. The village of Red House is 8 miles west of Salamanca. It is only 15 acres in extent, and takes in the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad stations and a few houses.

The act of Congress of 1875 provided for leases within the limits of the villages laid out under its provisions for terms of twelve years, beginning in 1880. The act was amended in 1890 so that leases renewed in 1892 shall run for ninety-nine years. These leases are made by the council of the Seneca Nation of Indians, and the rentals under the leases are payable to the treasurer of the nation. The rentals under the leases of 1880 should amount to $8,000 or $10,000 yearly, but owing to defective methods of collection and accounting for the funds a much less sum comes into the treasury of the nation.

In addition to the village laid out under the act of 1875 at Red House, a village of 200 or 300 people has grown up around Red House Station on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad. These people are there without any authority of law, under leases or some other arrangement made with individual Indians. Their presence is not objected to by the Indians, except in the case of parties engaged in selling liquor, and up to this date even these parties have been permitted to remain. The Cattaraugus County authorities have agreed to assist in driving the liquor sellers off the reservation, and it is probable that the objectionable residents at Red House will be removed at an early day.

The Allegany Reservation has within its borders 30,169 acres of land, of which no considerable part is under cultivation. The valuable timber, bark, ties, etc., has been nearly or quite all taken off, and the Indians are now at the point where they are being compelled to make their living principally from tilling their lands. There are a few good farms on the reservation and some thrifty people. Just now there is great activity in the lumber regions in the vicinity, and many of the Indians find profitable employment in the forests and in the sawmills.

The descendants of the Chief Cornplanter occupy a reservation just over the line in Warren County, Pa. It is one-half mile wide and two miles long, and they also own an island in the Allegany River containing from 50 to 75 acres. The Cornplanter Indians are Senecas, are enrolled on the Allegany Reservation census, and vote on that reservation. The Cornplanter Reservation was given to Chief Cornplanter in fee by the State of Pennsylvania for his valuable services to the whites. His descendants still own it in fee, and the land is divided in severalty among them.

The Cattaraugus Reservation is located along the Cattaraugus Creek a distance of some 12 miles. It lies principally in the county of Erie, with a small portion in Cattaraugus County and a fraction in Chautauqua. It embraces 20,680 acres of land, and contains 1,545 Indians. Of these 1,315 are Senecas, 160 Cayugas, and 66 Onondagas.

Agriculture is in a much more advanced state on this reservation than on the Allegany. There are many good farms, with good buildings, and a drive through the reservation shows many signs of thrift and prosperity. And yet it must be said that a large part of it is unused and uncultivated, and that a majority of the people have made but slight advances in the art of agriculture.

The Senecas residing upon the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations are a corporate body, under the name of the Seneca Nation of Indians, by an act of the legislature, and own a common interest in the lands of both reservations. Their officers comprise a president, clerk, and treasurer, and upon each reservation eight councillors, a marshal, overseer of the poor, and three peacemakers, all holding office for one year, except the peacemakers, whose term is three years.

The Tonawanda Reservation is located in the counties of Erie and Genesee, and contains 754 acres, about one-half being under cultivation. A considerable part of the cultivation is done by white men under yearly leases.

The moral, social, and intellectual condition of the Senecas on the Tonawanda Reservation is not up to that of their brethren on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations. The marriage relation is not very highly regarded, little interest is taken in the schools, and a large majority of the people can not read or write. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction with the form of government on this reservation. This is by chiefs, chosen according to old Indian customs, and the people have little or no voice in the administration of affairs. There is a large pagan element, which adheres to old forms and customs and strongly opposes any change. The parties here are known as Christian and Pagan. The divisions are not strictly upon religious lines, but rather upon questions of government, the Christian party favoring progress and reform and the Pagan party opposing the same.

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The Tuscarora Reservation is located in Niagara County, a few miles north of Niagara Falls. It contains 6,249 acres of land, something over one-half of which is under cultivation, and 450 Indians, nearly all Tuscaroras. The Indians on this reservation are more enlightened and better educated than those of any other reservation under the charge of the agency. They own the larger part of their land in fee, "and while it is not divided in severalty among them, it is believed that their advancement in civilization, wealth, and general prosperity is due in a large degree to the fact that they own their land in fee; the improvements belong to individual Indians, and they feel secure in their possessions." The government of the Tuscaroras is controlled by sixteen chiefs, chosen by the women of the clans in the tribes. Before a chief so chosen can sit as such his election must be ratified by a council of chiefs, who elect from their number a head chief, who is called the president of the council.

The Onondaga Reservation is located in Onondaga County, seven or eight miles from the city of Syracuse. It contains about 7,300 acres of land. There are about 450 Indians, of whom about 350 are Onondagas, 70 Oneidas, and 25 St. Regis and other tribes. About two-thirds of the land is under cultivation, and four-fifths of this is tilled by white men, under a system of leases legalized by an act of the legislature of New York passed in 1886. The moral and social condition of the people on this reservation is represented by parties well acquainted with them as very bad. The government is by chiefs, twenty-six in number, who are elected by the clans of the tribe. Each clan elects as many chiefs as under the form of government it is entitled to, and these chiefs are then accepted or rejected by the chiefs sitting in council.

The Oneida Indians have no reservation, their lands having been divided in severalty among them by act of the legislature many years ago. There are 180 Oneidas residing at Orchard Park, Oneida County, and at Windfall in Madison County. These settlements are about 2 miles apart. They have about 400 acres of land among them, nearly all of which is under cultivation. They are capable and thrifty farmers, and travelers passing through the country are unable to distinguish in point of cultivation the Indian farms from those of the whites. The Oneidas have no tribal relations, and are without chiefs or other officers.

The St. Regis Reservation is located in Franklin County. It contains about 14,030 acres of good land, about one-half of which is cultivated to some extent, and about one-fourth of the whole amount cultivated is leased to white men. The St. Regis number about 1,050 persons.

Their moral condition is said to be in advance of most other Indians of the State, but they make little progress in education. The Indian tongue is generally used, and the teachers in the schools supported by the State meet with many obstacles. Whatever government the tribe has is vested in three trustees, one being elected each year. They also elect a clerk annually. They have no courts among themselves, but rely entirely upon the courts of the State for the trial and determination of differences among them.

Schools.—The day schools in this agency are supported entirely by the State of New York, and are managed by local superintendents, residing near each reservation, who are appointed by and are under the control of the State superintendent of public instruction. Much interest is taken in these schools by the State authorities, and it is their endeavor to make them thorough and efficient. As yet the Indians do not seem to appreciate the efforts that are being made for the education of their children. This is particularly true of the Pagans, but few of whom depend upon cultivating the soil, but roam about from place to place, picking berries, peeling bark, gathering herbs, etc., to gain a support, and their children are in consequence very irregular in attendance upon school. There is also a tendency among the parents generally to take their children out of school at too early an age. There are in the agency 31 school districts. The whole number of children of school age is a little more than 1,550. The total number of pupils enrolled is about 1,100, and the average daily attendance, according to the last annual report, was 129. The expense of supporting the schools last year was $9,617.87. I have not yet received all the reports from school superintendents, and can not give the figures for this year.

In addition to the common schools upon each reservation, there is also an industrial school at Quaker Bridge, in the town of South Valley, adjoining the Allegany Reservation, and the Thomas Orphan Asylum for destitute Indian children on the Cattaraugus Reservation. The former is supported by the Quakers and the latter by the State.

The school at Quaker Bridge is located upon a farm of about 350 acres and has a capacity of 12 boys and 25 girls. The boys are instructed in farming and the girls in sewing and housework besides their usual studies. In addition to the products of the farm the expenses of the school are about $1,500 annually, which are paid by the Society of Friends. The school is well managed, and the pupils are under an influence that is wholesome and elevating in every respect.

The Thomas Orphan Asylum has accommodations for about 100 children. It is a model institution, and is admirably managed by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Van Valkenburg, two accomplished teachers and instructors. The asylum farm is one of the best in western New York, and the neat, finely kept grounds and well-tilled fields, must exercise a salutary influence upon the Indian farmers in the neighborhood. In addition to their school work the boys are taught farming and mechanical trades and the girls sewing and house-keeping. The State takes much interest in the Thomas Orphan Asylum, and expends each year $11,000 in its maintainance. The last legislature made an additional appropriation of $8,500 for the purpose of building a boiler house and putting in a steam-heating apparatus for warming the entire establishment.

There is a desire upon the part of some of the more intelligent Indians for a better education for their children than can be had in the schools at their command, and it would be well if such could have the opportunities afforded at Carlisle and similar schools.

Mission work.—Mission work is being prosecuted with hopeful results. Upon the Allegany Reservation there is a Presbyterian church at Jimersontown, 3 miles west of Salamanca. The church building is a neat edifice with a bell and was built in 1888, at a cost of about $1,500. The Indians contributed about $1,000 towards its erection and furnishing, and it has 75 members. There is a Presbyterian church organized at Oldtown, with a membership of 47; services are held in a schoolhouse. The foundations are being laid for a new Presbyterian church at Onoville. There is a Presbyterian church on the Cornplanter Reservation in Pennsylvania, with a membership of 44. The Presbyterian missions on the Allegany, Tonawanda, and Tuscarora reservations are in charge of Rev. M. F. Trippe, of Salamanca. He preaches once a month at Jimersontown, Oldtown, Cornplanter, and Tuscarora. Services on the remaining Sundays at Jimersontown are conducted by Rev. William Hall, and at the other stations native lay preachers carry on the work in Mr. Trippe's absence. There is a Baptist church at Red House of about 40 members, with preaching once a month by Rev. D. J. Austin.

Upon the Cattaraugus Reservation there is a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Methodist Episcopal church. The Presbyterian church is in charge of Rev. George Runciman and has a membership of 110. The Baptist church is in charge of Rev. D. J. Austin and has a membership of 136. The Methodist Episcopal church has a membership of about 70 and is under the charge of the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Gowanda, who is at present Rev. Mr. Cram. In addition to services in these churches, the Presbyterian and Baptist missionaries have each several out stations where regular services are held.

Upon the Tonawanda Reservation there are Presbyterian and Baptist churches; the Presbyterian has a membership of 42 and is under the charge of Rev. M. F. Trippe, but is supplied by Rev. John McMaster, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Akron. The Baptist church edifice is of brick. The church has a membership of about 50. There is no regular preaching by white ministers, but services are conducted by native preachers.

Upon the Tuscarora Reservation there is a Presbyterian and a Baptist church. The Presbyterian has a membership of 25 and is under the charge of Rev. M. F. Trippe, of Salamanca, who preaches there once a month. Native preachers conduct services on the remaining Sundays and during the week. The Baptist church has a membership of about 150 and is under the charge of Rev. Frank McPleasant, a Tuscarora Indian.

The Presbyterian and Baptist missions in the reservations above named are supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and the Baptist Missionary Society. The missionaries are earnest Christian workers and report a growing religious interest.

Upon the Onondaga Reservation there is an Episcopal and a Methodist Episcopal church.

The mission work upon the St. Regis Reservation is wholly under the direction of the Catholics and all but about thirty of the tribe are adherents of that faith.

I have no statistics of the missionary work on the Onondaga, Oneida, and St. Regis reservations.

Agriculture.—I have not yet been able to secure statistical reports as to the crops of this year, but think they will be above the average. So far as I can judge the Indians are making slow but steady improvement in agriculture, and are learning how to make their lands bring them better returns.

Drinking.—One of the greatest obstacles to progress is the drink curse. In the neighborhood of all the reservations there are cities or villages where the Indians can secure liquor without much difficulty. There are numerous parties, also, living on the borders of the reservations who make a practice of selling them hard cider, and thus secure the money that should go to the support of their families. It is a very difficult matter to enforce the law with reference to the sale of liquor to Indians. If

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dealers refuse to sell, white go-betweens are employed who buy the liquor and deliver it secretly to them. Indians taken into court as witnesses in liquor cases are notoriously unreliable, and the officers who have charge of these cases encounter many obstacles to a successful prosecution. An additional difficulty is found in relation to hard cider, from the fact that the United States statutes do not prohibit the sale of cider to Indians, and prosecutions in the United States courts can not be had for the sale of that beverage. In some counties the State courts are lax upon the question of illegal liquor selling and it is difficult to get convictions in those courts for the sale of cider to Indians. The United States statutes should be so amended as to include cider with other intoxicants.

Division of lands in severalty.—So far as I can judge a majority of the Indians on the several reservations are opposed to division of lands in severalty. They fear that the result of such a division would be that within a few years a considerable number would be paupers and homeless. They argue that the reservation system with all its drawbacks affords a home, humble though it may be, to every one of their number, but that division of lands in severalty would expose the less thrifty to the danger of losing everything and being turned over to the cold charity of the world. There is an additional objection so far as the Senecas on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations are concerned, in the fact that such division prior to the extinguishment of the claim of the Ogden Land Company might cause a loss of their lands altogether.

Legislation.—For several years there has been more or less discussion of the Indian problem in the legislature of New York, and various propositions have been made with a view to removing the obstacles to progress which surround the Indians of the State. Mr. Whipple, who has taken an active interest in the matter, has at different sessions of the legislature introduced bills calculated to change the present status of the Indians, but none of these have as yet been enacted into laws. The bill introduced by him at the last session provided for extending the civil laws of the State over the Indians within its borders. This bill sought to make the Indians responsible for their contracts and obligations; it abolished the Indians' peacemakers court, and provided for the settlement of all differences among them in the civil courts of the State, and put the settlement of the estates of deceased Indians into the surrogates courts of the counties in which said Indians were residents. This bill passed the assembly, was favorably reported in the senate, but owing to the senate deadlock was not brought to a vote on final passage in that house.

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERRIN,
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, N. DAK., *September 1, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1891:

Statistical statement.—Number of males above 18 years of age, 278; number of females above 14 years of age, 353; number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16—males, 92; females, 117.

Agriculture.—The resources of the section of the country in which the Devil's Lake Reservation is situated are solely agricultural, the raising of small grain receiving the almost entire attention of farmers, although the raising of stock to a limited extent is beginning to be very seriously considered. This fact, coupled with the absence of annuity rights, practically makes it a necessity that these Indians prosper in their farming operations, as their only resource in case of failure is the generosity of the Government. Realizing this, it has been my ambition to organize and place on a secure and solid footing their farming operations; but the vicissitudes of the seasons for the past few years and the discouraged conditions brought about thereby have made it very difficult to infuse new life into farm work.

The continued cropping of the land and consequent increased growth of foul seeds convinced me very early in my administration that the major portion of the cultivated land of the reservation should be rested and summer fallowed. To this end, during the season of 1890 each farmer's field was carefully examined and the amount to be cropped and the amount to be summer fallowed during the season of 1891 designated. Consequently, although the acreage in crop during the present season of 1891 is much reduced, it comprises the best land we have under cultiva-

tion. After 1892, when we will get the first fruits of summer fallowing, it is believed that the farming of these people will compare favorably with that of their pale-faced neighbors, and that if favored moderately by Providence with propitious seasons their self-sustenance will be an easy matter.

Following up the allotments, very considerable time and attention will of necessity have to be devoted to the development of their newly acquired land. Special Agent Joseph R. Gray has exercised so nice a discrimination in the distribution of the natural advantages in his allotment work, that the foundation has been laid for each head of a family to have a valuable estate, consisting, as it will in almost every instance, of some timber, some meadow, and some plow land. With good log houses, with floors and shingled roofs, doors and windows, log barns, a small patch of corn and potatoes, a small field of oats, and a larger one of wheat to furnish flour and some to sell for market, a few cattle to furnish beef, a team of mares for work and breeding purposes, a wagon, plow, and harrow, the ideal of a small farm will be about reached. I am very hopeful of seeing this ideal attained very generally throughout the reservation, and that, too, within a few years.

Allotment of lands.—The allotment work on this agency is very nearly completed. The Indians have been favorable to the taking of land in severalty ever since the first objections they made were overcome. The principal ones were that they were afraid they were somehow to lose the tenure to the land they already had instead of gaining a better one; they feared that they would have to pay taxes, to which they strenuously objected, and they wanted 160 acres each for their children. Practically all have taken their land in severalty, and either are now occupying or soon will occupy and improve their several holdings. The whole number of allotments made will be about 1,030; the whole number of acres allotted is about 100,000.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court meets every second Saturday in the council chamber. It is composed of the agent, who supervises it; the head farmer, who acts as clerk and makes a report of such complaints as have been made in the interim, and three Indians of age and character, as judges. There is no formal trial of the case. The policeman of the district in which the offense was committed calls up the case and makes a statement, after which the complainant is called on and anyone else who knows anything about it. The prisoner defends himself. No one is sworn. No lawyers perplex the judges, but they gravely confer together, make suggestions, decide what penalty is proper in the case, and the penalty is imposed; it may be a small sum of money, a few cords of wood, tons of hay, or a pony. What is remarkable about the imposing of fines and penalties is that they are almost all paid within a very short time and without question.

The crimes brought into court are mostly of the social character, and the marriage relation is not highly regarded. It is not surprising that the Indian who has hitherto regarded his wife as a servant or laborer should not respect the relation they bear to one another. The Indians of this reservation, though, are monogamists with but a very few exceptions, and these are to be found only among the very old. It would seem to me that some provision should be made for granting divorce to Indians in some cases, as my observation has led me to believe that in many instances a decree of divorce might with great propriety be granted.

The docket of the court shows that of the whole number of cases tried 6 were for damage done by trespassing stock, 1 for stealing, 6 for drunkenness, 3 for desertion by wife or husband, 10 for gambling, 3 for adultery, 1 for medicine making, 6 for assault and battery, 1 for rape, 1 for bastardy.

Police.—We have 11 Indians who have been appointed as police, and they are stationed in different sections of the reservation. It is remarkable with what care and energy they perform their several duties. They obey every order with alacrity and dispatch, and do not in any way question it. They are sober and attentive to duty as well as diligent, and no stray cattle or animals are seen on the reservation that are not reported, and taken up; no intruders are suffered to poach on the wood reservation, and no infraction of good order or good morals is permitted to pass without immediate attention from the policeman of the district in which it occurred. It is with pleasure I am enabled to make this favorable report of the men thus employed. They seem to take unusual pride in the office, and the position is held in esteem and respect by the whole body of Indians.

Schools.—As for schools, seemingly the Indians in general have not shown much alacrity in securing the advantages of even a limited education. * * * Some feeling of prejudice has been engendered against the schools by the efforts made to teach the necessity and duty of labor. The Indians as a people have seemed to think that labor is not honorable for man and that it is a badge of servitude. They have been accustomed to exact all of these duties from the squaws, and they naturally resented the efforts made to teach the boys manual labor, such as sawing wood, milking cows, caring for work horses, etc. But slow, sure, and steady advancement in civilization, both in mental improvement and skill in manual labor, is going on among

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the Indian children of this reservation. For a detailed report covering the attendance, etc., on the schools I have the honor to refer to Supt. William F. Canfield, whose report will embody all the information in detail.

Miscellaneous.—During the late outbreak, when many Indians worked themselves up to such a pitch as to become frenzied from continued ghost dancing, the Indians of this reservation remained cool, quiet, and tranquil, although the timidity of some of the settlers near by gave rise to the sending out of sensational and dynamite reports as to their temper and disposition. Not a single Indian from this reservation joined the hostiles.

The settlement of the claim of 64,000 acres of land adjoining the reservation on the west during the last session of Congress was both just and particularly timely, for it has made it possible to follow up the allotment of land with the providing of each head of a family with a team of mares or a yoke of oxen, a cow and calf, some farm implements, house with floor and shingle roof, when the contract is let and work completed. Thus a very great impetus has been given to the improvement of the farmers from the very start, and no time allowed to lapse and break the claim of newly acquired individual possession of property. As a further incentive to industry and improvement rations have been issued only to the aged and infirm, and those who were actually engaged in some specific kind of labor, such as summer fallowing or cutting grain, and the Indians were told that they were given rations because they were at work, and would not be fed unless they did work.

In the way of improvements around the agency, all of the Government buildings have been given a fresh coat of paint; a large and commodious machine shed has been erected, and a system of waterworks put in, with but slight expense to the Government, as the windmill, tank, and tank tower were brought in from the Boys' Industrial Boarding School, now abandoned, and the labor was done by Indians. One very much needed improvement in connection with this agency is a hospital and infirmary. The treatment of the physician would become much more effective, and much suffering and almost certainly some lives would be saved.

It is a matter of congratulation to me to note the absence of dancing and the growing disposition to look upon it with disfavor by the Indians themselves. Another matter for congratulation is the suppression of the liquor traffic with these Indians, which is believed to be total and complete.

An attempt was made to enlist some of our Indians as soldiers under the provisions of the plan made for their enlistment since the recent outbreak of ghost dancing, but was unsuccessful, as they do not seem inclined to go to war. It is pleasing to note the number of young men that have been induced to begin farming for the first time this summer. Of these there are 58.

Summing up, the year has been a prosperous one for these Indians, one in which the Government has been both just and generous to them. They have received food and clothing during the past winter, seed in the spring, the settlement of their claim to 64,000 acres of land, giving them $80,000, from which they have been already able to get 200 cows and calves, 100 oxen, 200 mares, wagons, stoves, etc., besides the probability of having their houses furnished with floors and roofs. To Providence they are indebted for a bountiful crop, although the acreage was small and some late grain was slightly frosted.

Sanitary.—As to matters pertaining to the sanitary condition of the reservation, have the honor to submit the following report of the agency physician, Dr. A. Stewart:

As I was not appointed to this agency until November 1, 1890, a report of my work will only apply to the last eight months of the past fiscal year.

During that time I placed on record 140 cases; by these are meant cases requiring some little attention and treatment. Almost every Indian on the reservation has applied at the office some time or other for medicine, but the complaint in most cases was too trivial to be worth recording.

These Indians as a rule avail themselves of the agency physician; some, of course, through sheer laziness, will neglect a sick person until the system becomes alarming, while others again are just the reverse and compel the physician to make a long drive for almost nothing.

The efforts of a physician here must be directed chiefly against tubercular disease, but the many circumstances that facilitate its spread and the difficulty in securing continued and desirable treatment make his work in this respect of very little consequence.

There were 33 deaths and 28 births, a decrease of 5. Of the deaths 12 were from consumption, leaving still 22 under treatment for the same trouble. This is a large percentage and it is showing serious effects on their offspring, for of the remaining deaths 13 were children under 5 years of age.

To control this trouble to any extent two things at least are essential; an improvement in their dwelling houses and the erection of a hospital. The houses are located well, high and dry, but very few of them have shingled roofs; no floors; none of them have more than one room, with very little light and no ventilation. Over part of the dirt floor they spread a thin mattress, sit around on this during the day and sleep on it at night. A consumptive patient living in a dwelling of this sort can not be treated successfully, and other members of the household are almost sure to become affected.

With an improvement in these buildings and the erection of a small hospital where the more advanced cases could be isolated, much could be done towards preventing the spread of this disease. Almost all children of this reservation between the ages of 6 and 17 are in attendance at the school where treatment of the sick can be carried out as successfully as in a hospital, and here out of an equal number of patients treated, namely, 140, there was only 1 death and that was an accident. A boy ran away from school, got lost, and died from exposure. This I think is an evidence of what good might be accomplished with a hospital. The reservation has thus far been free from epidemics.

During the winter the school was visited by an epidemic which I could designate by no other name than la grippe, the symptoms resembling somewhat what is ordinarily termed a "severe cold." There were also a few cases of measles, but this epidemic I understand has been over this ground twice within the last few years and it therefore did not find many victims this time.

The sanitary condition of the agency and school buildings is fair. The drainage from the old school building is defective, and the water-closets should be torn down and new ones built farther from the main building.

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 TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, N. DAK., *September 12, 1891.*

SIR: I herewith transmit the annual census and statistical report of this reservation:

The reservation is located in Rolette County, N. Dak., in township 162, ranges 70 and 71 west, and contains 46,800 acres, divided into farming, timber, and grazing lands.

The census finds 81 families of full-bloods, numbering 266 individuals; 270 families, mixed-bloods, numbering 1,260 individuals; children of school age (6 to 16), males 223, females 191, total 414.

There is in crop this season 1,150½ acres wheat, 613½ acres oats, 9 acres barley, 34½ acres corn, 131½ acres potatoes, 112 acres rutabagas, 33 acres assorted vegetables; total 2,083¾ acres. In addition there are 455½ acres summer plowing, 411¼ acres breaking, 386¾ acres vacant; grand total 3,347 acres.

The following amount of seed was issued: 2,419 bushels wheat, 2,356 bushels oats, 600 pounds corn, 1,830 bushels potatoes, 900 ounces turnips.

There was much land that had become foul with weeds, and in the distribution of seed one-third of the land was left unprovided for, and the people urged to redeem this by plowing in the summer; much of the land reported as vacant has been plowed since the census was taken. The season has been very favorable and the harvest good, exceeding, rather than otherwise, my estimate as given in the *statistical report.*

There are three day schools controlled by the Government and one by Bishop Walker of the Episcopal church; in addition, there is a boarding school under contract with the Sisters of Mercy. Their statistics are as follows:

	Enrolled.	Average attendance.
St. Mary's boarding school	207	153
Bishop Walker's school	27	9
Day school, No. 1	35	15
Day school, No. 2	51	10
Day school, No. 3	52	16

There are also children which are included in the census at the contract schools at the following places: 10 at Clontarf, Minn.; 5 at Van Rensselaer, Ind.; 5 at Morris, Minn.; 6 at Denver, Colo.; 17 at Government school at Fort Totten, N. Dak.

The several day schools have had the services of competent and faithful teachers but the attendance is not as regular as could be wished. The weather in winter is often too cold for the children to attend and to travel the distance that some of them are obliged to do, even were they provided with the requisite clothing, which very few are; and during the summer the parents with the whole family are in the prarie gathering snakeroot, which is an article that finds ready sale and adds greatly to their support. At the boarding school the best results are obtained as the children are permanent and the school is under excellent management. I understand that it is contemplated to give the day school children a midday meal; if this is done it will undoubtedly add to the attendance.

The use of intoxicants has been greatly checked, if not altogether done away with, by the enforcement of the prohibition law. It was a great evil before that, as the reservation is very close to several towns.

There is no court of Indian offenses but the captain of police and the two senior policemen constitute a tribunal before whom complaints and disagreements are taken; as most of the cases are neighborhood quarrels, the parties interested are compelled to make a settlement among themselves. The plan works very smooth and it has not been found necessary to resort to any imprisonments. The only serious case reported was an attempt at rape; the police followed the offender up until he finally fled to Canada.

The reservation is not large enough for the number of people claiming residence; there is not land enough to ever make them self-supporting either by means of farming or stock raising. The people are very anxious to have the Government take up their affairs and make some final disposition of them. They recognise that the present arrangement can not always continue, as it is neither to the best interest of the Government or themselves. Much was expected from the labors of the commission which was here last winter, and the failure to accomplish anything has caused great disappointment.

MIXED BLOODS.

In order to give as near as possible a complete census of the Indians and mixed bloods, who in any way come in connection with the business of this reservation, I submit herewith a supplementary census and statistical statement of mixed bloods who reside in the immediate vicinity.

The people mentioned are located as follows: Township 163, ranges 69, and 70, and the fraction of township 164, south of the Canadian country in the same ranges; also township 162, range 69, and township [illegible], ranges 69, 70, 71, and 72. This is surveyed land, but the occupants have been reluctant to file their claims, holding that they settled when it was included in the reservation, and that they were entitled

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to it as Indians. In many cases filings have been placed on the land they occupied which has caused much bad feeling between them and the whites. The General Land Office is making an examination with a view of adjusting the difficulty.

The census finds 134 families: 310 males, 308 females, total 618. Children of school age (6 to 16 years): males 98, females 101, total 199. The following amount of land is in crop this season:

	Acres.		Acres.
Wheat	680½	Turnips	48½
Oats	210½	Vegetables	8½
Corn	3½		
Potatoes	30½	Total	1,007

In addition there were 388 acres summer plowed and 364½ acres breaking.

There are issued to the old, sick, and widows, about 150 rations every month, and they received about 2,000 rations during seeding time. The large majority of them are in a prosperous condition, as they engage in wood chopping and hauling in the winter, gathering roots in the summer, and can find some kind of work most of the time, and the crops have been very good.

There are two day schools established for their benefit, one at the town of St. Johns, and the other at the extreme west end of the reservation; these are under the control of the Roman Catholic church. They have only been operated a part of the time. The statistical report, rendered by the Rev. J. F. Malo, gives 93 enrollment, 65 average attendance. Many of the children are also attending the Sisters' boarding school in the reservation, and at the different contract schools in the country.

Means should be taken at an early day, to fix the relation these people hold as Indians and wards of the United States. It is generally believed that but a few are entitled to the benefits of any treaty that might be made between the Government, and the Turtle Mountain Indians; yet they participate in the general councils and would prevent any reasonable agreement that should not recognize them. It is but justice to all parties, and it is also their wish, that some tribunal be selected, and some rules prescribed to settle who the U. S. Government deems competent to participate in a treaty. Their expectations are large, and many who are staying here would go away if they found out that it would do no good. It would imply a saving of supplies; at least place them in the possession of those for whom they are intended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. BRENNER,
Farmer in charge.

Maj. JOHN H. WAVOH,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK., *August 20, 1891.*

SIR: Complying with your circular letter of July 1, I have the honor to submit my second annual report. That of last year having contained a sketch of the topography of this reservation, as well as a brief history of the agency, a description of its location, etc., I shall here confine myself to a summary of the year's work and progress, a statement of the condition of the Indians, and to a representation of the affairs of the agency in general, up to the date of this report.

Ratification of the agreement.—The long-looked-for ratification of the agreement made with these Indians by the Northwest Commission, in December, 1886, having been accomplished, a new and a brighter face is put upon the "solution of the Indian problem" at this agency. According to the terms of this agreement, these Indians are now placed in the receipt of $80,000 annually for the next ten years. This sum is to be used in part in the purchase of the necessary subsistence, and a limited amount of annuity goods, while the greater portion is to be expended in providing the Indians individually with the means of placing themselves upon the road to well-directed effort which shall result in self-support and consequent independence. The chief factor in accomplishing this result will be, beyond doubt, stock raising, though agriculture should be pursued as a collateral branch of industry.

Agriculture.—This has been, as formerly, the chief occupation during the past year. If a considerable increase in acreage is to be taken as a sign of progress, then they have progressed perceptibly in husbandry. Notwithstanding little or no plowing was accomplished last fall, the area planted to wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes exceed, at least by one-third, that of any previous year; in addition to which 70 acres were sown to flax, this being the first season the last-named crop has been tried by the Indians. Discouraged by recent crop failures, and secure of at least a subsistence without much effort on their part, very many of them evinced a strong backwardness to increasing the size of their wheat fields, usually mere patches and rarely exceeding 3 acres. To them a field of 10 acres assumed the proportions of a plantation, and the prospect of having to plow and seed such a large tract gave many a decided distaste for farming. There being some very good land in an old Government field just west of the agency, I had a number of Indians living near allotted tracts of from 5 to 10 acres each in addition to the patches near their homes.

So far as possible, all the fields near the houses scattered up and down the river in the Arickaree settlement were planted, and at the location of the Gros Ventre at the Little Missouri (where there is also a large field all of which was planted), all the cultivated land was made use of. Among the Mandans, on the west side of the river, the same course was pursued, so that practically no Indian lay idle this season.

The aggregate of wheat acreage, to a great extent measured, is not far from 550 acres; that of oats, 200; flax, 70; corn, 150; potatoes, 30; garden truck, 30.

The seeding and corn planting was done in good season, and as the summer though dry at first proved favorable, the crop throughout is excellent. The harvest will be entirely finished by September 5, and threshing will begin at the earliest practicable moment.

The quality of the grain and vegetables is far superior to that of last year's product, grain of the wheat and oats being large and plump. While the present year witnessed a marked increase in planted area, that of the coming crop season will be still larger, nearly double in fact, since there will be fully 1,000 acres of summer-fallowed land ready for seeding in the spring, in addition to the land now bearing crop.

As the summer approached it became apparent that the promised survey of the land and the consignment allotment would not be made in time to allow of breaking on the separate farms this year, which was a cause of great disappointment to the Indians as well as to myself. To permit any amount of breaking to be done haphazard, with absolutely no idea of where division lines would come, I deemed wholly unprofitable—indeed, worse than useless—since where Indians are settled near each other the survey must inevitably place a number of families upon the same farm. Where Indians were settled at considerable distances apart, as prevails to some extent among the Gros Ventres and Mandans, a limited quantity of new land could be and was broken.

Since it was impracticable to open up new land on separate farms, and was at the same time necessary to provide more land for the coming year, I decided to utilize the old Government fields lying contiguous to the agency. This comprises over 1,000 acres of weed-grown land, some of it idle for five years, and a portion of it overgrown with a sod tougher than the native prairie—Nearly, if not a thousand acres, however, could be plowed by the Indian teams; and early in June this intention was declared to the Indians and they were shown the advantage of summer-fallowing.

As a rule they gladly received their respective portions of this land, but preferred to do their plowing in the fall, seeing no use nor necessity for such work in the summer. * * * However, they were, by means of repeated admonition and urgings, finally got to work at the plowing, though it was found necessary, in the cases of a few leading men, to resort to a strict interpretation of the rules governing the issue of rations before all were convinced that the white man's way of farming must be pursued. The work was completed during the months of June and July. In allotting this land all Indians who possessed teams able to plow, but who had no plots of their own, were sought out and required to take at least 10 acres. It will be seen then, that with the summer-fallowed land, the Indians will have close upon 2,000 acres to plant to crop next year, which is, all things considered, a pretty fair advance in agricultural development.

In this connection I can not omit to again express my deep regret at the unaccountable and obstructive delay in making the survey and allotments. This work should have been entered upon immediately after the signatures of the Indians to amendments to article 6 of the treaty were obtained. The Indians were anxious to have the land surveyed at once, and such action would have materially furthered the object the Government has in view, inasmuch as the establishment of this people upon separate and systematically defined homesteads must of itself make an important era in their progress, and would serve more than any other single act to emphasize for them the meaning of the new mode of life. At the same time, exact plats could have been laid out for breaking, and fully a thousand acres could have been turned over on the several farms. Not the least of the advantages to be obtained from the allotment system would be the facility it would afford for getting accurately at the statistics of work and products on the farms. At present it is practically impossible to arrive at anything like true data of area and product, since the irregular patches scattered here and there can only be roughly estimated.

I would therefore most earnestly urge the speedy survey and allotment of the requisite amount of territory (about 5 townships), that these Indians may at the earliest date possible begin work upon their own farms. In my opinion nothing will contribute so much to the removal of the tribal elements and associations which still to a great extent influence their actions and modes of thought.

During the past year a much-needed addition has been made to the tool department, there having been purchased 10 seeders, 12 mowers, 6 hay rakes, and 8 reapers.

In contrast to the tone of my report on this subject last year, I am happy to state that the results of this year are highly satisfactory to all concerned as well as encouraging to the Indians. It is generally believed that the conditions of the climate have changed from extreme dryness to that degree of moisture necessary to make agriculture a success in this region. Considering this and the fact that the Indian will be spurred to increased activity by the fortunate outcome of this year's husbandry, it is to be hoped that every encouragement and facility will be afforded them, in order that no obstacle to their uninterrupted progress may lead to a loss of interest on their part.

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Herewith I submit what I consider a conservative estimate of the crops for this season. The same will also be found in the statistic blank accompanying this report.

Crop.	Acres.	Bushels per acre.	Number bushels.
Corn	150	*20	3,000
Flax	70	10	700
Oats	200	40	8,000
Potatoes	30	150	4,500
Wheat	550	20	11,000
Onions, turnips, and other vegetables			500
Total	1,000		27,700

* Shelled.

Stock.—In this department I am able to record little beyond the fact that there is now some hope of a systematic effort being made to encourage these Indians in the occupation they seem most suited to. In my first annual report I strongly urged the attention and aid of the Department in this direction, and in subsequent correspondence strove to show the importance of this branch of industry could it once be set well under way. In response to estimates furnished, contracts were awarded for the delivery at this agency during the month of September next of 100 cows, 10 bulls, 2,500 sheep, 128 rams, 80 brood mares—50 of the latter with colts by their sides—and 50 work oxen. * * *

Trespass of stock.—Last December, learning that cattle belonging to ranchmen on the south side of the Little Missouri were grazing on the reservation, I took a number of Indian police and made a tour of that region, which lies some 75 miles west of the agency. The reports proved to be true, and stock in considerable numbers was found on Indian territory. The ranchmen disclaimed having driven it over the line, asserting that the feed being somewhat better on the reservation the cattle had gradually worked across. They were, however, disposed to pay for the privilege of grazing their herds undisturbed until spring, and as it was manifestly very doubtful if they could be successfully prevented from occupying parts of that difficult region, and it being of no use to the Indians, the case was laid before them and they readily consented to an arrangement. It was accordingly agreed that the stockmen should pay at the rate of 50 cents per head for the grazing of approximately two thousand head of stock until spring, the amount to be paid, so far as practicable, in beef cattle.

In pursuance of the above, 27,000 pounds gross beef were delivered to the Indians by those stockmen present, and representatives of other ranchmen owning trespassing herds arranged to pay $300 in cash in the spring. This amount was received in July.

The above matter was fully reported to the Indian Office and approval of my action requested. This, owing to the indeterminate nature of the law in such cases, was not given, but certain sections of the Revised Statutes bearing upon stock trespass upon Indian lands were quoted for my guidance in general, according to which absolute proof that the stock was "driven" or "conveyed" is necessary, in order to make a prosecution in due form.

This proof it is always impossible to obtain. At a later period, while in Washington, the case was laid before the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and my action received his approval. The honorable Secretary also authorized me, in a personal interview, to use my judgment in making terms with neighboring stockmen for the use by them of those parts of the reservation useless to the Indians. Said terms to be satisfactory to and in the best interest of the Indians, but not to be in the nature of a permanent agreement. The Secretary caused to be prepared instructions to this effect, and I was informed that the same would reach me through the Indian Office. Up to this date no such instructions have been received, although the attention of the Department has been called to the matter. It is to be regretted that the instructions have not been received, since, as the land is of no use to the Indians, to make a business of guarding it would be labor thrown away; whereas, by making a definite agreement with those who desire to use it the Indians might receive an appreciable sum annually. * * *

Education.—The educational facilities consist of three schools, viz: The Government school, at Fort Stevenson, 17 miles below the agency, having an attendance of 120; the Home Mission School, conducted by the American Missionary Association, Rev. C. L. Hall, superintendent, located about 1 mile west of the agency, with an attendance of 44, 42 of this number receiving tuition, board and clothing under contract with the Government; St. Edwards School, located at the Little Missouri Bottom, 25 miles west of the agency, under the auspices of Rt. Rev. Bishop Shanley, of North Dakota, with an attendance of 28. This latter is conducted as a day school at present, but I am informed that it will be opened as a boarding school early in October, with a corps of Indian sisters as instructors. I believe all these schools to be doing good work, and that they are effective factors in the civilization of the Indians.

I endeavor to use every effort to the end that they shall secure the attendance of each child of school age on the reservation, the Government school receiving the first consideration according to the ruling of the office. My aim in this respect has been fully realized, since there are now but 2 children of school age out of school, and those are physically unable to attend.

Sanitary.—The report of the agency physician is forwarded herewith and attention is respectfully called thereto. I desire to especially refer to one feature of said report, viz, the suggestion that a small hospital be established at this agency.

In this connection I can do no better than to refer to the report of Agent Gifford in 1888, the conditions remaining practically the same. (See Annual Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for 1888.) * * *

A point which should not be lost sight of is the long distances which the agency physician is obliged to make in visiting patients. Among the Gros Ventre and Mandans there are families living more than 50 miles from the agency, and a serious case in either tribe requiring daily or even triweekly visits must invariably receive scant treatment should there be general sickness among the Indians.

Indian Houses.—Since there is scarcely a moderately decent or healthy habitation in any of the Indian settlements, all being of log and pole construction, daubed with mud, and with dirt roofs and floors, one of the most needed reforms is in the line of house building. When allotments are made new houses will be required, as it will be impracticable to remove old ones, even where they are habitable in their present location.

Excellent building material can be obtained by sawing native timber, great quantities of which exist at the mouth of the Little Missouri. The location of the agency sawmill in proximity to this timber, as has been repeatedly urged, would afford means for converting logs into lumber in sufficient quantities to entirely renew all Indian buildings, and at the same time furnish great aid in rebuilding the agency, which is imperative at an early date. The sawmill in its present location is entirely useless, being more than 20 miles distant from timber suitable for working into lumber. To haul green cottonwood logs that distance is simply out of the question, and this fact alone prevents the Indians from doing their part of the work necessary to securing an abundance of building material.

To remove the mill would also open the way for the employment of a number of Indians, especially those young men returning from school, to whom no occupation aside from farming offers and for which some seem to have acquired a distaste. Action in this matter should be taken early, since much time will be consumed in the preliminaries incident to removal, and the latter would occupy some weeks. Since it is only when the logs are free from frost that cottonwood can be sucessfully manufactured, the mill should be ready for operation in the spring. During the winter the Indians could be profitably employed in getting logs to the mill to be sawed for their own use. Outside of work of this nature there is very little for them to do during the winter season. In this connection I would recommend that at least 50,000 feet of logs be purchased for use of the agency, and for such Indians as are unable to procure logs for themselves.

Census.—The census taken during the month of June shows a total population of 1,112, divided as follows:

Tribe.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Over 18.	Under 18.	Over 14.	Under 14.	
Arickaree	119	71	174	54	418
Gros Ventre	85	65	118	45	313
Mandan	72	45	101	28	246
Knife River Gros Ventres	37	39	40	19	135
Total	313	220	433	146	1,112

Total males	533
Total females	579
Total	1,112

The above figures indicate a falling off of 71 from last year's census, but I have every reason to believe that this enumeration is as correct as it is possible to obtain, as great care was exercised in taking it.

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Recommendations and Conclusion.—Sometime since estimates for the cost of erecting new agency buildings were asked for and furnished, and later inquiry as to the feasibility of opening a brickyard in which to make brick for building. This latter question was answered as fully as possible, and I hoped that here was a prospect of getting some new industry under way. Nothing has been done in this direction, however, and I would recommend that the matter receive attention.

I find it necessary to again refer to the shabby and ram-shackle condition of the agency buildings generally. The new office built last fall is the only thoroughly-constructed building here. Not having been built by contract it was honestly put up and is all that it purports to be, substantial and comfortable. It is the only agency structure on a stone foundation. The five wind-shaken and barn-like structures termed dwellings are a disgrace to the service. They can not be made habitable this winter without much repair, an appropriation for which has been asked. They are also insufficient in number, as there are eight white employés at the agency and but five houses.

Like the reorganizing of the Indian dwellings the renewal of agency buildings is a very necessary affair. It should be done speedily, and when done the agency should be located in a spot as central as possible to the Indian population. I would recommend that the Little Missouri Bottom be selected as a site on account of its central location, nearness to excellent timber, good water, and large area of fine farming land.

It is to be hoped that with the present condition of the funds available for this agency purchases for the Indians will be made early and shipped so as to arrive sooner than has been the case heretofore.

The arrival of plows and cotton socks in December and wool socks and mittens in March is somewhat inopportune in the region of the forty-eighth standard parallel.

The foregoing recommendations are respectfully submitted in accordance with the invitation contained in your circular letter of July 1.

Having had the selection of my employés I class them with regard to a fitness for their respective positions. They evince great interest in the work in hand, and my relations with them are most pleasant and satisfactory.

The results of the past year have been measurably satisfactory, and with the consciousness of having a sincere interest in the welfare of the Indians and being satisfied that they are more than ever awake to the necessity of improving the opportunities presented to them, I enter upon the labors of another year inspired with the belief and determination that it can and shall be made to mark a notable advance in the history of this people.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MURPHY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

I arrived at the agency October 28 and assumed my position November 1. I began my work by visiting the Indians at their homes, in order to see their sanitary condition, find out who were ill, and become acquainted in general.

I found the sanitary condition of the houses very poor. With a few exceptions all had dirt floors, which in wet weather are damp and foul, and hardly any ventilation; cooking and sleeping in one room, which is certainly not conducive to good health.

An epidemic of *la grippe* appeared during the winter months with disastrous results. Nearly all the employés and Indians on the reservation were attacked by the disease, and the mortality was very great among the Indians; the three tribes being separated so far from each other, one tribe living across the Missouri River, that although the agency physician traveled continually during the epidemic, it was impossible to visit all who were ill.

Hospital.—The various epidemics that visit the Indian tribes year after year, and the poor facilities that an agency physician has to combat disease, is a very strong argument in favor of an agency hospital being erected at this place. One is needed very badly. We have a large field for eye surgery, but for the want of a suitable place to perform the operations in not much can be done, as it would be dangerous to attempt any delicate operations in an Indian house.

Also, a great many cases that do not come under the notice of the physician until they have passed into the chronic stage, or death has set its seal already upon the patient, would be seen and treated in the first stages, as I am sure the Indians would avail themselves of the great benefits they would derive from a hospital; and I feel that I can speak intelligently on this matter, having spent four years among the Indians as physician. An agency physician must necessarily be physician, surgeon, dentist, druggist, chemist, and nurse, and in the scattered condition in which the Indians live, his work is unsatisfactory to himself and not justice to his patients; for, the moment that he is attending one case, he is called 15 or 20 miles to see another case, and so on. Consequently, a great deal of time is wasted which could be utilized if there were a hospital, and I earnestly call your attention to the importance of this matter.

There is no trouble with Indian medicine men, as I have only met with one, and his influence is on the wane, and the older ones have gradually died off.

The sweat house is a great drawback, nearly every house having one, and the practice of indulging in these enervating sweats have, and are, being discouraged as much as possible.

There are a great many cases of constitutional syphilis among the Arickaree tribe, but I am glad to report that I have not met with any primary cases.

Thanking you for the courtesy and help in the furtherance of my duties that you have always extended, I am, very respectfully,

THOS. H. CHATTLE,
Agency Physician.

JNO. S. MURPHY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK.,
August 26, 1891.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to submit this, my tenth annual report as agent for the Indians of this agency.

Location of Agency.—Standing Rock Agency is situated in North Dakota, on the west bank of the Missouri River, in latitude 46° 11′ north, and longitude 100° 34′ west, 60 miles south of Mandan on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is the nearest railroad point and where nearly all agency supplies are now delivered by transportation contractors and thence transported in wagons by Indians to agency. Bismarck, the capital city of the State, is 65 miles north of the agency up the east side of the Missouri River. Fort Yates, N. Dak., is the post-office address of the agency.

Bands and Population.—The Indians belonging to the Standing Rock Agency are the Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of the Dakota (Sioux) Nation, and those now on the reservation number 3,960 persons, of whom 282 are mixed bloods.

The following is a tabular list of the respective bands:

Name of band.	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.	Females between 6 and 16.
Yanktonai	500	460	617	354	311	1,781	207	153
Hunkpapa	448	433	589	307	248	1,577	147	116
Blackfeet	164	162	214	125	101	602	68	56
Total	1,112	1,054	1,450	780	660	3,960	422	325

There are also 39 men, 37 women, 20 boys, and 13 girls, a total of 109 persons of the Hunkpapa band who stampeded during the Messiah craze in the month of December last, and are now at Pine Ridge Agency, who are not included in the above list, which accounts for the decrease in population as given in my last year's report.

Occupation.—These Indians are engaged in farming and stock-raising, and whilst the soil of the reservation is excellent, the recurring droughts, hot winds, hailstorms, and early frosts prevalent throughout this section of country, makes farming so precarious and unprofitable that stock-raising (for which the locality is better adapted) is now being made the leading industry. The Indians are, however, required to do some farming, which keeps them more constantly occupied than is required in stock-raising, and constant employment of any people is more conducive to contentment than idleness. Having had abundant rains throughout North Dakota this season, farming has been reasonably profitable.

About 5,000 acres have been cultivated by Indians of this agency, and 110 acres by the pupils of the two boarding schools. The crops, which are not yet all harvested, are estimated as follows: Wheat, 5,225 bushels; oats, 21,000 bushels; corn, 15,150 bushels; potatoes, 10,600 bushels; onions, 650 bushels; beans, 660 bushels; turnips, rutabagas, beets, carrots, etc., 11,300 bushels; melons, pumpkins, and squash, 53,500 bushels, and the hay cut and stacked will approximate 5,000 tons.

There were about 5,000 cattle owned by Indians of this agency at the end of the fiscal year and since that time 500 cows with calves by their sides and 500 2-year-old heifers and 50 bulls were received from contractors which makes 6,550 head of cattle now on the reservation. The grass on the ranges is excellent this season and the cattle will go into the winter in good condition, and if the coming winter is not unusually severe the next year will show a marked increase of cattle, as the Indians are now manifesting an interest in stock raising that is very gratifying.

During the past year these Indians transported 1,023,200 pounds of supplies from Mandan to agency, a distance of 60 miles for which they received $7,254.85. They sold 749,460 pounds gross of beef cattle to agency, receiving $21,131.76 for same. They cut and delivered at the several schools of the reservation and for use of agency

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931½ cords of wood for which they received $3,850; sold oats and hay to the agency amounting to $118.39; and hay, wood, and farm products to other parties to the value of $6,750 approximately, being a total of $39,138 thus received by Indians of this reservation for their industry the past year.

The Indian traders have paid the Indians during the year $8,151.50 for beef hides.

Education.—There were two Government boarding and seven day schools and one mission boarding school conducted at this agency during the past year with an aggregate enrollment of 612 pupils and an average attendance of 371, which with 42 in schools off the reservation gives a total of 654 who have been enrolled in schools during the past year and an average attendance of 413 for the time the respective schools were in operation.

The agricultural boarding school located 10 miles south of the agency was in operation the entire twelve months of the year, except that during the months of July and August, class studies were discontinued whilst the industrial work and regular discipline of the school was maintained. The total number of pupils enrolled at this school from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, was 123 (80 boys and 43 girls) with an average attendance of 81 (56 boys and 25 girls) for the twelve months, and the progress of the pupils has been very satisfactory. A farm of 105 acres is conducted in connection with this school where the boys are instructed in farming and the care of stock; the yield from this farm is estimated at 225 bushels of wheat; 150 bushels of corn; 750 bushels of oats; 100 bushels of potatoes; 75 bushels of turnips; 100 bushels of onions; 15 bushels of beans; 150 bushels of other vegetables, and about 4,000 melons, pumpkins, and squashes, and the hay secured will approximate 50 tons.

The industrial boarding school located at the agency has also been maintained throughout the entire twelve months of the fiscal year, the pupils being permitted to go to their homes during vacation but the majority returned to the school after remaining away a few days. Class studies were not kept up during vacation months but all other school duties and discipline were maintained. The enrollment at this school was 128 pupils with an average attendance of 91 for the twelve months, and the advancement of the pupils has been all that could reasonably be expected.

The Cannon Ball day school, located 25 miles north of the agency, was conducted ten months of the fiscal year with an enrollment of 83 pupils and average attendance of 45.

Grand River day school, 40 miles southwest of the agency, was conducted only seven months of the year, it being discontinued for three months owing to the troubles in that settlement growing out of the Messiah craze. The enrollment at this school was 70 pupils with an average attendance of 30, for the seven months maintained.

No. 1 day school, located 18 miles north of the agency, was conducted ten months with an enrollment of 44 pupils and average of 30.

No. 2 day school, located 3 miles north of the agency, was discontinued for two weeks during the Indian troubles of last December and was therefore in operation nine and a half months of the fiscal year, with an enrollment of 34 and an average attendance of 21 pupils.

No. 3 day school, located 15 miles west of the agency, was also discontinued for two weeks during the Indian troubles, and was in operation nine and one-half months with an enrollment of 25 pupils and average attendance of 14.

No. 4 day school located on Grand River, 50 miles southwest of the agency, was, for the same reasons as above stated, discontinued from December 15 to March 31, and was therefore in operation only six and one-half months. The enrollment was 35 pupils, with an average attendance of 15.

Marmot day school, located on Grand River 30 miles south of agency, was also discontinued from December 15 to February 1, and was in operation eight and one-half months of the fiscal year, with an enrollment of 36 pupils and average attendance of 13.

These day schools have all done good service and the small average attendance in proportion to the numbers enrolled is owing to the time lost by Indians living at distant points of the reservation in coming to the agency for their biweekly rations and bringing their children with them. But this excuse for irregularity in attending day schools will be, to a great extent, overcome by the two subissue stations that are now being erected, one on Grand River 40 miles southwest of agency, and the other in the Cannon Ball settlement 25 miles north of agency, where the Indians of these settlements will, after October 1, be able to leave their homes in the morning, receive their rations and return the same day, which will enable the children of those distant settlements to attend school regularly in future.

St. Elizabeth's boarding school, located at Oak Creek 38 miles south of agency, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, conducted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, was opened for pupils on September 1, 1890, and has been in operation throughout the school year with an enrollment of 35 pupils and average attendance of 28 for the ten months. The teachers, 5 in number, were maintained and paid by

the mission, and all expenses connected with the school were also borne by the mission, except that certain annuity clothing and the established school ration were issued from agency supplies for the pupils. I attended the closing exercises of this school on June 25 and was much pleased with the evidences of careful training and progress of the pupils.

I inclose herewith a list of the names of teachers, with length of service during the fiscal year with salaries paid to each in the several Government schools of this agency, which list forms part of this report.

In addition to the three boarding and seven day schools that have been in operation here the past year as above set forth, there have been two new day schools with industrial cottages for the teachers erected this summer, each school with a capacity for 30 pupils, which will be opened for scholars on September 1, making eleven Government and one mission school with an aggregate capacity for 580 pupils, that will be in operation on this reservation the ensuing school year.

Missionary.—The missionary field is occupied by the Roman Catholic, Episcopalian and Congregationalist denominations and the missionaries are all earnest workers for the christianization of the Indians. The Roman Catholic Mission reports the expenditure of $8,000 for missionary purposes the past year, in the erection of one new church, a large addition to the church at the agency, addition to the Indian Christian Society's building, and support of missionaries.

The Episcopalian missionary is now absent attending the convocation of his church at Rosebud Agency and I am therefore unable to give definite figures, but approximate $1,000 is expended by that denomination for missionary purposes and $3,000 for educational purposes.

The Congregational missionary reports $4,016 expended in his superintendency by the American Missionary Association for support of missions, including a hospital at their central station.

The Roman Catholics report 107 marriages the past year and 586 adult communicants. The Episcopalian missionary reports 15 marriages and the members of that denomination will approximate 80 adults. The Congregationalists report 12 marriages and 20 full members. This gives a total of 134 marriages solemnized by missionaries here during the past year. There are now but few Indians of this agency who do not affiliate with one of the three christian denominations engaged in missionary work among them.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the Indians of this reservation is good, and no epidemic was prevalent during the past year; yet, as will be seen by the report of Dr. Brewster, agency physician, which is transmitted herewith, 1,716 individual Indians have received medical treatment, and 141 deaths occurred, chiefly from consumption and scrofula. During the same period 168 births were recorded.

Indian police.—The regular police force of this agency numbered 27 men for the past year, with an additional force of 20 Indian scouts from December 6, 1890, to the end of the fiscal year. I can not speak too highly in praise of these men who have rendered such valuable services to the Government throughout the troubles of last autumn and winter, when they proved themselves an efficient and well disciplined organization, loyal to the Government in maintaining order and obeying its mandates, and by their conduct and splendid bearing through that trying ordeal elicited the admiration and gained the esteem and confidence of all persons, citizens and soldiers, who were familiar with the condition of affairs. They are firm but kind in executing orders, are invaluable in administration of the affairs of the agency, and should in justice receive more substantial compensation in recognition of the services they render the Government.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses has held triweekly sessions at the agency (each session usually of two days duration), and it has aided very much in bringing about a good state of discipline among the Indians of the reservation. One hundred and six cases came before the court for adjudication during the past year, the nature of the offenses being as follows: Bigamy, 6; adultery, 12; assaults on women, 2; larceny, 2; selling annuity goods that had been issued to them, 30; gambling, 12, and minor cases 42, the minor cases being disputes over claims, meadows, timber cutting, horse trading, etc., which the court adjudicated to the satisfaction of all concerned, and those found guilty of the greater offenses had such punishments imposed upon them as would tend to deter others from violating the code in similar respects.

The court of Indian offenses has a salutary effect in adjustment of disputes among the Indians and is gradually preparing them for the white man's laws, and should be continued until the code is eventually merged into and superseded by the statutes of the States in which the Indians reside. In the meantime the judges should receive better compensation as from a pecuniary standpoint a salary of $10 per month does not bring much dignity to this judical position.

Ghost dance or the new Indian Messiah.—So much has been said and written in the public press on this subject and the means taken to suppress the "craze"—a great

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deal without foundation of fact—that it would perhaps be advisable in this report, which is intended for publication, to give a full history or explanation of the dance from its first inception, and the results of efforts of suppression, so far as this agency is concerned.

The following copies of correspondence will probably best serve this purpose:

On June 7, 1890, I was informed by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs that a communication had been received from a citizen of Pierre, S. Dak., in which it was stated that private information had reached him that the Sioux Indians, or a portion of them, were secretly planning and arranging for an outbreak in the near future. I was directed by the Indian Office to report on the subject which I did as follows:

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, *June 18, 1890.*

HON. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of office letter dated the 7th instant.

* * * * * * * * *

In reply I desire to state that in so far as the Indians of this agency are concerned there is nothing in either their words or actions that would justify the rumor, and I do not believe that such an imprudent step is seriously meditated by any of the Sioux. I have been nineteen days of the past five weeks engaged in visiting the Indians of this agency at their respective homes, remaining over night in Indians houses in distant settlements wherever night overtook me, and I found a warm welcome everywhere and the best possible state of feeling prevailing among them. I possess sufficient knowledge of the Indian language to understand and converse fairly well in the vernacular of the tribe and no sign, word, or act was noticed during my recent tour among these Indians that would lead me to suspect any discontentment among them. There are, however, a few malcontents here as at all of the Sioux agencies who cling tenaciously to the old Indian ways and are slow to accept the better order of things, whose influence is exerted in the wrong direction, and this class of Indians are ever ready to circulate idle rumors and sow dissensions to discourage the more progressive; but only a very few of the Sioux could now possibly be united in attempting any overt act against the Government, and the removal from among them of a few individuals (the leaders of disaffection) such as Sitting Bull, Circling Bear, Black Bird, and Circling Hawk, of this agency; Spotted Elk (Big Foot) and his lieutenants of Cheyenne River; Crow Dog and Low Dog, of Rosebud, and any of like ilk of Pine Ridge, would end all trouble and uneasiness in the future.

By far the larger number of the Sioux are well disposed and there are at this agency some very reliable and trustworthy Indians whose sincerity and truthfulness is of a high order, and in my investigating what grounds, if any, there were for the rumor of a contemplated outbreak, I talked with several confidentially in regard to the matter and each replied that any fears of an uprising were entirely groundless and assured me that if such was being meditated by even a few it could not be kept a secret from them. There are also, on our police force, some excellent men upon whom I can implicitly rely, and I have instructed them to be doubly vigilant and report to me everything learned at home, or from other agencies, and should anything of importance come to my knowledge I will advise you promptly.

I have, however, every confidence in the good intentions of the Sioux as a people. They will not be the aggressors in any overt act against white settlers, and if justice is only done them no uneasiness need be entertained.

I am sir, etc.,

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

On October 17, 1890, I wrote the following letter:

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, *October 17, 1890.*

HON. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: Referring to the subject of office letter "L," dated June 7 last, and my reply of the 18th of same month relative to rumors of a prospective outbreak among the Sioux, I have the honor to state that there is now considerable excitement and some disaffection existing among certain Indians of this agency.

I trust that I may not be considered an alarmist and believe that my past record among the Sioux will remove any doubt in this respect, and I do not wish to be understood as considering the present state of excitement so alarming as to apprehend any immediate uprising or serious outcome, but I do feel it my duty to report the present "craze" and nature of the excitement existing among the Sitting Bull faction of Indians over the expected Indian millennium, the annihilation of the white men and supremacy of the Indian, which is looked for in the near future and promised by the Indian medicine men as not later than next spring, when the new grass begins to appear, and is known among the Sioux as the return of the ghosts.

They are promised by some members of the Sioux tribe, who have lately developed into medicine men, that the Great Spirit has promised them that their punishment by the dominant race has been sufficient and that their numbers having now become so decimated, will be reinforced by all Indians who are dead; that the dead are all returning to reinhabit this earth which belongs to the Indians; that they are driving back with them as they return immense herds of buffalo and elegant wild horses to have for the catching; that the Great Spirit promises them that the white man will be unable to make gunpowder in future, and all attempts at such will be a failure, and that the gunpowder now on hand will be useless as against Indians, as it will not throw a bullet with sufficient force to pass through the skin of an Indian; that the Great Spirit had deserted the Indians for a long period, but is now with them and against the whites, and will cover the earth over with 30 feet of additional soil, well sodded and timbered, under which the whites will all be smothered, and any whites who may escape this great phenomena will become small fishes in the rivers of the country; but in order to bring about this happy result the Indians must do their part and become believers and thoroughly organize.

It would seem impossible that any person, no matter how ignorant, could be brought to believe such absurd nonsense, but as a matter of fact a great many of the Indians of this agency actually believe it, and since this new doctrine has been engrafted here from the more southern Sioux agencies, the infection has been wonderful and so pernicious that it now includes some of the Indians who were formerly numbered with the progressive and more intelligent, and many of our very best Indians appear dazed and unidentified when talking of it, their inherent superstition having been thoroughly aroused.

Sitting Bull is high priest and leading apostle of this latest Indian absurdity; in a word he is the chief mischief-maker at this agency, and if he were not here this craze, so general among the Sioux, would never have gotten a foothold at this agency. Sitting Bull is a man of low cunning, devoid of a single manly principle in his nature or an honorable trait of character, but on the contrary is capable of instigating and inciting others (those who believe in his powers) to do any amount of mischief. He is a coward and lacks moral courage; he will never lead where there is danger, but is an adept in influencing his ignorant henchmen and followers, and there is no knowing what he may direct them to attempt. He (Sitting Bull) is bitterly opposed to having any surveys made on the reservation, and is continually agitating and fostering opposition to such surveys among his followers, who are the more worthless, ignorant, obstinate and nonprogressive of the Sioux. He has announced that those who signed the agreement ratifying the act of March 2, 1889, opening the Sioux reservation, will be compelled to accept a small corner to be set apart and subdivided into small tracts for them to settle upon, where they will be obliged to remain and support themselves, but those who have refused to ratify the act, or, who have ratified will now oppose surveys and refuse to accept allotments, will have all the unoccupied portion of the reservation to hold in common and continue to enjoy their old Indian ways and former freedom, and therefore will have to be rationed by the Government for all time to come, and it is not to be greatly wondered at that, among an uneducated and ignorant people, he finds supporters and admirers. He is an Indian unworthy of notice, except as a disaffected intriguer who grasps every opportunity to maintain his power and popularity. He is opposed to everything of an elevating nature and is the most vain, pompous, and untruthful Indian that I ever know. His word is not believed by the more intelligent Indians of this agency, but he has unfortunately a tribal reputation gained by the generalship of others, and is therefore the idol of the disaffected and worthless element of the Sioux. He has been growing bolder and more aggressive throughout the past year, and it is undoubtedly only a question of time (a few months at the most) until it will be necessary to remove him from among his people, and I believe that if we can even tide over the present craze without removing him from the reservation it will be necessary to deal with him in a summary manner as soon as the survey of this reservation commences. He is such an abject coward that he will not commit any overt act or open offense himself, but does the intriguing and directs the mischief to be done by his less cunning followers.

In this connection I would respectfully invite attention to my letter of June 18 last, wherein I referred to the character of Sitting Bull and certain others of his supporters and suggested that, should their future conduct justify it, they be removed from among the Sioux, giving the names of Sitting Bull, Circling Bear, Black Bird, and Circling Hawk, of this agency, as fit subjects for such discipline, and I am forced to the belief that to insure peace and promote the welfare of the Sioux people such removal will sooner or later be found necessary.

Sitting Bull is a polygamist, libertine, habitual liar, active obstructionist, and a great obstacle in the civilization of these people, and he is so totally devoid of any of the nobler traits of character, and so wedded to the old Indian ways and superstitions that it is very doubtful if any change for the better will ever come over him at his present age of fifty-six years. He has been a disturbing element here since his return from confinement as a military prisoner in the spring of 1883, but has been growing gradually worse the past year, which is partly to be accounted for by the presence of a lady from Brooklyn, N. Y., who came here in June, 1889, announcing herself as a member of Dr. Bland's society, the Indian Defense Association, and opposed to the Indians ratifying the act of March 2, 1889, demanding of me permission to pass through the Sioux Reservation to Cheyenne River Agency, and to take Sitting Bull with her. The Sioux Commission being then engaged negotiating with the Indians of the southern Sioux agencies, I, as a matter of course, refused to permit her either to pass through the reservation or allow Sitting Bull to accompany her, and compelled her to cross the Missouri River at this point and travel over the public roads outside of the Indian reservation, in consequence of which she was very hostile toward me and wrote several letters to different parties in condemnation of my course and action. While here she bestowed numerous presents upon Sitting Bull, considerable being money, which had a demoralizing effect upon him, inflating him with his importance. After her departure she kept up a correspondence with Sitting Bull until early last spring, when she again returned and located on the north bank of Cannon Ball River, just outside of this reservation and about 25 miles north of the agency. Sitting Bull has been a frequent visitor at her house, and he has grown more insolent and worthless with every visit he has made there. Her lavish expenditure of money and other gifts upon him, enabling him to give frequent feasts and hold councils, thus perpetuating the wit-time customs amongst the Indians and engrafting with their superstitious nature, this additional absurdity of the New Messiah and return of the ghosts, and in this coming, Sitting Bull, whose former influence and power being so undermined and tenure so uncertain, asserts himself as high priest here, and like a drowning man grasping at a straw, is working upon the credulity of the superstitious and ignorant Indians and reaping a rich harvest of popularity.

On Thursday, the 9th instant, upon an invitation from Sitting Bull, an Indian named Kicking Bear belonging to the Cheyenne River Agency, the chief medicine man of the ghost dance among the Sioux, arrived at Sitting Bull's camp on the Grand River, 40 miles south of this agency, to inaugurate a ghost dance and initiate the members. Upon learning of his arrival there I sent a detachment of 14 policemen, including the captain and second lieutenant, to arrest and escort him from the reservation, but they returned without executing the order, both officers being in a dazed condition and fearing the powers of Kicking Bear's medicine. Several members of the force tried to induce the officers to permit them to make the arrest, but the latter would not allow it, but simply told Sitting Bull that it was the agent's orders that Kicking Bear and his six companions should leave the reservation and return to their agency. Sitting Bull was very insolent to the officers and made some threats against certain members of the force, but said that the visitors would leave the following day. Upon the return of the detachment to the agency on Tuesday, the 14th, I immediately sent the lieutenant and one man back to see whether the party had left or not, and to notify Sitting Bull that his insolence and bad behavior would not be tolerated longer, and that the ghost dance must not be continued. The lieutenant returned yesterday and reported that the party had not started back to Cheyenne before his arrival there on the morning of the 15th, but left immediately upon his ordering them to do so, and that Sitting Bull told him that he was determined to continue the ghost dance, as the Great Spirit had sent a direct message by Kicking Bear that to live they must do so, but that he would not have any more dancing until after he had come to the agency and talked the matter over with me; but the news comes in this morning that they are dancing again and it is participated in by a great many Indians who become silly and like men intoxicated over the excitement. The dance is demoralizing, indecent, and disgusting.

Desiring to exhaust all reasonable means before resorting to extremes, I have sent a message to Sitting Bull by his nephew, One Bull, that I want to see him at the agency, and I feel quite confident that I shall succeed in allaying the present excitement and put a stop to this absurd craze for the present

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at least; but I would respectfully recommend the removal from the reservation and confinement in some military prison, some distance from the Sioux country, of Sitting Bull and the parties named in my letter of June 18, last, hereinbefore referred to, some time during the coming winter and before next spring opens. With these individuals removed, the advancement of the Sioux will be more rapid and the interests of the Government greatly subserved thereby.

I am, sir, etc.,

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

To this letter I received the following reply:

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *October 29, 1890.*

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent:

SIR: Your report of October 17, concerning the present attitude of some of the Sioux Indians on the Standing Rock Reservation has been submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, who directs me to instruct you to inform Sitting Bull and the other Indians named by you as engaged in encouraging the ghost dance and other like demoralizing conduct, and inciting and fomenting dissatisfaction and discontent among the peaceably disposed Indians, that he is greatly displeased with their conduct, and that he will hold Sitting Bull to a strict personal responsibility for the misconduct, acts of violence, or any threats, actions, or movements to which any of the Sioux Indians may be guided, influenced, or encouraged by him or as the result of his bad advice and evil councils; that any misconduct by him personally or by others through his incitement or encouragement will be visited by severe punishment. And further, that he must show his good intentions and his submission to the authority of the Department and its agent by prompt obedience to and compliance with all regulations of the Indian service, and by doing all in his power to restrain any of the Sioux Indians who may be disposed to acts of disobedience or violence, threats, etc., and that he should exert whatever influence he may have over any of the Indians to turn their backs upon the medicine men who are seeking to divert the Indians from the ways of civilization.

Very respectfully,

R. V. BELT,
Acting Commissioner.

After receipt of this letter I kept well posted on the occurrences taking place on the reservation and especially in Sitting Bull's camp, and about the middle of November I visited the latter, as detailed in the following communication of November 19, at which visit the letter of October 29 from the Indian Office was fully explained to Sitting Bull.

About this time I received the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, *November 14, 1890.*

To MCLAUGHLIN,
Agent, Standing Rock Agency:

The President has directed the Secretary of War to assume a military responsibility for the suppression of any threatened outbreak among the Sioux Indians, and that an officer of high rank be sent to investigate the situation among them. He suggests that the agents separate the well-disposed from the ill-disposed Indians, and while maintaining their control and discipline, so far as possible to avoid forcing any issue that will result in an outbreak. You will exercise wise discretion in carrying out the President's suggestion, carefully observing the caution he directs and avoiding publicity of these instructions.

R. V. BELT,
Acting Commissioner.

The following is the letter of November 19 referred to above:

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, *November 19, 1890.*

HON. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: Having just returned from Grand River district and referring to my former communication regarding the ghost dance craze among the Indians I have the honor to report that on Saturday evening last I learned that such a dance was in progress in Sitting Bull's camp and that a large number of Indians of the Grand River settlements were participators. Sitting Bull's camp is on Grand River, 40 miles southwest from agency, in a section of country outside of the line of travel, only visited by those connected with the Indian service, and is therefore a secluded place for these seances. I concluded to take them by surprise and on Sunday morning left for that settlement accompanied by Louis Primeau, arriving there about 3 p. m., and having left the road usually traveled by me in visiting the settlement got upon them unexpectedly and found a ghost dance at its height. There were about 45 men, 25 women, 25 boys, and 10 girls participating (a majority of the latter, boys and girls, were, until a few weeks ago, pupils at the day schools of the Grand River settlements), and approximately 200 persons, lookers-on, who had come to witness the ceremony either from curiosity or sympathy, most of whom having their families with them and encamped in the neighborhood. I did not attempt to stop the dance then going on, as in their crazed condition under the excitement it would have been useless to attempt it, but after remaining some time talking with a number of the spectators I went on to the house of Henry Bullhead, 3 miles distant, where I remained over night and returned to Sitting Bull's house early next morning where I had a long talk with Sitting Bull and a number of his followers.

I spoke very plainly to them, pointing out what had been done by the Government for the Sioux people, and how this faction by their present conduct were abusing the confidence that had been reposed in them by the Government in its magnanimity in granting them full amnesty for all past offenses, when from destitution and imminent starvation they were compelled to surrender as prisoners of war in 1880 and 1881; and I dwelt at length on what was being done in the way of education of their children and for their own industrial advancement and assured them of what this absurd craze would lead to and the chastisement that would certainly follow if these demoralizing dances and disregard of Department orders were not soon discontinued. I spoke with feeling and earnestness and my talk was well received and I am convinced that it had a good effect.

Sitting Bull, while being very obstinate and at first inclined to assume the role of big chief before his followers, finally admitted the truths of my reasoning and said he believed me to be a friend to the Indians as a people but that I did not like him personally, and that when in doubt in any matter in following my advice he had always found it well, and that now he had a proposition to make, which if I agreed to and would carry out, it would allay all further excitement among the Sioux over this ghost craze or else convince me of the truth of the belief of the Indians in this new doctrine. He then stated his proposition, which was that I should accompany him on a journey to trace from this agency to each of the other tribes of Indians through whom the story of the Indian messiah had been brought and when we reached the last tribe, or where it originated, if they could not produce the man who started the story and we did not find the new messiah, as described, upon the earth, together with the dead Indians returning to rehabilit this country, he would return convinced that they (the Indians) had been too credulous and imposed upon, which report from him would satisfy the Sioux, and all practices of the ghost societies would cease; but if found to be as professed by the Indians, they be permitted to continue their medicine practices and organize as they are now endeavoring to do. I told him that his proposition was a novel one, but that the attempt to carry it into effect would be similar to the attempt to catch up the wind that blew last year, but that I wished him to come to my house where I would give him a whole night, in which time I thought I could convince him of the absurdity of this foolish craze; and the fact of his making me the proposition he did was a convincing proof that he did not fully believe in what he was professing and endeavoring so hard to make others believe. He did not, however, promise fully to come into the agency to discuss the matter, but said he would consider my talk and decide after deliberation.

I consumed three days in making this trip and feel well repaid by what I accomplished, as my presence in their midst encouraged the weaker and doubting, and set those who are believers to thinking of the advisability of discontinuing the nonsensical practices they are now engaged in. I also found that the active members in the dance were not more than half the number of the earlier dancers and believe that it is losing ground among these Indians; and while there are many who are half-believers, I am fully satisfied that I can keep the dance confined to the Grand River district.

Desiring to use every reasonable means to bring Sitting Bull and his followers to abandon this dance and to look upon its practice as detrimental to their individual interests and the welfare of their children, I made the trip herein reported to ascertain the extent of the disaffection and the best way of effecting its discontinuance.

From close observation I am convinced that the dance can be broken up, and after due reflection would respectfully suggest that in case my visit to Sitting Bull fails to bring him in to see me in regard to the matter, as invited to do, all Indians living on Grand River be notified that those wishing to be known as opposed to the ghost doctrine, friendly to the Government, and desiring the support provided in the treaty, must report at the agency for such enrollment and be required to encamp near the agency for a few weeks, and those electing to continue their medicine practices in violation of Department orders to remain on Grand River, from whom subsistence issues will be withheld. Something looking towards breaking up this craze should be done, and now, that cold weather is approaching, is the proper time. Such a step as here suggested would leave Sitting Bull with but few followers, as all, or nearly all, would soon report for enrollment and thus he would be forced in himself.

There are not many firearms among these Indians, still there are a few, and as a pledge of good faith on their part they should be required to turn in all their arms to the agent and get a memorandum receipt for the same.

Knowing these Indians as I do, I am confident that I can by such a course settle the Messiah craze at this agency, and, also, thus break up the power of Sitting Bull without trouble and very little excitement; this will be sustained by public sentiment and conform to the discipline approved by the better-disposed Indians.

It is true that it would unsettle the Indians of that district in their home life for a few weeks, but after which all worry and uneasiness would cease, whilst with the ghost practices continued, all the participants being Indians regularly rationed by the Government without any appearance of withdrawal of this support, anxiety among the well disposed, and the greater temptation for many others to join is increased.

A reply as to the suggestion herein contained is respectfully requested.

I am, sir, etc.,

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The following telegrams were received and sent by me:

WASHINGTON, *November 20, 1890.*

To MCLAUGHLIN, *Agent:*

If condition of affairs now and for future requires that leaders of excitement or fomentors of disturbances should be arrested and confined to insure quiet and good order among Indians telegraph me names at once so that assistance of military while operating to suppress any attempted outbreak may be had to make arrests.

R. V. BELT,
Acting Commissioner.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, *November 21, 1890.*

TO COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

Replying to office telegram of yesterday, Sitting Bull, Circling Bear, Black Bird, Circling Hawk, Iron White Man, and Male Bear, being leaders of excitement and fomentors of disaffection, should be removed before next spring, but everything being quiet here at present with no snow and the weather summer-like, do not think it prudent to make arrests now. My letter of 19th suggests plan of settling matters and suppressing craze at this agency.

MCLAUGHLIN, *Agent.*

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, *November 25, 1890.*

TO COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS:

William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) has arrived here with commission from General Miles to arrest Sitting Bull. Such a step at present would be unnecessary and unwise, as it will precipitate a fight which can be averted. A few Indians still dancing, but does not mean mischief at present. I have matters well in hand, and when proper time arrives can arrest Sitting Bull by Indian police without bloodshed. I ask attention to my letter of November 19. Request General Miles' order to Cody be rescinded, and request immediate answer.

MCLAUGHLIN, *Agent.*

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WASHINGTON, *November 28, 1890.*

To MCLAUGHLIN, *Agent:*

Have handed your telegram concerning Cody's commission to Secretary, who will see President and Secretary of War immediately on subject. Copy of your letter referred to was submitted to Secretary immediately on its receipt.

R. V. BELT,
Acting Commissioner.

I also give letter written me by the Indian Office on November 22 and my reply thereto.

WASHINGTON, *November 22, 1890.*

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, *United States Indian Agent:*

SIR: The prevailing excitement among the Sioux Indians connected with the ghost dance renders it highly important that this office be kept advised as to the condition of affairs at each agency, with a view to the adoption of all proper precautionary measures to prevent an outbreak of the Indians.

You are therefore instructed to keep this office fully posted by letter, or telegraph if the emergencies require it, of the condition and temper of the Indians under your charge, showing whether the excitement and spirit of disobedience to orders and regulations of this bureau are growing, whether serious results are likely to ensue therefrom, and what is your opinion on the best steps to take to avert trouble, etc.

Very respectfully,

R. V. BELT,
Acting Commissioner.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, *November 29, 1890.*

HON. T. J. MORGAN, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of office letter "L" dated the 22d instant, directing me to keep the office fully posted of the condition and temper of the Indians under my charge as to the prevailing excitement connected with the "ghost dance." In reply I respectfully invite attention to my correspondence with the Department on the subject, from which the following quotations are made:

My letter of October 17 states: "I do not wish it to be understood as considering the present state of excitement so alarming as to apprehend any immediate uprising or serious outbreak. * * * It is undoubtedly a question of time only (a few months at the most) when it will be necessary to remove him (Sitting Bull) from among his people, and I believe that if we can tide over the present craze without removing him from the reservation it will be necessary to deal with him in a summary manner as soon as the survey of this reservation commences," and in the conclusion of that communication I recommend "the removal from the reservation and confinement in some military prison some distance from the Sioux country of Sitting Bull and the parties named in my letter of June 18 last therein before referred to, sometime during the coming winter and before next spring opens."

The monthly report of this agency dated November 15 informs the Department that the greater number of these Indians are loyal to the Government and the disaffected well in hand, and further that the excitement was subsiding at this agency, and that Sitting Bull could be arrested at any time by the Indian police when they were so ordered. This arrest I stated was not deemed advisable or necessary at the present time, but that it should be carried into effect before spring opened.

Later I visited the camp of Sitting Bull and witnessed the dance, which I reported to the office in letter of the 19th inst.; such report contains an account of my interview with Sitting Bull and its results. My views with regard to the dance are fully set forth in the report as well as my conclusions that the craze was losing ground and would eventually die out. I also suggested a plan which it was proposed to adopt for securing this end.

In telegram of the 21st inst. (November), in reply to one from the Department, I gave certain names of leaders in this excitement as the proper parties to be arrested before next spring, but that on account of the extremely fine weather I did not consider it prudent to make arrests now.

I again telegraphed the Department yesterday, protesting against the action of Gen. Miles in ordering the arrest of Sitting Bull, who I believe is the only party mentioned in his (Gen. Miles) commission to Mr. Cody (Buffalo Bill), and stating that such a step at present was unnecessary and unwise.

I have quoted in these communication to show that my action in the premises from the first has been consistent, and also to show to what extent the orders and regulations of the bureau are disobeyed by certain Indians of this reservation, and also that the fact of my never asking for military assistance in making arrests and my protests against military interference shall go on record.

I deplore the widespread reports appearing in the newspapers, which are greatly and criminally exaggerated, and in a majority of instances without any truth whatever in so far as this agency is concerned. For they have caused an unnecessary alarm among settlers in the vicinity, who have fled from their homes panic-stricken to places of supposed safety on false rumors that the Indians had broken out, the reports besides having the tendency to excite the Indians to hostility and disobedience of orders rather than to allay the excitement among them, and I feel quite confident that the interference of the military at this time will result in resistance and probably precipitate a fight and consequent bloodshed, for the weather is suitable to Indian hostilities, while cold weather is not.

I have not, as questioned by the newspapers, lost control of my Indians, and if the military do not interfere I yet feel confident to handle them, and am confident of success in quelling the excitement at this agency in case the Department authorizes me to adopt the plan I suggested in my letter of the 19th inst.; the adoption of this plan at the present time, and the arrest by Indian police of Sitting Bull and others named, when the proper time arrives, will accomplish the end sought for, viz:

The disappearance of the ghost dance, peace and safety in the vicinity of the reservation, and a recognition by Indians of the determination of the Government to punish evil doers and leaders of disaffection, encourage industrial pursuits and stimulate civilization.

While recognizing the importance of suppressing this craze and the punishment of all the leaders, which is necessary to protect and encourage the well-disposed Indians, I know, at the same time, that there are many now believing in the "ghost dance" who are ignorant and therefore dupes of the more cunning leaders; and while the conduct of some might seem to warrant the harsher measures, still the milder course will be as salutary and in a short time bring many of the deluded to see the absurdity of the false doctrine, and thus brought to appreciate the magnanimity of the Government in tolerating for so long a time that which has had such a demoralizing effect for a time, which tolerance was only to save bloodshed and loss of life of those ignorant fanatics who in their unenlightened state and with their inherent superstition fell easy victims of the more wily medicine men of the tribes.

I am, etc.,

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

Col. Cody (Buffalo Bill) with 8 civilian companions left the agency at 11 a. m. on November 29 for Sitting Bull's camp, which was 40 miles distant, and four hours after his departure a dispatch was received by the post commander of Fort Yates from Army headquarters directing the suspension of the arrest of Sitting Bull and other Indians, and couriers were at once sent after the party to notify them of the fact. Cody and party returned to the post the following morning and immediately left for the East, and the following telegram was received by me the following day:

WASHINGTON, *December 1, 1890.*

To JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, *Agent:*

By direction of the Secretary during the present Indian troubles you are instructed that while you shall continue all the business and carry into effect the educational and other purposes of your agency you will as to all operations intended to suppress any outbreak by force coöperate with and obey the orders of the military officers commanding on the reservation in your charge.

R. V. BELT,
Acting Commissioner.

From the active movements of the military I foresaw that the arrest of Sitting Bull was liable to be ordered at any moment and such order might come at an inopportune time, so to avoid trouble I contemplated making the arrest on Saturday night, December 6, when everything was most favorable for it, and on December 5 sent the following dispatch. Other dispatches on the subject are also given:

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, *December 5, 1890.*

To COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS:

Everything quiet at present; weather cold and snowing. Am I authorized to arrest Sitting Bull and other fomentors of mischief when I think best?

MCLAUGHLIN, *Agent.*

WASHINGTON, *December 5, 1890.*

To MCLAUGHLIN, *Agent:*

Replying to your telegram of this date Secretary directs that you make no arrests whatever except under orders of the military or upon an order from the Secretary of the Interior.

R. V. BELT,
Acting Commissioner.

ST. PAUL, MINN., *December 6, 1890.*

U. S. Indian Agent JAMES MCLAUGHLIN:

Referring to telegram sent Colonel Drum, which he will show you, is there any change of condition recently which makes present action specially necessary? As you know I am disposed to support you. Some prior movements I would like to see completed.

RUGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, *December 6, 1890.*

To Gen. RUGER,
St. Paul, Minn.:

No change in condition except for the better. Sitting Bull can be kept on reserve by Indian police without fear of escape before arrest is required, which can be made by Indian police, but in my judgment there is no necessity for immediate arrest. Postponement preferable, as every day of cold weather cools the ardor of the dancers. This is beef-ration day and everything is quiet.

MCLAUGHLIN,
Agent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
St. Paul, Minn., December 12, 1890.

To COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Yates, N. Dak.:

The division commander has directed that you make it your especial duty to secure the person of Sitting Bull. Call on Indian agent to coöperate and render such assistance as will best promote the purpose in view. Acknowledge receipt and, if not perfectly clear, repeat back.

By command of Gen. Ruger.

M. BARBER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy furnished by commanding officer, Fort Yates.)

The following report of the occurrences following the date of Gen. Ruger's dispatch, made by me to the Indian Office December 24, 1890, will show what action was taken upon the receipt of that telegram, and its results.

"Seeing in the public press of the country so many absurd reports and ridiculous accounts regarding the arrest and death of "Sitting Bull," I feel called upon in justice to the Indians of this agency, 90 per cent of whom are loyal and well disposed, and in justice to the police force in particular, to give the following statement of facts which I desire given to the Associated Press or some of the leading journals of the country. By way of preface I desire to say that "Sitting Bull," who was constitutionally a bad man without a redeeming quality, has been growing worse during the past year, so that his aggressiveness and assumed proportions of open rebellion against constituted authority, notwithstanding that every honorable means to change him from his imprudent course had been resorted to.

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On or about the 15th of October last, while Kicking Bear, who came from Cheyenne River Reservation upon an invitation from Sitting Bull to organize a ghost dance at his camp, he (Sitting Bull) broke his pipe of peace, which he had kept in his house since his surrender as a prisoner of war in July, 1881. When asked why he had broken that pipe, he replied that he wanted to die and wanted to fight.

For some reason best known to himself, Sitting Bull had absented himself from the agency on the biweekly ration days (he had usually been present) since October 25 last, and I made a special trip to his home, 40 miles from the agency, and remained in the settlement over night, to make a last effort in trying to bring him to see the evil of his course, and was somewhat encouraged by the promises then made by him; but he failed to come to the agency, as he had partly agreed to do.

I would have arrested him at his home on Saturday, the 6th instant, as the police officers had arrangements perfected and everything appeared favorable for it at that time, but an office telegram was received the previous evening which forbade the arrest until further orders.

On Friday afternoon the 12th instant an order to secure the person of Sitting Bull was received, but as I desired the arrest to be made without bloodshed, and knew the temper of his followers in their blind religious craze, the wisdom of attempting it at that time was contrary to my judgment, and in consultation with Col. Drum, post commander of Fort Yates, it was concluded to defer the matter until Saturday, the 20th, on which date the major portion of his supporters would be at the agency for the biweekly issue of rations. In the mean time I had him kept under close surveillance by Indian police specially detailed for that purpose.

It was a well known fact here that Sitting Bull was contemplating leaving the reservation to visit the southern Sioux agencies to consult with other leaders of disaffection, and his every movement was therefore closely watched by loyal Indians and trusty police, and as the War Department had assumed a military responsibility for the suppression of any threatened outbreak among the Sioux Indians, I regularly reported to the post commander of Fort Yates everything of a suspicious nature pertaining to the Indians, under my instructions to coöperate with the military.

I will here digress to say of Col. Drum, the post commander of Fort Yates, that there can be no person better fitted and more competent for this present important command; he is an officer of keen perception, excellent judgment, just in discernment, and level-headed.

Col. Drum, as commander of the military post, and the writer, as the agent for the Indians here, understood the responsibility devolving upon them and coöperated to prevent Sitting Bull's escape from the reservation and took every precaution to guard against it.

For some weeks prior to the arrest I had been gradually increasing the police force in the Grand River settlements, getting them within supporting distance of those residing in Sitting Bull's camp, which is 40 miles southwest of agency, so that when the order for arrest was received there were 21 policemen on duty in that neighborhood.

The police officers and others of the progressive Indians had been urging me for several weeks to permit them to arrest Sitting Bull and other leaders of disaffection who were engaged in fomenting mischief and participating in the ghost dances, they, the ghost dancers, having become so aggressive that the peaceably disposed Indians could not remain in that district or pass through the settlement without being subjected to insults from Sitting Bull or his followers.

Henry Bullhead, first lieutenant of Indian police of this agency, lived on Grand River, about 3 miles west of Sitting Bull's house, and was given full charge of the detachment which was keeping the latter under surveillance.

Lieut. Bullhead was an excellent man and very progressive, and even when not a policeman was a strong advocate of law and order, and also obedience to all regulations issued by the Department for their government, and as an officer of police could not brook with patience the indifference with which the magnanimity of the Government was regarded by Sitting Bull and his followers. The lieutenant was a cool, brave man, possessing good judgment and a kind heart, but very determined in carrying out anything he might undertake, and in feeling the responsibility intrusted to his care of preventing Sitting Bull escaping from the reservation he was exceedingly watchful and anxious. Bullhead selected as his chief assistant Shave Head, first sergeant of the force, who was as brave as a lion and had the respect of every Indian of the agency—of the progressive and well-disposed through love, and of the evil-doers through fear.

When the final order for Sitting Bull's arrest was received on the afternoon of the 12th instant I sent a courier for Shave Head and communicated it to him and directed that he take such of the other policemen as he deemed proper and report to Bullhead at Grand River as early as practicable, but not to attempt to make the arrest until further ordered, unless it was discovered that Sitting Bull was preparing to leave the reservation, which must be prevented if possible.

The policemen on duty in the Grand River settlements were engaged in procuring logs and forwarding them by teams to a point where the road crosses Oak Creek, about half way between the agency and the principal settlements on Grand River, where a shelter station (house and stable) was being erected for accommodation of persons passing over the road during the winter months, and on Saturday, the 13th, Sergt. John Eagleman left the agency with a detachment of 8 police for the Oak Creek Station to commence erecting the buildings referred to, also to be within supporting distance of the force operating on Grand River if necessary. It was then the intention of the police not to make the arrest until Saturday morning, the 20th instant, as above stated, which was believed to be the most practical way to obviate excitement and trouble, as at that date most of the Indians would be in at the agency for rations; but on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m., Special Policeman Hawkman No. 1 arrived at the agency from Grand River with a letter to me from Lieut. Bullhead, written by Mr. John M. Carignan, teacher of the Grand River school, dated at Grand River, December 14, 12:30 a. m., containing the information that Sitting Bull was preparing to leave the reservation, and that they (the police) wanted to arrest him without further delay, giving as their reason that he (Sitting Bull) had been fitting his horses for a long and hard ride and that, being well mounted, if he once got the start of them they would be unable to overtake him.

I had just finished reading the letter referred to, and commenced questioning the courier as to the disposition Lieut. Bullhead had made of the additional force of police sent him, when Col. Drum, the post commander, came into my office and I showed him the letter. Col. Drum remarked that, under his orders received the previous Friday, the arrest must be made without further delay, and upon further consultation we concluded that it should be made the following morning, and for the salutary effect that it would have upon the Indians I desired to have the arrest made by the agency police, with the troops to make a night march to Oak Creek, so as to be within supporting distance of the police, if needed, and to aid in bringing Sitting Bull safely to the agency if pursued by his followers; also to let the Indians understand that the troops were ready to coöperate with the Indian police and assist in putting down any lawlessness among them when necessary; but above everything else I desired to have the arrest made without bloodshed, which I believed the police would be able to effect.

Before Col. Drum left my office I wrote two letters, one in English and a translation of it into the Sioux language, both of which I sent to Lieut. Bullhead by Second Sergt. Red Tomahawk, a very cool and reliable policeman, with orders to make the arrest. I made known to Sergt. Red Tomahawk the plan of arrest, and also gave him verbal orders to take Sergt. Eagleman and his detachment from Oak Creek along with him and report to Bullhead with all possible dispatch. I had previously impressed upon the lieutenant and first sergeant the importance of having a light wagon with them when they went to make the arrest, so that they could put Sitting Bull into it as soon as they had made him prisoner, and to drive out of the village as rapidly as possible before his followers (crazed ghost dancers) had time to assemble, which would consume but little time; whereas if too much time were wasted, it would give them an opportunity to assemble round the house and a disturbance might be created. But upon receipt of permission to make the arrest the enthusiasm among the police was so great that they neglected to take the wagon along, but went on horseback and rode boldly through the camp and up to Sitting Bull's house, where they dismounted just as daybreak began to appear.

Sitting Bull had two log cabins a few rods distant from each other, the wagon road passing between, and 10 policemen entered one of the houses and 8 entered the other, so as to make sure of finding him. They found him in the larger building of the two and announced the object of their mission, which was that he was their prisoner and was to accompany them to the agency (the police also took possession of 2 rifles and 4 hunting knives, found in the house). Sitting Bull said: "All right; I will go with you; I will put on my clothes," and then sent one of his wives to the other house for some clothing that he desired to wear; he also requested that his favorite horse be brought from the stable and saddled for him to ride, which was done by one of the policemen. While dressing, Sitting Bull caused considerable delay, and commenced abusing the policemen for disturbing him; all of which abuse they bore patiently. During this time his followers began to congregate, and when he was dressed and brought out of the house the followers had the police entirely surrounded and pressed in close to the building. Sitting Bull then became very much excited and positively refused to go with the police, and called upon his followers to rescue him. The police force, in the mean time, were reasoning with the crowd to let them pass out unmolested and at the same time gradually forced the Indians back so as to get Sitting Bull away in safety.

Lieut. Bullhead and Sergt. Shavehead stood one on each side of Sitting Bull, with Second Sergt. Red Tomahawk behind him, to prevent his escape. At this juncture, with the excitement at its height, Catch the Bear and Strike the Kettle,

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two of Sitting Bull's main supporters, dashed through the crowd, and Catch the Bear fired and the ball struck Lieut. Bullhead on the right side. Bullhead then fired at Sitting Bull, the ball striking him on the left side between the tenth and eleventh ribs (there was no exit). Sitting Bull also received a gunshot wound in the right cheek just below the eye, and Sergt. Shavehead was at the same moment shot by Strike the Kettle, and all three fell together. Catch the Bear, who shot the lieutenant, was immediately shot and killed by Private of Police "Alone Man," and the fight then became general, in fact a hand to hand conflict, 39 policemen and 4 volunteers against 150 Indians. The police soon drove the Indians from around the building, then charged and drove them into the woods, about 20 rods distant; after which the police returned to the building and carried their dead and wounded into Sitting Bull's house and held the buildings, without further casualties, from about 5:30 a. m. to 8:30 a. m., when the cavalry command of 100 men under Capt. E. G. Fechet, Eighth United States Cavalry, came in sight, when the ghost dancers who were hid in the adjoining woods fled up Grand River, but after going up a short distance turned south across the prairie and through to the Moreau River and Cherry Creek, on the Cheyenne River Reservation.

A fact worth mentioning is that during the fight a number of women of the Sitting Bull faction attacked the police with knives and clubs, and the latter in every instance simply disarmed them and put them in one of the houses under guard until the troops arrived.

In contradiction of the statement which is going the rounds of the press that Sitting Bull was murdered and that the shooting was commenced by the police, everything proves to the contrary; first, the clear and corroborated statement of Red Tomahawk, also of Bullhead who detailed the facts to me before his death, and second, the presence at the scene of the rescuing party, armed with guns of all descriptions, the Winchester in the majority.

To appreciate the wonderful distances traveled by some of the policemen on the day preceding the arrest, a knowledge of the country is necessary, and in order that it can be better understood I transmit herewith a rough sketch of the reservation, which shows the roads leading from the agency to the different settlements along Grand River.

Lieut. Bullhead, anticipating an order for the arrest, from the letter he sent me 12:30 a. m., December 14, had all the policemen then on Grand River, 28 in number, assemble at his house on the evening of that day; and my letters to him sent by Sergt. Red Tomahawk left the agency at 5:45 p. m. This policeman, being unacquainted with the roads running to the Grand River settlements (his farm being at the mouth of Cannon Ball River, 65 miles north of Sitting Bull's settlement), got on the wrong road and missed the crossing at Oak Creek, where the detachment of police were encamped, which detachment he was to have taken through with him. Fortunately he took a road that led to Bullhead's, and as it was the only building where a light could be seen he went to it, reaching there about 10 p. m., having covered a distance of 40 miles in four hours and fifteen minutes. Bullhead then sent from his house the lightest policeman in the force (Iron Thunder, who weighs 135 pounds), mounted on the fleetest horse, back to Oak Creek, a distance of 18 miles, for Sergt. Eagleman and his party, with instructions to meet Bullhead and party at Sitting Bull's house at daylight, but Eagleman, after ordering his men to get their horses ready, ordered the same courier to return to Bullhead at full speed and tell him that he (Eagleman) did not want another Little Big Horn affair by going in two parties, neither knowing what the other was doing, but would join the main party as soon as the horses could get them there. In the mean time Hawkman, who had carried Bullhead's letter into the agency, had returned to Oak Creek, and lest there should be any mistake in Bullhead's instructions to concentrate his forces at the Grand River school, 4½ miles east of Sitting Bull's house, which this message by Iron Thunder seemed to indicate, Eagleman sent Hawkman direct to said school to notify Bullhead, if by chance he should be found there, of his departure for his (Bullhead's) house, and if not found at home he would proceed down the river to the school. Bullhead, expecting Eagleman to go direct from his camp to Sitting Bull's camp, left his house about 4 a. m. with a police force of 28 men and proceeded down the Grand River about 2 miles to the house of Gray Eagle, whose two sisters are the wives of Sitting Bull. They remained in Gray Eagle's house but a short time. When Eagleman with his detachment from Oak Creek reached Bullhead's and found that the police had left for Gray Eagle's a few minutes before, he continued on and joined the main body about 4:30 a. m., and a few minutes later Hawkman arrived from the way of Grand River school, thence up to Bullhead's and down to Gray Eagle's, having accomplished on horseback 100 miles in the preceding twenty-two hours. At Gray Eagle's the police force, numbering 39 men, was augmented by 4 volunteers, making 43 men who were engaged in making the arrest, which number left Gray Eagle's about 5 a. m. that morning (December 15), proceeding down the main road and crossed the Grand River into Sitting Bull's camp, which they entered about 5:30 as before stated.

The fight did not last to exceed half an hour, and all casualties except that of Policeman John Armstrong (who was shot by an Indian believed to be Flying Horse, secreted in a clump of brush near by), occurred in the first few minutes.

It was a great consolation to all the friendly Indians, and especially to their families, that Bullhead and Shavehead lived to be brought from Grand River to the agency hospital where they met their relatives and conversed rationally with them. Shavehead lived twenty-five hours after he was wounded and seven hours after he reached the hospital. Bullhead died on Thursday at 4 p. m., eighty-two hours after he was wounded.

It has been stated in the public prints that the police would undoubtedly have been annihilated for want of ammunition in case the cavalry had not arrived at the opportune moment. In contradiction of these statements I desire to say that 210 pistol cartridges and 260 rifle cartridges were in the possession of the police at the close of the fight.

The following are extracts from the report of Capt. E. G. Fechet, Eighth Cavalry, commanding the detachment of cavalry, to his superiors with regard to this affair:

I can not too strongly commend the splendid courage and ability which characterized the conduct of the Indian police commanded by Bullhead and Shavehead throughout the encounter. The attempt to arrest Sitting Bull was so managed as to place the responsibility for the fight that ensued upon Sitting Bull's band which began the firing. Red Tomahawk assumed command of the police force after both Bullhead and Shavehead had been wounded, and it was he also who, under circumstances requiring personal courage to the highest degree, assisted Hawkman to escape with a message to the troops. After the fight no demoralization seemed to exist among them, and they were ready and willing to cooperate with the troops to any extent desired.

The facts contained in the following extracts from reports of this affair are herein repeated:

'A total of 43 imperfectly armed police opposed to about 150 Indians of Sitting Bull's followers, whom the police routed, driving the Indians from the field and into the adjoining woods; holding the battle ground with all the killed, and women and children, also Sitting Bull's corral, which was filled with horses prepared for his flight, and which the ghost dancers made extraordinary efforts to secure, but it was held by the police with great courage and coolness. After having been fighting for about two hours and securing possession of all the buildings near by and the attacking Indians being driven from the field at all points, the police carried their dead and wounded into Sitting Bull's house and splendidly maintained their organization. When the detachment of cavalry came in sight on the hill overlooking Sitting Bull's camp about 1,500 yards distant, the police raised a white flag from the corral to show where they were, but notwithstanding this, a shell was thrown from a Hotchkiss gun, which struck and exploded a few rods from them, upon which Red Tomahawk paraded his men to show who they were, but their identity could not be established by the officers from that distance, and the latter believing them to be hostiles caused another shell to be thrown, which exploded about 4 rods from the police, whereupon Red Tomahawk mounted a horse and taking a white flag rode out to the command to save further mistake, and when Lieut. S. H. Slocum, Eighth Cavalry, arrived on the ground, Sergt. John Eagleman, then in charge, paraded the policemen, aligning them directly in front of the dead, advanced to the front of his column and saluted on the approach of the command.

'There were one lieutenant and four sergeants of the police force in the engagement, and at the first fire Lieut. Bullhead and First Sergt. Shavehead were severely wounded and Fourth Sergt. Little Eagle killed. Red Tomahawk then assumed command, which he conducted with great skill and courage throughout the remainder of the fight. He was ably assisted by Fifth Sergt. Eagleman, who remained near him, and by Gray Eagle, a volunteer, who took charge of the party holding the corral filled with horses belonging to the Sitting Bull Indians. In a word, every man did his duty unflinchingly and the battle of the morning of December 15, 1890, on Grand River should form a prominent record in the annals of the appropriate Departments of the Government to be passed down to posterity as showing the fidelity and loyalty of the Indian police in obeying orders and maintaining the integrity of the Government against their own people, some having fathers and brothers in the ranks opposing them.

'A large majority of the Indians of this reservation are loyal to the Government and universal satisfaction at the result of the fight is expressed by them, obliterating as it does the seeds of disaffection sown by the ghost dance.'"

Extract from my official report to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated December 16, 1890, as to the affair on Grand River:

"The details of the battle show that the Indian police behaved nobly and exhibited the best of judgment and bravery, and a recognition by the Government for their services on this occasion is richly deserved and should be promptly given with a substantial allowance for the families of those who are dead, and also for the survivors, to show them that the Government recognizes the great service that has been done for the country in the result of yesterday's fight.

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"I respectfully urge that the Interior Department coöperate with the War Department in obtaining Congressional action which will insure to these brave survivors, and to the families of the dead, a full and generous reward. Besides the Indian police there were four volunteers, viz, Gray Eagle, Spotted Thunder, Otter Robe, and Young Eagle, who participated in the fight, rendering good service and deserving like recognition. Gray Eagle (Gabriel Wamdihotah) is one of the judges of the court of Indian offenses, and his two sisters are Sitting Bull's wives. Until about seventeen months ago he was Sitting Bull's main support."

To this the office replied:

WASHINGTON, *December* 30, 1890.

To JAMES MCLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent:

SIR: Your communication of 16th is received, wherein you report in detail the arrest and subsequent death of Sitting Bull; speak of the bravery and good judgment of your Indian police; recommend that the noble services of the survivors receive substantial recognition; that the families of those who were killed be amply provided for, and that this Department and the War Department join in an effort to obtain Congressional action to that end, if necessary.

In reply, you are informed that this office will do all in its power to have Congress recognize and reward the praiseworthy and valuable service rendered by these men and to provide for the needs of the families of those who were killed, and, in the mean time, you will see to it that they do not suffer for the lack of any supplies or other requisites for their sustenance and comfort; and any specific recommendation you may make in regard to them pending legislation in their favor will be carefully considered and promptly approved by me if practicable and proper.

I also desire you to publicly command, in my name, the bravery and fidelity of the force and inform the survivors that, while I sincerely regret that the taking of any life was necessary, it is very gratifying to me to know that I have such reliable assistants in my efforts to promote the welfare of their people, and that their noble conduct has been highly praised wherever spoken of.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

On March 3, 1891, I suggested to the honorable Commissioner that a pension of at least $15 per month be given to each of the families of Bullhead, Shavehead, and Little Eagle, and $10 per month to each of the families of Paul Akicitah, Hawkman No. 1, and John Armstrong, who were killed and also $10 per month to Alexander Middle, who was severely wounded and will probably lose his foot. Also that each of the 33 policemen and 4 volunteers, survivors of the engagement, receive a medal commemorative of their fidelity, and a payment of the rate of $50 per head for the ponies they had killed and those that stampeded during the fight.

No information has been received that this suggestion has been acted upon or that anything has been accomplished for the relief of the parties named; and I would respectfully recommend that the matter be placed before Congress early in the approaching session.

In conclusion, I venture to say that had the suggestion contained in my letter of November 19, and afterwards repeatedly referred to in my correspondence, been adopted as to the separation of these Indians and the suspension of rations to the evil-disposed portion of them, that the dancing would have been broken up, and Sitting Bull arrested without bloodshed.

No uneasiness or disaffection now exists among the Indians of this agency. All appear anxious to forget the late unpleasantness and progession is manifest among all classes.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CASUALTIES IN THE AFFAIR ON GRAND RIVER DECEMBER 15, 1890.

1. Henry Bullhead, first lieutenant; died eighty-two hours after the fight.
2. Charles Shavehead, first sergeant; died twenty-five hours after the fight.
3. James Little Eagle, fourth sergeant; killed.
4. Paul Akicitah, private; killed.
5. *John Armstrong, special; killed.*
6. David Hawkman, special; killed.
7. Alexander Middle, private; wounded; will lose his foot.

1. Sitting Bull, 56 years old; killed.
2. Crow Foot (Sitting Bull's son), 17 years old; killed.
3. Black Bird, 13 years old; killed.
4. Catch the Bear, 44 years old; killed.
5. Spotted Horn Bull, 56 years old; killed.
6. Brave Thunder, 45 years old; killed.
7. Little Assinaboine, 44 years old; killed.
8. Chase Wounded, 24 years old; killed.
9. Bull Ghost; wounded; entirely recovered.
10. Brave Thunder; wounded; recovering.
11. Strike the Kettle; wounded; recovered.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STANDING ROCK AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., *July 30, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with a request contained in a circular of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, addressed to United States Indian agents and school superintendents, dated April 3, 1891, I herewith submit my annual report of the agricultural boarding school, Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.

The history of the school has been given in last year's report. Being established in the year 1879, it was at times conducted as a contract and then again as a Government school. Having undergone different modifications and transformations, changes and transfers, it was partly reorganized when I took charge of it in the year 1884 (November 1), and ever since carried on as a regular Government boarding school.

The present plant consists of a male and female department, extending chiefly north and south. The buildings of the two departments are separated by an open space of about 50 feet, which affords a splendid facility in the work of keeping up the proper separation between boys and girls. The female department, which is to the north, contains in its southern extension (from north to south), a one-story frame building, 26 by 100 feet long, with parlor, sitting and sleeping rooms of the female employés, employés' dining room, bakery, and kitchen. Joining this is a two-story frame building, 26 by 52 feet (extending east and west), with dining room for the pupils on the first floor, and girls' sitting and sewing room in the upper story. Joining this, as the extreme northern extension, is a two-story frame building (extending from north to south), 28 by 50 feet, with two very commodious school rooms, separated by movable panel doors, which can be opened into one large room very suitable for exhibitions and entertainments. The second floor is occupied by a large dormitory for girls. West of the female department is the laundry (24 by 18 feet), with wash, ironing, and bath rooms on the first floor and drying room in the upstairs. In the male department, extending from north to south, the first building, commencing from the open space, is a one-story frame building 26 by 50 feet, containing principal's and other male employés' rooms, four in number. Joining this is a two-story frame structure, 26 by 52 feet, extending east and west. It contains two dormitories for the boys, occupying the whole length of the building, one dispensary, one room for the overseer of the dormitories, and one closet for bedding, etc. About 16 yards from this there is another frame house one and one-half story, 20 by 14 feet, containing boys' wash and assembly rooms and a store room for clothing, material, etc. In the upstairs, in connection with these boys' quarters, are the carpenter and blacksmith shop, 16 by 40 feet, with an attic, also used for storeroom purposes. Farther west of the school are the stables (one for horses and one for horned cattle), granaries, tool house, and wagon sheds, etc.

As a plant of waterworks was put up in connection with the school two years ago the water can be conducted to all the different departments and also to the stables.

The buildings are all in good condition. The boys' assembly room will need a new floor and other repairs. More and better hospital facilities and accommodations would be very desirable, especially in case of any contagious disease.

The health of the pupils during last school year was exceedingly good. There were some cases of "la grippe," which, however, did not have any injurious effect; there was no case of death. Every possible care was taken in the line of personal cleanliness, and diet, and otherwise, to avert disease and uncomfortableness.

The total enrollment for the twelve months of the year was 123, 80 boys and 43 girls; for the ten months of the school year proper, 103, 70 boys and 33 girls, with an average attendance of 79, 55 boys and 24 girls, who averaged according to age children years. Almost all the children of school age in our neighborhood attended school and in order to have a larger attendance pupils would have had to be enlisted from the more remote settlements on Grand River, which, however, were at the beginning of the school year and for some time later on in a rather unsettled condition on account of the Indian Messiah craze. But, as the trouble on our agency ended with the death of Sitting Bull, it had at least no further effect on our school, and, although, as naturally could be expected, excitement over the event and a certain uneasiness prevailed for a time, yet no children ran away and none were demanded by their parents. Our Indians conducted themselves all along in a very edifying and exemplary manner, and altogether it must be said that the Indians of this whole reservation deserve great credit for the good and firm stand they had taken during those trying times, in favor of Christianity and civilization, so that it was really a pleasant surprise to notice that there were more loyal and friendly Indians here than even the most sanguine prognosticator could have expected, which fact clearly reveals the good work which has been done among them for the past years and the good control exercised over them.

This being an agricultural institution the work is carried on according to the half-day division of academic and industrial work. The boys work under the supervision of the industrial teacher, in the field, garden, at the stables, prepare the fuel for the school, and do other outside work for which they are detailed every day, as also weekly for milking, taking care of the stock, of the dormitories, playrooms, etc. From 10 to 12 milch cows were always kept and the children well supplied with butter and milk. One hundred and ten acres are under fence, everything in good condition and repair, and the farm implements are well taken care of. We had in oats 25 acres, wheat 15, corn 20, potatoes 10, squash 2, melons 2, millet 8; the rest is used for pasture. Everything promises a good yield and the boys work excellently in the harvest which is going on at present. The garden comprises 2½ acres and will furnish a good supply of beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, cucumbers, endive, kale, kohlrabi, leek, lettuce, melons, onions, parsnips, peas, radish, spinach, squash, tomatoes, turnips, and other vegetables which already by this time improve the bill of fare a good deal.

Mr. Edward C. Meager, whose services as mechanical teacher were secured after Benedict Rieger, the former incumbent, a very faithful employé, was drowned in the Missouri River on Christmas Eve, when he was on the point of crossing said river to get the Christmas goods for the children from the opposite shore, imparted very useful knowledge to the boys in the carpenter and blacksmith shops. They were principally taught the fitting and taking care of tools. They were instructed in saw-filing, in the use of the measures, rules, square, etc., in the proper use of tools, saws, planes, chisels, augurs, and carpenters' tools in general. The work proper consisted of planning and the making of different articles and acquiring a knowledge of general repairs. The blacksmith work was commenced with fitting up the shop and learning the proper use and making of tools. Instruction was given in the different methods of working the harder and the more fusible metals. Repairing was done on machinery, farm tools, wagons, plows, tinware, etc., and also horseshoeing. About thirty-four boys have a fair knowledge of the tools which they had to handle in the works and repairs just mentioned. Order and careful use of tools were especially inculcated also in this department.

Two schoolboys received the benefits of the positions of night watchman and teamster, and likewise two girls as assistants in the kitchen and sewing room, and rendered good services.

The girls received instruction in the different branches of housework, cooking, baking, washing, ironing, sewing, cutting, and fitting garments, knitting, etc. They did all the mending for the boys.

The pupils were classified as carefully as could be done according to the new course of study, which has already proved to be of the greatest benefit for the school. To those branches in which individual

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pupils or whole classes might have been deficient more time was devoted. Progress of pupils was satisfactory, in some branches very good, as the closing exercises, consisting of songs, declamations, and class recitations, proved, which elicited a special praise from you for the proficiency of some classes in geography and arithmetic.

The proper inspections required of the superintendent were regularly made. Regular programmes for school and industrial work were arranged, and each pupil and each employé occupied to the best advantage. The rules and regulations for Indian schools were faithfully observed. The evening sessions were mostly devoted to singing, studying, and moral and disciplinary instructions. Lesson from Gow's Morals and Gentle Manners and Emma Hallou's Lessons in Right-doing served as guides and helps.

All instruction was given in English, and every effort made to enforce the English language also in conversation outside. Among the girls it proved to be a perfect, complete success, as no Indian word is heard in their department. Among the boys it was harder work; nevertheless the English was freely used in the schoolroom at the intermissions, etc., and the teachers made the observance of this rule in particular a point of honor and conscience, so that also with them a good beginning toward success has been made, and I hope the next year will be able to record complete success all over. All employés are well able to speak English fluently to the pupils and among themselves, as English is the language of the place. Singing exercises were held by the whole school and two boys and four girls received instruction on the organ.

Everything was done in both departments to enforce and form exact habits of personal neatness. The provisions were well cooked, the meals regularly and neatly served, and as much variation in the bill of fare allowed as could be from what is furnished by the Government and raised on the farm, and the table about as well looked after as any white boarder could desire it. Proper order in coming and going from the dining room was always scrupulously observed, all marching together from and to the assembly room; one or two employés supervised the table manners during each meal.

Clothing was furnished according to regulations and the requirements of circumstances and climate.

The grounds were ornamented with trees, grass, and flowers.

The boys and girls have separate playgrounds and sitting rooms, and separation of the sexes was strictly observed, but due respect and consideration for each other always taught. Sufficient provisions for outdoor sports and indoor amusements were made, swings erected, and also climbing ropes, horizontal bars, etc. The pupils amused themselves at times with baseball, croquet, marbles, dominoes, checkers, word and letter games, dissected maps of the United States, toy money, toy buildings, etc. The girls spent many a patient hour of their free time in knitting, netting, crocheting, drawing and painting, in which they take special delight, having thus prepared many pieces of very creditable work for the display charts, which are often admired by visitors.

The holidays were appropriately observed and the purpose of the celebration was duly explained.

Corporal punishment was very seldom resorted to; corrections by word or some extra work had mostly the desired effect. A permanent record of pupils is kept, according to rule 55.

In the schoolroom, objects, pictures, kindergarten helps, word and letter games, busy-work cards in arithmetic and other branches, numeral frames, toy money, reading charts, blackboards, and slates were used to the greatest extent and advantage and satisfactory results obtained. Marching, action and motion songs, and recitations brought a delightful variation into the order of exercises. Regular in structions in the drill of the elementary military motions and exercises were given to the boys and particular attention paid to erect walking, standing, and sitting, all very important things for the physical development and polite bearing of the Indian youth. Lessons on form, color, health, physical and mental culture, were embodied in the general exercises. In geography and history special attention was paid to the United States, reference to the civil duties and virtues, social and Christian, enumerated at the end of the course of study, was made as often as possible and the encouraging results thereof could often be noticed in the conduct of the pupils and the general contentedness which they manifested.

Considering that all the other schools, day and boarding, have a full (two months' vacation, I nevertheless succeeded in retaining almost half of the pupils at the school during this present month to assist in harvesting, and I experienced not the least difficulty in keeping them here; all remained willingly and worked cheerfully.

The much appreciated remark which you were pleased to make at the closing exercises, that not a single complaint was made by the Indians against the school during the whole school year and that the contentedness of the children was always very noticeable whenever you visited the school, is certainly the best testimony in favor of its work, considering that the school is located in the midst of Indian settlements, where the patrons of the school would have all the chance in the world to find fault and express their complaints freely, if they had any reason, real or imaginary, to do so, especially as human nature is very apt to do that too often even where there is no apparent cause for it at hand.

In conclusion allow me, respected sir, to express my sincere thanks for your kind coöperation in the work, your well-known courtesy and kindness towards the employés, and the truly fatherly interest, care, and love you at all times manifested to the children of the school.

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

MARTIN KENEL,
Superintendent.

Maj. JAS. MCLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., *August 24, 1891.*

I have the honor to submit this my second annual report from this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, giving the number of cases treated in the hospital, industrial and agricultural boarding schools, and on the reservation. Hospital, 120 cases, with 6 deaths, 2 of which were from gunshot wounds; industrial boarding school, 33, with 1 death; agricultural boarding school, 89, with no death; and on reservation 1,474, with 134 deaths.

Total number of cases treated during the year, 1,716; total number of deaths, 141. This number represents the actual cases of sickness and does not include the vast number of responses for medicine only.

I have had two cases of amputation of the thigh, with success; one was made in September last, the other in June last. In no case has any surgical operation resulted in failure.

Births, 168, exceeding deaths by 27. There has been no homicide or suicide during the year. The general sanitary condition of this agency is good.

JAMES BREWSTER,
Agency Physician.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., September 30, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with regulations and instructions of your office I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency and of the Indians under my charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

The population, as shown by the enrollment, is as follows:

Cheyennes:		
Males	990	
Females	1,142	
		2,132
Arapahos:		
Males	537	
Females	600	
		1,137
Total		3,269

Number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16	685
Number of males above 18 years of age	833
Number of females above 14 years of age	1,061
Number of Indians at school off reservation	66
Number of orphan children	65

In addition to the above, 15 children are reported born since April 25, the date of enumeration, and before June 18, the date enrollment was closed, not enrolled for the reason they were not reported until after the date of the closing of enrollment.

Indians from other agencies visiting at this, and otherwise, not enrolled for payment are:

Pawnee	1
Ute, married into the Cheyenne tribe	1
Digger Indians	4
From Tongue River Agency, Mont	6
From Shoshone Agency, Wyo	12
From Pine River Agency, N. Dak	8

The Indians from the three agencies named claim relationship with Cheyennes and Arapahos of this agency, and came here with the expectation of participating with them in the payment of money and allotment of lands under the agreement ratified by Congress March 3 last.

There was also one nondescript named "Kiowa Dutch," claimed by the Cheyennes and Arapahos to have been captured by the Kiowa Indians more than thirty-five years ago and sold a slave to Robert Bent, a squaw man of the Cheyenne tribe; has lived with these Indians the past thirty-five years, who now refuse him any tribal rights so far as payment of money is concerned.

Negotiations for cession of lands.—On the 7th of July, 1890, the Cherokee Commission, consisting of the Hon. David H. Jerome, of Michigan, Judge Alfred M. Wilson, of Arkansas, and Hon. Warren G. Sayre, of Indiana, arrived at the agency for the purpose of negotiating with the Indians. Due notice having been given the Indians when the Commission would arrive, a full representation of the chiefs and head men of both tribes assembled in council to meet them. After friendly greeting had been gone through with, Mr. Jerome chairman of the Commission, addressed the Indians, informing them of the purpose for which the Commission visited them and the authority under which they were acting. Mr. Sayre followed, portraying the benefits that would accrue to them if they accepted allotments of land and disposed of the surplus to the Government for money and articles with which they could improve their allotments and make comfortable homes for their families.

With the exception of Cloud Chief, Little Chief, Little Bear, Starving Elk, and Wolf Robe, a very strong and bitter opposition to any consideration of the proposition by the Commissioners was made by the leading Cheyennes, while the Arapahos, led by Left Hand, Row of Lodges, White Eyed Antelope, Bull Thunder, Scabby Bull, Black Coyote, White Snake, White Buffalo, and Black Wolf, were practically in favor of it. During the negotiation considerable enmity was made manifest by the opposing element, and threats of punishment and destruction of property to Indians who favored the proposition of the Commission were freely made.

After forty days of negotiation, the prospect of an agreement being reached in a

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reasonable time not appearing probable, and the extreme hot weather affecting the health of some members of the Commission, it was considered advisable by them to take a recess until cooler weather.

The first week in October the Commission returned and resumed negotiations with the Indians. I had provided convenient and commodious quarters in the vacant trader's building and invited the Indians to meet the Commission there. The opposing element, led by Old Crow, Whirlwind, and others, refused to do so, and gathered in the grove of the Arapaho school grounds. The Commission refused to meet them there, which action ended negotiations so far as this element was concerned. The elimination of this element from the council room rendered it comparatively easy for the progressive Indians to reach a conclusion. By advice of their attorneys, Messrs. Crawford, Reynolds, and Miles, the proposal of the Commission was accepted.

An agreement was then prepared by the Commission and submitted to the Indians for their signatures. Left Hand, principal chief of the Arapahos, arose and addressed the Commission, saying that the opposing chief had issued an edict that the first one who signed an agreement would be killed. He said he did not propose to be intimidated by threats from doing what he considered to be for the best interests of his people. He then affixed his mark to the agreement and was followed by Little Chief, Row of Lodges, Cloud Chief, White Eyed Antelope, Little Bear, and others of the chiefs and head men. Signatures were rapidly obtained the first two weeks, but sufficient to accomplish the agreement were not obtained until the middle of November.

The agreement was approved on the 3d day of March last, and secured to each member of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes 160 acres of land, to be allotted in severalty, one-half to be grazing land, the titles thereto to be held in trust for the allottees for the period of twenty-five years, when titles in fee simple are to be given to the allottees or their heirs, free from all incumbrances; also $1,500,000, as follows: $250,000 cash to be paid per capita, $250,000 to be paid out for said Indians under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and $1,000,000 to be retained in the Treasury of the United States, placed to their credit, to draw 5 per cent interest per annum, interest to be paid them per capita annually.

In obedience to instructions contained in office letter dated April 6, 1891, I notified the Indians to assemble at headquarters in their respective ration district Saturday, the 25th of April, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of enrollment preparatory to payment of $250,000, per capita, provided for in the seventh article of the agreement.

The Indians who opposed the agreement objected to being enrolled for such purpose; said they would not take the money nor allotments of land; that the Government could divide the reservation by a line running from the Cimarron River on the north across the Red Hills to the Canadian River on the south, and those Indians who signed the agreement could have the money and take allotments east of said line and they would occupy the country west of it. I informed them that an enrollment was made every year, and the enrollment now ordered would answer the purpose of the annual enrollment; that if they did not present themselves for enrollment on the day set their names would not appear on the list for rations and issue of annuities. They finally, very reluctantly, consented to be enrolled. The enrollment was made on the date fixed, under protest of the opposing element, without serious trouble.

Upon receipt of the enrollment sheets from the different districts, I immediately proceeded to make a revised enrollment, grouping the families. I found this to be laborious and difficult of accomplishment from the fact of their mixed relation and the custom of loaning children for rations. I took up each tribe and district separately, sending for the chiefs and head men of that district to assist in the work. Those who accepted the agreement responded cheerfully and rendered valuable assistance. I accomplished a correct enrollment of all the Arapahos and of the Cheyennes residing within the limits of the agency district. The Cheyenne chiefs and head men of the Cantonment and Seger colony districts refused to assist me or permit any of their following to do so. I had, therefore, to rely upon the chiefs and head men residing at the agency to verify the enrollment at those places. They were well informed as to heads of families, but were not as regards the children, and the result was that many children who were loaned by their parents to other families, uncles, aunts, and grand parents for rations and enumerated as their sons and daughters, were stricken from the rolls as frauds.

When ration tickets were made from the revised rolls nearly all of those so treated were produced in the flesh. When payment began the opposing chiefs and head men could not hold all their following, many of them presenting themselves for payment and producing children who had been stricken from the rolls by the chiefs and head men as frauds were, upon satisfactory identification, restored by adding the name to the pay roll as son or daughter of (giving the number of the parent), and increasing the aggregate of numbers on the pay roll one.

Payment commenced on the 19th day of June, each person receiving 75 silver dollars. To date there has been paid 2,835 persons $212,625. Four installments of $50,000, weighing about 3,000 pounds each, was shipped by the United States Express Company from the United States subtreasury at St. Louis, Mo., to Darlington, Okla. The funds were in canvas bags said to contain $1,000 each. In counting out, two bags were found to contain but $999, leaving actual amount paid to date from Government funds, $212,623.

When the fourth installment was exhausted the Indians were so slow in presenting themselves for the payment I decided the expense of shipping in the $50,000 unnecessary; besides, large sums of money on hand necessitated a military guard at the agency office. I therefore made arrangements with the Stock Exchange Bank at El Reno, Okla., to furnish funds as required.

I am pleased to report that in the expenditure of the money paid them the Indians have shown most excellent judgment. A very large proportion was expended in the purchase of mules, work horses, harness, wagons, saddles, blankets, and household articles. A few of them purchased expensive carriages, and when remonstrated with for so doing said the Commissioners advised them to spend their money like white men, and white men bought carriages. Very little drunkenness or gambling was indulged in by them, and no disturbance of any serious nature occurred among them during the payment. Instructions in office letter bearing date June 4 was strictly enforced. Unauthorized persons were prohibited from coming on the reservations to trade with the Indians. This action on my part appears to have given offense to citizens of Oklahoma, who were apparently sympathized with by some of the highest officials in the Territory.

In the payment of this money I desire to acknowledge the valuable services of Inspector Jenkin and members of the allotting board, the latter assisting in counting and stacking in piles of $25 each 150,000 silver dollars. In explanation of the services rendered me by the allotting agents I have to say that the Indians would not take allotments until those of them who signed the agreement had been paid their per capita of the $250,000.

Agriculture.—Owing to the religious excitement, the anticipated receipt of money and the payment thereof during the farming season, the Indians neglected to properly cultivate their crops. They plowed about 3,600 acres and planted 3,496, realizing therefrom 3,590 bushels of wheat, about 8,700 of oats, 215 of barley and rye, 23,810 of corn, 1,285 of potatoes, 115 of turnips, 250 of onions, 135 of beans, 161 of assorted vegetables, 16,800 melons, 7,100 pumpkins, and cut 930 tons of hay. Had their corn been properly cultivated, in my judgment the yield would at least have been doubled. In justice to the Indians I must say that the continuous rains in the early season prevented the use of the cultivator to advantage, and the weeds got such a start of the corn it was difficult to eradicate them. A few of the Indians with their squaws and children did good work with the hoe, cutting the weeds down and pulling them out.

I believe this country to be much better adapted to raising small, rather than the larger cereals. More wheat was sown and harvested this than any previous year. And now that a market is brought near their door by the railroad, and less labor required in the production, the Indians farming all want to sow wheat. Notwithstanding the fields were grazed continually during the winter months the average yield was about 23 bushels to the acre.

Court of Indian offenses.—Owing to the excitement under which the Indians were laboring during the past year, occasioned by the agreement made by them with the Cherokee Commission, and the difficulty of securing the services of suitable persons who would perform the duties of the office without prejudice, I decided it would be for the best interests of all concerned not to organize a court. I am of the opinion a very important and successful factor toward the civilization of the Indian will be introduced when they are made amenable to the laws of the land.

Crimes.—United States *vs.* Harry McDade, indicted by the grand jury for furnishing whisky to an Indian on the reservation, plead guilty before court at Wichita, Kans., and fined $1.

United States *vs.* Frank Jones, charged with introducing whisky in the reservation; tried at El Reno at a term of the United States court; found guilty; when called for sentence could not be found.

United States *vs.* Silas Warner, charged with furnishing beer to Indians on the reservation; found guilty; escaped from custody of officer at El reno, Okla.; returned to agency at night and committed an assault upon an old Indian woman who had testified against him in court; escaped; arrested in Caldwell, Kans.; taken before court at Kingfisher, Okla., and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Cleveland, Ohio.

United States *vs.* John Pike and Joe Dowling, arrested by Indian police on reservation for horsestealing; tried, found guilty, and sentenced to terms of five and three years in State's prison.

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Laura Mercer, alias Laura St. Clair, alias Mrs. George Little Bear, a woman about 20 years old, fair complexion, and prepossessing in appearance, claimed to be one-eighth Chickasaw Indian, was arrested for stealing horses from the Indians. A clear case was proven against her of having in possession and disposing of five head of horses, the property of Big Belly, Cheyenne Indian. She testified in her own behalf that on the night Big Belly claimed his horses were stolen she dressed herself in Indian costume and accompanied by a white boy (whose name she could not remember) rode horseback into the reservation from Elreno, Okla., the boy carrying several bottles of whisky; that she visited a camp of Indians about three miles from the agency; met Big Belly and other Indians at the camp; gave them whisky to drink until they were pretty well under its influence, and then proposed a horse race; the Indians consenting, she raced with Big Belly until she had won five of his horses; that Big Belly assisted her and the boy in driving the horses off the reservation. Big Belly and other Indians denied that any such occurrence took place. The jury acquitted her.

Thomas Hall, Cheyenne, arrested for stealing a horse from Whitt Mathews, Arapaho; indicted by grand jury; awaiting trial.

White Buffalo, Arapaho, arrested by deputy United States marshal for stealing a horse from the butcher at Fort Reno; on examination before United States commissioner, discharged.

Two Kiowa Indians arrested for stealing horses from Indians of this reservation; indicted by the grand jury; awaiting trial.

Arrests were made for numerous other offenses, trivial in character, which were disposed of by confinement in the guardhouse at Fort Reno, or by fines inflicted and paid to the complaining witness.

Whisky drinking and gambling.—I am pleased to report a growing sentiment against both these vices; very little of either has been indulged in by the camp Indians. Drunkenness is almost wholly confined among the scouts and educated Indians. It was reported to me that several young Indians in the Kingfisher district were occasionally getting drunk on flavoring extracts purchased in the town of Kingfisher. I reported the matter to the United States marshal of Oklahoma, who has apparently given the matter his attention, as further complaints of drunkenness among the Indians of that district has not been made.

Allotments.—Allotments under the agreement ratified March 3 commenced about the middle of July and continued without serious trouble or interruption until the 30th of September, when, the appropriation made for the purpose becoming exhausted, the work stopped. The Indians without exception, so far as I am informed, will accept and select their allotments. Some few of the chiefs objected to allotments in severalty, and demanded that only one line be run designating the quantity and boundaries of land his band was entitled to receive. When explanation was made that each person might select his or her allotment contiguous to each other, in conformity with the agreement making their lands practically in one body, the conditions were accepted without further trouble. They do not want white settlers in their midst, fearing trouble with them.

The following table, giving the weekly report of allotments made to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, will acquaint you with the number of allotments and by whom made:

Date.	N. N. Parker.	John Kelly.	A. L. McPherson.	W. E. Catlin.	M. D. Tackett.	D. L. Wright.	J. C. Robinson.	Total.
July 18	8	8	10	10	8	.....	.....	44
July 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 1	41	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	50
Aug. 8	25	44	25	24	10	8	.....	139
Aug. 15	49	86	45	45	28	27	.....	280
Aug. 22	29	32	.....	.....	.....	15	15	91
Aug. 29	8	7	.....	31	40	31	31	151
Sept. 5	41	9	.....	.....	39	32	31	152
Sept. 12	35	25	35	.....	40	38	37	210
Sept. 19	52	25	33	32	40	12	14	208
Sept. 26	.....	.....	40	.....	7	64	64	175
Sept. 30	75	75	41	42	.....	13	12	258
Total	363	311	*270	†197	‡223	240	204	1,808
Days worked	82	82	92	87	82	61	45	.....

* To October 10. †To October 5. ‡Agent Scholl, reservation office work in addition.

Sanitary condition.—The general health of the Indians has been bad. Owing to the exceedingly wet spring, followed by unusual dry and hot weather during the summer months, malaria was engendered to an epidemic condition, affecting whites as well as Indians. But one death occurred among the whites, Mr. E. J. Sidumann, a very exemplary young man employed at the agency Mennonite mission school. The death rate among the Indians during the months of July, August, and September was very great. Owing to the reticence of the Indians the number can only be approximated. I place the number at 150 during the months named. For further information see physician's report herewith submitted.

Agency police.—With very few exceptions the police have performed the duties required of them in an acceptable manner. They perform more service than any other class of Indian employés, oftentimes riding many miles during the nighttime, furnishing their own transportation and receiving the least compensation. Their services are deserving of more liberal recognition.

Schools.—There are four boarding schools on the reservation—the Cheyenne school at Caddo Spring, about 3 miles north of agency; Arapaho school at the agency, both Government schools; Mennonite mission school at agency and at cantonment, 60 miles west of agency, supported in part by Government and church. With the exception of Cheyenne school at Caddo Spring, the schools have maintained an increased average of attendance over last year. All the schools show marked improvement in their school work.

I attribute the diminished average of the Cheyenne school to the feud existing between those of the Cheyennes who favored and signed the agreement with the Government, ratified March 3, and those who opposed it, the opposing element in many instances refusing to permit their children to attend school, or to associate with children whose parents favored the agreement. Also the retirement of Mrs. Anna C. Hoag from the school had its adverse influences. Mrs. Hoag had been associated with the school as teacher for many years, was an estimable Christian woman who had the confidence of and was beloved by the pupils and Indians. Her retirement was, in my opinion, a great loss to the service.

There has been expended in repairs to buildings at the Cheyenne school, $940.72; at the Arapaho school, $1,122.27. For further information in regard to schools, see reports of superintendents and annual school statistics.

Missionary work.—The Y. M. C. A. of the State of Kansas is represented at this agency by Mr. F. F. Caruthers. His work is more particularly in behalf of the young men of the tribes and returned students. Weekly meetings are held, and Mr. Caruthers visits them in camp, and is doing what he can to hold the returned students up and prevent them drifting back to camp life and customs of their people. A pleasant reading room is furnished where the young men have the benefit of Christian and secular publications and literature.

The principal missionary work is under the charge of Rev. H. R. Voth, who represents the Mennonite Church. This church has two mission schools, one at agency and one at cantonment, and a mission station on the Washita River some 13 miles west of Seger Colony headquarters, and in that district. They are doing good work among the Indians.

The past year has been one of unusual care and responsibility; the consummation of the agreement ratified by Congress March 3, with the determined efforts of the wild Indians of the western part of the reservation to defeat it, created a situation of uncertainty as to the outcome. I am greatly indebted to Cloud Chief, Little Chief, Little Bear, Wolf Robe, White Antelope, and Buffalo Meat on the part of the Cheyennes, and with but two exceptions all the leading chiefs of the Arapahos for their loyalty and judicious conduct throughout the whole affair. They are entitled to the greatest credit for the favorable result accomplished without an outbreak.

I regret the attitude taken by some of the prominent officials of Oklahoma relative to the conduct of affairs at this agency. All I now have to say on this subject is that I have striven to conduct affairs according to law and the regulations, protect the interests of the Indians, and the credit of the administration.

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.

REF0069850

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO RESERVATION,
Caddo Springs, June 30, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of Cheyenne School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891:

Summary of attendance.—Highest enrollment at any one time during year was 91, in second quarter; lowest enrollment, 80, in third quarter; highest average attendance was 79¼, in second quarter; lowest average was 72⅞ in third quarter. Total and average attendance by quarters is as follows:

Quarters.	Total.	Average.
First	83	74¼
Second	91	72⅛
Third	80	72⅞
Fourth	88	75⅞

Total number of days' attendance during the year, 22,468; number days school was in session during year, 297; average attendance for 297 days, 75⅔, almost equally divided as to sex.

In reviewing our work for the past term I must say that in five years' experience as superintendent of Indian schools I have never passed through a period of so many trials, vexations, and discouragements as have beset us in the conduct of this school throughout the last ten months.

While a comparison of the statistics for that period shows a fairly uniform enrollment of pupils for the year, yet the attendance during the fourth quarter was maintained only by constant worry and the almost continual detail of some one employé or other to search for runaway pupils. And while by such means we have made a respectable showing in the aggregate number of pupils, the progress and efficiency of class-room work have been seriously interfered with by so frequent absences and the consequent distraction of mind and attention on the part of the pupils. In like manner also has the industrial work of the school suffered, but, of course, not in the same degree.

This unfortunate condition of things was the result of influences and circumstances entirely beyond my authority and control; and chief among them may be mentioned the "ghost dance;" the conferences of the Cherokee Commission with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in regard to the allotment of their lands and sale of surplus of same; the subsequent special enrollment of the tribes for that purpose, and the final payment to the Indians of the first installment of the purchase money. The restlessness and excitement among the Indians consequent upon these innovations can perhaps be imagined by people not personally cognizant of them, but can be fully realized only by eyewitnesses. Considering all the facts in the case, it is rather a matter of surprise that we have been able to hold the Indian children so well as we have done. Nor is it to be inferred that good has not been done and valuable results achieved, both in the class rooms and on the farm and in the other industrial departments of the school, for a very great deal has been accomplished in all these; only much more might have been realized under other and more favorable conditions.

Corps of employés.—I take pleasure in testifying to the general efficiency and fitness of my assistants in the work and to the very satisfactory manner in which their duties have been performed. In the class rooms the work of the teachers has been intelligent, patient, untiring, and thorough with those pupils whose attendance was sufficiently regular to permit of good results. The work of the sewing room, laundry, kitchen, dining room, in the dormitories, and on the farm has been done by regular details of pupils, under the direction of the various employés in charge of these departments; and I am pleased to report that with very few exceptions the pupils, male and female, have done their work cheerfully, diligently, and progressively, all employés speaking in high praise of their details.

On the school farm have the results of the year's work been especially gratifying. The season thus far has been unusually favorable to all growing crops, and the yield of all field and garden products is heavy and of good quality. Our farm crops are diversified as follows: Thirty acres oats, 22 acres wheat, 25 acres corn, 11 acres millet, 4 acres Irish potatoes, 1 acre sweet potatoes, 4 acres in garden vegetables of various sorts, and 3 acres of peach and apple orchard. Wheat and oats are now cut and in the shock; the former will probably yield 20 bushels per acre and the latter 50 bushels per acre. Corn is a very heavy growth and well eared. Potatoes of both varieties are very good. The millet is nearly ready to harvest, and all garden "truck" is abundant and of good quality.

Besides the regular work of the farm and in the buildings, the industrial teacher, assisted by the school boys and by the male teacher, has performed a great deal of labor on the school premises, such as hauling rock for the foundation of the new water tower and for repairing the well and milk house at the spring, digging about 2,000 feet of trench for pipes of our new water service, and filling same after the pipe was laid; building and repairing fences, hauling fence posts, and repairing roads.

Two thousand of the 2,500 fence posts purchased for the school during the last two months are now set, ready for the wire. When our new fences shall be completed we shall have sufficient pasture inclosed to hold our stock cattle, and also all the beef cattle needed for the use of the school during any school year; and these should be turned over to us and handled and slaughtered by the school. One new pasture field is already inclosed by wire, enabling us to graze our milch cows separate from the other stock cattle, a decided improvement upon the old way of pasturing all stock in common.

Water service.—During the year the Department purchased and had erected for the school a new wind engine and a new 1,100-barrel water tank, with new pipe connections between the spring and the tank and between the tank and the house, giving us an abundant water supply for all purposes. A new double-acting railroad pump also forms an important part of this new water system.

School reservation.—A generous reservation of five sections of farm and grazing land and park has recently been set aside by the Interior Department for the exclusive and permanent use of this institution, which will now justify the planning of our stock-raising and farming operations on a much more extensive scale than has been done heretofore.

The breaking out of 59 additional acres of farm land the present season, as was sanctioned by the Indian Office last spring, has not been accomplished, because the contract had to go to some Indian, and no Indian has yet been found anxious to do the work, although a dollar per acre more was offered than a white man would have been glad to do it for, and would have done a much more satisfactory job.

Projected improvements.—Contracts were let recently for the erection of a new brick dormitory building for this school and to provide an improved system of heat and ventilation for the new building and also for the present building after it shall have been extensively remodeled and repaired, as already arranged for.

With these repairs and additions to our school quarters we shall be able easily to accommodate 200 Indian children, with but a slight increase of the ordinary force of employés. This additional room is demanded by the fact that now there are in the camps of the Cheyennes and Arapahos on this reservation more than 300 children of school age for whom there is no room at the agency and mission schools as now equipped.

Indian employés.—Of those Cheyenne boys and girls who have been employed at this school during a portion or the whole of the past year, in the capacity of helpers or assistants, I can honestly speak in terms of general praise, while some almost deserve special mention on account of their fidelity to duty and the cheerfulness and activity they have shown in their work. The assistant laundress, the dining-room girl, the assistant seamstress, and the industrial-teacher's assistant have all so comported themselves as frequently to earn the hearty praise of those employés to whom they are responsible.

But of the young Cheyenne men who themselves are answerable for their own departments—the tailor and the disciplinarian and shoemaker—I am sorry to say I can not speak so highly. Their service has been very indifferent. Their real interest has not been enlisted in the work, and I am constrained to say there is reason to believe their influence with the pupils has not been for the best. One great trouble with these young people is that they have no continuity of purpose, no stability of character sufficient to keep them from the camps and in the line of duty. It is my opinion, based on experience and observation, that it is neither profitable nor desirable to employ Indians in the positions last mentioned, but that white men, of proper character and ability, should have charge of these industries, with Indians as assistants if need be. In this matter my feelings and judgment have during the past year undergone a radical change.

Visitors.—At various times throughout the past year parties of strangers have visited our school, coming from many different parts of the country. The close proximity of the Rock Island Railroad to the buildings makes it convenient for them to do this. On the 10th day of May last (Sunday) a delegation of forty-two gentlemen, representing the general freight department of the Rock Island, disembarked from a special train and joined us in the exercises of our Sunday school, then in session. These gentlemen represented their company in the principal cities of the country, from Boston to San Francisco and from St. Paul to New Orleans. These all expressed their surprise at the brightness and intelligence of our pupils, and especially at their performance in repeating, without prompting, every "title" and "golden text" for the entire Sunday-school year. The gentlemen spoke in highest praise of the cleanliness and order prevailing in the building, and before taking their leave left a substantial proof of their interest in a generous donation of nearly $24 to the school. And in exchange I am sure these busy, brainy business men carried away with them a broader view and a more correct knowledge of Indian-school work than they ever before possessed.

In marked contrast with this experience was that with a prominent politician on the same day. This gentleman (a member of Congress) and party visited us for the professed purpose of learning our needs and our present condition, apparently with a desire to render any assistance to the cause he might be able. This gentleman then went to a neighboring town and in a speech to its citizens condemned the entire Indian-school system as extravagant and spoke in favor of reduced appropriations and a diminished force of employés for all schools, and for this school in particular. Nor did this honorable gentleman leave any donation to our Sunday school, either.

Compulsory measures needed.—To sum up this report of our school I will say that the most serious, indeed the only serious obstacle to thoroughly successful work here is presented by the dislike of the Cheyennes to sending their children to any school, and the inadequate authority in the hands of any one on the reservation to enforce a steady attendance at the schools and to keep the old Indians away from them. Give us our pupils every day of the school year and we can show results equal with those accomplished at schools most remote from the reservation. Until we can so have our pupils, success in agency schools can be only comparative. With pupils continually running away and camp Indians constantly hanging about the school in dirty camp dress and filthy persons, how can unqualified success be reasonably expected?

There should be one set day in each month on which camp Indians may visit their children at the school, and the pupils should be restrained from going to camp except at rare intervals, or in emergency. But what authority has the school superintendent to enforce these measures? His authority obtains only on the school premises and does not comprehend police functions.

A guardhouse of stone or brick should be provided at the school for the restraint of the unruly larger pupils, and a rigid system of discipline be enforced, both for the correction of pupils and the restraint of parents who incline to interfere with the regulations of the institution. Simply cutting off the beef and other rations of the individual family to force the return of children to the school is useless, as has been demonstrated repeatedly on this reservation. Nothing short of withholding the beef ration of an entire band or of a whole community of Indians will ever be successful as a means of filling our agency schools and keeping them filled. The remoteness of the homes of many of our pupils from the school makes it impossible for us to lock them up and bring them back to school at the beginning of the term, or if they run away during term time.

I earnestly urge that this matter of compulsory measures be taken up specially with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the end that this, the greatest embarrassment to our work, be removed, if possible, before the beginning of the next school term.

An outline of the history of Cheyenne school was submitted with my last annual report, and according to the instructions of the honorable Commissioner none is required at this time.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

L. D. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

CHAS. F. ASHLEY,
United States Indian Agent, Darlington, Okla.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO BOARDING SCHOOL.

ARAPAHO BOARDING SCHOOL,
Darlington, Okla., August 5, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I herewith submit my first annual report of the Arapaho Boarding School. I have delayed my report in order to obtain the required historical information, and am now compelled to rely upon the statements of agency employés, as there are no early records to be found.

REF0069851

The school opened September, 1872, with 12 scholars, in the main part of the present school building, which was intended to accommodate 35 pupils. Joshua Trueblood was the first superintendent, and the average attendance the first year was about 12. The roll ran up to 35, children coming for clothing, but leaving after a week's attendance to go with their parents on the buffalo hunt. Mr. Trueblood becoming discouraged, resigned after a few months' service and was succeeded by Walter Moorland, and he by Henry King, each serving a short term. In 1874 it was difficult to secure a superintendent on account of the warlike demonstrations of the Indians, when Mrs. Miles, wife of the agent, observing J. H. Seger's (plasterer) pleasant relations with the Indians, also the excellent influence he exerted over them, said to her husband, "why not appoint Mr. Seger superintendent?" Mr. Seger was at once appointed, and though not a teacher by profession, he *knew good teaching*, and very soon had competent teachers and employés in all departments.

Up to this time no industrial work had been performed by the boys. The Indians considered it a disgrace for a boy to chop wood, work in garden or field. The employés of the school did all the work properly belonging to the boys, even to carrying in the wood and keeping up the fires. Mr. Seger inaugurated a system of industrial teaching and employment for both boys and girls. He took the school under contract the second year and adopted the plan of sharing the proceeds of school industries with the boys who did the work. There were 3 milch cows bought and the calves given to the 3 boys who milked the cows. The second year 600 bushels of corn and $150 worth of garden vegetables were sold and the money used in the purchase of 35 head of cattle. Another year corn to the extent of $1,100 was exchanged for 100 head of young cattle. The girls were also remunerated for their work, a few of them buying cows and turning them into the school herd. Mr. Seger remained in charge of the school 5 years, enlarging the building to its present size and and crowding it to its utmost capacity. Good progress was made in school-room work and in all domestic industries; the advancement of the school, morally and materially, showing the great possibilities for Indian boys and girls under proper encouragement. Pupils of the Arapaho school in the fall of 1878 received premiums from the Wichita fair for nicest work done on sewing machine and best-made shirts and children's dresses; also on preserves, jellies, and bread. When Mr. Seger left the school in 1879 the pupils were personal owners of 400 head of cattle.

Mr. Seger's successor held his position but a few months, three changes in the management of the school taking place in one year, and frequent changes occurring thereafter, it being the exception rather than the rule to continue the superintendent a second year. The incompetent superintendent remained long enough to do much harm and the competent man not long enough to do much good. So the school suffered, losing its former excellent standing with the Indian Office, until pronounced by Supt. Dorchester a school of very low rank.

Under Superintendent Ashley, my predecessor, advancement in the right direction was begun, but with a bitter feud among employés, the majority of whom had no real heart in the work, little could be accomplished.

I assumed charge of the school September 1, 1890, and after one month's work visited Cheyenne school for the purpose of learning what Indian children *can do* and *are doing* under proper care and training. The Cheyenne school was found to be in advance of the Arapaho in all its departments. I inquired the reason of our slow progress. One said, "The Arapaho children are not so strong, healthy, and bright as the Cheyenne;" another, "That our location at the agency, near the Indian camps, was very unfortunate, and interfered with school work." One of my employés, voicing the opinion of others, remarked that little advancement ever had been made in the Arapaho school, and it was useless to expect anything different. While I gave some credit to the reasons assigned, I ascribed the real cause of the low rank of the school to lack of "faith and works." Without faith in the successful outcome of Indian education there can be little earnest effective work. After three months' careful study of the situation, I found it necessary to request the resignation of four employés. Their places were at once filled by earnest, faithful, hopeful workers, and harmony was restored among employés.

Before there could be real life and progress in the schoolroom, improvement was needed in other departments. The children must be better clothed, the dining room made more inviting, the food cooked and served so as to be more palatable, and greater personal care and attention given the pupils. All this was done with a keen interest on the part of nearly all employés, and while the improvement has been slow it has been very apparent, bringing to the pupils many unsolicited compliments from the people of the agency. Better clothed, better fed, better cared-for children become better children in every way, healthier, brighter, happier, more frank, honest, and ambitious to do well. There is very marked improvement in English habits, English speaking or conversation, and in English methods of work. Schoolroom teachers have been faithful and efficient, but advancement in class work has been slow. Pupils had first to learn to respect our civilization, to see and feel that our efforts are worthy and helpful, before any aspiration or laudable desire for education could take possession of their minds. This has been accomplished, their pride awakened, ambition aroused, and the last quarter's school work was very satisfactory—the last month the best of the year.

Attendance.—The ghost dance caused frequent runaways during the fall. The attendance for the month of January was low, pupils being slow to return after the Christmas vacation. The snow and heavy roads made it difficult for those living at a distance to reach the school. From the first of February to the end of the year the attendance was regular. In November 2 girls were transferred to Chilocco, and 1 married; 3 married during Christmas vacation and 2 later in the year; 1 girl permanently disabled by loss of eyesight, making a loss to our school of 9 girls, reducing the average attendance for the year.

Whole number of pupils enrolled during year	86
Average attendance for the year	69.25

Sanitary.—The school has escaped epidemics, yet can not be said to have been in a healthy condition. The Arapaho children are very scrofulous—there are few who have not been under medical treatment at some time during the year, and 7 boys and 3 girls received a long course of treatment. The agency physician is faithful, and nearly all pupils were in a healthier condition at the close of the year than at the beginning. There were two cases of pneumonia, both recovering. One death occurred the latter part of September, that of a young man, who was sick when school opened, and who died of quick consumption in less than one month. An open drain has been the source of great annoyance, but provision is made for proper sewerage; the pipe is now being delivered, and will be laid soon.

Industries.—The farm and garden have been properly cultivated with the following results:

10 acres of wheat, yielding	bushels..	270
10 acres of oats cut for hay or coarse feed, yielding	tons..	18
Potato crop estimated at	bushels..	100

The garden furnishes for the school vegetables in abundance except potatoes, which are not yielding well this season.

The boys learn to do all kinds of work belonging to the farm, the garden, and the home, and do it usually cheerfully and creditably. Thirteen cows were taken in from the school herd, and with a great deal of patience on the part of the industrial teacher and the boys tamed and made to furnish milk for the school. There should be purchased for the school ten milch cows of better grade.

The girls are taught cooking, baking, laundering, sewing, and general housework. Nearly all do well, and some are very nice housekeepers.

Improvements.—The school building has been reroofed, the floor over about one-half of the building relaid, thirteen new doors put in, and the house furnished with screen doors and windows. A new orchard has been planted with 750 fruit trees and 330 raspberry and grape plants. A woven wire fence has been put up in front of the park, the front yard graded, the grass in park kept closely mown, keeping back and crowding out the weeds, making a very attractive lawn of native grass. Estimates have been made for well and water works, new laundry building and dining hall, hospital, and repairs to present buildings, with other minor improvents, for a part of which appropriations have been made, and we trust all are forthcoming.

Sabbath observance.—We endeavor to give the children of the school the same opportunities on the Sabbath day that the church gives to our children of the public schools. Sunday school in the morning and preaching in the evening, or occasionally preaching in the morning and song service in the evening. Easter and Children's Day were observed with appropriate exercises by the children, to the delight of many visitors and to the profit of all. The pupils like the Sunday services on the Sabbath, and during the week they eagerly hear and receive the lessons of the Divine Teacher.

In conclusion, I am pleased to report progress in all departments, harmony among employés, and attribute whatever success we have achieved to the earnest united effort of employés.

Thanking you for the courtesies and support of your office,

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

ISAAC W. DWIRE,
Superintendent.

CHAS. F. ASHLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

In looking over the sanitary rolls for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, we find there were treated at this agency, during that period, a total of 1,228 cases. Of this number 729 were males and 499 females; 84 were half-breed males and 44 half-breed females, and 16 were white males and 27 white females. Many of these cases were, of course, of a trivial character, but they all called for treatment and all received the attention of the physician. Many of them were at a remote distance from the agency, and when it is taken in consideration that besides prescribing for these patients the physician has to prepare the medicine for them, make out sanitary and property reports, instruct the school children in physiology and hygiene, make out estimates for medical supplies, etc., it will be seen that his time is pretty fully occupied.

La grippe, mumps, and whooping cough were all epidemic with us during the year. There were no fatal cases in the schools, but there is no doubt that influenza helped to swell the mortality among the camp Indians.

But notwithstanding these visitations of epidemic diseases, and the large percentage of sickness among the Indians, the mortality among them was not as great as the year previous. This falling off in the death rate has been largely due to the mildness of the weather and the absence of severe storms. The Indians have not been subjected to sudden and great changes of temperature, nor have their bodies been exposed to wet and chilling storms, a very potent factor in the production of colds, pneumonia, and other diseases. After a severe storm the increase in sickness among them is very marked. This is not surprising when we recollect how insufficient is their clothing, and that they are often compelled to go hours and sometimes days clad in wet garments, and either barefooted or in moccasins that afford little or no protection to the feet.

While there has been a falling off in some diseases, noticeably itch and conjunctivitis, there has been an increase in others, and especially is this true in regard to consumption. Not only is there an increase of the disease among the camp Indians, but there has been a larger number than usual of returned school children afflicted with tuberculosis.

The sanitary condition of the schools, with the exception of the Arapaho, are good. Tiling is on the ground for the construction of a sewer, and bids have been advertised for for putting in a windmill and tank at the Arapaho school. These are much needed improvements, and when completed the sanitary condition of the school will be greatly enhanced.

There is not much to be said as regards the advancement made by the Indians during the year just closed. It is true they have made some progress, but it is so slight that to a casual observer it would hardly be perceptible. There is a continually increasing demand for medicines, but it is hard to discern any diminution in the influence the "medicine men" exert over them. Among the Indian children the improvement is more marked, and especially is this true with regard to school children, and it is difficult to understand, in view of the kind treatment and the care and attention that is shown them, why there should be any trouble in filling up the schools. Compulsory education is the only hope of their salvation and ultimate civilization.

GEO. R. WESTFALL,
Agency Physician.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MENNONITE MISSION.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO RESERVATION,
Darlington, Ind. T., October 15, 1891.

DEAR SIR: Complying with your recent request, I herewith respectfully submit a brief report about our mission work among the Cheyennes and Arapahos, which is carried on by the Mennonite Church at three places, Darlington, Cantonment, and the Washita.

In connection with the stations at Darlington and Cantonment we have boarding schools which accommodate 45 and 75 pupils, respectively. Besides these schools we have an industrial boarding school at Halstead, Kans., for 35 children. This school is supplied with children almost entirely from our mission schools on the reservation.

REF00069852

The past year was not a very favorable one for missionary work. The unsettled condition of the Indians in consequence of the allotment contract, the payment of the $250,000, the ghost dances, etc., seemed to absorb their attention to such an extent that there seemed to be very little room with them for missionary work. The matters referred to have also more or less interfered with the success of the schools. We have not been able to get and to keep the desired number of pupils during the whole school year. For the average and total attendance, as well as for other statistical matters concerning our missions, I respectfully refer to the statistical reports already remitted to your office.

As one of the encouraging features in our work may be mentioned the fact that we have again been able to employ in both our boarding schools several Indian girls as assistants in the various departments. With a few exceptions they did well. One acted as assistant teacher and gave good satisfaction; but before the year ended she was taken away by that terrible disease which lays so many of these people into an early grave, consumption.

As soon as the school was out these girls went home and in a few weeks several of them, and also some of the other schoolgirls, were married. In some cases the "marriage contract" seems to have been made "in good faith;" in other cases the girls seemed to be entirely too young, and were, perhaps, victims of undue influence. In several cases such a union did not last long and another one was soon formed.

We hope for two things: First, that the time may soon come when the hundreds of young men, educated and uneducated, who are now leading a life of idleness, where they are almost constantly engaged in planning and carrying out some mischief and sin, will be compelled to work for their living.

Secondly. That the Government will soon apply to the Indians the marriage laws of our country, and thus put a stop to the only too frequently practiced method of "taking" and "throwing away" a wife (or a husband) according to the caprices or momentary impulses of the parties concerned. If for some reason it should be impracticable to apply the laws and regulations concerning the marriage relations to the uneducated Indians, it would seem to me that at least the educated Indians, upon whom the Government and Christian missions have spent so much money and time, and many of whom are members of Christian churches, ought to be made amenable to those laws. Many of the young people leave the schools well equipped and with the best intentions for the future; but, stepping generally from the school into a life of idleness, they soon begin to think about getting married; and, knowing that they can separate again if they should be disappointed in the choice of their "companion," they are often not very careful in this choice, and the result often is a separation and another choice. Of course the young people know very well that their teachers or other white friends can not approve of their course, and hence they soon become estranged not only to them but also to what they have learned from them, and try to evade and rid themselves of the restraining influence of their Christian friends. And as far as the Indian customs are concerned, they may once have been quite strong in protecting youth, innocence, and virtue, and in regulating in a wholesome measure the marriage relations; but they are now too much undermined and weakened to lay an effectual restraint on the Indian youth, who in these matters seems to have entirely his own way and give very little heed to any restraining influence that may be in existence among the Indians yet.

The work of our missionaries among the camp Indians had to be mostly individual work. The unsettled condition of affairs among the Indians made it impossible to have, for instance, regular meetings at certain places in their camps. We have visited them as much as we could in their homes, cared as much as possible for their old and sick, and spoken to them, where opportunity offered of the "one thing needful," and have often found very attentive listeners.

The Indians know and feel that they are bankrupt with their old customs and religion, but they are of course not ready yet to give up everything old and accept something entirely new. They are unsettled. Many bring forth the accusation that they have given up too much of the "old." Others see very clearly that, especially if they want to keep their young people, they have to make concessions to civilization and Christianity, which has more or less gained an influence over the rising generation, hence the desperate effort in the ghost dances, on the one side, to revive many old customs, and on the other side to give due consideration to the ways of the whites and mix into the old religious customs as much as possible some of the customs of the whites and even of the truths and methods of the Christian religion.

I have tried to study the ghost dance. Lately I was present at a dance for several days and nights (in company with several other missionaries and Christian workers), and I am thoroughly convinced that the ghost dance affair is more and more assuming the nature of such a "compound medicine," and as soon as the Indians have given it a fair trial and have found it to be a failure they will, I think be ready to accept the white man's civilization and the Christian religion.

Thanking you for your kindness and assistance, I am, very respectfully, yours,

H. R. Voth,
Superintendent Mennonite Missions.

C. F. Ashley,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY.

Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency,
Anadarko, Okla., August 20, 1891.

Sir: In compliance with the instructions of the honorable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs I have the honor to submit my second annual report, together with statistics, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

While I can report no great reforms or radical changes in habits, condition, etc., during the past year, there has still been perceptible progress and improvement among our people. There is a growing respect for the white man's medicine and the white man's "road." Since the visit of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, elsewhere referred to, even the school children discuss the future, and seem to realize that they must be prepared for the changes the next few years will bring. Around the camp fires and in the tepees there is much discussion as to the future of the tribes, and the near approaching time when treaties will be no more seems to cast the shadow before.

Sanitary.—Until radical changes are effected in manner of dress and life there must necessarily be but little improvement from year to year in the general sanitary condition of these people. The training of the children in the schools is slowly but surely effecting improvements in this direction. Our schools have had fine gardens, and the children are becoming accustomed to a vegetable diet, and will be spared some of the sickness that comes from the constant and almost exclusive use of beef. There has been improvement in the general health of both schools.

The excessive dancing practiced by the Wichitas and Caddos has undoubtedly had a bad effect physically, some deaths being traceable to this cause. At the present writing the sickness among our Indians is terrible. The floods of this summer, overflowing as they did the valleys, brought malarial influences which are just now making havoc among our people. It is our good fortune to have a most efficient physician in Dr. Hume, and it is most earnestly hoped that he may be able to stand the strain under which he is now working.

Agriculture.—Had it not been for the high water, which destroyed many Indian homes and crops, I could make a very favorable report under this head; even as it is I am sure we can make a good showing.

In February last I issued the farming implements, garden seeds, and so forth. The seed oats arrived too late for planting, and I have them on hand carefully stored for next season. I tried to favor the young men who seemed anxious to make homes for themselves, thus departing from the former custom of giving out the farming implements to the chiefs and head men of the tribes. Many new farms have been opened up, and many of the nation's wards have had gardens, with a variety of vegetables and good, healthy looking crops of corn and other produce, as the result of their labor.

The superintendent of Chilocco Industrial School must infuse a spirit of energy into his pupils. Five of his boys, in company with several others from different schools, who are now home during vacation, are working in the field putting up hay for the use of the Government stock. They are succeeding beyond my expectation, having already put in some 35 tons, with good prospects of finishing the work with credit to themselves and their schools.

Schools.—No branch of agency work has been more encouraging during the past year than that accomplished in the schools. Encouraged by the visits of the honorable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in November last, both Superintendents Haddon and Gregory made a good record for the year.

The repairs at the Kiowa School have added greatly to its success and efficiency. The Wichita school, being greatly overcrowded, calls for additions to the building in the near future. The Indians seem to have a growing confidence in the management of the schools, and even the ghost dances failed to break into a good attendance.

It is to be regretted that we have lost both Superintendents Haddon and Gregory, the former taking charge of the new school at Sill, and the latter being transferred to the Osage school. Judging by their success in the past, these two gentlemen will not fail to accomplish good work in their new fields.

The loss of the three boys who ran away from the Kiowa School and were frozen to death in the snow was an occurrence which might have been productive of most serious results. It speaks well for the Kiowa Indians that it not only was passed without such consequences, but seems to have left no prejudice against the school. It has been most gratifying to me, on several occasions during the year, to note the growing spirit of self-control among these people and their desire to stand by lawful authority. I find reasoning more effectual and threatenings less necessary as the months go by.

Missionary.—The missionary work upon the reservation has been put upon a much more solid basis amongst the Wichitas. The Baptist minister, Rev. J. W. Hicks, has completed a new church and home, 3 miles from the agency, and has carried on a small but highly successful school. Mr. Carithers, the minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, is well established on Cache Creek, about 20 miles from the agency, and seems to be gaining the confidence of both parents and children in his work among the Apaches and Comanches. Rev. J. J. Methvin, among the Kiowas, has kept up constant services, and under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has had also supervision of the boarding school near the agency. Rev. S. V. Fait, the Presbyterian minister, has gotten his plant into good shape and hopes to begin school work as soon as he can procure the necessary buildings.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses was reorganized on February 28 last, with the following Indians as judges: Quanah Parker (Comanche), John Chaddlekaungky (Kiowa), and George Parton (Caddo).

This court has proved to be a power for good and is highly respected by every Indian on the reservation. Numerous cases have been tried before this court, covering such offenses as theft, bigamy, etc. Several have been incarcerated and others fined for their misdeeds. Many cases that would necessarily have gone into the

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Texas and Oklahoma courts have been happily adjusted by the Indian court. It is of great advantage to the Indians that they have the adjustment of these minor affairs with themselves.

Ghost dance.—This has been a disturbing occurrence throughout most of the year. This form of dancing has been indulged in mostly by the tribes north of the river. The Kiowas sent some of their number to the north to investigate the matter. Ah-pe-ah-tone, the leader in this journey, returned in the early spring and brought such a report with him as thoroughly convinced the Kiowas of the falsity of the so-called Messiah. They have danced little or none since his return. The Wichitas and Caddos have clung to the superstition and danced until spring. They were led to greater excess by the visit of Sitting Bull, the Arapaho prophet from the North, who is becoming rich in stock through the gifts of his followers. He has been absent in the north, but has now returned to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency and will probably repeat his performances of last year. Our Wichitas have already commenced to dance again and the Comanches seem to be feeling the craze, and unless decided measures are taken we will probably have a repetition of last year's scenes.

Crimes.—The reservation has been remarkably free from intruders during the past year, and but few crimes have been perpetrated. There was one case of gambling among the Indians by white men, and they were both brought before the proper authorities. No whisky peddlers have been discovered on the reservation during the year.

Population.—

Kiowas	1,151
Comanches	1,621
Apaches	325
Wichitas	175
Caddos	545
Towaconies	150
Delawares	95
Wacoes	35
Keechies	66
Total	4,166
Males	1,971
Females	2,195
Total	4,166

I desire to sincerely thank the honorable Commissioner for the courtesy, kindness and assistance extended to me.

With great respect, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. ADAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, OKLA., *September 1, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my tenth 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. The Kaws occupy a tract of about 100,000 acres in the northwest corner of the reservation. The reservation contains 1,570,195 acres, and is occupied by the Osages, Kaws, and a part of the Quapaw Indians.

This is a hilly country, with comparatively small valleys, about 80 per cent of the land being unfit for cultivation, the greater part of it, however, producing grass, which is valuable for stock during the summer months. The valleys are generally rich and productive. The crops, however, often suffer from the hot winds that are frequent in July and early August, often destroying in a few days all growing vegetation and immatured crops.

The Osages purchased this reservation of the Cherokees about 1869, paying therefor 70 cents per acre in cash; it formerly being a part of what is known as the Cherokee Strip. It being the agreement that the Osages should have a deed in fee for this land, they sold to the Kaws 100,000 acres of the same soon after their purchase, at the same price they paid for it. In compliance with an act of Congress of 1883 or 1884, the Cherokees made a deed to the United States in trust for this reservation, for the benefit of the Osage and Kaw Indians, a copy of which is held by each tribe. The Osages have never been satisfied with the conveyance, and have repeatedly asked that a deed be made to them direct; and for this purpose have endeavored to seek the aid of attorneys a number of times.

During the year the Osages have increased in numbers from 1,500 to 1,563. A part of this increase has been gained by Osage citizens that have lived away from the tribe for generations returning and proving up their rights of citizenship. Quite a number of such cases are now pending before the national council and the Interior Department.

Every Osage family has a claim or home, and large numbers of them have secured and improved a claim for each member of their family. So rapidly has the selection of claims progressed the past year that it is now quite difficult to secure a good one. These claims and improvements are often sold and transferred from one member of the nation to another at prices ranging from $100 to $2,000, owing to the quality of the land and value of the improvements. All of the mixed bloods and most of the full bloods have comfortable houses and many of them good ones. They all do their own building, generally through some licensed trader who furnishes the material and puts up the building for a stipulated amount. Every family has ponies or mules and some means of conveyance, and many of them carriages and single buggies.

It is not singular that the wealth that has come to them through the force of circumstances, without an effort, has made many of them indolent and careless and content with an easy life. Such circumstances make possible a marvel of thrift and prosperity or profligacy and debauchery, with many of the natural tendencies to encourage the latter.

The Osages, by the adoption of a code of laws in 1882 providing for the election of officers and dividing the reservation into representative districts, established a local government, consisting of governor and assistants as executive officers, a council composed of three members from each district as a legislative body, and a court, presided over by three judges—all of the officers being either elected by a vote of the people or appointed by the governor and confirmed by the council and holding their positions for two years. Through this local government all the business of the tribe is transacted, and all offenses between members, of a civil or criminal nature, are settled, with the right of appeal to the agent, or through the agent to the Department. Although the effort may have been a feeble one, yet their experience has done much to familiarize them with and cause them to respect law.

During the past year among others they have passed a law, with a heavy penalty, prohibiting the marriage of any citizen under the age of 16, thus practically breaking up the practice of young marriages, which has existed for generations. To my knowledge it has been effectual in many cases that have been contemplated.

Since the establishment of the Territory of Oklahoma, numerous conflicts have arisen in regard to the jurisdiction which the Oklahoma local courts claim to have over the persons and property of the citizens of this nation, which will likely call for an adjustment in the near future.

We have at Osage a Government boarding school which will comfortably accommodate 100 children. The school has been reasonably successful the past year, and I hope that with the additions that are to be made it may be brought to a high standard.

The Catholics have a school for girls near the agency with an average attendance of about 35 during the past year, and a school for boys on Hominy Creek, about 15 miles southwest of the agency, with an average attendance of about 30 for the past year.

The Methodists have a school for girls at the agency, with an average attendance of about 15 for the past year.

In addition to the above schools, 34 children were at Haskell Institute, 15 at Carlisle, 2 at Osage Mission, Kans., 2 at Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, 5 at the Kansas Normal at Fort Scott, Kans., and 3 at Baker University, Baldwin, Kans. All the children have done well at school, and especially those who through their own choice have attended schools outside of those maintained exclusively for Indians, and I can not conceive of a stronger incentive for an Indian child to put forth his or her best energies than to place them alongside of our white children in proper institutions of learning.

In addition to the schools for Indians, by an order from this office, confirmed by the Indian Office, requiring all white persons (renters, leasers, or others) residing on the reservation having children of school age to keep them in school for a specified time during each year or to remove from the reservation, day schools have been established at different points on the reservation, 6 in number, the teachers being required to report at this office. A number of Osage children have attended these

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schools. It has been the intention to compel the attendance at school of every child of school age, both Indian and white, on the reservation, and I think we have been reasonably successful.

The practice of renting farms to white persons, which has been in existence at this agency for a long time, has greatly increased since the opening of Oklahoma. From the demand for places it would seem that these whites think there is a mine of wealth awaiting them if they can only obtain a location in the Indian country, and with these reasonably commendable citizens have come many loafers and hangers-on who would rather sell a pint of whisky than to do a month's work. To control this element requires the constant efforts of the agency police and sheriffs of the nation; and notwithstanding the vigilance of all these, they are sometimes unable to preserve complete order.

The Catholics have a church near the agency, and a priest located at the agency and one at Hominy Creek. Quite a number of the mixed bloods are members of this church. There has been a Methodist church erected during the past year, largely through the influence and aid of citizens of the nation. This church organization and pastor has been well sustained. The full bloods generally cling to the faith peculiar to themselves, and are very devoted in their search for a passport to the "happy hunting grounds" through the mode prescribed by their teachers.

The Kaw Indians, numbering about 200, have been less fortunate financially than their cousins, the Osages. The full bloods, however, maintain quite as much individuality as Indians; both work and dance more, and from necessity are more energetic, but no more frugal, than the wealthy Osages. Their crops last year were almost a failure from two causes, first, an exceedingly dry season, and second, for want of proper care. This year the prospects are much better. Most of the mixed bloods have good farms, and are in a fair way to prosper.

All the children of school age have been in school regularly during the past year. On the school farm they have raised a good crop of corn and vegetables, and have plenty of peaches from the orchard from which they have made a good supply of peach butter. There has been erected an addition to the boarding building at a cost of about $1,500, which will greatly increase the comfort of both pupils and employés.

I can not say that I am fully satisfied with the past year's work, as the progress made in the service has always seemed slow. While there is much to encourage and strengthen to renewed energy, yet there is much to discourage, and I have often thought that the results were very meager for the amount of labor performed. Whatever measure of success has been attained I feel is largely due to the hearty support I have ever received from the Indian Department and the faithful performance by the employés of the agency of the duties assigned to them, with the blessings of an all wise Heavenly Father who continually watches over us for good.

Very respectfully,

L. J. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA AGENCY, OKLA.,
August 20, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of these agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, in compliance with circular letter dated Washington, D. C., July 1, 1891, and in harmony with that letter I have the honor to report that the affairs of the different agencies under my care are gradually improving in industries, and the Indians are beginning to realize the value of the white man's dollar. I shall proceed to consider the situation of each agency separately, and shall commence with Ponca Agency.

PONCA AGENCY.

This agency is the headquarters of these four consolidated agencies; has 2 clerks, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 5 Indian employés, and 1 farmer. There is a school at this agency with 1 superintendent, 4 teachers, 1 cook, 1 baker, 1 seamstress, 1 industrial teacher, 1 matron, and 6 Indian employés.

There has been some drunkenness the past year among the Indians, but it has been dealt with promptly and kept in check. But I find that as long as there is an Indian he will occasionally get his fire water; and yet I still think he is susceptible of improvement in this direction. These Indians still cling tenaciously to their dance,

and yet they yield to control when told that their work needs to be done. They have come to the point of realizing that work means profit to themselves.

The practice of running horses at the death of a member of the family and tribe is still practiced to a considerable extent, although they are careful to keep the practice as secret as possible, which shows their advancement, as heretofore it was done openly. There has been no pony choked to death at the grave of an Indian this year to our knowledge, and if such a case had happened we would have been likely to have heard of it. On the contrary, the missionary has been called upon for the burial rites in several cases.

The Indians have planted, the last spring, of corn 700 acres, and sowed 515 acres of wheat and 80 acres of oats, and built 3,000 rods of wire fence, and broken 167 acres of prairie; so this season has been a busy one. Work has been the motto upon all these reservations, and especially so on the Poncas. On account of the drought of last year there was no harvest of corn, and I was obliged to ask rations for the Poncas, which were obtained, and we commenced the issue of rations early in December and continued up to June 30, 1891, the rations consisting of flour, sugar, coffee, and fresh beef.

This encouraged the Poncas and enabled them to pass through the winter and spring in good shape. This season has been seasonable, only too much rain has fallen to enable the Poncas to properly care for their corn crop, and yet the fields are moderately clean, considering the wet weather, and the corn promises a good crop. Wheat and oats were heavy, and the Poncas have stacked in good shape, and the stacks looming up here and there make one think of some New England settlement. The yield of wheat will be 10,300 bushels, of oats 2,400 bushels, and corn will make, from present indications, 20,000 bushels. Grass is heavy, and in all departments of agriculture prosperity has been apparent everywhere, owing partially to the diligence of the farmer, A. J. Peverlin, whom we transferred from Otoe Agency to Ponca in December of last year, the other farmer having left the service.

The carpenter reports 10 new houses built the last year. The Indians have hewed logs and had them sawed at the mill, making 150,000 feet of native lumber. This has done much to assist them in opening new farms and causing improvements in other ways. The houses of the Poncas need much repairing, and we hope the coming year to materially assist them in this direction.

One notable case the last year is the absence of the annual sun dance, without a word of protest from them. There has been no annual dance the past year. The Poncas have asked for the privilege of visiting occasionally, but in all cases we have refused, and although they seemed disappointed, they quieted down and remained at work. The Indians have been glad that they were allowed to lease their grass lands, but were much crestfallen when they learned that the proceeds would have to be deposited to the credit of the United States for their use. The Poncas have had no visiting Indians the past year; only once a portion of the Pawnee tribe came up and staid a few days. We are glad we can note improvement in this direction.

The Ponca reservation consists of 101,891 acres, of which about three-fourths is fairly fit for cultivation. The Poncas now number, according to the census taken June 30, 1891, males, 274; females, 301; total, 575; school children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, 150; members of the tribe wearing citizens' dress, 400. Number males above 18 years, 141; females above 14 years, 178; and 175 wear citizen's dress.

On May 30, 1891, Decoration Day was fittingly observed, the entire tribe being out to witness the ceremonies.

Marriage.—The condition of the marriage relation in this tribe is still deplorable, although we have been called upon to perform the nuptial rites for four couples, who wished the blinds to be down during the ceremonies. Reports claim that the tribe threatens to kill all who leave the Indian customs in this direction. Supt. Meserve, of Haskell Institute, sent down two marriage certificates, neatly framed, for two couples, a part of which had been to Haskell Institute. The certificates still hang in my office, although I have frequently asked the parties to receive them, but in all cases they have said, "We are afraid to have them."

Some cases of plurality of wives have occurred, but in such cases we have done what we could to stop such practices. The Indian in this particular clings tenaciously to what he claims as his right.

Courts of Indian offenses.—This branch of the business of this agency is not as progressive as we would desire. The disposition seems to be to fill the requirements only; no advancement can be written in this respect. The judges assess a fine in most cases, and I have overruled and caused work to be done for the service. The Poncas are not as enterprising as we would wish. Frank La Flocche, one of the judges, is now 51 years old and has been in continuous service for the past two years and is a very intelligent Ponca. His character is good and the tribe respect him, and he generally wears citizen's dress. He does not speak English, but is favorable to the white man's ways. Paul Rough Face, aged 41, and Frank Standing Buffalo, aged 59, who has been appointed in the place of George Cheyenne, who became infirm, con-

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stitute the remainder of the court. These men are capable and command the respect of their people. They all want a uniform and ask about it frequently.

Indian police.—We have at this agency 8 good policemen, who try to do their duty and use their influence for the advancement of the tribe, act like white men, and are opposed to the liquor traffic and Indian customs, and invariably bring to the office intelligence of any crimes committed upon the reservation.

Missions.—The missionary work has been supplied by Rev. Smith G. Bundy for the Woman's Home Missionary Society, Mrs. Bundy having been drowned in November of the past year. Rev. Mr. Bundy is now in New York on a visit. This branch of the work moves slowly, owing partially to the Indians neglecting to attend and take part in the services.

Employes.—There have been some changes in employés, but in every case it has been for the good of the service and in all cases more competent men have been found, which insured harmony and success to the service. The employés we now have are consistent, genial, industrious men, and have done good service the past year.

School.—The school farm consists of 162 acres under fence, of which 55 acres have been sown or planted. Ponca school has been a success the past year. The school was in session ten months. One new teacher was added, which lightened the burden of the overworked teachers and rendered life more bearable. There were 99 pupils enrolled the fourth quarter of 1891. Of this number 53 were males and 46 females; school being in session ninety-one days, and average attendance 93. The school was graded as follows:

Year	Primary grade.		Grammar grade.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
First	15	11	8	10
Second	11	9	11	8
Third			6	3
Fourth			2	7
Total	26	20	27	26

Total number of pupils, 99.

An increase is shown over last year in attendance and in grade. The pupils speak better English. Too much praise can not be given some of the employés for the way they have performed their duties.

There have been some additions made to the school farm. A nice orchard has been planted—of apples and peaches, 150; catalpas, 200; Russian mulberries, 250; currants, gooseberries, plums, pears, cherries, and grapevines, 225. Wheat has been sown and will yield 240 bushels; oats, 120; corn, 600. Hay has been cut to the amount of 20 tons. There were 8 cows purchased the past year, which adds much to the dairy of the school. In short, the school year has been very prosperous the past year.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Department, for consideration and action to the following statements in reference to returned school boys and girls: When these school boys and girls return from Carlisle and Haskell or Chilocco they show good manners and impress one with the belief that education has done much for them in stirring up the mind and adding a pleasing address and refinement which you do not see in a common Indian. I have talked with such as these in reference to their future life among their relations and they have all told me they would maintain in their character what they had learned at school. I have encouraged such as these, and have told them I would do all I could for them, and defend them, if necessary, in maintaining themselves among the old customs of the tribe. Such have gone out among the tribe, and in a few short weeks the girl has on a dress like a squaw and her hair hanging loosely about her shoulders and neck; and if asked about it there is no reply, or, if a reply, it is in the dialect of her people. The boy, as soon as nature has done its work, has long hair and braided scalp locks and wears a blanket or sheet. I have a young couple now in this agency who are educated, and yet all that I have mentioned are theirs and others to enjoy, if enjoyment it is; these also like the dance and the frequent trading of wives. Can not some method be adopted to prevent all this, so an agent will know he has the approval of the Department? It would be far better if these children were never allowed to return, which I know is impossible. Then can not some course be adopted to open farms and set up to housekeeping all those who desire to perpetuate the teachings they have received, and when they depart therefrom to be dispossessed?

Land in severalty.—This tribe became greatly excited when it became known that

Miss Helen P. Clark, special allotting agent, had arrived to commence allotting their lands, but became reconciled when they learned that she would allot the Tonkawa lands first. There appears now to be much opposition, yet I believe that when the time comes to allot these lands they will cheerfully accede to the requirements of the Government and move on and out into the high plane of civilization.

Sanitary.—The physician for the Poncas, Otoes, and Tonkawas, Dr. W. McKay Dongan, reports as follows from his headquarters at Otoe:

In compliance with your request for my first annual sanitary report, I have the honor to state that the Otoe Indians as a class are the cleanest personally, and physically the strongest Indian people when it has been my pleasure to know. Putrid animal food seems to be no part of their living, and but little scrofula and consumption prevail among them. Venereal diseases are almost unheard of among them. They all take "white man's medicine," and Indian medicine too

The Ponca Indians will not compare favorably with the Otoes in point of physical excellence. Like some other tribes, they eat the carcasses of dead animals, whether the animal died as a result of disease, accident, or age, and after decomposition has made considerable progress. They are cursed with scrofula, consumption, syphilis, and everything else which usually afflicts heathen Indians. They use "white man's medicine" and Indian medicine freely, but without judgment.

The Tonkawa Indians of Oakland Agency number less than 100, and do not often call upon me. They are so remotely situated that I can not seek them at their homes whether sick or well, to make inquiries, as I would if within reach, and as a consequence I know but comparatively little of the nature and habits of these people. I do know, however, that their medicine men have great influence with them.

Ever since I became acquainted with Indian habits and Indian nature I have felt the importance of suitable hospital facilities for each tribe. All Indian tribes within my knowledge can be induced to avail themselves of hospital advantages, and in the hospital the power of the medicine man can not be felt and there the full-blood Indian would appreciate the better way.

OAKLAND AGENCY.

This agency is located 15 miles northwest from Ponca. The reservation consists of 90,711 acres, the greater portion of which is susceptible of cultivation. The Tonkawas number—

Males	30
Females	38
Total	68
Children from 6 to 16	14
Males above 18 years	19
Females above 18 years	29
Number who wear citizen's dress	65

Miss Helen P. Clark, special allotting agent, came in April and soon commenced to allot their lands, giving to each member of the tribe 160 acres of land. They seem to be satisfied with the new order of things and are settling down to work in earnest, each for himself.

Their houses have been repaired the past year, and 6 miles of 4-wire fence has been purchased for them.

A school has been granted them the past year, and has been conducted with success, having a daily attendance of 12; enrolled, 17 scholars. These Indians prize this school very highly.

Allow me to say that these Tonkawa Indians did good service during the late war and bear many scars which were made for the defense of this Government, and should have favors granted them abundantly in their declining years. There are but a few of them now left—what was once a large and powerful people. These Indians speak English moderately well.

There has been an interpreter and two policemen appointed the last year, which were greatly needed on account of the public business and protecting property and insuring harmony.

The missionary work has been conducted the past year by a good Presbyterian lady, the wife of the general mechanic at Oakland Agency. A Sabbath school is held regularly and the Indians take great pride in the exercises.

There was 130 acres of wheat sown the present year, which will yield 1,800 bushels. There was planted of corn 100 acres, which will yield 1,000 bushels; 5 acres of potatoes were planted, and will yield 300 bushels, and 1 acre of onions, which will yield 100 bushels. There is under cultivation 236 acres.

These Indians love to dance, and on account of not having a physician near they practice largely the theory of medicine men. If a physician were located at Ponca he would be comparatively easy to obtain and would assist them materially in taking care of the sick. If a quantity of the land not allotted could be appropriated for these Indians and then sold and placed to their credit as a permanent fund upon which 5 per cent interest could be drawn and paid to them per capita annually, it would materially assist them in opening their farms. Without such a fund, opening

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their farms will be slow work, indeed, unless they are allowed to lease. Allow me to say that the Tonkawas displayed a commendable spirit when they put forth effort and purchased themselves one self-binder, and with it cut their wheat and saved their grain, which otherwise might have been lost.

OTOE AGENCY.

This tribe numbers	377
Males	187
Females	190
Males above 18 years of age	101
Females above 14 years of age	113
Children from 6 to 16	80
Number who wear citizen's dress	180

This tribe has manifested more of a genial spirit the past year than formerly, and have shown a spirit of yielding to control. The ancient bitterness formerly exemplified seems to have departed. The drinking of liquor is kept under such control as to almost entirely exclude it from the reservation. We have at this agency a clerk, physician, farmer, carpenter, blacksmith, and two Indian employés.

We also have a school with a superintendent, two teachers, laundress, matron, industrial teacher, cook, seamstress, and two Indian employés. The school is a potent factor in civilization and has been highly prosperous the past year. Some important repairs have been made which render the school much more efficient than formerly. Harmony has seemed to exist under an adjustment of employés. The children have been contented and happy. Their bright faces denote advancement in their studies. All the employés have done well the past year.

The Otoe Reservation consists of 129,113 acres, of which about three-fourths is fit for cultivation. They have planted 111½ acres of corn, which will yield about 15,565 bushels. They have sown 66½ acres of oats, which will yield 1,330 bushels. They have sown 182 acres of wheat, which will yield 3,640 bushels. The Otoes have broken 258½ acres of prairie, which gives them 1,234½ acres under cultivation. Thus the Otoes have been engaged and have made advancement in their work during the past year.

Early in June Miss Helen P. Clark, special allotting agent, came to the agency and commenced the allotment of land. The Otoes soon told her to leave, to which she paid no attention, and she commenced to survey the land. They threatened to kill the one who took his allotment first, and then commenced to tear up the stones which had been set to establish the lines. Report was made to me and I at once called a council and fully explained to the Indians the penalty for such action as per statute, and told them plainly that the law for allotting their land had been passed by Congress, and that the President had signed the bill and ordered their lands allotted and they would have to submit, and that such as continued, to intercept Miss Clark's work would be punished. Since that time there has been no trouble.

The greater part of the Otoes live in houses; a few in tepees. There are 59 houses upon the reservation. The Otoes are like other Indians—love to dance and visit other tribes.

Court of Indian offenses.—Joe John, White Horse, and Way-hon-nar-yea are still judges. These Indians, like the Poncas, have not made much advancement in conducting judicial tribunals, but are pressing on, and if they continue to consult lawyers we think they will yet be connoisseurs in the art.

Indian police.—We have 6 Indian police at this agency the past year, and they have been effective. Some changes have occurred for the benefit of the service.

Missionary work.—There has been no missionary work at this agency the past year. A resident missionary of the right spirit would do much to render more harmony and increase their joy.

Employés.—The employés have done good work the past year, and unanimity of action has been apparent everywhere, and much has been done at Otoe the past year. We have noticed some dereliction of duty, but not sufficient to cause removals or to give it a place in the report.

School.—The Otoe school has been fairly prosperous and has had an attendance of 62. The average attendance during the quarter ending June 30, 1891, was 59¾, of whom 31 were male and 31 were females.

There were 50 acres of land cultivated the past year; 11 acres were in wheat, which will yield 187 bushels; 10 acres of oats, 400 bushels; 20 acres of corn, which will yield 800 bushels; beans and other vegetables were an abundant crop. The Otoes dislike very much to send their children away to other schools.

Lands in severalty.—The Otoe tribe seems very much unsettled upon this question. A part are willing, but afraid to move, and a part are obstinately opposed; but Miss Clark is marching on in her work and will yet succeed.

The Otoes displayed much interest in their work when they took up a subscription among themselves and purchased one self-binder and cut their wheat with it and thus saved it in good shape. The Indians love modern improvements as well as the whites, and are moving on. Decoration day was observed and a full attendance of the tribe was had and impressions were made of a lasting nature.

PAWNEE AGENCY.

The Pawnees number—

Males	385
Females	426
Total	811
Males above 18 years of age	200
Females above 14 years of age	267
School children between the ages of 6 and 16	151
Number who wear citizen's dress	510

The Pawnees are divided into four bands. The Skeedes are the farther advanced; the Chow-ee and Pe-te-how-e-rat bands care more for the dance and the game than they do for work and the beauties of civilization. Many of them live in houses; a very few in mud lodges. There has been 486 acres of prairie broken this year; of old ground there is 2,661 acres, giving as a total on the Pawnee reserve of land in actual cultivation, 2,550 acres. They sowed to wheat 393½ acres, which will yield 11,560 bushels. Potatoes, 175 bushels. The rain has been so constant that the corn has not been plowed as much as it ought to have been. They sowed 215 acres of oats that will yield 1,300 bushels. They have been very clear of drunkenness the past year. One of the Pawnees enlisted in the regular Army and committed suicide on account of no other one going with him. The reservation consists of 283,020 acres, of which about one-third is fit for farming. The balance is rocks, hills, timber, and ravines.

Decoration day was observed in form by this people.

Marriage.—What we said under this head last year is true also of this. They want certificates of marriage. One couple has been married who have several children. Not a single case of selling girls for ponies has come to my notice the past year. The Pawnees are marching on in this direction and looking higher.

Court of Indian offenses.—At this agency the court has appointed a clerk and a high sheriff, and they execute the law and enforce it, showing considerable zeal in self-government. Sun Chief and Brave Chief and Harry Coons are now the judges. They dress like white men and as they understand self-government they adopt it. What I have said in my first report as to this court among the Pawnees is true this year. There has been no backward step taken in this direction.

Indian police—There are eight Indian police at this agency. All are men of spirit and daring, but more strict obedience to orders would be well. One policeman, James Running Eagle, was shot in the discharge of duty.

The Pawnees assembled in June for a dance, much to my surprise. As soon as I learned of it I ordered it stopped, and told the Indians to go to their homes and attend to their work, which some of them did. A greater portion of them remained, neglecting their crops, greatly lessening the yield for this fiscal year. They were finally dispersed in July, but too late to do their crops any good.

Missions.—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. This branch of the work moves slowly, owing partly to the Indians neglecting to attend and take part in the services.

Employés.—At this agency there has been a want of harmony a part of the year among the employés and between employés and the Indians, but this has been adjusted and all is well.

The school was taken out of our hands and made a bonded school during the past year, and placed under the hands of T. W. Conway as superintendent. As far as I know the school has prospered.

Lands in severalty.—This tribe is still in a condition to have their lands allotted, although when it was denied to them to have the privilege to lease their land for grazing purposes many declared against the allotment. The subject of taxes being collected after allotments are made has created a great deal of anxiety with these Indians. Otherwise not much trouble may be anticipated.

Sanitary.—The agency physician, Dr. G. H. Phillips, reports as follows:

The Indians employ my services more generally than they did last year. The general health of the tribe is greatly improved and is still improving, due to their building and occupying houses, having wells sunk, and paying more attention to sanitary conditions. Venereal troubles are less frequent. I think that the vitiated condition of the Pawnees is largely due to the *unknown* paternity of many of them, by reason of which many marriages are between those of close blood relationship, which union gives offspring diseased in mind and body.

In conclusion, I am gratified, from a medical and sanitary stand, with the result of this year's work among the Pawnees.

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Thanking you for the favors extended and courtesy shown 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, OKLA., *July 1, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with circular letter from your office I have the honor to submit herewith my report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Agriculture, occupations, trades, etc.—At the outset it is very gratifying to state the radical change being inaugurated in the way of settled occupations and industrial habits. Among the tribes who have taken their lands in severalty the doctrine is growing into an accepted belief that the day will soon be at hand when they must depend upon their own exertions and the products of the soil for a livelihood. That the disintegrating effects of contact with the homesteaders about to settle the reserve will destroy the remnant of tribal customs and semicivilized practices, the enlightened head men do not doubt. They confront the fact that they are soon to be placed upon an equal footing with the whites, with a fair field and no further favors.

This season for growing crops has been all that could be desired, and suitable for any variety of agricultural products adapted to this climate. Corn is made and almost hard enough to gather, with a prospective yield of over 50 bushels to the acre. Small grain, cotton, millet, and vegetables are the principal other staples. Oats, long since harvested, have produced an average of about 40 bushels. The millet yield was very heavy. Vegetables of the finest quality were raised in abundance. In the Pottawatomie Reservation considerable wheat and cotton were raised, and these, like all other farm products this season, have been excellent. The cotton on this reservation is the finest I have seen this season. There will be melons in profusion of the finest variety. The natural wild grass is luxuriant both on the uplands and bottoms, growing from 18 inches to 3 feet in height and very thick on the ground. It is no uncommon thing for 2 or 3 tons to be cut from a single acre. Large quantities are being cut and stacked by the white renters and Indians, in anticipation of the demand upon the opening of this country to settlement.

It is well demonstrated that at all times this soil is good for all varieties of fruit, also cotton and small grain. Corn is an uncertain crop, except in the bottoms. This has been an exceptional farming season and crops were never finer anywhere. The acreage is small, but the yield immense. However, this country is subject to droughts during the months of July and August, and a considerable portion of the upland is rough, broken, and poor soil. For this reason I do not believe that in the main it is adapted to agriculture, and I fear there will be much dissatisfaction among the horde of homeseekers now preparing to come here upon the opening of these reservations to settlement. The principal and about the only occupations are those of farming and grazing. Some few have opened up small stores or trading posts.

The soil along the Cimarron River on the north is a sandy loam; upon the Deep Fork of the Canadian and Little rivers, a red clay; and upon the North Fork and South Canadian rivers, a black sandy loam. Most of the bottom lands are first rate, the upland generally second rate. The timber along the streams consists of pecan, cottonwood, ash, elm, hickory, oak, box elder, hackberry, and walnut; about three-fourths of the upland is covered with a scattering growth of black jack and post oak. The soil is usually thin, and I would consider rather uncertain for agricultural purposes. To insure success, crops should be planted very early, so as to mature by July 1.

White intruders.—At present the reservations occupied by the five tribes under the jurisdiction of this agency are comparatively free from obnoxious intruders, permanently located. At the date of the treaties for sale of surplus lands in the Sac and Fox and Iowa reservations there was a number of white persons then occupying tracts upon the reservations under this Agency and cultivating the same on shares by virtue of verbal leases with the Indians. When the order of the honorable secretary of the Interior appeared, dated February 26, 1891, several of these tenants, desiring not to impair their homestead qualifications, relinquished their leases and moved off of the reservations. Since it became generally known that the lands were soon to be opened to settlement, and especially for a short time during and preceding the recent per capita payments to the Sacs and Foxes, there have been a number of carpenters, farmers, and laborers of various kinds seeking and finding employment among the Indians. In all of these cases the ostensible object was the pecuniary benefit derived from the labor; however, in some instances I became satisfied upon investigation that the real purpose was to secure an unfair advantage with regard to knowledge and location of the country, and such parties were promptly and summarily ejected.

The most troublesome element I have had to deal with has been the migratory class of "poor whites," who seem to owe allegiance to no State or country and whose home is wherever night overtakes them. Equipped with a small quantity of live stock, a wagon, and camping outfit, these nomads traverse the country, camping in the bottoms or on the wooded uplands. Owing to the dense vegetation, the scope of country, and the small police force at my disposal, it is extremely difficult to locate them at this season of the year. When found they are always on the move or express a willingness to go out at once. Their tactics are then to hover on the border for a short period and then to strike back into the forbidden country. Oftentimes, after being driven out or warned off, at intervals of a few weeks, the same outfits are encountered in different portions of the reservations. Every pretext imaginable is sought by people to remain upon the reservations. Many claim to be of Indian blood or homeless Indians, who to all appearance are either white or negro, and have no proof of ever having sustained tribal relations. Unless the Department furnishes sufficient military force to summarily evict all classes of intruders before the opening of these reservations to settlement, I am satisfied that their numbers in hiding will be sufficient to occupy, and will so do, a large portion of the choice land. My present means of expelling them and keeping them out are entirely inadequate. The Pottawatomie country is especially infested with this class of riff-raff whites.

There are also a number of tenants and laborers, of fair character, employed by the Citizen Pottawatomies and Sacs and Foxes to whom I have not considered the order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior was meant to be applicable, although they are upon the reservations without authority of law.

Disbursements.—I have disbursed during the last year the sum of $193,837.99, $132,000 of this being a per capita payment to the Sac and Fox Indians. This amount was paid them out of the proceeds arising from the sale of their surplus lands under the late treaty with the Cherokee Commission, and is in excess of their regular annuities. By the terms of the treaty this tribe was to receive $185,000 in cash; $45,000 of this sum is to remain in the United States Treasury, and is not to be paid out to the beneficiaries, according to the terms of the agreement, until after the approval of the schedule of allotments. The balance ($300,000) will be placed to their credit on interest, at 5 per cent. per annum, in the United States Treasury, interest to fall due and be included in their yearly annuities.

General order and decorum has existed throughout these payments. The Indians are quiet and well disposed, respectful, and obedient in their demeanor. Considerable wonder was manifested as to what use they would make of this money, as the sum is far larger than any paid to them before. I find that although some has been squandered in cards, baubles, and the purchase of liquor at the adjacent white settlements, a large portion has been consumed in the purchase of good, sensible articles of subsistence and convenience and serviceable implements and machinery for use on their allotments—horses, mules, wagons, farming implements, cooking utensils, etc. The traders have sold to them three or four carloads of wagons. There is probably not a greater portion spent for foolish and useless purposes than would have been by an equal number of whites indiscriminately selected.

Live stock.—The growth of grass this year has been thick and luxuriant, and stock on the reservations is universally in fine condition. Some of the Indians own large herds of cattle, which are now being rounded up and placed on the market, as it is foreseen that the opening of the country to settlement will destroy their range.

Marital relations.—Perhaps the most obvious indication of the advancement of these tribes during the last fiscal year has been their growing tendency to regard the marriage relation as a sacred and necessary institution. There are no cases of polygamy among the Iowas, and but a single instance appears upon the roll of the Sacs and Foxes. The Rev. William Hurr, an Ottawa Indian and Baptist missionary at this agency, has solemnized a number of marriages in due form. Rev. Charles W. Kirk, a white man and superintendent of the Society of Friends' missions for the Indian Territory, located at Shawneetown, in the Pottawatomie Reservation, has also officiated frequently in this ceremony among the Shawnees and Pottawatomies.

There is no tribunal with powers to hear proceedings and grant divorces, and consequently such a decree is unknown among the full bloods. When two persons find that they can not live together amicably they make a verbal agreement among themselves, sometimes witnessed by other members of the tribe, to live separately. Where there are children as the fruit of the union and a division of their annuities to be drawn can not be decided upon between the parents, it is left to the general council

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of the nation or to the business committee, which bodies consider the settling of such disputes a proper function of their office.

Climate.—The climate of this latitude during three seasons of the year, fall, winter, spring, and a part of the fourth, is delightful. The heated term comes upon us during the months of July and August. At that time wild vegetation is so dense and rank as to impede the free circulation of air, and with the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100, the heat is oppressive. As a usual thing, however, the temperature falls rapidly late in the afternoon, until by sundown the atmosphere is cool and comfortable for the night's rest. The winters are not severe. Only a light fall of snow is ever known, which usually passes away in two or three days. Cattle live through the winter and appear in the spring in fair condition—having had only the native grass or naturally cured hay standing on the ground for subsistence.

The health of the Indians, outside of their hereditary diseases, for the last year has been good.

Intemperance.—The old canker in the civilization offered to the Indian here makes its appearance with all its accustomed ravaging effects. The habit of imbibing strong drink seems with all Indians to be hereditary in its transmission, and those residing upon these reservations are no exception to the rule. I have instructed the United States deputy marshals and the Indian police to find and arraign, and asked the United States commissioner to hold for punishment to the fullest extent of the law, all parties connected with the illicit trade of introducing or selling liquor to any Indian under my jurisdiction. Many have been captured and punished, yet they continue to infest the country.

The opening to settlement and formation as a Territory of Oklahoma proper, with no statutory provision against the sale of liquor, has brought this contraband article to their very doors and made the chief enemy of their progress easy of access. Only a rigid vigilance and strict enforcement of the law enables me to retard, not check, the growth of drunkenness among them. Indians do not voluntarily furnish evidence to convict and punish whisky peddlers, and I would recommend the enactment of a law to punish drunken Indians by imprisonment until they should give such information as would convict the party who sells the liquor. The opening of the residue of this land to settlement under the present statutes will be equal to placing liquor in every Indian's home, and it will be the absolute ruination of many, in spite of care and watchfulness, unless the Department of Justice increases its vigilance and lays a heavy hand upon every offender.

Indian police.—The present force of Indian police is very inefficient for the service required. The main difficulty in the way of securing an effective police is the small amount of pay and little incentive offered. Ten dollars per month is no inducement to offer for the entire services of a really valuable Indian for this position. The number now in the service is 9; 8 privates and 1 captain.

ALLOTMENTS.

Sac and Fox.—The Sac and Fox of the Mississippi Indians have readily taken up the idea of allotments. The three special agents appointed to set aside their lands in severalty have just completed their work. Their schedules show a total of 549 allotments made. Only 526 names appear upon the annuity roll. By the terms of the treaty of June 12, 1890, all members of the tribe dying between that date and the date when the schedules of allotment were closed (since determined July 23, 1891) should be entitled to an equal allotment and share of the funds arising from the sale of surplus lands with the living members, to be set aside for the benefit of the heirs of the deceased. Twenty deaths have occurred in that period; three were allotted land not on the rolls and pending the action of the Department.

Actual field work by the special agents was begun March 23d. The treaty provided four months from date of commencement to conclude voluntary allotments. At the expiration of that time if any remained who had not of their own free will selected land, the allotting agents were instructed to set aside 160 acres of land each to the dissenters.

At the outset some difficulty was experienced. That part of the tribe known as the Kansas Sacs (so called from their previous residence in Kansas) living in their village near the Cimarron River, in the northern part of the reservation, refused to have anything to do with the allotting agent who was assigned that portion of the reservation as his division of the work.

Through their chief, Paw-she-paw-haw, and head men they entered formal complaint at the agency against the work. The chief stated that his people had never had any voice in the treaty and they were therefore not bound by anything contained therein; that they wished to dwell together in common, as one people, and neither desired to take up lands in severalty nor to sell the unoccupied residue. This objection was overcome by counsel. The suggestion was made to them that if they did not desire to become scattered and have white people settle among them, they take adjacent quarter sections. This plan they concluded to adopt. The site selected is the vicinity of their present village on Uetchie Creek, and the soil is

chiefly a rich, sandy loam. Of necessity, in taking the land in a body, some of inferior grade was included, but this matter was clearly presented to them and they decided that they would prefer to sacrifice the quality of some of the soil for the sake of maintaining and continuing their life in common. The allotments proceeded to a finish, the chief waiting until all his people had been provided for before selecting his own. This band numbers about one-fourth of the tribe. No other friction arose in the Sac and Fox allotments.

The work was completed on the 11th of July, ten days before the date fixed by the treaty arrived. The schedules were held open the stipulated time to provide in case of births. Most of the land allotted lies along the North Fork of the Canadian and Cimarron Rivers and Uetchie Creek. In the main it is well adapted for agricultural purposes. Eighty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty acres of the reserve have been consumed with the allotments, leaving a residue of about 385,000 acres to be opened to white settlement.

A majority of these Indians are equipping themselves with implements of agriculture and husbandry. A large portion of the recent per capita shares of funds arising from the sale of surplus lands paid them was expended in the purchase of mules, horses, wagons, plows, machines, and various implements used upon a farm. In my opinion many of this tribe look forward to the settlement of the residue of this reservation by the whites as a new era in their method of living, and expect themselves to settle down upon their allotments, profiting from the knowledge their white neighbors will introduce in the arts and methods of agriculture, and become industrious and prosperous citizens.

Iowas.—On the 20th day of May, 1890, articles of agreement were made and entered into at the Iowa Village on the Iowa Reservation by the Cherokee Commission and the Iowa tribe of Indians. By the terms of this agreement the Iowas relinquished all their right, title, and interest in the tract of land known as the Iowa Reservation, lying west of the Sac and Fox Reservation and east of Oklahoma proper, between the Deep Fork of the Canadian and Cimarron Rivers, provided, however, that each member of the tribe was to receive certain annuities, therein specified, and also should be entitled to make selection of 80 acres of land from the reservation to be allowed as an allotment in severalty. This land, after being held in trust by the United States for a period of twenty-five years, should belong to and become the property of the allottees, free of all trust and incumbrance.

February 13, 1891, this contract was approved by act of Congress, and in April John C. Robinson, special agent, began work assisting in making selection and setting aside lands in severalty to these Indians. He found no small amount of obstacles in his way. The previous winter had caught them all in very straightened circumstances. Failure of crops on account of drought, together with the scarcity of game, killed off by the Oklahoma settlers, had reduced their circumstances to the minimum. Several were old and infirm and dependent upon Government aid. All of which combined to sow a feeling of discontent and cause them to look with distrust and ill favor upon the Government and its emissaries.

It was talked among them that they had not received sufficient compensation for the residue of their lands. It was pointed out that the Government had been more liberal in its dealing with neighboring tribes; an example offered was the Sacs and Foxes.

On account of their small annuities they desired to receive their additional consideration in money to be expended at their own discretion in the purchase of live stock, implements, and necessaries, instead of by the Department. This latter I agreed to recommend, and so urged upon you by letter of April 23, to pay a part in money.

The work was slow and tedious during the entire period and the sixty days' time in which to receive voluntary allotments expired leaving 41 allottees still not having made selection. According to the terms of the treaty and instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Robinson proceeded to make choice of land for those remaining unallotted. This was accomplished in three days and the schedule closed. One hundred and eleven allotments were made in all, amounting in total to 8,880 acres of land.

An estimated area of the reservation places it at 225,000 acres, and there thus remains about 216,000 acres for white settlement. The allotments almost all lie in the Cimarron River Valley, some few being located in Deep Fork Valley and in the vicinity of their old village. The land selected is chiefly bottom and best suited for farming purposes.

Most of the members of this tribe can speak English and understand considerable about farm work. The proximity of the Oklahoma settlers has been a constant and valuable source of education for them in this line. This year they have several small patches of ground in cultivation and crops were never better. The acreage is small, however, since the drought last year blasted the crops and the small annuities did not enable them to provide themselves with sufficient implements and seed for this season's planting.

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Mexican Kickapoos.—This is a restless, suspicious, and stubborn tribe of Indians. They will sacrifice all comforts and benefits allowed them by the Government rather than deviate from their own nonprogressive notions, for fear of putting themselves in jeopardy of being civilized. They, like Big Jim's band of Upper Shawnees, refuse to patronize schools or allow themselves to be enrolled or enumerated.

The past year, owing to the failure of crops from drought, they were almost in a condition of famine, several of them actually starving to death. On representation of the facts I obtained authority to purchase for them seven months' rations out of the funds appropriated for the support of Kickapoos. After the provisions were purchased they actually refused to enroll for the purpose of drawing the same, notwithstanding their starving condition, and the rations had to be sold. The cause of this was their fear that the enrollment might in some way serve to force an arbitrary allotment upon them.

It is extremely difficult to get them to accept any innovation into their customs and usages of living. Especially has it proven a tedious process in the case of allotments. The Cherokee Commission met this tribe in council twice in 1890 and once during the present year, at all of which councils the common result was reached—the Indians absolutely refusing to treat for the sale of the residue as surplus lands.

At the last meeting with them the argument was presented that they were situated on their present location merely by executive order—a clemency that might at any time be revoked and the same power used to remove them to other lands; that they should take advantage of the present opportunity to secure permanent homes and a good competence arising from the sale of the surplus. To this they replied that the reservation was no larger than sufficient for their needs; that to become definitely located would be to destroy their visiting, feasts, and dances; that if they did not own the reservation it would not be right to dispose of that which did not belong to them, and if it was theirs they did not wish to sell. The Commission could do nothing further with them, and here the negotiations for the present were ended.

In my opinion these Indians will ultimately accept the proposition of the Commissioners. They are by nature so suspicious that they are slow to comprehend meaning and grasp situation. But that the opening to settlement of the adjoining reservations already treated for and the influx of white settlers will illustrate the error of their present ways and show them that their old tribal relations and savage instincts are no longer best or tenable, I feel confident.

Absentee Shawnees.—The Absentee Shawnees are located north of Little River and south of the North Fork of the Canadian River, in the Pottawatomie Reservation. They are composed of two elements, the Upper Shawnees, or Big Jim faction, with Big Jim for head man and counselor, and whose instincts and precepts heretofore seem to have been to oppose everything that tended toward the civilization and advancement of the Indian. The Lower Shawnees constitute the other element and with White Turkey (a liberal, progressive, wide-awake full blood) as chief, are rapidly acquiring the ways and methods of the white man in manner of living, mode of agriculture, dress, religion, and government.

As was foreseen at the outset, Big Jim and his following were utterly opposed to the plan of allotment. They stubbornly refused to listen to or act upon the advice of Maj. N. S. Porter, special allotting agent. Special Agent Porter and myself, acting under instructions from your office, dated February 27, 1890, caused to be surveyed and assigned allotments to 195 Absentee Shawnees (Upper), who refused to make selections for themselves, as provided for under act of February 8, 1887. They have not as yet expressed any intention of asserting proprietorship in the tracts so set aside. The land was allotted them, however, so as to cover all their improvements.

Having no annuities and being thrown upon their own resources several of this band have small tracts in cultivation, and their farming operations are meeting with a merited success. These people are very good workers, and notwithstanding their stubborn and nonprogressive ways, are above the average Indian in morals, honor, thrift, and industry.

The Lower Shawnees were quick to see and not slow to take advantage of the opportunity offered them to secure good farms and grazing lands and permanent homes in a country admirably situated and richly endowed with natural facilities for instituting and carrying on the arts of agriculture and grazing. Under act of Congress approved February 8, 1887, 368 allotments, the voluntary selections of the Lower Shawnees, were made and set aside for the use and benefit of these Indians. Work concluded April 11, 1891. This division of the Shawnees are law-loving, tractable, and well disposed. They patronize the schools and are following the example of their chief in becoming educated in English and figures and raising live stock and farm products.

Citizen band of Pottawatomies.—Here again, although considerable difficulty was experienced in the beginning, and of somewhat extended duration, it was finally met and cleared away, and the work of allotment proceeded to conclusion. The opposition and the prejudices here encountered probably arose from the fact that among these Indians, under the act of May 23, 1872, the scheme of allotment was first attempted to be made practical and put into execution in the Indian Territory. The idea was new and the band was slow to receive it. Much time was spent in debate and council among the head men. Special Agent Knox was sent among them to allot lands. But little was accomplished until after the passage of the Dawes bill or act of February 8, 1887. Maj. N. S. Porter was then made special agent and assigned to this locality, and the Indian agent instructed to coöperate with him in the work of allotment. It was discovered that most of those (there were only a few in all) assigned land by Special Agent Knox had abandoned their allotments. The work proceeded from year to year until near the close of the present fiscal year, when all entitled having received allotments the schedules were closed.

Their allotments are chiefly located on the south valley of Little River, and along the South or Main Canadian River in the 30-mile square tract. Those having improvements north of Little River prior to the passage of the act of February 8, 1887, were allowed to take their allotments in that location, otherwise they were required to select south of the river, in order not to conflict with the Shawnees. Considerable bitter feeling had already been kindled between these tribes on account of dispute as to the boundaries of their reservation. Another difficulty confronting us here at first arose from sections 16 and 36 being reserved for school purposes. In several instances members of the tribe were living and had improvements upon this reserve. Instruction from your office obviated this trouble by allowing all persons so situated prior to the passage of the act to hold as allottees.

A total of 1,363 received allotment in accordance with the act of February 7, 1887, and 106 under the act of May 23, 1872, making a grand total of 1,469 Citizen Pottawatomies, or 2,032 Citizen Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees receiving allotments in the Pottawatomie reservation.

The Citizen Pottawatomies, as signified by their name, are citizens of the United States. They are sufficiently educated in figures and computation to take care of their business interests, and most of them read, write, and speak English. They have followed the pursuits of agriculture and grazing for many years, and some have acquired considerable wealth. They wear citizen's clothes, and in many ways are copying and carrying out the characteristics of civilization.

This reservation contains in the aggregate 575,000 acres, a little over half of which has been taken up with the allotments, leaving over 275,000 acres for white settlement. The upland is mostly second class, largely covered with a growth of black jacks and scrub oaks; cottonwood, pecan, walnut, elm, ash, and hickory is abundant along the streams. The country is fairly well watered. The upland is best suited for grazing, while the bottoms contain some as fine agricultural land as there is in the world.

Number of allotments made.

Lower Shawnees	368
Upper Shawnees	195
Citizen band of Pottawatomies	1,469
Iowas	111
Sac and Fox	549
	2,692

Religion.—Here, too, the year just closed has witnessed some advancement. The leavening power exerted by the missionaries is not barren of results. There does not seem to be much progress among the full-bloods and uneducated members in the way of attendance upon Christian ceremonies, etc., but there is gradually a dissatisfaction arising with the fetish dances and barbarous practices. The universal ghost dance among the tribes last winter has made its appearance here, but in a very mild and peaceable form. No disturbing or inflammatory proceedings of any kind were held.

Below I append the statements of the Christian workers in the field.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *June 30, 1891.*

SIR: In accordance with your request I herewith submit a brief statement of the mission work of the Baptist society under my charge.

The Sunday morning and evening meetings have been regularly held during the past year, except in vacation months, when the morning service has been omitted—likewise the Sabbath school. The attendance at all our meetings has been very good, and somewhat better than last year, from which we are encouraged to continue the work and to hope for better things. The Sabbath school was quite prosperous during the entire year, and by our labors with these young minds we expect to accomplish much good.

I believe that some change for the better in respect to morality is perceptible among the older people of the tribe. The marriage relations are better observed than heretofore. Six marriages among the Indians have been solemnized by me during the year. The membership of the church remains about the same in number.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to yourself and others who have assisted me in various ways and have thus encouraged me.

Very respectfully,

WM. HURR,
Baptist Missionary.

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

REF00069860

SHAWNEETOWN, OKLA., *June 30, 1891.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Complying with your request, I have the pleasure of herewith submitting statement of missionary work of the Society of Friends in the limits of your agency.

We have continued to occupy the grounds reported last year. At our station on the Iowa Reservation we have supported a school for the children of the tribe about eight months of the year under the management of an efficient teacher. Number enrolled, 16; per cent of attendance, 76. In the changes incident to the allotment of lands to these Indians, though they seem to have drifted somewhat from under the direct care and influence of the missionary, they quickly return for help in time of sickness, and many are now eagerly inquiring when school will again commence for their children. Provision is made for boarding several of these in the missionary's family the coming year.

Though we have not yet been able to secure the permission of the Mexican Kickapoos to build a house and open a school for their children in their reservation, a minister has visited them regularly and is being received with some favor by many. The chief and two other families have consented to place their girls in school under our care. During the year we erected a house for their accommodation on our allotment at Shawneetown, and have had 5 girls in the home and school thus provided for about seven months past.

Able assistance in hearty coöperation by Prof. Harvey, superintendent of the Shawnee Indian boarding school, and other Christian employés, has brought the children of the tribe regularly to the Bible school and church service during the year.

Our improvements consist of three dwellings and two houses for church and school.

Amount expended for support of missionaries, teachers, and helpers, $2,000.

With thanks for uniform kindness and official courtesies extended in promoting our missionary efforts, I am,

Very respectfully, your friend,

CHAS. W. KIRK,
Superintendent Friends Indian Missions.

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

Employés.—The force of employés at this agency includes 2 physicians, 2 blacksmiths, 2 additional farmers, 1 clerk, and 1 laborer. The duties incumbent upon me during the allotments and recent payment of treaty funds made it necessary for me to request the employment of additional clerical service, which was allowed. This extra service is needed at the agency office and should be continued. In the main the persons holding these positions are well qualified, sober, capable, and industrious, and are a credit to the service.

Education.—The educational advantages offered the children under the jurisdiction of this agency are entirely inadequate to the demand. The census shows a total of over 600 children of school age between the years of 6 and 16. The two Government schools for the Sacs and Foxes and Absentee Shawnees, only, located upon the reservations, have had an average daily attendance of something like 120 pupils. This number crowds the quarters to their utmost capacity. The attendance during certain portions of the year ran as high as 150, but at such time, on account of the crowded rooms, there was no such thing as administering to the wants of the children with comfort or convenience. A number of those who have never seen the inside of a school-room express a willingness, and a large number of others could be induced, to attend schools upon the reservations if proper facilities were provided. At the present time the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos have no provision for reservation schools. The Pottawatomies are very anxious to be provided for. I would respectfully recommend that reservation school facilities be offered these tribes by the Department, and that compulsory attendance be imposed upon the Kickapoos, who are opposed to education.

About 40 children from this agency will attend school at Chilocco, the Government Indian school in the Cherokee Strip, during the coming school year. Various others are in attendance at Haskell Institute, Kansas; Hampton, Va.; and Wabash, Ind.

Sac and Fox of the Mississippi school.—The Sac and Fox of the Mississippi Government boarding school is situated at this agency on the reservation by that name. The corps of instructors I consider are well selected and qualified for the work before them. The average attendance for the year has been 52. Many have applied themselves with diligence to their books, and the results are shown accordingly. In the industrial department much has been accomplished. About 85 acres of land were put under fence, 500 rods of which was made hog-tight. Fifty acres were planted to crops, about 25 acres of which were broken out at the beginning of the season; several acres have been grubbed ready for planting this season. In the way of buildings and improvements at this place for the year there have been erected a laundry and bath rooms connected, 20 by 50; also a woodhouse, 16 by 30.

The school buildings proper are small, poorly arranged and ventilated. The Sac and Fox of the Mississippi national council have just appropriated out of interest accumulated upon the money to their credit from sale of surplus lands, $13,000 to be used in the erection of a new school building, which should be ample accommodation for the children of this tribe. They also appended a resolution to such action requesting Congress to set aside a certain tract of land therein described contiguous to the present school section reserved, and containing 560 acres, to be used as a site for such building, title to vest in the Sac and Fox nation. This request in my opinion

should be allowed. The land is needed for the purpose mentioned, and a favorable indorsement by the Department would be equal to a public commendation by the Government of the act of the council.

The Absentee Shawnee Government boarding school.—This institution is located at Shawneetown, in the Pottawatomie Reservation, about 10 miles southwest of this agency. It also has been crowded during the past year. The entire patronage comes from White Turkey's band of Lower Shawnees. The Upper Shawnees, Big Jim's band, represent the nonprogressive element, and steadfastly refuse to send their children to school. The average attendance here for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, has been 69 as against 58 for the preceding year.

The farm in connection with this school contains 320 acres, 100 acres of which are poorly fenced and 70 in cultivation. There is a very fine prospect for crops. The fences are very imperfect. Posts have been made and set to fence 80 acres with barbed wire, but the estimate for the wire has not yet been allowed.

There have been several improvements added about the buildings during the past year. A barn 40 by 50, laundry 20 by 50, and two porches 8 by 80 and 12 by 20 have been built new. Two wells have been sunk; one 63 feet and one 162 feet deep. The latter is supplied with pump, tower, tank, windmill, etc., with the necessary piping to convey the water to laundry, bath rooms, and kitchen.

Sacred Heart Mission.—The Sacred Heart Mission is a contract Catholic school, consisting of St. Benedict's College and St. Mary's Convent, two separate schools, the college for boys and the convent for girls, both under the supervision of the Benedictine Fathers. It is located about 65 miles south of this agency in the Pottawatomie Reservation. Good and ample buildings are provided and the results of the management are very satisfactory.

In conclusion.—I desire to express my thanks to the Department for the attention shown the tribes under my charge during the year just closed, and for the speedy action taken upon the many requests made and measures presented consequent upon the administration to their needs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

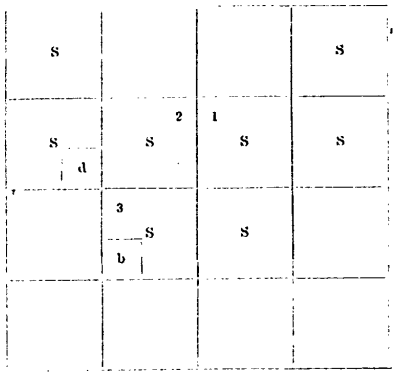
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ABSENTEE SHAWNEE SCHOOL.

SHAWNEETOWN, OKLA., *July 18, 1891.*

In accordance with general circular from Indian Office, dated April 3, 1891, I submit the following report:

History of school.—There are no records in the school from which I can learn its history. It seems to have been started some twenty years ago as a mission school, a portion of the children attending as day pupils and others as boarders, the parents of these latter paying $2.50 per week for board and instruction. Several years later the Lower Shawnees counseled with the Quakers, who were in charge of the school, and the agent. They promised to furnish the children, but required that the school should support them. The school was granted some further Government aid. Since then it has come to be entirely supported by the Government.

School farm.—The farm contains 320 acres. The half section marked "S" is school lands. The strip "b" is occupied by the Friends' church; also "d" is occupied by Mr. Bourbonnais's barns and yards.



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The forties numbered 1 and 2 with a part of 3 are under fence, about 100 acres in all. The fence is "Virginia rail," old and rotten. About 70 acres are under cultivation, mostly bottom land. Ten acres is an orchard, which last fall yielded 250 bushels of apples and 10 bushels of peaches. The rest of the farm is covered with a thick growth of brush. There is an insufficient pasture, not supplied with water. The bottom land should be drained, the entire farm grubbed, and barbed wire furnished for a seven-wire "hog" fence.

Buildings.—The main part of the house is 36 by 100 feet two stories. The "L" is 28 by 50 feet, also two stories. In one of the upper halls two rooms were temporarily partitioned off for employés. Including these, there are twenty-five rooms and four halls in the house. There is a barn 40 by 50 feet, a wood house 15 by 30 feet, and a laundry 20 by 50 feet. This latter contains laundry, bath room, and ironing room.

Repairs and additions.—During the year the barn, laundry, wood house, a porch 8 by 80 feet, and one 12 by 20 feet, have been built new. The old laundry was moved against the house and fitted up as a girls' play room. The old barn was moved, reroofed, and fitted up as a shop. A well was dug 68 feet deep, but this failing to furnish water, a well was bored 162 feet, which yields abundantly. A windmill and elevated tank are provided for this well. The water is piped from this tank to the laundry, bath room, and kitchen.

Industries.—Last year some 65 acres were planted to corn but drought ruined the crop; 50 bushels of potatoes were raised, and a large supply of garden vegetables. Our wood was cut in the woods, hauled from 3 to 5 miles and prepared for the stove, and 1,000 posts made and set to fence an "80," but the wire failed to come. For nearly the entire year water was hauled for all but cooking purposes, and our supplies for the school hauled from the agency, 38 miles. In the house, rags were prepared for 125 yards of carpet, which is now partially made up and laid. In the sewing room 2,019 yards of material have been fabricated into 777 articles for wear and household purposes. Thirty-five bushels of apples were dried for winter use and 40 gallons apple butter put up.

Course of study.—The school has been graded according to the new course of study and reasonable progress made. The obstacles are those always noted in graded schools; pupils are not equally apt in the different branches. This is overcome by allowing the pupils to recite in more than one grade. The greatest difficulty is found in the fact that the "Grube method" of numbers does not seem suited to the needs and minds of these children. They "get all mixed up."

Attendance.—The average attendance was

First quarter	51
Second quarter	74
Third quarter	78.5
Fourth quarter	72.5

The drop in the last quarter was due to an epidemic of sore eyes, which the physician was entirely unable to control. Until this time our school was *full*. We refused some for lack of room. The average attendance for the year was 69, against 58 for the preceding year. Persuasion has been our only means for securing attendance, the police having been used but twice during the year. The most noticeable lack is a suitable wagon and team for gathering in children. It is not good economy to have to take heavy draft horses and a lumber wagon for a 40 mile drive for perhaps one child.

Better facilities should be provided. These people are ready for compulsory school attendance. I would respectfully request that the Commissioner give the necessary directions that the agent may announce it to the Indians before September 1. The police have never been used here for bringing in children for their first attendance. There are about 140 children of school age among the Lower Shawnees. With increased facilities and an order for compulsory attendance, subject to excuse by the agent we should be easily able to secure their attendance. We can do no more, however, now till we have more room.

In conclusion allow me to thank the Commissioner and yourself for the many improvements of the year which make the work more satisfactory and congenial. I hope a full school and a pride in keeping it in good condition have already expressed my appreciation better than this does.

Respectfully submitted.

G. I. HARVEY,
Superintendent.

S. L. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAC AND FOX SCHOOL.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA.,
June 30, 1891.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your circular letter of April 3, I herewith respectfully submit the following report of the Sac and Fox mission school. I am not able to give you the early history of the school, as I can find no record of the same.

Industries.—I am glad to say that this school has made considerable advancement in the last two or three years. The children are cleanlier in their habits, more obedient, and easier disciplined. Many of them take pride in presenting a neat appearance in dress, etc.

The parents of late have expressed a desire to have their children taught to work as well as to speak English, while in the past they often complained that they were compelled to work. Since January 1 the boys of the school, under the direction and assistance of the industrial teacher and laborer, have assisted in making and setting 1,100 fence posts, made and trimmed 1,200 rails at the ends, sawn to nail them to the posts, completed the fencing of 40 acres, posts set 8 feet apart, 3 rails at the bottom and 4 wires at the top, making an excellent fence against hogs, besides fencing another field of 45 acres, using posts set 8 feet apart and 6 wires. The boys grubbed 5 acres of thick underbrush from the fields fenced. During the winter months the boys cut all the fuel used in the school, equaling about 100 cords.

We have in cultivation 35 acres of corn, 5 acres of oats, 5 acres of millet, and about 3 acres of garden, all of which was put in and cultivated largely by the boys.

Aside from the field work the boys have been regularly detailed to do the ordinary chores about the school, such as milking cows, feeding and watering horses, policing the school grounds, carrying in wood, and swill to the pigs. Another laborious task they have regularly and uncomplainingly done has been to draw from wells 50 feet deep all the water used in the kitchen and laundry, equaling from 3 to 5 barrels a day.

The girls have likewise been taught to work, regularly detailed to the various departments of the school. Many of them are able to make cakes, pies, and bread, and are valuable assistants in the

dining room and kitchen. Perhaps one-third of the larger girls are able to cut and make plain garments. There have been manufactured in the sewing room this year 107 aprons, 83 pillowcases, 10 tablecloths, 82 drawers, 180 napkins, 180 dresses, 19 pants, 120 shirts, 27 towels, 5 waists, 33 skirts, and 12 pieces of underwear, besides the repairing. All the larger girls are able to use the sewing machine. The small girls were sent to the sewing room one hour each day, where they were taught plain hand sewing, such as tacking carpet rags, quilting, etc.

There has been received from the weaver 70 yards of carpet, the result of their work. The girls have also done excellent work in the laundry and dormitories.

Condition of buildings.—You will observe from the accompanying plat of the school buildings that the house is very small, poorly ventilated and lighted. We are not able to accommodate more than 50 children, and not that many well. Immediate provision should be made to accommodate 100 children at this place, as there are 160 children of school age in this tribe, 60 of whom have never attended school at any place.

The buildings not represented on the plat are: One brick structure of one room, large enough to accommodate 40 pupils; it is in very fair condition. One small brick smokehouse, now used for a storeroom, but it should be removed from the ground. One new building, just completed, 20 feet wide by 50 long; it is divided into three rooms, two 12 by 20 and one 20 by 22, the larger intended for a laundry, the two smaller for clothing and bath rooms. One barn, 36 by 41 feet; this is in good condition; one side is cut off for stalls for horses and cows, and will accommodate eight head; the other side is divided into three parts by walls and used for cribs and tool rooms. There is one small frame building 14 by 16 feet, used for an ironing room; one woodhouse, new, 16 by 30 feet, which has been needed here for many years. Besides these there are three small outhouses in good condition.

In conclusion, concerning the buildings I desire to say the principal building now in use is too small, rooms poorly arranged and ventilated. It would be a waste of time and money to make additions; two have already been added, which makes the condition worse. I think a new building upon a different site at a cost of $10,000 should be erected without delay.

Gradation of school.—I experienced very little trouble in grading the school, the principal one being in the uneven advancement, some able to read in second reader and not know anything in numbers.

The attendance during the year has been very regular. Two or three boys who have not been in school before this year gave us some trouble by running away.

I send you a list of the children of this tribe who have never attended school. There are 60 of an average of nearly ten years. Also a list on a separate sheet of those I think should be sent to Chilocco; but unless your office assists in effecting this transfer it will not be made to provide room for those who have not had the benefits of the school.

Stock.—We have 4 head of horses, all in good condition; 3 cows, 1 yearling, and 2 calves; some hogs. The stock of a very poor quality; for the want of hog fences and feed they have been permitted to run outside, and have mixed with the wild hog until the grade is very low.

Crops.—The garden has been excellent this year, the children being able to have beans, onions, peas, lettuce, and potatoes. The oats, millet, and corn promise an excellent crop if the season continues favorable.

Employés.—As to the employés I have for the most part been pleased with the selections made by Col. Patrick, agent; they are competent, willing workers and should be retained with perhaps one exception. * * *

The agent, Col. Patrick, has given me his hearty support during my administration and I believe is doing all he can to materially better the condition of the Indian. This I think, with the accompanying plats, schedules, etc., covers the requests of your letter.

I am, obediently yours,

JAMES K. ALLEN,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON,
August 1, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the year ending June 30, 1891, being my first report as Indian agent at this agency from the 26th day of January, 1891.

Population.—The annual census as required by law was taken by myself and agency physician going from house to house, and I am satisfied that it is correct, showing every individual man, woman, and child on this reservation. The census roll herewith transmitted shows 179 males and 182 females; total 361 Indians and mixed bloods.

The census as required by law shows

Males above 18 years of age	116
Females above 14 years of age	135
Males from 6 to 16 years of age	44
Females from 6 to 16 years of age	31

Making 75 school children between the ages of 6 to 16, whether attending school or not. Out of the whole number of Indians I think 300 of them can use English enough for ordinary conversation, though nearly all understand the English language more or less, but seldom try to speak it. They all wear citizen's dress wholly. The Indian of song and romance is dead and gone so far as the Indians on this reservation are concerned.

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Sanitary.—We have had considerable sickness among the Indians, but I am happy to state that the old "medicine men" have lost their influence. Much credit is due to Dr. Andrew Kershaw, agency physician at this place, for the success with which he has treated them. They all seek his services of their own accord, and quite a number have called on him in obstetrical cases who never before thought of calling on the agency physician.

Land in severalty.—All the Indians on this reserve have been allotted land in severalty, but we have never heard a single word from the Department regarding their patents, and a great many of them are very uneasy about the matter, as it has been two years since the special agent allotted them the land, and up to this time they do not know whether his action will be approved or not; and as a great number of the surrounding whites take much pleasure in annoying and causing the agent trouble, they tell the Indians that he will never be given his land; that the Government is waiting to see how much they can sell; and when it is known that the whole reservation can be sold, then the Indians are to be moved to some other country and the land sold to the whites. Of course the Indian tells his friends what he heard, then they went to the agent, and I care not how carefully he explains the matter the majority will go away with a lingering doubt in their minds regarding it. The fact is that in justice to the Indians this land matter should be attended to, and I earnestly hope that in the near future I will be able to tell the Indians that the land is theirs and present them with their patents.

Indian industries.—The Indians of this agency are, as a rule, very industrious. Their industries consist principally of farming, cutting wood, grubbing, and clearing land for themselves and the neighboring whites. They all have some stock, some have quite a number of cattle, and some have both cattle and sheep, whilst all have from two to eight or ten ponies. Since assuming charge I have used my best efforts towards inducing them to have less ponies and more cattle and sheep, and think that by another year I will be able to show an improvement in this matter. I have also been selling carcasses from the beginning of my taking charge (last January), to do all I could towards inducing them to improve their farms, do more and better plowing, building fences, etc.

Farms and lands cultivated.—I estimate 8,000 acres of tillable land. Of this I estimate 1,000 acres actually cultivated by Indians; there was also 160 acres new land broken during the year. Of the tillable land I estimate 5,000 acres under fence, and 2,000 rods of new fencing made during the year.

Crops, hay, etc.—Of wheat there was this year 1,320 bushels; oats, 15,151 bushels; barley, 50 bushels; these amounts were not estimated, but were actually taken from the machine measure, and furthermore, the threshing machines, three in number, were owned and all the work done by Indians. Of other produce raised by Indians, estimated, 308 bushels of potatoes; 79 bushels of turnips; 56 bushels of onions; 43 bushels of beans; of other vegetables, 620 bushels; also, 705 tons of hay were cut.

I have had most quite a number to summer fallow considerable land, and I shall furnish them with full grain, and from my own experience in farming in this country I am satisfied they will have larger and better crops next year.

Employes.—An efficient and experienced force of employés is a *sine qua non* to the successful work of an agent in the advancement of Indians, and believing that none of the positions could be properly regarded as offices to be filled with reference to the employe's politics, and not desiring to secure places for personal friends or relatives, I decided to keep the force at hand and make the retention dependent upon individual merit rather than outside influence. The present force consists of regular whites, physician, 1; miller and sawyer, 1; blacksmith, 1; total, 3. Regular Indians, carpenter, 1; additional farmer, 1; and apprentices 2—1 in the carpenter shop, the other in the blacksmith shop.

Education.—The boarding school connected with this agency, and situated within 300 yards of the agency dwelling and office, has been in successful operation during the year. The employes consist of a superintendent and principal teacher, matron and seamstress, cook and laundress, assistant cook, industrial teacher, and 2 assistants, Indian girls.

The large appropriations for school facilities, for feeding, clothing, and instruction of Indian children shows that education is regarded as the great factor in civilizing the Indian. The school at this agency has done a great deal of good, but I must say that I find plenty of openings for improvement; especially is this the case in teaching the boys industrial pursuits.

When I assumed charge I found an Indian filling the position of industrial teacher—at least he was drawing the salary for that position. He seemed to have the idea that his duties consisted of taking 10 or 12 of the boys and ordering them to do a certain piece of work, after which he would go to the shops or wherever he could rest the best. As soon as I learned the state of affairs I called him to the office and told him that it was his duty to be with the boys and instruct and show them how

to work by working himself. This he did not like, saying he was doing as all former industrial teachers had done. I told him I did not care how former teachers had done, it was he that I had to deal with, and that he must do as I said. He at once told me that he would not do that and if I insisted on it he would resign. I told him all right, and accepted his resignation. At the close of the fiscal year I presented these facts by letter to the honorable Commissioner and asked that the position be changed from Indian to white. This, I am happy to say, was granted.

Police.—The Indian police force, 1 captain and 5 privates, have given me entire satisfaction. They are very efficient in the duties of their office. They have been selected from the most intelligent, orderly, and influential men of the tribes, and are willing at all times to perform duty when called upon. They are obedient to orders and also feel the responsibility which they have assumed. They have preserved good order throughout the past year.

Court of Indian offenses.—There are regular sessions of the Indian court held at what is termed the court-house, an old building set apart for that purpose, and the importance of this court is now such that it would seem almost impossible to do without it. Offenses of every character committed at the agency are brought before this court for adjudication, and it has relieved me of much annoyance in trivial matters and aided materially in the more important cases.

Saw and grist mill.—We have here a good water-power saw and grist mill, which is operated by a competent and careful miller, Mr. J. B. Trullinger, who reports to me that he has sawed the past year 169,163 feet of lumber. Of this 111,000 feet was sawed for Indians and 18,000 feet of same dressed. The balance, 55,163 feet, was for Department use; of this 35,000 feet was dressed. He also reports 1,500 bushels of wheat ground for Indians, and 220 bushels for Department. All this time he has kept the mills in good repair.

Agency buildings.—All the buildings at this agency, with the exception of the physician's dwelling and the blacksmith and carpenter shops, are old and in a dilapidated condition. Especially is this true with the barns; in fact, the agency barn is even dangerous, and I doubt very much its standing until next spring. Should there be much more snow this winter it will certainly collapse. I have examined it carefully, and to make an attempt to repair it would simply be a waste of time, lumber, and money. The other barns and some of the dwellings are very nearly in as bad a condition. I have submitted estimates for new buildings, but am told that the appropriations have been exhausted, so will have to get along for the present with the old buildings.

School buildings.—The school buildings are spacious and well arranged and afford ample accommodation for over 70 pupils. This year I have had a laundry erected, 16 by 44, two stories high, but have not quite completed the inside work. This building was greatly needed and will be of great benefit to the school.

Indian marriages.—A large proportion of the heads of families on this reservation are living with their women, married according to Indian custom or by the priest, and I am sorry to say that in neither case is the tie at all sacred, nor does it hold the parties together whenever the man by caprice or because of his fancy to another chooses to sever it. There is, however, a growing disposition to be lawfully married, as I have explained to them the conditions their children would be in towards obtaining their parents' land and other property in the future.

Conclusion.—In looking the ground all over, I am free to say that these Indians are moving forward. It is true that there are some laggards and men of bad influence among them; but there is apparent among them a great number of those who desire to help themselves and become self-sustaining, and I think with the right kind of training, firm and judicious, that they will become self-supporting and commendable citizens.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

E. F. LAMSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND RONDE SCHOOL.

GRAND RONDE, OREGON,
August 20, 1891.

HONORED SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit the following report for the scholastic year terminating June 30, 1891:

The progress in general has been very satisfactory. Our school averaged throughout the year 60 pupils, about 70 being enrolled. Work in the schoolroom was carried on without intermission from October 1 to June 30. The progress, especially of the elder ones who already understood English, has been very encouraging. Several of the pupils, however, were new from their homes, in which case the

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lack of civilization and want of knowledge of the language rendered them doubly a charge; but these obstacles gradually succumbed to the patient endeavors of teacher and matron. It is gratifying to notice how even eager our Indian children are to give up their native dialect, the pleasing result being that at the close of school every child could converse in English without any need of taking refuge to "jargon."

The conduct of the pupils during the past year has been excellent and they have exhibited a trustworthy and industrious spirit. In the schoolroom they have been respectful, studious, and attentive; quick to grasp an idea, eager for advancement. The generality of our Indian pupils show great talent for penmanship, drawing, and music. During the past year two Indian girls have learned to play the organ sufficiently to accompany their companions, all of whom learn singing.

Our school closed this year with the usual entertainment, the programme consisting of recitations, a drama, songs, and interludes of instrumental music by the Indian girls who play, also by Indian boys' brass band, to whom much praise is due. Our audience pronounced the whole a success and remarked that the pupils deported themselves with courage and politeness, the fruits of their lessons in etiquette and moral conduct.

Earnest endeavor has been made to organize the school on the basis of the new course of study, but the lack during about six months of an assistant teacher for the boys offered a very serious obstacle to its complete realization. I experienced that a teacher in a schoolroom of 50 pupils must conform to circumstances much more than is desirable. The drawback caused to all pupils by this want of a male teacher for the boys is to be regretted, and it is hoped that with the aid of an efficient male teacher we can in the coming year organize our school entirely according to the plan recommended by the Department.

The larger girls who have been in regular attendance during the past two or three years have become quite proficient not only in the work of the class room, but also in that of the laundry, kitchen, and sewing room, where they cheerfully devote themselves to the work at hand, and really enjoy the acquirement of habits of industry, frugality, and domestic economy. They have learned to cut, make, and mend boys' and girls' clothing. We have endeavored to awaken in them a taste for decoration of school and home and as a pleasing result they have voluntarily spent many recreation hours on pieces of simple and attractive fancy needle work and crocheting which would compare quite favorably with similar efforts of girls in civilized life. Each girl was allowed to take home these products of her labor. Our flower garden made and cared for by the Indian girls does them credit.

The larger girls deserve praise for their kind and devoted attention in assisting the matron in caring for their sick companions. I am happy to say there was however not very frequent call for these services, as the health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. Only one death occurred at the school in the course of the year. The school is admirably situated for health and the climate is very agreeable.

The boys deserve special mention for good conduct and faithful application to their various duties of gardening, [illegible] milking, [illegible] and splitting [illegible]. As the boys were mostly young, average age about 12, none were placed to apprenticeship with the tradesmen, but besides the regular attendance at school they performed through [illegible] the year all [illegible] morning and evening.

Great improvement was made this summer by the building of [illegible] laundry. Estimates for repairs and new buildings have been forwarded.

It is with much pleasure that I hereby record my appreciation of [illegible] qualities of the school employés who have so faithfully [illegible] every effort to make this school a practical lasting success and to extend its good results even to the [illegible] of the reservation Indians.

Extending my thanks to the Department [illegible]

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ROSA BUTCH,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,
August 4, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with office instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1891. I assumed the position of agent here on the 1st day of January, 1891.

Tribes represented on reservation.—The Indians composing this reservation represent the tribes of Klamaths, Modocs, Snakes or Piutes, and there are quite a number of Pitt River Indians on the reservation, who were captured and made slaves by the Klamaths in the combats between these tribes many years ago.

The Pitt River Indians mentioned were many of them captured when they were children, and they have grown up on this reservation and speak the Klamath language very fluently, many of them having forgotten their native tongue. The Pitt River Indians here as a general thing are quite prosperous and energetic, having learned how to work while slaves for the Klamaths.

The Piutes or Snakes were formerly very obstinate and difficult to control, but of late they seem very quiet and give but little trouble. They manifest a disposition to wander more than either the Modocs or Klamaths.

The Indians of the different tribes are so interblended by marriage that it is very difficult to separate them on the census reports. The tribal distinctions among the Indians of this reservation are rapidly fading away, and the general name of "Klamaths" seems to be superseding all other distinctions.

I find by the census just completed, which I think is very accurate, that there are

975 Indians, old and young, on the reservation, which shows a *net gain of 110 over* the number reported by my predecessor last year. There are 458 males and 517 females, showing an *excess of female population on the* reservation of 59 over that of male.

The number of Indians who receive subsistence from the *Government I do not* think exceeds about 5 per cent, and they are the old, decrepit, and sick.

Location of reservation.—*This* reservation is located in southeastern Oregon, and contains near 1,000,000 acres of land; probably three-fourths of it are mountainous, valuable only for grazing purposes and the timber contained on it, which consists principally of pine, cedar, and juniper, with some cottonwood and quaking asp. There are some very fine pine forests on the reservation and they are quite extensive, and, under the present wise policy of the Indian Department of prohibiting the sale by Indians of lumber cut from green trees to parties outside of the reservation, it will be many years before the grand forests are exhausted. The altitude here is about 4,500 feet.

The climate.—It is not to be wondered at that at this great *altitude the climate* should be dry and frosty. We have frosts here *more or less throughout the* summer months, rendering it almost impossible to grow any but the hardier vegetables.

The snow fall.—The snowfall here is usually very great during the winter, averaging 2 or 3 feet on the level. Last winter was an unusually *mild* winter; *snow*-fall about 2 feet, and the mercury only during the coldest weather indicating 8° below zero.

About one-fourth part of the area of this reservation is composed of valleys, plains, and marshes. Much of the lands of the plains is covered with sage brush and has a poor ashy soil, very little if any grass growing *on it. Thousands of acres of the* marsh lands are covered with water from 2 to 5 feet deep throughout the year. The pond lily *thrives in these* marshes, the seeds of which (wocus the Indians call it) are gath*ered by the* Indians, mostly by the women, in great quantities for use during the winter, and the Indians are very fond of them, being a good substitute for wheat or corn *and usually parched* before eating.

***Grazing* country.**—This is more of a grazing than an agricultural country. The stock do splendidly on the fine grass through the summer, and when the snow is not so deep they find plenty of feed in and around the marshes during the winter.

Wheat, rye, oats, etc.—Wheat, rye, and oats make good crops on Williamson River and in the country near Modoc Point on Klamath Lake; there is also some barley *grown there*, and it does quite well. Rye can be successfully grown over nearly all the reservation where *there* is tillable land. The acreage of grain sown by the Indians this season (1891) is quite large, about 2,900 acres, much of which, especially *of the rye, is cut* for hay and fed to stock without thrashing.

In many places north of Williamson River frosts have ruined the wheat crop, so that there will not be any yield of grain to speak of where the frosts have pre*vailed. The* people at this writing (August 4) are busy cutting hay, which promises a *fine* yield and of good quality. The wheat and oat crops are not ready to harvest yet. *Some* of the Indians have good gardens; they can successfully raise onions, beets, *cabbage, turnips*, and some potatoes, though the frosts frequently ruin the crop.

Indian houses.—Many of the Indians have good comfortable dwellings. Some few houses are painted up, and look quite tasty. Occasionally there is an old-fashioned "*wik-e-up*," which is occupied by very old people, they preferring to live in it rather than in a good house.

Horses and cattle.—The raising of stock is the principal source from which the In*dians derive* their revenue. They are of late years improving the breed of their *stock, both* horses and cattle. They have some good American horses, and now when they sell a horse they receive from $50 to $75 for it, instead of $10 to $15, the amount *formerly* received for a pony. Their cattle are also of much better stock than of *former* years, and they realize very fair prices when they sell.

There are probably about 2,400 head of horses owned by the Indians of the reser*vation* and about 1,500 head of cattle. The people are just now beginning to recover *from the* almost total loss of all of their stock during the hard winter two years ago.

Boarding schools.—There are two boarding schools on the reservation. One, the Klamath boarding school here at the agency, and the other the Yainax boarding school, *located 10 miles east of here.* Both are Government boarding schools. Klamath school has 110 pupils enrolled, with average attendance of 99¼. Yainax school has enrolled 90 pupils, with an average attendance of 86¾.

The *Klamath school has* been unfortunate in having had many changes in the position of superintendent. The Klamath school contains good material, and under proper and competent control is capable of accomplishing a great deal.

The Yainax *school has been* blessed with good, practical, common-sense superintendents since its organization and has had but few changes in that position. Mr. J. W. Brandenburg, the present superintendent, has held that position for about four

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years, and while he is a man of quite limited education, he is a man of good practical common sense and good administrative ability. He maintains good discipline in his school and has the respect of the scholars. The Yainax school is one of the best schools under control of the Indian Department.

Shops and tools for apprentices.—With an expenditure of a few hundred dollars in building shops and furnishing them with tools at each one of the schools, the boys might be instructed by some competent persons, so that they could do much mechanical work, and when they should return to their homes they could assist their people greatly in building houses and other mechanical work. At the schools here we have not the facilities for instructing apprentices to any great extent.

Taking care of the old and decrepit.—We have on this reservation many old and decrepit people who are not able to provide a living for themselves, quite a number of whom are blind and suffering physical infirmities. These people should be cared for by the Government. There should, I think, be a home provided for them at the agency where they could be made comfortable, and rations sufficient for their subsistence issued to them. The stronger ones might do some work, such as providing wood and keeping the premises clean and in good condition.

Indian police.—I feel that I can not commend the police too highly for their efficiency and their loyalty to the agent and the Government. Indeed, I think that it would be quite difficult to conduct the affairs of the agency successfully without the assistance, and coöperation of the Indian police.

The police are of great assistance to the agent in settling little business difficulties that come up among the people, which they frequently do without bringing it before the agent to take up his time, vex, and annoy him.

Indian judges.—So far as the system of Indian judges has been tried here under my supervision it has been satisfactory, and their decisions have met the approbation of the agent and are generally eminently just.

Civilization and morals.—Dr. Dorchester, superintendent of Indian schools, in a letter addressed to me under date of March 4, 1891, makes use of the following language: "I consider the Klamath Indians as among the very best, with some of the largest possibilities. The importance of that reservation has been underrated; it should be lifted and magnified; larger and better accommodations should be furnished for the schools," etc. This was written after he had visited the reservation and carefully noted the condition of affairs. The Klamath Indians are probably as thoroughly civilized and law abiding as the Indians of any reservation in the United States. When we consider the fact that twenty-five years ago these same people were wild savages, roaming over the country, wearing blankets when they wore anything, with long hair, and contrasting that with their present condition, occupying comfortable homes, with well-tilled fields surrounding them, wearing the garb of civilization, and law-abiding citizens, I feel that they deserve much credit.

Very respectfully submitted.

DAVID W. MATTHEWS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON, *August 12, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891:

I find but a slight difference in the population from last report, there being a decrease of 11 in the total number, according to the census just completed, the number of Indians on this reservation being as follows:

Males over 18 years of age	191
Females over 18 years of age	183
Males and females between 6 and 18, inclusive	115
Children under 6 years of age	71
Total population	560
Number of mixed bloods	30
Number of deaths during the year	22
Number of births during the year	12

Reservation.—This reservation contains 225,000 acres of land, and is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and extends east 12 miles into the coast mountains; is about 20 miles long. A small stream, called Salmon River, parallels the northern boundary, finding its source well up in the coast range of mountains, and at the

mouth, where it empties into the ocean, has been established the northwest corner of the reserve. A much larger stream, called Siletz, from its source near the summit of the mountains and a little south of east of the northern boundary, flows in a southwesterly direction to within 2 miles of the southern boundary, where the agency is located, and then breaks off to the northwest and finds its confluence with the ocean 8 miles south of Salmon River.

Along these two crooked streams is located the largest portion of the good agricultural lands of the reservation, and upon which the Indians are mostly settled. These streams abound with trout and salmon, besides an abundance of clams and mussels can be procured at their mouths, which afford a large percentage of the subsistence of the Indians, especially the old ones.

Civilization and agriculture.—It would be quite impossible to express in a few words understandingly the character of these people except to say that they are to be found here in every degree of advancement, from the old salmon eater, who hasn't a care apparently except to fill his stomach, on up to the thrifty, intelligent farmer, mechanic, and schoolboy. The understanding of each is generally confined to his immediate surroundings. One or two designing parties can influence a large number either for good or bad, so at times it requires all the moral force that an agent can command to harmonize these different influences; hence the importance of perfect harmony of action among all officials and employés who come in contact with these people.

I can not see that, outside of the school, there has been any very great advancement during the past year, owing to the dissemination amongst them by a misguided official of opinions and ideas entirely foreign and contradictory to the instructions and policy of the Indian Office. The old people especially, with few interested parties, have spent much of their time in councils and discussions, when they should have been at home at work. In cases of this kind the agent is powerless and unable to harmonize them, for all his acts are called in question. This is very discouraging to an honest effort to improve their condition.

These people all wear citizen's clothes, and the middle-aged and younger class take about the same pride in their personal appearance as their white neighbors.

They are very fond of riding in hacks and buggies, and many of them will work hard and trade around to get hold of a vehicle of this kind, and depend upon the Government to furnish the wagon. This custom has grown to such an extent that I have been compelled to issue an order to the blacksmith not to repair at Government expense any hack or buggy where the owner has a wagon, and not even then if there are wagons at the shops for repairs. These old hacks and buggies obtained in the above manner are generally about worn out and in a short time are brought to the shop for repairs.

There has been some less potatoes planted this year than last on account of the scarcity of seed. The old people, as a rule, do not lay away any seed, and potatoes were so high last spring it was very difficult for some of them to procure seed. Oats were also high, and the farmers sold off so closely that in consequence I had to loan them from the Government oats over 200 bushels. I also exchanged about 200 bushels of clean seed oats for their foul wild oats. By so doing they were enabled to sow about an average acreage, and I made use of the wild oats for feed. Without this assistance the crop this year would have been far below last.

The authorities granted for the past year have enabled me to distribute a reasonable amount of money among them in the cutting of saw logs, millwork, and especially carpenter's work; also the building of a wagon road down the Siletz River, upon which has been expended about $500. The brush and logs were cleared for a space of about 20 feet in width on about 9 miles of this road; besides considerable grading was done and a trail opened the rest of the distance to the ocean. But to complete this road so that teams can travel all the distance will require about $500 more. And as so many of the Indians are taking land along the coast it becomes a matter of great importance to them that this road should be completed at an early day.

Along the coast and at and near the mouths of Siletz and Salmon rivers is by far the best stock country on the reservation, and I have great hopes, since there has been communication opened up, of seeing the stock interest developed more extensively in the near future.

There is but one school upon this reservation, and that is under control of the Government. For a very complete history of the same down to the present time, with a concise statement of its present condition and plant, I beg to inclose herewith a letter upon the subject from Supt. L. C. Walker to myself, dated July 20, 1891.

There has been harvested this season from the school farm, and from 40 acres leased from an Indian, 60 tons of hay; besides we have 10 acres of oats which look well; and have in 3¼ acres of potatoes, and fully 2 acres of garden. There will be a plentiful supply of garden vegetables, consisting of peas, beans, cabbage, carrots,

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parsnips, onions, etc., for school use; also a large amount of carrots and turnips to feed to milch cows during the winter. There should be at least 100 bushels of potatoes. The schoolboys are milking six cows, which afford an ample supply of milk, also a small quantity of butter from time to time.

Improvements.—During the year authority has been granted and a contract let for constructing a system of water works at the school by the erection of a tower and tanks to be supplied by windmill. This work is nearing completion and will supply the laundry, kitchen, and bath rooms with both hot and cold water. Besides this there has been built a large brick bake oven which will be ready for use when the school opens in September next.

Missionary.—Early in the year the Methodist Home Mission sent the Rev. C. R. Ellsworth to this agency. He has been an earnest worker, and soon had sufficient funds and work subscribed to procure lumber and build a church and parsonage; but, owing to some delay in securing a location, has not been able to build.

Father Lynch, of the Catholic Church, has held services here a few times during the year.

Allotment of lands.—An allotting agent has been at work here on the reservation since about the 1st of May last, but inasmuch as he will have nothing to do whatever with my office—having set up a little administration of his own—I am unable to report what progress he has made. This I do know, however, he has caused more dissatisfaction, dissensions, and trouble among the Indians in the short space of three months than has been known for years before. These people all want their lands allotted, and there need be no trouble or confusion about the same if properly managed by a business-like official.

Court of Indian officers and police.—This court seems to answer every purpose at present. The Indians generally have respect for it, and are, as a rule, satisfied with its verdicts, which are in the main just. Yet from observation I have discovered that while it is a satisfactory means of settling trouble in civil cases, its penalties in criminal cases in no way deters others from committing the same or like offenses. The police are both trusty and efficient.

Thanking you for favors rendered during the past year, I am,

Very respectfully,

T. JAY BUFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SILETZ SCHOOL.

BOARDING HALL, *Siletz, Oregon, July 9, 1891.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in circular of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated April 3, 1891, I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

History of educational work at this agency.—The large portion of the Indians on this reservation were brought here as prisoners at the close of the Rogue River war and were kept in subjugation by a body of soldiers. During the administrations of Agents Metcalf, Newcomb, and Biddle, as far as I can learn, nothing was done towards their education. But ten years after their arrival the first effort was made under Agent Simpson.

Capt. Clark, late of the U. S. Army, in 1865 began a boarding school in an old hospital building which stood near where Robert Metcalf now lives. His school consisted of 4 boys and 2 girls. The school was continued under substantially the same circumstances by Louisa Frazier, W. R. Dunbar, W. J. Shipley, and F. E. Dodge. The attendance probably never exceeded 40 at one time. I understand that attendance was purely voluntary. With Dodge the boarding school was closed. For the number reached the good accomplished was certainly very great, as nearly all who were educated at this school became leaders and supporters of every movement for the good of their people.

Under Agent Palmer a day school was opened. I have been unable to find any record of the school, but from information derived from employés and the older Indians I learn that Rev. John Howard conducted a day school. This school was continued under Agent Fairchild, with Rev. W. C. Chattin as teacher. The Rev. I. E. Royal, who was principal during Bagley's term, planned and erected a large two-and-a-half story boarding hall and opened school in it. This building stood near where the agent's residence now stands.

E. A. Swan was agent from 1879 to 1883, and took an active interest in promoting the civilization of the Indians. The following were successively principals under his administration: Rev. W. D. Nichols, Rev. J. T. Wolf, S. A. Starr, Rev. T. B. White. In November of 1882 the boarding hall was burned and with it most of the records of previous administrations. Agent Swan immediately set to work to obtain authority to rebuild; the authority was not obtained until the close of Swan's administration. In the meantime school was maintained under Principals Starr and White in an old log house, an abandoned mill being used as a boarding hall. Judging from all reports, the most important personage and the one wielding the most lasting influence under Swan's administration was his matron, Mrs. Matilda Taft. Full of religion and good nature, she was also firm and full of business. She was respected and obeyed by all from the biggest boy to the smallest "tot."

F. M. Wadsworth entered upon his duties as agent in May, 1883, and set vigorously to work to construct the present boarding hall and school building. Instead of rebuilding on the original site, which would have been more convenient, he selected the present site, which was the original location of the blockhouse and soldiers' quarters in the old war times. The change was most happy and no one regrets that it was made. Standing on a level plateau overlooking the agency plain, the course of the

Siletz River may be traced for 5 or 6 miles. With good natural drainage, a good water supply, there seems nothing to be desired as far as nature could do the work.

The present buildings were first occupied in May, 1884, Rev. T. B. White being principal. In September, 1884, the school was reopened, Rev. J. S. McCain being principal. The following, I believe, is a complete list of superintendents and principal teachers from that time to the present: Rev. J. S. McCain, from July 1, 1884, to July 18, 1886; H. H. Royal, from July 19, 1886, to February, 1887; Dr. F. M. Carter, from February, 1887, to June 30, 1888; Rev. J. S. McCain, from March 9, 1889, to June 30, 1889; W. E. Norton, from October 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890; L. C. Walker, from July 1, 1890.

During the latter part of Agent Lane's term the boarding school was practically abandoned under an arrangement made between Col. Lee, superintendent of Chemawa school, and Agent Lane. When Col. Beal Gaither was appointed agent in March, 1889, he appointed Rev. J. S. McCain superintendent and reopened the school. The effect of Agent Lane's policy was certainly very demoralizing on the school and, like every step backward, has required much time to regain the lost vantage ground.

History during the past year. When I assumed charge here, one year ago, I found the school in a good state of discipline, and, while I flatter myself that I have made some improvement, I am also aware that I assumed charge under much more favorable auspices than my predecessor.

There were retained here during the summer about 20 pupils—some orphans who had no homes, others larger children, who were retained to do the harvest work and cooking. School began in the primary grade September 1, and in the advanced grade at the completion of the harvest, about two weeks later.

Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, Franchise, Washington's Birthday, and Arbor Day were duly celebrated. Owing to our own sickness and the fact that nearly half the school were suffering from the prevailing influenza, the weather being very unfavorable, there were no special exercises Decoration Day.

The year's work closed with literary exercises entirely given by Indian children. While there has been a determined effort on the part of some white people on the reservation to prejudice the children against us, I am happy to say that the effort was successful only for a time and that the order and discipline for the last two weeks was good and that the children acquitted themselves in a creditable manner.

The health of the school has been unusually good as a rule. The mumps, in a very mild form, went through the school during the month of October, and the influenza about the last of May. Two children suffering from constitutional disease were removed at the suggestion of the physician; one died in a few weeks; the other has died since the close of school.

Present plant.—The present plant consists of about 170 acres, all under fence. About 80 acres are used for pasture; 30 are in cultivation in oats, rye, potatoes, meadow; remainder comprises the school grounds and brush land. The fences, of which we have several miles, nearly all need rebuilding.

The school buildings consist of a two story boarding hall, 46 by 50 feet, with 84 by 20 foot L on north and 54 by 20 foot L on south; a laundry, 18 by 30; a schoolhouse, 30 by 50; a wood shed, 24 by 42; 1 stock barn about 50 feet square including sheds just built; several small outbuildings, including smoke house, stock shed, night watchman's house, chicken house, etc.

Changes made during the year. About three quarters of a mile of fence have been rebuilt; the stock shed, nearly destroyed during the previous winter, was straightened and strengthened. A good chicken yard was built. The work of building the laundry, making a 70 foot extension to the boarding hall for girls' dormitory and storerooms, remodeling dormitory begun during previous year, was completed. This work was all done by the Indians or employés. An orchard of over 300 trees was set out, but I am sorry to say was badly injured by a late spring frost. Our wood shed and laundry building being not in convenient locations were moved to their present locations, and a good well was dug.

Work is well under way on an extensive sewage and water system which, when put in, will be conducive to health and convenient in work. A large bake oven has been built. The work on all these was greatly hindered by the late June rains.

Industries taught. One boy has worked about six months in the blacksmith shop; outside of this the only industries taught the boys has been general farm work. The girls have been taught sewing, patching, and general housework.

The new course of study.—As far as practicable the school has been organized on the basis of the new course of study, the main hindrance being the lack of textbooks of the kind prescribed. With one exception those employed here were entirely different from those suited to the new course of study.

Attendance.—By your assistance the school has been kept up to the average of past years. I think I am correct when I say that every child on the reservation between the ages of 9 and 18 years, whose health would permit, has been in school. Some few under that age and over 6 years, who were in good homes and were receiving instruction at home, have been excused. The total enrollment for the year is 77. Out of this number 11 were sent to the Chemawa school, 2 were withdrawn on account of ill health, one of whom died before the close of the year. One day pupil under 6 years was also withdrawn by special arrangement as soon as the rains set in. The remainder, 63 pupils, were all present at the last day of school.

Harrison Institute.—While we would take pride in building up here an institution of high grade we realize that the work of civilization and education can be much better accomplished at the institute and hence we have put forth every effort to persuade those whom we thought could be most benefited by it to go to Chemawa. The result of this effort on our part has been to cripple our industrial force and to necessitate an addition to our working force of Indian employés.

The average age of the 63 pupils enrolled during the last quarter is 11.7 years, only 3 boys being over 16 years. Total attendance for year, 19,092 days; average per year, 52.3; pupils, total attendance for ten months' school, 17,314 days; average per ten months' school, 57.7 pupils. The largest number enrolled was in the month of April 1891, namely, 64—39 boys and 25 girls.

Very respectfully

L. C. WALKER,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

T. JAY BUFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

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REPORT OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, *Pendleton, Oregon, July 21, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

The reservation.—Umatilla reservation is situated in the southeastern part of Umatilla County, Oregon. The reservation contains about 270,000 acres of land; about two-thirds is farming and the balance pasture and timber lands. This reservation, in my opinion, is the most fertile and possesses more natural advantages than any other reservation in the United States. The fertility of the soil is something phenomenal. Fall-sown wheat on the highest plateaus actually yield from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre without any irrigation whatever, whilst the rich bottom lands, along the numerous streams that meander through the reservation, yield on an average from 60 to 70 bushels of oats and barley and from 40 to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre.

The agency.—Umatilla Agency is located 5 miles from Pendleton, Oregon, a growing town of 3,000 inhabitants. The buildings of the agency consist of four good frame residences occupied by the agent and employés; one frame commissary, 30 by 75 feet, and several log buildings used as blacksmith, carpenter shops, etc.

Agriculture.—There has been a remarkable increase in the acreage sown this year as compared with former years. The Indians have now realized the fact that hereafter they must till the soil in order to obtain a livelihood, as stock-raising as a paying investment will in a few years be an industry of the past.

Crops.—I estimate this season's production as follows:

Wheat	bushels	600,000
Oats	do	30,000
Barley	do	100,000
Corn	do	1,000
Turnips	do	1,000
Onions	do	3,000
Beans	do	2,000
Other vegetables	do	30,000
Melons	number	20,000
Hay	tons	10,000

Allotments.—On the 11th of May Messrs. Bushee and Eddy, special agents appointed to allot lands in severalty to the Indians of this reservation, reported for duty and called a council of the Indians for the purpose of submitting to them the provisions of the special act of last February, in relation to allotments, and explaining the difference between it and those of the special act of March 3, 1885, which relates especially to this reservation. The two acts were thoroughly explained by the agents and discussed among the Indians, consuming several days. The Indians finally determined to take their lands under the provisions of the act of March, 1885.

For the most part the rank and file of the Indians take kindly to the allotment and seem to be pleased with the idea of possessing a particular tract that they can call their own. The chiefs, however, have been resorting to every device they can conceive to delay the work, but the reason for this is found in the fact that as soon as the Indians are allotted they become citizens, their tribal customs and usages will become a memory of the past, and the authority of the chief, who now attempts to dictate to and direct his people without consulting their wishes, will be broken. The scepter he has swayed for ages and used as though it were a rod of iron must be laid aside; all that pertains to chieftainship will fall into "innocuous desuetude." The so-called head men and chiefs, who have heretofore been the autocrats of the reservation, as a natural sequence feel very much depressed, owing to the fact that their power has now virtually ceased, but there is a corresponding elation among the Indians generally, as they understand that each will be the chief of his own household. "A man among men." One intelligent Indian recently remarked: "There will be but one chief, and that is the Government at Washington."

At first, a small number of the Indians signified their intention to leave the reservation rather than to take land in severalty and settle down to the ways of civilization, but they are changing their minds and will remain with perhaps a very few exceptions. About 100 of the Indians have taken lands in severalty, their lines run out and permanent corners established. In many instances the old corners have been plowed up and obliterated, so that the allotting agents find it necessary to trace out the lines and establish new monuments. Some of the Indians will occupy and improve their lands; others prefer to lease for a cash rental if allowed to do so, reserving sufficient for gardening purposes. About 400 Indians occupy separate tracts which can scarcely be deemed definite, as many of the lines were run and the fences built before the survey was made. As soon as the commissioners reach these

people, their lines will be designated according to the survey and the fences placed on them.

Sale of reservation lands.—On the first of April last, the residue lands of this reservation were offered for sale as provided for in the act of March 3, 1885, and all the agricultural lands, which consisted of about 25,000 acres, were sold for the total sum of about $210,000. About 70,000 acres of ceded lands remained unsold. This is accounted for by the fact that the rules of the Department regulating the sale prevented many persons from purchasing timber lands who otherwise would have done so. For instance, no person who was not a purchaser of untimbered land could purchase timber land, and then only in tracts of 10 acres. As there were less than two hundred subdivisions of untimbered lands of 160 acres each that could be strictly deemed agricultural, upon which persons could reside and make a living, and something near one thousand subdivisions of timbered land of 10 acres each, the surplus of unsold timber land is easily accounted for, especially when few of the purchasers of untimbered land desired to avail themselves of their timber privileges.

There are also large tracts of these residue lands classed as untimbered, which are not strictly agricultural. These consist of high rolling hills between the prairie and the timber line. The soil is very rocky and produces only bunch grass. This is an excellent pasture, but a quarter section will sustain but a few head of stock, and if closely pastured will soon die out. Its only value is for range and it will never sell except in tracts of a section or more, and then only for pasturage purposes. In this way it would sell readily for $1.25 per acre or more and net a nice sum for the Indian fund.

If it is the object of the Department to sell the timbered lands which now remain unsold, the restriction of purchasers to untimbered lands must be removed. It is my belief that if the timbered land was offered to cash purchasers in 10-acre tracts, patent to issue forthwith, it would all sell readily at the appraised value.

The Indians are anxious that some provision be made that these unsold lands may be disposed of and the proceeds placed to their credit or else that the unsold portion adjacent to the diminished reserve be restored to them.

Umatilla Industrial School.—Located one mile east of the agency. On the 12th day of May, 1890, under authority from the Interior Department, I entered into contract for the erection of one brick industrial building and one frame school building; the total cost of the same was $17,719. In addition to the above there were a barn, brick cellar, water closets, fence, etc., subsequently built, which makes a total of about $22,000 expended this year for school improvements. The school buildings were completed about the 30th of October last; however a great deal of work remained to be done before the buildings were ready for occupancy, as the furniture had to be moved in, stoves put up, shelving made, etc. The whole agency force was immediately set to work and on November 8 school was opened with a competent force of employés.

Owing to an epidemic of measles which broke out in the school last winter, the average attendance was much less than was anticipated, only being 18 for the year.

The school farm contains 640 acres, and the superintendent with the assistance of the employés and pupils has inclosed the whole tract with a good substantial fence. An orchard was planted in the spring and the trees are growing finely. There was also a garden planted which is doing well and an abundance of vegetables raised to supply the school. Twenty acres of wheat for hay was also sown on the old school farm, which is now being cut and will produce about 2 tons to the acre.

The employés have all been faithful in their work and attentive to their duties, and during the epidemic of the measles they all had extra labor to perform in nursing and caring for the sick, and each and every one of them was always found ready and willing to perform this extra work cheerfully and without a murmur. Two deaths occurred from the effects of measles, one a boy aged ten and one a girl aged thirteen.

Catholic boarding school.—Located 4 miles southeast of the agency. This school opened on the 1st of September with a competent force of teachers and employés. The average attendance for the year has been about 45 pupils, and I understand that the expense of running the school has thus far been borne wholly by the Church. I visited the school several times during the year, and always found the class rooms and dormitories looking neat and tidy, and the children well clothed and provided for and making rapid progress in learning.

Sanitary.—The general health of the Indians during the year has been good. During the winter and spring there was an epidemic of measles and la grippe, which finally disappeared, only a few deaths occurring. The Indians living along the banks of the river are more or less affected with malaria during the summer months, and there are also a few cases of pulmonary complaints, which are usually cured in a short time by the efficient treatment of the agency physician. These Indians are remarkably free from venereal diseases, only a few cases having been treated during the year.

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Court of Indian offenses.—This court is a great benefit to the agent in the matter of enforcing the law on the reservation. The judges are dignified and conduct the proceedings of their court in a very impressive manner. A great many trivial cases are settled by the court in the course of the year, which if brought before the agent would consume a great deal of his valuable time. The decisions of the court are as a general rule fair and impartial and are rarely ever appealed from.

Indian police.—The police force at this agency consist of 1 captain and 9 privates. They are easily controlled and are always ready and willing to obey orders. The captain receives $15 per month and the privates receive $10 per month for their services.

Missionary.—There are two churches on this reservation, Presbyterian and Catholic. They both have a large following and are doing a great deal of good among the Indians. Services are also held regularly during the school term, under the supervision of the Rev. George L. Deffenbaugh, superintendent, assisted by the school employés in the dining room of the industrial school building.

Census.—The census for the fiscal year 1891 shows the population of the tribes of Indians on this reservation to be as follows:

Walla Walla	408
Cayuses	414
Umatilla	175
Total	997
Males over 18 years of age	248
Females over 14 years of age	416
School children between the ages of 6 and 16	195

Respectfully submitted.

LEE MOORHOUSE,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT UMATILLA SCHOOL.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON, *August* [illegible], 1891.

SIR: In accordance with number 48 of rules governing reservation schools I have the honor to report as follows concerning the Umatilla Agency school for the last seven and one-half months of the fiscal year ending June 30.

Statistics—

Number of pupils who can be properly accommodated	75
Number of pupils enrolled	78
Largest number in attendance at any one time	58
Number of months school was in session	7½
Average attendance during that time	47.5
Number of pupils expelled	2
Number of pupils who died	2
Number of pupils who ran away	5
Number of pupils withdrawn (on account of work or sickness)	21
Number of pupils present on closing day	45

Buildings.—When I arrived on the grounds November 8, 1890, there were two buildings—the main school buildings—one brick and one frame, new and unfurnished, each one a very good structure of its kind. Afterwards there were erected two water-closets, one root-house, and a stable. Additional buildings needed: House containing two recitation rooms and one assembly room (latter to be used for recitation room when needed), laundry with store-room, under one roof, woodshed, henhouse, and pigsty.

Instruction.—*Literary*—The pupils present on opening day were examined, classified, and graded according to the course of study prepared in your office. Afterwards pupils were examined and placed on entering school. Each of the four years in the primary grade had numbers and the first and second years of the advanced grade, the first year of the primary grade receiving the largest number. No pupils were advanced during the term, but after the closing examinations it was decided that twenty-six promotions could be safely and properly made. To some extent this fact indicates the progress made by the pupils, and also the activity of the faithful teachers. On the whole this progress was fair, but along certain lines it was not entirely satisfactory. In the absence of a suitable room for the purpose no literary or rhetorical exercises were held, hence this very essential part of their school training was necessarily omitted. English composition and declamation are very important factors in furthering the education of Indian children, and every facility for advancing them along these lines ought to be provided. Again, both teachers and pupils proceed under difficulties amidst such a jumble of textbooks as prevailed here last term. It will be a day of rejoicing when the new books arrive and a course of study can be systematically arranged.

A liberal supply of first-class juvenile literature furnished by Miss Frances C. Sparhawk aided very materially in awakening and sustaining an interest in literary work.

Industrial.—Inasmuch as the buildings, grounds, farm, etc., were new and "without form," industrial training held a very prominent place from opening till closing day. While transforming the buildings into habitations the girls were introduced to the methods of home-making, and in our efforts to reclaim and beautify the surroundings the boys received some practical lessons in farming. A barbed-wire fence was thrown around a large portion of the school farm as well as around various small inclosures in the neighborhood of the buildings for garden and other purposes.

Last spring an orchard was set out, including apple, pear, peach, and plum trees, 165 in all, furnished by the Department. Nearly all of these trees lived and are now growing nicely. Unfortunately this can not be said of the forty ornamental trees planted in the school yard. These did not promise well from the first, and notwithstanding they were properly cared for, fully two-thirds of them have died. The planting of these trees gave us a splendid opportunity to carry out your recommendations in reference to Arbor Day, which was improved on the 25th of April. The members of the several classes planted and named the trees, this exercise being varied with singing and recitations. A programme of the day's doings was forwarded to your office.

Summarizing. Industries taught during the term were *for the boys*, garden and farm work, tree culture, care of stock, milking (no facilities for butter-making), wood-sawing and splitting, yard cleaning, sweeping and care of dormitory and certain parts of kitchen and laundry work; *for the girls*, baking, plain cooking, serving meals, waiting on table, dish-washing, washing and ironing, cutting and making boys' pants and waists, cutting and fitting dresses, etc., hand and machine sewing, knitting, crocheting, and other fancy work, house-cleaning, making beds and keeping dormitory in order.

Moral: In the earlier days of the term, it was easily noticeable that profanity prevailed to a shocking extent, especially among the mixed-blood boys; but by improving every opportunity to correct this terrible habit, I had the satisfaction of observing that it very perceptibly diminished as time passed by. Regarding moral training as a very essential part of education, I paid particular attention to the matter of correcting loose and objectionable habits practiced by the children and of leading them to the realization of the fact that one's comfort, enjoyment, and success depend on a pure life.

In this as in all other particulars, I was ably sustained by the entire school force, every member of which was strictly exemplary in character and life. From first to last the children had before them, in the persons of the several employés, examples of the refining and ennobling influence of Christianity. This is as it should be, and is a cause for special gratitude.

There being no other suitable meeting place, all religious services were held in the dining hall, resulting in not a little extra work in that department of the school.

While it is not altogether relevant, yet in this connection, I will make the statement that both the matron and myself paid very close attention to the dining-room service. After seeing that the tables were supplied with a variety of well-cooked food and plenty of it, we took especial pains to have the children preserve at every meal such decorum as would be required at the dining table of the most respectable family. True, we were not successful in every instance; nevertheless, instruction in table manners was unweariedly given.

Discipline.—Discipline was not of the harsh and arbitrary kind. Obedience to the rules of the school was required in every instance, but it was only when other means failed of securing that result, that the rawhide was brought into use. Believing that respect is more potent as a factor in controlling a school than fear, I aimed to conduct all matters of discipline in such a way as to secure the respect rather than to arouse the fear of the pupils. In this direction, my management of the school may be open to slight criticism. I am inclined to believe, however, that it is better to err in a mild rather than in a rigid restraint, so long as the best interests of the school are conserved. If nothing else will answer, it is proper to administer a severe whipping with a rawhide; but any harsher mode of punishment is in my judgment "cruel and degrading."

And yet the question arises, in the event such punishment will not subdue a refractory pupil, then what? In two instances I had to meet that issue near the middle of the term. In both, I decided on expulsion, the agent concurring. Both pupils were half-breed boys, 12 and 13 years of age—young in years but old in general depravity. In the case of children just emerging from savagery, manifestly it would be doing them an injustice to deprive them of school privileges for any degree of insubordination; but when boys get so far along as was the case with those just referred to, that they prefer to personate a vile cowboy, rather than improve their time in study or submit to wholesome restraint, it is but justice to the school, and no injustice to them to expel them. Two or three bad boys can vitiate the atmosphere of a school to an extent incredible almost, and according to my experience it is but a matter of right and justice to send them away. After we were rid of those two leaders in mischief and insubordination the other children both in and out of the schoolroom, were more easily managed by half and made far more rapid progress than before.

Health.—In general, the health of the pupils was very good. There were some mild cases of sore eyes which were easily controlled, and a few light attacks of influenza. The latter part of January and through nearly all of February there was a run of measles. About an equal number of boys and girls, twenty odd in all, were down with this disease, some very sick. Two deaths resulted. A boy died of pneumonia superinduced by measles, and in the other case, that of a girl, measles brought on quick consumption to which she was predisposed. At the close of school all of the children were enjoying the best of health.

Attendance.—While from first to last 78 names were enrolled 58 was the highest number of children present at any one time. Of the number withdrawn, 6 were taken away by parents dissatisfied with the school, 5 of these belonged to one family. They objected to our requiring their children to assist in doing the usual kitchen, laundry, and other work of the school. Six others were withdrawn because of sickness in their respective families, and 12 more were taken out of school to assist in doing the spring work at home. In this way we lost an unusually large number of pupils. For the good of all concerned, parents ought to be prohibited from taking children from school after once entering them, except in extraordinary cases. Five runaways were not returned. Deducting in addition to the above the 2 who died, and the 2 who were expelled, there were 45 remaining in attendance on the last day of school.

Closing exercises.—The last day (June 26th), some 200 of the friends and patrons of the school came in to witness the closing exercises. These consisted of singing, speaking, drills (flag and broom) and calisthenics. The hall (dining) proved too small to accommodate the audience. Those who could not get inside, stood at doors and windows until the close. All seemed pleased at the progress the children had made, while some expressed surprise at what they beheld. If all's well that ends well, then we have reason to thank God and take courage.

In conclusion, I take great pleasure in commending all my assistants for their cordial and constant support and for the willing and faithful manner in which they have attended to their respective duties. Owing to inadequate equipment, we all labored at a great disadvantage, and it was only by "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," that we were able to conduct the school with any degree of satisfaction. I desire to make special mention of the matron, to whose wise and efficient management of her department much of the success of the school is due. I am persuaded that next to that of superintendent the position of matron in an institution of this character is most onerous in its duties and responsibilities, and should be rated accordingly.

I am also under great obligations to Agent Moorhouse for his uniform courtesy and prompt attention to all my requests, as far as lay in his power to grant them.

Very respectfully,

GEO. L. DEFFENBAUGH,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Through U. S. Indian agent.

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REPORT OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
September 1, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the year ending June 30, 1891:

Population.—The census for the present year gives but 900 as the total Indian and mixed-blood population, or 23 less than last year, due to excess of deaths over births and removals from the reservation. There are a number of Indians who have never made the reservation their permanent home but spend most of their time at The Dalles, or other points along the Columbia River. Also the uncertainty of raising crops on this reservation makes it necessary for quite a number of Indians to find work on the outside.

Grain crops and garden products.—These will be a partial failure, owing to the ravages of countless numbers of crickets early in the season. This is very discouraging, and the fear that they may make their appearance next season will tend to limit the acreage sown for next year's harvest. What grain fields and gardens escaped the crickets and late frosts will do fairly well. The schools both had quite an acreage planted to potatoes, all of which was blighted by several frosts between June 9 and July 6, so there will be no crop to harvest to speak of. The rainfall in this section can never be depended upon to insure a good crop.

There is not as much grain raised now with more Indians engaged in farming as there was fifteen to twenty years ago. The reasons, as far as I am able to learn or to judge, are that the first lands cultivated were along the creek bottoms, the soil being a rich loamy deposit. Successive freshets have either carried off much of this soil or cut deep ditches which leaves the land cultivated high and dry. Again what land is still worked has been cropped so many years that it may be said to be "worn out." Then the agency gristmill is so old and the machinery so worn out that good flour can not be made, and hence there is not the inducement to raise wheat there would be were there a good mill to make good flour. The Indians prefer to work off the reservation and earn money to purchase flour in outside markets, and thus tons upon tons of flour are brought in and money spent that should go towards securing needed comforts and improving and building up pleasant homes.

Irrigation.—In my report a year ago I called attention to the necessity for some system of irrigation; that there were fine streams of water running across or past the reservation but the country was so broken that it would take much time and money to provide sufficient irrigation. Most of the tillable land is "arid land" and that in patches. No one person or set of persons have enough of this land to justify the necessary outlay in order to bring water upon their lands; much less have they the means, hence there should be at least $1,000 appropriated for an irrigation fund as a commencement of a more extensive system.

As far as I have seen or can learn these Indians have the poorest, dryest reservation in the Northwest, if not in all the United States. They have always been loyal to the Government, have furnished more scouts to assist in Indian wars than any other tribes, and now, when they ought to be reaping a rich reward for their bravery and loyalty and building up as beautiful homes as is possible in such a rocky wilderness, they find themselves compelled to devote time and thought in providing for the actual needs of to-day, leaving the morrow to take care of itself.

For some twenty years after the treaty of June 25, 1855, went into effect they had free access to the Columbia River fisheries and could secure all the salmon they were a mind to salt down or dry. Game was abundant on every hand, and fields yielded more bountiful crops. The mill was new and a regular white miller was employed. Also the annual appropriations were much larger than now, though of course everything to be purchased was much higher. Still the appropriations should now be for not less than $8,000 per annum in place of $6,000.

The future of these Indians is a serious problem. The range is lessening every year, and in a few years at farthest will be all virtually eaten off. There is not the market for their ponies there was years ago, and outside of agency and school needs no sure remunerative market for beef cattle.

They are now denied access to the fisheries, the game is nearly all killed off, hence their main dependence must be in more extensive farming and stock-raising of all kinds. There is then urgent need of an extensive system of irrigation in order to secure the growth not only of crops, but of tame grasses. Also a thorough overhauling of the gristmill, and the putting in of new and improved machinery.

Also a large appropriation for the "confederated tribes and bands of middle Oregon," so that all may be helped, and the old and blind and indigent, many of whom in the prime of life helped in the Snake and Modoc wars, or lost property or kinsmen in those wars, or by the inroads of the Snakes, may now be comfortably provided for.

The sawmill.—This mill, built eleven years ago, has seen its best days. Besides, all the good timber within a radius of several miles has been cut down and hauled in to make lumber. One of two things needs to be done, either to move the mill to a new locality, and necessarily further from the settlements, or else to procure a suitable portable steam engine, and saw the lumber near by where it is needed. For instance, with an engine, plenty of good lumber could be sawed for Sinemasho and vicinity, within not to exceed 2 miles of that place, whereas they now have to go 14 miles to the sawmill, and much further should the mill be moved. Then the engine, etc., could be taken to the Mutton Mountains, east of Sinemasho and lumber furnished for that part of the reservation, but few having to go more than 3 miles to get what they needed. Then for agency and surrounding settlements an abundance of timber can be had within 9 to 10 miles in place of going 15 miles as now or about 20 should the present mill be moved. More than that, a 20-horse power engine would cut more lumber in three months than the present mill will in six, unless considerable expense is gone to, getting a new water wheel, etc. More lumber and a much less distance to haul it over a rough and hilly country will be a great inducement for the Indians to build more and better houses, barns, etc.

Allotments.—The work of making allotments of lands should be completed as soon as possible. Nothing has been done for over two years towards this work. When it shall be completed, and the plans I have suggested all carried out, there will be more incentive to labor to adopt civilized habits and yield to Christian influences. To work and come under the influences of civilization and Christianity is not the normal condition of the Indian, as we well know, so that a larger success and more encouragement is needed to bring them under these conditions than to stimulate a race already so situated as is the white race.

The north boundary line.—One reason why the allotment of lands was not completed two years ago was on account of the unsettled dispute over the north boundary line. Since that time the Department settled the matter by designating the McQuinn line as the boundary line, but hardly was this action taken ere the matter was again opened to change. The commission authorized by Congress, after spending several weeks of last winter and early spring in taking testimony, both of whites and Indians, and going over only a part of the two surveyed lines, have decided, as I am informed, upon the Handley line. This will not be satisfactory to the Indians. Had the commission passed over the entire length of the two lines there could not be so much fault found with their decision. It is a pity that white settlers living on broad prairie farms should begrudge these Indians any part of this rocky, hilly, mountainous, broken country, even counting it all up to the McQuinn line.

It is plain to my mind that the wording of the treaty naming the boundaries of this reservation was not fully comprehended by the Indians, if it was understood at all. There was evidently not a definite idea in the minds of the writers of the treaty as to the true topography of the country, and the Indians on the other hand did not understand the full meaning of our language, translated into their own, even if they heard the treaty read, of which there seems to be some doubt.

If the Department approves the decision of the commission and adopts the Handley line, then give these Indians several thousand dollars not only to have them feel that the loss has been made up in some degree, but also make up what they have lost by the fraudulent treaty, as they claim, by which they lost their fisheries and then lost a large part of the consideration then received by the taking of the oxen and wagons by Supt. Huntington to the Klamath Agency and never returning them. If what they claim is true, they have been shamefully, outrageously treated, and that while they were giving their hearts' blood to make possible the settlement of this country.

The reservation schools.—The reports of the superintendents of the two boarding schools upon this reservation, forwarded some weeks since, give a fair outline of the work, etc., for the school year, but I think best to allude to matters in general and also give some items as embraced in the statistics accompanying this report.

The agency boarding school is the larger of the two. There were enrolled during the year 76 scholars, or 40 males and 36 females. School was in session ten months, with an average attendance of nearly 52½. The first month there were but 12 scholars, which cuts down the average for the year. As for the succeeding nine months the average was over 55. The showing for the year is better than for previous year, there being a higher average in proportion to the number of scholars than there was then. More than all, there was better discipline and better attention to studies and more willingness to take hold of the varied work to be done or the industries taught in the school.

The school can be made still more successful by providing new and more commodious buildings. While it is convenient in some respects to have the school located almost in the heart of the agency, it would be better for the children to have the buildings located at least 80 rods from the agency buildings. I trust an appropriation can be secured before the close of the fiscal year to erect new buildings, and, if

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secured, I desire that a special agent may be sent to assist me in determining the location and making arrangements to secure the land, should the site selected be upon allotted land. There is little inducement to add onto or improve the present patchwork style of buildings. They are neither convenient, adequate, nor healthful. The schoolrooms proper are too small and lighted from only two directions, the main room from east side and south end, the smaller room from east side mainly and one window in west side. As now standing these conditions can not be changed, at least for main room. I have no heart to submit estimates for much improvement or repairs, for it seems a waste of funds to more than make the present buildings reasonably comfortable for the coming winter.

They never can be made what boarding-school buildings should be; never can be made a credit to our great and world famed Government and Republic. Now would be the golden opportunity to take a decided step towards elevating the wisely planned school system you have inaugurated in the minds and hearts of these Indians. New buildings, with pleasant walks, shade and fruit trees, flowers and lawn, and ample playgrounds surrounding them, will make an attractive home to which the children will more willingly come than they now do to this school. As now situated it seems more like a prison pen to them, and their teachers as well, than like a pleasant, not to say a beautiful, home.

The Sinemasho boarding school, located some 20 miles north of this agency, is a much more healthful and pleasant location. That school had 52 scholars enrolled, with an average for the 9 months' session of 16?. The buildings are much more commodious than those at the agency, and with some additional outlay can be made convenient and adequate for all probable needs. The greatest drawback now is the water supply, more of which is needed. The past three years have been unusually dry and once so-called perennial springs are dry or nearly so. There are two ways to bring in more water, either to put in a windmill and pump about one-half mile away, in the valley south of the school, where there are never-failing springs; or a well can be dug, and force the water up to the buildings; or else to lay a pipe to a spring on the mountain side about one and three-fourths miles west of the school. In the long run this would, I believe, be the best plan, as it would always give pure spring water and give fall enough to throw the water over the highest buildings, as I am quite sure could be done. So much has now been expended at Sinemasho that it hardly seems best to think of consolidating the two schools, and more especially as the United Presbyterian Board of Missions are contemplating the location of a missionary at that place and the erection of a missionary home and a church building.

Moral and religious work.—There was a missionary at this agency for only about eight months of the year. The total cash outlay was $1,070 for salary of missionary and helpers. In addition to this, however, there was sent here in the way of donations some twenty-one boxes or barrels of clothing, groceries, etc., all contributed by the United Presbyterian Church of North America. Regular Sabbath services were kept up, and also a Sabbath school at each place, but these schools were discontinued the last Sabbath in June until the boarding schools should again fill up. At Sinemasho the religious work was mainly carried on by the school employés, as the missionary made but few visits, the work at the agency mission demanding most of his time. As there were but comparatively few crimes to punish, it would seem to indicate that the moral and religious tone was kept fully up to that of the previous years of missionary work.

Hoping that there may be more of help and encouragement along all the lines of improvement, labor, and teaching I have called attention to, I submit them most earnestly for your consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. LUCKEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WARM SPRINGS SCHOOL.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON, *July 11, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of April 3, 1891, I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the school work under my charge for the year ending June 30, 1891:

Past history, etc.—As I gave quite a full account of the history of this school in my report of August 26, 1890, I deem it unnecessary to repeat that part of its history.

School opened September 9, 1890, with but 6 scholars, 4 boys and 2 girls. By 30th of the month this number was increased to 8 boys and 4 girls, in all 12. Average attendance, 10?. By December 31, the number was increased to 31 boys and 33 girls, 64 in all. Average attendance, 41?. March 31 there were 70 scholars, 35 boys and 35 girls. Average attendance, 60?. June 30 there were still but 70 scholars, but only 34 boys to 36 girls. Average attendance 61.

School industries.—There was commendable progress made in all the common industries taught in Indian boarding schools. All the boys were regularly detailed about once a month for some special duty

each day, as wood-carrying boys, milking boys, stable boys, slop boys, washhouse boys, school-room and sitting room boys, etc. Aside from this they were nearly all detailed every morning for the general or irregular industrial work, as sawing wood at the wagon-shop "buzz saw," run by water power, cleaning up around the school and agency buildings, making repairs to buildings, fences, etc. During the winter they put up quite a nice lot of ice. When springtime came they did the plowing, making and hoeing the gardens, etc., under the direction of the industrial teacher, who usually superintended all their other work. They did no regular shopwork, but most of the larger boys are quite handy with tools, especially in the carpenter line.

With our present facilities the girls have the advantage of the boys in learning school industries. Quite a number are now excellent bread makers; can do out a nice washing and iron clothes neatly; do good plain sewing and knitting; cook good meals, and set an inviting table; in fact, with no more training, could even now make neat housekeepers. The special monthly detail for daily work of girls is as follows: Dormitory girls, 2; sitting-room girls, 2; cooks, 2; dining-room girls, 4; dishwashers, 4; sewing-room girls 2, hair combers, 4; weekly washhouse detail about 10 of the larger girls; ironing day, about 15 girls. All scholars were required to attend schoolroom exercises at least one half of each school day.

Comparison between 1890 and 1891. June 30, 1890, there were 76 scholars—41 boys, 35 girls—but average attendance was only 51. June 30 last (as previously given), 70 scholars—34 boys, 36 girls—but average 61. This is the first year in the history of the school in which the number of girls exceeded that of the boys. Total number enrolled 1889-'90 was 83; total in 1890-'91 was 76. The falling off from previous year was mainly due to quite a number of the larger boys, now young men, not coming back to school. Number of scholars added who had never been in school was 7 boys, 5 girls—in all, 12—and all from 5 to 10 years of age, and who rapidly learned to use English from older scholars and employés. In every other respect, save in point of numbers, the school year was a marked success over the previous year. There was better discipline, more willing obedience, better attention to studies, more marked results from teaching and good example than during the previous or any past years. It was with sincere regret that we bade the children good-bye, June 30, for their vacation season. It is pleasant, however, to think that the year ended with no unhappy recollections of unworthy or disgraceful conduct on the part of either scholars or employés. It is evident that we have a deeper hold upon the affections and had gained more of the respect of the scholars than ever before, and, better still, they have more love for God and His word.

Hinderances to the work.—For all there was gratifying success, there might have been much more advancement had there been more favorable conditions. The school buildings are located within a stone's throw of the agent's office, the blacksmith and carpenter shops, and gristmill. One of the main traveled roads leading to the agency passes right by the school buildings; hence every wagon that rattles by attracts attention. Even a horseback rider can scarcely pass without being noticed. To expect scholars to properly apply themselves to their books in the schoolrooms and to their other duties in and around the school buildings is out of the question.

Then there are always more or less Indians hanging around the agency and mingling and conversing with the scholars in their native tongue. It has taken constant watchfulness night and day, especially over the girls, to secure the good results I have indicated. True, boundaries are marked out to keep boys and girls each to themselves, but the location and surroundings are such that there always has been and always will be more or less conversation and commingling between the scholars themselves on the one hand and scholars and outside Indians on the other. No one can conceive the constant annoyance we are subject to until they endure it for a time in person.

Average attendance.—While the average attendance was good it might have been much better. First, many of the Indians were slow about sending in their children. Then there is no hospital building, and in several instances, where the scholars were sick and the constant noise in and around the buildings during the day annoyed them as they lay in their dormitories, their parents were allowed to take them home for a season. Another thing that interferes somewhat is the practice that has obtained thus far to let some of the larger boys go home in the spring to help put in crops, gather up and brand stock, etc., and sometimes the girls to help put in gardens, etc. I have reason to think this privilege is abused, and scholars are taken out under this pretext when they are not really needed. I often wish there were positive instructions from Indian office touching this point, so that when application is made to take out children a refusal could be backed up by a "Thus saith the law."

Grading of the school.—As soon as the school filled up sufficiently the scholars were assigned to different grades, consisting of four in the primary and two in the advanced grade. As there are but two schoolrooms, which have to be used both for study and recitation, and but two teachers, it followed that I had four grades in my room, while two were in my assistant's room. Of course the work could not be as successful as it would be where each grade had a room to itself, as in many large schools. Besides, the studies marked out to be pursued in each grade can not be fully complied with until the text-books, etc., named in course of study are received.

Number of scholars, etc.—The number of scholars enrolled could be considerably increased by using more firmness with parents or friends of the children, and in some cases coercion might be necessary; but, as long as no more accommodations are furnished, it would be almost a positive wrong to allow more pupils to come in. From 30 to 35 girls sleeping in a dormitory 17 by 35, in which there is room for but 12 double beds, is neither healthy nor wise. Remarks also apply to 30 to 33 boys sleeping in a dormitory 20 by 33, with room for but 11 double beds. Crowding 35 girls into a sitting room 14 by 25, in one corner of which is a wash sink, another an organ, and another the head of stairs, is not healthy or convenient. Crowding 60 to 70 scholars into a schoolroom 20 by 32 for singing or other exercises can not be healthful or fully enjoyable.

On every hand we are crowded, circumscribed by narrow limits. The buildings are set back hard by the foot of a hill which rises some 60 feet above the ground floors, and from this hillside in summer time the sun reflects back with almost unbearable heat; hence the almost urgent necessity for turning out all the scholars during the vacation season. The agency itself is down in a cañonlike valley, where the heat would be more intense than it is were it not for the clear mountain stream that courses through the valley and tempers the heat with its cool waters and tree-lined banks. All the unfavorable conditions might be improved upon, and thus a fuller attendance secured, better health prevail, and larger success be obtained in discipline, scholarship, and a more contented spirit. And this brings me to more fully speak of

The school buildings.—Since I gave, over a year ago, a full statement regarding size, character, and quality of our school buildings I will not again go into the same details. The matter of a new school building has been "on the tapis" for fully six years. In 1885 the matter was almost to that point that we were about to secure $5,000 for a new building, but for some reason it was dropped. The subject again came up in 1876-'77 and plans were submitted to Indian Office and different plans sent out by Indian Office, but there the matter rested. Last of all estimates were given a year ago as to probable cost of material, etc., but no new building as yet; and very little improvement made to old buildings, as most of the appropriation sent for school repairs went to make some necessary repairs to sawmill,

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ete., and to help the Sinemasho school, so that but little was spent in fixing up our school buildings. To be plain, the Warm Springs Agency boarding-school buildings are a mass of patchwork put up for only temporary uses. Nearly all the work upon them was performed without direct expense to the Government, as it was done by school employés and unskilled boys.

In going through the buildings and entering all the rooms, one has to go up or down seven different levels, two on ground floors and five in going up to and on second floors. Roof over girls' sitting and dressing rooms is so poor and flat that it leaks badly every shower of rain. All the floors are uneven, and, not being "tongue and groove," this water and, unless great care is taken, the water used in scrubbing second floors leak down into lower rooms.

I have been at or near this agency fourteen years, and, though there has been considerable improvement during that time, especially the last six years, I long to see better school facilities provided. I have been more discouraged in my work on account of our cramped quarters and playgrounds than for any other one thing. All at the agency, except it be myself, have quite given up ever seeing any new buildings. I mean to keep "pegging away," and hope yet to see them ere I gaze for the last time upon this "rim-rock" bound valley.

The least that should be done if no larger appropriation can be secured and the school must always remain at the foot of the cobble stone hill riding back of it, is to build a wing eastward from the school-room building, to be about 30 by 60 feet and correspond with the west wing in looks, but be better in every other respect. For this building and necessary repairs and improvements to old buildings, not less than $1,000 should be appropriated. In the new building provision should be made either for a few schoolrooms or a boys' sitting room. They have no regular sitting room; "camped" last winter in an old agency building, and during coldest weather were allowed the use of schoolrooms. We all are willing to work and feel a strong desire to deserve all can the Board salaries to be paid us, but we want also to see the best possible results follow our labors. We feel that these can never be secured under present conditions. May we not hope for a speedy response to our desires?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WALKER,
Superintendent Agency Boarding School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SINEMASHO SCHOOL.

SINEMASHO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Warm Springs Agency, Oregon, July 13, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with office circular dated April 3, 1891, I have the honor to submit my second annual report.

In my report last year I gave the history of this school from its foundation.

Schoolroom work.—The scholars, 56, which was the largest number enrolled at any time during the year, were graded as nearly as possible in compliance with circular, and seemed to have made a fair degree of progress, taking more interest in the work and being better contented than ever before.

Industrial work.—The industrial work for the year has been preparing the wood for stoves, carpentering, blacksmithing, farming, and care of stock. The boys have not been required to work as hard this year as before, as this school was furnished with 200 cords of wood for the first time. The carpentering done was repairs made on the girls' dormitory, school kitchen, addition to commissary, and some repairs on the boys' sitting room. But the latter was not completed, owing to the supply of lumber being exhausted and not being able to obtain any more. It is very necessary that this agency should be supplied with a better sawmill or the old one repaired, and a planing machine suitable for making rustic and flooring be supplied, in order to supply the scholars with suitable lumber for building and repairs. And, again, there are many Indians desirous of building houses, and good houses are one of the first and great steps in civilization.

The farm.—There are about 50 or 60 acres inclosed with wood and wire fence, 15 acres in wheat for hay, 6 acres of potatoes, and about 1½ acres in garden. And notwithstanding the cold and frosty spring the crops, although backward, are looking well for this mountainous place. There has been 5 acres of new land broken up for next year's crops.

The stock.—The school stock that is up consists of one pair horses and seven milch cows, three of which were bought since April last, and the school has been supplied with all the milk that the children could use, and the matron, with assistance of girls, has made 164 pounds of butter for the school during the last quarter, which the children seem to appreciate.

Industrial training of girls.—The industrial training of the girls has been cooking, butter-making, washing, ironing, sewing, knitting, general housework, and some fancywork. The girls seem happier, better contented, and take more interest in keeping their rooms in order and in trying to learn than ever before.

Condition of school.—The general condition of the school has been greatly improved during the last year, but there is still chance for a great improvement.

Last year I made a diagram of grounds and buildings, giving location and size of rooms, and forwarded the same to your honor through Agent Luckey. The size or location of buildings and rooms has not been changed, except those before mentioned in this report.

Needs of school.—I would respectfully recommend that this school be supplied with a laundress and washing machines. The necessity of same will be readily seen when I state of 56 scholars 22 are females and only 9 of those are over 12 years old; also that hereafter the estimates for school supplies be made on separate sheets, and the goods for this school be marked and delivered direct.

Very respectfully,

F. T. SAMPSON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK.,
August 17, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of this agency for the past year. Cheyenne River agency, S. Dak., has until recently been located on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 10 miles from Pierre, the terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and about 10 miles south of the Big Cheyenne River. The agency property and buildings are now being moved about 55 miles north of present location to a point on the Missouri River opposite Forest City, S. Dak. The post-office address has been Fort Bennett, and Fort Sully, 7 miles down and across the Missouri River, has been the nearest telegraph station. The post-office address for the new agency will be Forest City South, S. Dak. A post-office should be established at new agency. Telegraph station will be at Gettysburg, S. Dak.

Allotment of land.—Under the terms of agreement of the Sioux commission of 1889, all Indians living on the ceded land were entitled to an allotment in case application was made prior to February 28, 1891. Nearly all the Indians living along the Bad River filed their application for an allotment and the special allotting agent has just completed the allotment of land to those Indians. Nearly all the land on both sides of the Bad River was claimed by and allotted to Indians, and, as the river affords the only water supply, much trouble is experienced on account of the large herds of stock owned and controlled by white men, who are jealous of or have no regard for Indian rights. A State law recently passed (for this section of South Dakota only) requires the fencing of crops, and no damages can be recovered for destruction of crops not fenced. Unless some means can be devised whereby these Indians can be protected, they will leave their allotments and move on the reservation. The facts are, Indians can not live and prosper with white men for neighbors, especially where stock-raising is the only industry. The land office records will show very few homesteads on the ceded land, and yet nearly the entire country is occupied by stockmen, many of whom do not own any land. As this class often annoy the Indians in many ways, the attention of the Department is wanted in this direction. Nearly all the Indians on the reserve are anxious to have a survey of their land made at once, so as to enable them to take their allotments. About 60 have already filed their application.

Occupation of the Indians.—The Indians devote their attention to stock-raising, freighting, and farming. They have been very successful with stock, nearly every family having a few head of cattle and horses, and many of the more progressive have large herds ranging from ten to one hundred cattle. They supplied the agency with one-half the beef cattle required for issue during the past year, and will be able to furnish the full amount required for this fiscal year. The cattle are well cared for in most cases. We have five farmers assigned to the five districts into which the reservation is divided, and who reside near the center of their district 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 are required of them.

The raising of crops on this reserve has not been a success with the Indians, nor has it been a success with their white neighbors along the borders of the reserve. Year after year the Indians have prepared the ground in good shape and planted the seed in the right season, and in most cases cultivation has been well done, but very little or nothing has been harvested for the past four years. The crop has not been as much as the seed planted, and this year will not show any improvement on the past. The fact is, this country is not a farming country, and never will be until some means of irrigation is devised or some means by which the hot drying winds can be overcome. Again, the greater part of the reserve, especially along the streams, is barren gumbo hills, upon which nothing will grow, and the greater part of the valley land will produce nothing but sage brush and cactus. It would seem that time and money are wasted in attempting to farm in this country under the present conditions. Stock-raising seems to be the only industry that can be successfully followed on this reserve, and it is in this that the Indians are being carefully instructed.

Mowing machines are the only farming tools absolutely needed by the Indians for some time to come, and they should be more liberally supplied than heretofore, so that sufficient hay can be stored for winter use. Many of the Indians have bought mowing machines with the money paid them for beef cattle and seem proud of their independence in this direction. More cows and hay-making tools and less plows and corn-planters in the future are earnestly recommended.

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The Indians have transported all the supplies from railroad terminus to agency during the past year in a very satisfactory manner.

Education.—There are two boarding and eight day schools on 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.

With the exception of a few of the unprogressive, the Indians are very much interested in schools on and near the reserve, but they oppose sending their children to the Eastern school on account of the climate.

The boys' boarding school.—This school is located about one mile from old agency. It has been in successful operation during the entire school year, but owing to the effect of the "ghost dance" the attendance was small during the first half of the year, the attendance being only 11. After the ghost dance subsided, however, very little trouble was experienced in filling the school to its utmost capacity, and the class room was used as a sleeping room to accommodate some of the pupils, and the office was in turn used as a class room. Sixty-nine pupils were thus crowded into the school. The class-room work extended over a period of ten months. Owing to the fact that the crops on the school farm were ruined by the hot, drying winds, none of the boys, except the orphans, have been kept at the school during vacation, and all but one of these have been given a leave of absence. The total cost of maintaining this school, exclusive of repairs (amounting to $15), has been $7,628.18 and the average attendance has been 55.51.

The removal of the agency demands that this school should also be moved, the building being entirely unfitted and unsafe. During a recent storm the building was struck by lightning and nearly all the window-glass on the north side was broken. Only slight damage was done by the lightning, but the building is very frail and was badly shaken by the storm. A new school at the new agency is contemplated and is very much needed.

St. John's William Welch 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 the 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 twelve years. The average attendance has been 47.13, and the cost to the Government of maintaining the school has been $1,081.01 for subsistence and other supplies issued. This amount represents but a little more than would have been expended for the children if at their homes. The salaries of teachers, fuel, lights, as well as other expenses, are paid by the church. During the year this school has maintained its former high standard for excellence. Many pupils applied for admission who were turned away for want of room. The best practical results are obtained at this school.

Day schools.—No. 1 school is located at the mouth of the Moreau River, about 72 miles north of present agency, and has been under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. William Holmes. The school was in session ten months and had an average attendance of 27.14. The total cost of maintaining the school has been, exclusive of repairs, $1,041.46, of which William Holmes, teacher, was paid $600, and Rebecca Holmes, assistant, $360 salary. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have gained the confidence of the parents as well as the children; they are doing excellent work.

No. 2 day school is situated about 25 miles from the old agency. This school was discontinued December 18, and the teacher, Miss Goodin, was transferred to No. 7 day school, and the pupils were sent to other schools. The total cost of maintaining this school for the time it was in session was $358.76, of which Miss Goodin was paid $333.33. The average attendance is 10.05. This school building is situated on the ceded land. Most of the children in the camp coming from the reserve are compelled to cross the Cheyenne River. It is not deemed expedient to continue this school. The school building might be given to deserving Indians who will take it down and utilize the lumber in the construction of house and stables. All the children in this camp will be in school at Pierre or the boys' school.

No. 3 day school is situated about 1 mile from site of new agency and has been in successful operation during ten months of the school year. The average attendance has been small, only 11.03, but all the children in the camp have attended the school. The total cost has been $679.87, of which Agnes J. Lockhart, teacher, has been paid $600 salary. All the Indians in this camp take great interest in the school. Sewing and housework are taught the girls. Miss Agnes J. Lockhart is an excellent teacher.

No. 4 day school is situated in Swift Bird's camp, about 7 miles from new agency. This is also a small camp, but excellent work is done in the school. The teacher, Viola Cook, is among the very best teachers of Indian youth. The total cost of maintaining this school from September 1, 1890, to June 30, 1890, has been $676.01; of this the teacher has been paid $600. The average attendance has been 11.24. This school will be discontinued when a boarding school is located at new agency.

No. 5 day school is located on the Moreau River, about 50 miles from its mouth, and about 55 miles from the new agency. Oscar D. Hodgkiss was in charge of this school from September 1 until November 15, when he resigned and Mrs. Elizabeth Claymore was placed in charge. The average attendance of this school is 17.83, and the total cost of maintenance has been $560.10, of which Oscar D. Hodgkiss was paid $225 and Mrs. Elizabeth Claymore was paid $375. Mrs. Elizabeth Claymore is a half-breed Indian, was educated at St. John's Mission School on this reserve. The result of her labors has been very satisfactory, and I regret very much that her health does not permit of her continuance in the school service.

No. 6 day school is situated in Four Bears' camp, on the Missouri River, about 17 miles from the new agency. Miss Annie Brown has taught in this school for several years. The average attendance is 16.37 and the cost of maintaining this school has been $693.11, of which Annie Brown, teacher, has been paid the sum of $600. Sewing and housekeeping are taught the girls.

No. 7 day school is situated in White Horse's camp, on the Moreau River, about 45 miles from the new agency. The people in this camp are very much interested in education. Miss Rachael D. Carlock has been teacher at this school for several years, but notwithstanding this is one of the best camps on the reserve the attendance was small. The teacher had very little interest in the school and seemed to care very little about educating or civilizing the children. She was relieved from duty by order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs January 1, 1891, and Miss Goodin was placed in charge of the school, after which a very decided improvement was noticeable. Miss Goodin has been in the Indian school service for several years and is an excellent instructor of Indian youth. The total cost of maintaining the school for the entire year was $681.68, of which the salary of $600 was paid the teachers for their services. This school or camp furnished a number of pupils to the Pierre school. After Miss Goodin took charge all the children in the camp attended school. The average attendance for the year was 16.21. The highest number after Miss Goodin took charge was 27 enrollment. Ill health prevented Miss Goodin from continuing in the service and she resigned at the end of the fiscal year.

No. 8 day school building is on the ceded land, on Plumb Creek, about 65 miles from old agency. As all the Indians have moved away from the camp the school was not open at this place, but the school furniture was transferred to the farmer's residence, located on Cherry Creek, about 15 miles distant from the schoolhouse, and a school opened on November 11, by placing Mrs. Mary Dupree in charge. This school is near the ghost-dancing camp, and little progress was made, nothwithstanding a great effort was made on the part of the teacher and the farmer in that district. This school was closed a short time while all the Indians in the camps were detained at the agency. Mrs. Mary Dupree resigned April 14, and John F. Carson was placed in charge, after which the building was very much crowded, and the attendance was increased to 36. I shall be very much mistaken if Mr. Carson does not prove one of the very best teachers. The average attendance during the one hundred and twenty-six days that school was in session was 18.17, and the total cost for maintenance was $150.03, of which $399.11 was salary paid teachers.

Indian police.—The force consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 25 privates, and the best men that can be induced to join the force are selected. The compensation is not adequate for the work required and many of the best men will not serve. The only inducement to many who do serve is that it is considered an honorary position. During the year the force has performed its many duties in a very satisfactory manner and have proven themselves faithful and trustworthy. During a portion of the past year the duties of the police have often been dangerous and difficult to perform. During the month of November and December the services required often kept them in the saddle 24 hours without rest, and 150 miles was often traveled by them in that time, and during all those troublesome times no complaint was made. They have been faithful and trustworthy under all circumstances. The pay of the force should be very materially increased, as they are required to furnish the horses used and to furnish forage for them without extra pay.

The court of Indian offenses.—This court has been in operation during the entire year, the judges receiving a compensation of $10 per month since October 1. The judges have been White Swan, William Charger, and Abraham No Heart. All three of the judges represent the civilized or Christian element, the first being a member of the Roman Catholic Church, while Charger and No Heart are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Swan has secured an allotment of land under the agreements of the Sioux Commission and Charger and No Heart have selected lands on the reservation and have asked for allotments whenever the reservation is surveyed. All the judges wear citizens' dress and are strong advocates of education. About 125 cases have been tried by this court during the year, with 73 convictions, such as theft, disorderly conduct, infidelity to marriage vows, slander and scandal, resisting police authority, libel, killing or selling cattle without permission, for

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illegal marriage, for encouraging the ghost dance, for contempt of court, etc., for which offenses punishment is inflicted by confinement and labor in the agency prison for periods varying from two to ninety days, as may seem just and proper in each case. All cases of dispute over the ownership of stock, the settlement of claims for debt, etc., are brought before this court, and in nearly every case a satisfactory settlement is effected. All cases are reviewed by the agent immediately after each session and a final disposition made of them. Whenever a case is reported to the agent requiring the action of the court it is referred for trial at the next session. The court issues the summonses for the principals and witnesses in the Dakota language and the summonses are served by the police. The witnesses are examined in the presence of the accused. One witness at a time only is allowed in the room. Order and decorum are observed at all times. The sentence imposed by the court is duly carried into effect by the police, after receiving the approval of the agent. In a number of cases fines have been imposed payable in the delivery of a gun, all cash fines having been abolished. A record of each case is kept in the Dakota language, and a record referring to each case is kept in the office files. With good judges there can be no doubt of the great usefulness of such a court, and that it has a good influence in preserving order and in educating the Indians in the ways of civilization. As these judges often incur the ill will of many of their people and are subjected to annoyance and loss it would seem that the compensation is very small for the services rendered.

A clerk should also be provided with proper compensation for work, which should be not less than the pay of judges at the present time.

The late outbreak.—Much has been written, and reports, official and otherwise, have been sent to the Indian Office, the War Department, and to the various news depots of the country, regarding the cause which led to the late trouble with the Indians at many of the agencies, and which seemed to center at the Pine Ridge Agency. The real cause which led to the trouble is very difficult to determine, judging from the reports sent out by the representatives of the different bureaus, societies, associations, and the various interests, public and private, political and sectarian. Very many, and it might be said nearly all the reports of hostile demonstrations of the Indians, the raiding of ranches, and the driving off stock, have been without foundation; in fact, the Indians alone have been the sufferers so far as relates to the Cheyenne River reserve, and the parties doing the damage are believed to be white men. Whatever may have been the cause, or who should be accountable for the late trouble, the settlement or result of the trouble and the present condition of the Indians is the only matter of interest. As regards the ghost dance of itself very little significance would be attached had not a spirit of insubordination been coupled with it which for a time seemed to defy all authority of the Indian Office. It was finally subdued by counsel and argument, by the faithful and excellent service of the police, and by the untiring efforts of agency farmer, Narcisse Narcelle, who remained in the hostile camps, under the direction of the agent, during all the troublesome times, and finally succeeded in inducing the Indians to come to the agency and to submit to the authority of the Indian Office. The Indians affected by the ghost dance were living distant from the agency, from 50 to 90 miles, the camps known as Big Foot's band living farthest away. All had started and Big Foot's band had traveled one day in the direction of the agency. At this critical moment the killing of Sitting Bull occurred, and the refugees from Sitting Bull's camp began to arrive at the different camps along the Cheyenne River. A halt was made by Big Foot, and a council held.

It was at this time the military under Col. Sumner took Big Foot's band in charge and started them back towards Fort Meade, stopping at Big Foot's home. The Indians, however, evaded the troops for reasons which, in all probability, will never be known, and started for Pine Ridge Agency, near where they were again intercepted by the troops, and near where occurred the Wounded Knee affair, as to the cause and details of which there are conflicting reports. As this band of Indians were on their way to the Pine Ridge Agency headquarters it is not probable that any hostility was intended.

The Cheyenne River Indians from all the other camps kept faith with the agent and came to the agency, where they remained until the trouble at the Pine Ridge Agency was in a measure settled, and in token of their loyalty to the Government, and the desire to keep inviolate their promise of good behavior in future, they delivered their guns to the agent for safe-keeping. I earnestly repeat the recommendation that these guns be returned to the Indians, or that they be compensated in some way for the value of their guns, as many of the guns were taken from the Indians who were in no way affected by the ghost dance, and who had rendered good service in convincing their people of the error of their ways, and who gave their guns as an incentive to others.

Population.—The census of this reserve was taken June 30, 1891, all the Indians

except the sick and infirm and those left to care for the camps being at the agency. At that time the result shows:

Males	1,210
Females	1,355
	2,565
Males over 18 years	682
Females over 14 years	963
Males between 6 and 16	311
Females between 6 and 16	309
	2,265

The count was made in the best possible method with the limited force, and will vary but little either way from an accurate count. It has been impossible thus far to get anything like a correct statement of the survivors of the Wounded Knee affair who still remain on the Pine Ridge Reserve. Occasionally a few return, and it is believed ere long all will come back to their homes. A close estimate places the number yet at Pine Ridge at about 70, a large proportion being women and children.

Rations and supplies.—Congress failed to make the necessary appropriation to enable the Indian Office to comply with the agreements of the treaty of 1877, and the reduction of subsistence was the result. Very little complaint was made by the Indians of this reserve on account of short rations, as the Indians were paid about $30,000 for beef cattle, which enabled some of them to provide the necessities of life which the Government failed to supply. Much complaint was, however, reported at other agencies, and the attention of Congress was called to the starvation condition of some of the Indians, and on January 10, 1891, the Commissioner was authorized to comply with the treaty agreements, since which time Indians have received full rations.

This report has been somewhat hastily prepared amidst the work of transferring the agency headquarters to the new site, and it has not been possible to give the proper attention required in the preparation of such a report. The statistical reports required are herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PERAIN P. PALMER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE RIVER SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK., *July 6, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your circular of April 3, 1891, I submit the following as my report for the school year ending June 30, 1891. As a full and detailed history of the school was given in my report for 1890 it is considered unnecessary to repeat it here. * * *

The only repairs made during the year was the putting down of a new floor in the hat room. The buildings generally are well kept, care being taken to promptly repair any and all damages wrought by accident or wear.

There are about 65 acres of land under a good and substantial wire fence, and which are cultivated as a farm and garden. This farm at present contains corn, oats, potatoes, millet, alfalfa, melons, squashes, and the vegetables usually grown in a well cultivated kitchen garden. Under favorable conditions of soil and climate the products of our farm would more than suffice for the needs of the school. Up to a week ago our prospects for a good crop were excellent. The early season was favorable, the sowing and planting had been intelligently performed, and the subsequent cultivation was thorough and complete; but for two weeks no rain has fallen, hot, dry winds have blown nearly every day, and now the outlook is anything but flattering. Until both soil and climate in this section change for the better—they can not be much worse—farming here will be largely a matter of chance.

There are also about 40 acres under a good wire fence which are in native grass and used as a pasture for calves. The water from our spring flows through this lot, furnishing the animals with an abundant supply of pure water.

The industries carried on at our school are necessarily very limited in number. There are no shops of any description, and all we can do is to teach the boys how to farm, to care for cattle, horses, and hogs, to milk and make butter, and to do a little rough carpentry. They are also trained in various household duties, such as baking, sweeping, washing and ironing clothes, and similar work, all of which they have, under lively protest on their part, learned to do with remarkable proficiency.

The school and class room work of the past year have been prosecuted with zeal, industry and success. Thirty-five new pupils were added during the session, most of whom came from the tepee, with all the environment of savage life. During the term nearly all of these were transformed into English speaking and English writing lads, observing the rules of decency and decorum. If nothing else had been done this work alone would justify the outlay necessary for its accomplishment; but the entire school has prospered and advanced in a like degree. A visit by an intelligent Eastern man or woman to this school is a pleasant and totally unexpected revelation. To hear distinct and correct English

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spoken, to see really elegant penmanship, and to listen to intelligent recitations in grammar, history, geography, physiology, and numbers—all the work of boys who but a few years ago were ignorant of all save the use of their native tongue—all these must needs be a source of great surprise to the visitor. Yet these things may be seen and heard at any time in this school.

I attribute much of our success to the fact that I early in the year reorganized the school on the basis of the new course of study. About the only obstacle worth mentioning was the difficulty of adapting the present text books to the prescribed course. So I am able to predict that with the use of the books to be furnished this year there should be nothing in the way of realizing all you hope for in the matter of placing all the schools on a uniform basis.

The attendance during the early part of the year was small. Several causes contributed to this. One of the employés (since removed) was highly objectionable to both children and parents, and the mutterings of the cloud which finally broke over the whole Sioux Nation were already beginning to be heard. Parents were reluctant to send their children away from home, not knowing at what moment they themselves might be required to fight or to fly. But as the session advanced and no trouble occurred on this agency, and the agent kindly yet firmly insisted on the attendance of the children at school, our numbers increased until 65, the utmost limit, were contentedly and quietly learning the *better* white man's way.

My earlier quarterly reports show more than the usual number of truancies. I attribute this largely, if not altogether, to the utter unfitness of the then industrial teacher. He was absolutely destitute of every quality necessary to win and retain the confidence and regard of a child, and knew of no way of enforcing a command except with a harsh word or a blow. He was discharged in March, and since that time no boy has attempted to run away. The present industrial teacher is liked by the pupils, and will no doubt be successful in his department.

During the year 7 of our boys were transferred to other schools, 6 to Genoa, and 1 to Pierre.

It should have been mentioned when speaking of attendance that Agent Palmer has been untiring in his efforts to keep the school full to its utmost capacity. I believe that if we could have accomodated 100 pupils he would have obtained that number of boys. In all things looking to the welfare of the school he has been zealous and untiring.

It is only justice to say that with the exception above noted the school employés, notably the assistant teacher, the industrial teacher, the matron, and the seamstress, have performed their respective duties with commendable fidelity. I have but one complaint to make, and grounds for this complaint will be found in all Government boarding schools so long as the various subordinate employés know that they do not look to the superintendent for place or promotion. I refer to occasional acts of insubordination. Employés, especially females sometimes become imbued with the idea that they are vastly more competent to manage affairs than is the superintendent, and act accordingly. When this state of affairs exists one or the other should go—the superintendent if he is incompetent, the employé if she is merely insubordinate. I respectfully submit that superintendents should have at least the power to suspend until the matter is adjusted by the agent or the commissioner.

During the entire year the health of the pupils was exceptionally good, no serious illness of any sort appearing in the school. Dr. Z. T. Daniel, agency physician, made frequent visits to the school in the capacity of lecturer, and the boys evidently profited by his instruction.

I again earnestly call your attention to the necessity of providing at least four suits of rubber or other waterproof clothing for the use of the boys who haul the water and herd the cattle belonging to the school. When our storms do occur they are apt to be sudden and severe, and as the cattle range is a large one, and all the water used by the school must be hauled from a distant spring, you can easily see how the boys who attend to this work get frequent wettings. In cold weather the water boys are encased in ice so long as they are hauling the water from the spring. Rubber overalls and coats would prevent this discomfort and risk to health.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. WROTEN,
Superintendent Boys' Boarding School, Cheyenne River Agency.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK.,
——— ———, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report from this agency.

The general sanitary condition of the reservation from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, has been very good. We have had no epidemic of the diseases of childhood, and no visitation of zymotic diseases. This reservation is probably exceptionally free from the usual physical conditions favorable to the development of the latter class of afflictions.

Of the enthetic diseases we are also fairly exempt, especially those of a venereal character. This is due to two main causes, viz. the remoteness of our Indians from the white settlements, and the reasonable virtue of the Sioux.

We have had some constitutional diseases, mainly rheumatism, dropsy, consumption, and scrofula, the last two of which are the great destroyers of the Sioux, more dying of these diseases than all others combined. *i. e.*, in the absence of an epidemic. There has been a considerable proportion of parasitic diseases, but as a rule they are quite amenable to treatment.

Diseases of the nervous system claim an important notice, especially chorea, epilepsy, neuralgia, and paralysis. The latter is almost always fatal, particularly where it assumes the type of hemi or paraplegia. Facial paralysis yields to treatment.

Diseases of the eye and ear are widespread, conjunctivitis and otorrhea being the principal forms.

Diseases of the organs of circulation are infrequent, but phlebitis and varicose veins attract some attention.

Of the diseases of the respiratory organs, catarrh, bronchitis, and laryngitis are most noticeable, a few cases of pneumonia and asthma occurring now and then.

Diseases of the digestive organs, such as colic, constipation, dyspepsia, piles, and ascites from cirrhosis are most common.

Urinary diseases and those of the genitalia are mainly confined to Bright's disease, inflammation of the bladder, varicocele, and incontinence of urine.

Diseases of bones and joints are frequent; periostitis caries, necrosis, inflammation of joints, and anchylosis. All the principal integumentary diseases are seen, except whitlow, which is rare.

Violent diseases, such as burns and scalds, bruises, sprains, dislocations, frostbite, fractures, incised, punctured, and lacerated wounds, occur in respectable frequency.

There has been no homicide or execution of sentence. Two women committed suicide.

The mode of cooking among the Sioux is far from what it ought to be; their bread is hardly worth the name; they boil or make into pot soup all their meats. I have never seen them fry, broil, bake, roast, or smother. A reformation in their cooking would be of incalculable benefit to them. They have no regular hours for meals, generally eating when their appetites prompt them, and after fasting to an inordinate extent. Their bill of fare is extremely limited, consisting mainly of a few articles such as their bread, beef, potatoes at intervals, salt pork, and coffee, the latter without cream or milk. They cultivate few, if any vegetables, and have no fruits, save those indigenous to the country. Apples, pears, peaches, the watermelons, grapes, bananas, oranges, lemons, are usually unknown among them.

Their cooking utensils, too, and tableware, are not thoroughly nor persistently cleansed. Their houses are untidy, their window panes are almost never washed, woodwork rarely scrubbed, bedding rank and foul and loaded with vermin, and insufficiently sunned and aired. One or two rooms accommodate a whole family for all purposes of housekeeping; and the sputa and expectorations of a consumptive or scrofulous inmate is deslocated on the unwashed and nondisinfected floors, which permeates the atmosphere and is breathed continually by all its occupants. There is no place for the deposition of garbage, nor for the reception of excrementitious matters, such being disposed of here and there about the premises.

The most of their time is passed in eating, sleeping, lounging, visiting, and performing in an inefficient manner only those duties that if neglected result in immediate and palpable distress. Their personal cleanliness is a matter plainly neglected. It is not so apparent to a casual observer as to the agency physician, who is frequently brought into closer relation with him. They have no bath houses, and as a rule their persons are covered with unctuous, dusty accretions, which disgust the eye and offend the nostrils. Is it any wonder that they are sickly? That they have skin diseases, consumption, scrofula epidemics, and what not? The above does not apply to every Indian family, but as a rule it is applicable to them as a class.

Their intermarriage, too, works them great detriment as a people. I have heard more than one intelligent observer of the Sioux say that they were all related. We all know the ill effects of breeding in too much of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, chickens, dogs, etc. As a physiologist I believe the same rule holds good with the human race and is fully demonstrated in the Indian tribes of North America. Their consumption and scrofula are not due to tuberculous beef issued to them by the Government, as has been alleged, for they had these diseases in their wild state, before they ever saw an ox; but their mode of living, habitations, ignorance of the laws of health, and particularly their tribal intermarriage and love of the warpath are the explanation of their steady decrease. I believe that if the different tribes would intermarry more there would be less mortality, in spite of their ill-conditioned mode of life, that their constitutions would be stronger, in obedience to the law of crossing, and afford them greater powers of resistance to disease.

The mixed bloods show an improvement on the above picture. They are healthier, more intelligent, enjoy life better, are physically stronger, have cleaner, larger houses, and approach the domestic condition of the white man. I could name many half-breed women who keep neat, tidy houses, who can prepare a palatable meal, whose beds one can sleep in, whose children are washed and are seen with clean clothing on; but it is the exception to find one such full blood. * * *

Mortality.—The total number of all decedents from disease as far as can be ascertained is 34. Of this number 5 occurred under my observation. Number of male adults, 8; female adults, 6; males under 21, 13; females under 21, 7; 10 males died from consumption, 1 from whooping cough, 2 from scrofula, 1 from hemorrhage from bowels, and 5 from unknown diseases in camps; 7 females died from consumption, 1 from scrofula, 1 from inflammation of the bladder, 1 from chronic bronchitis, 1 from inflammation of the brain, 2 from unknown diseases in camp, and 2 suicidal; making 36, total number of deaths from all causes.

We lost a large number of killed at Wounded Knee Creek, but, as that catastrophe occurred off the reservation and did not come under my observation, it will not be noticed here.

Births.—Total number births, 100; Indian, 91; half-breed, 9; male Indians, 45; female, 46; male half-breeds, 4; female, 5. The Indian women do not seek the assistance of the agency physician in this class of cases, unless dystocia is present, in which event they readily put themselves under observation. Less than a decade ago even this was not thought of. This is one proof of their advancement. When they become educated up to the point of having the accoucheur on all these occasions the agency physician will have to get around pretty lively.

Schools.—The boys' school accommodates from 60 to 65 pupils. Number of cases treated in this school September 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, 20. Consumption was developed in a scholar at this school, and after his removal from the school he died. He had passed the remedial stage of the disease prior to his removal. The conduct of this school under the superintendence of Dr. G. W. Wroten has so far as sanitation is concerned been without criticism. His subordinates have been assiduous in their attentions to the sick children, and faithfully enforced the instructions of the medical adviser. I consider the services of a physician as superintendent of any school remote from civilization peculiarly opportune, as by his professional attainments he is equipped for emergencies, and is competent to secure adequate medical or surgical treatment in the absence of the agency physician.

I again call attention to the necessity of supplying the chore boys of this school with rubber boots, overalls and coats, fur caps and fur mittens. Exposed as they are to the most intense cold while hauling water, herding, feeding stock, etc., this recommendation should not go unheeded.

The school of the Protestant Episcopal Church for girls accommodates 16 scholars; number of cases treated in this school during the same period, 18. No death occurred in this school, but one case died of phthisis, following scrofula, after leaving school. It would be difficult to improve on the administration of this institution. Its sanitary condition has been good; it is sweet, clean, and healthful in all its parts.

To each of these schools I have delivered a course of lectures on the subjects of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, nursing, cooking, treatment of wounds, etc., the pupils taking great interest in them. I would respectfully suggest the purchase of some simple charts, by which lectures on anatomy, physiology, etc., could be illustrated. I find that making figures with colored crayons occupies too much time for profit.

The total number of all cases treated on the reservation is 926, against 1,051 last year, a slight decrease. The deaths this year, 36; last year, 79; decrease, 43. Total male Indians treated, 425; female, 337; total male half-breeds, 66; female, 58; total male white, 18; female, 22. The death of no half-breed has been reported and no white person has died. The number of miles traveled is estimated at about 2,500. Number of surgical operations, 16. From the above it is plainly seen that their adoption of our methods of treatment is no longer a question.

There should be erected at this agency a small hospital, where surgical cases and curable medical patients could be cared for. After undergoing operations and before complete recovery they become

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restlessness and want to return home; this should not be; they should be kept under the surveillance of the surgeon until complete recovery.

The agency physician should have an intelligent pharmacist for an assistant, at a salary commensurate with the duties to be performed. When visiting in the camps from 20 to 60 miles from his office he can not travel back and forth to compound his prescriptions. His work is more than he ought to do regardless of the constant drudgery of the dispensary; and in surgical operations of any magnitude he can not properly perform without an assistant of decided intelligence. Heretofore I have had the assistance of Drs. Ferguson, Cline, and Wroten in such cases, but now we are to be removed some 46 miles up the river and their cooperation will be denied. I therefore strongly urge the appointment of a pharmacist and assistant to the agency physician, for these and other obvious reasons. If it behts me, I deem to say that the Department is under some obligations to Drs. J. B. Ferguson and G. L. Cline for assistance rendered the agency physician during my two years' association with them, and the separation which will be necessarily caused by our removal will be very sensibly and keenly felt by myself.

I again suggest the revision of the official nomenclature and the extension of the list of medical property, for the reason that the profession is far in advance of those at present in force.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the medical gentlemen mentioned above, personally, for valuable services rendered to the sick of this agency during the past year; also the agent for his assistance in the proper discharge of my duties, and the employés generally for their uniform courtesy and affable demeanor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Z. T. DANIEL, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRÛLÉ AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRÛLÉ AGENCY, S. DAK.,
August 28, 1891.

SIR: Following out the instructions of your circular letter of July 1 last and in compliance with regulations of your Department, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of affairs at this, the Crow Creek and Lower Brûlé Consolidated Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, and to forward in connection a statistical record covering fifty-five heads of information pertaining to Indians of each reservation, together with school statistics covering the information required in application separately to the industrial boarding schools located at each agency, the Immaculate Conception and Grace Mission Contract Schools, located on the Crow Creek Reservation, and the day schools under my supervision, located respectively at the mouth of White River and at Driving Hawk's camp on the Lower Brûlé Reservation.

Consolidation defined.—This agency, as the name signifies, is consolidated and comprised of what was formerly two separate and distinct agencies, the Crow Creek Agency and the Lower Brûlé Agency, with an agent for each, and the only significance of which I am aware that the term has in application to this agency, at the present time, is the consolidation of the work, duties, and responsibilities of two agents performed by one with a corresponding salary.

Difference of Indians.—All the Indians of both reservations are Sioux, but there is a wide difference between the Crow Creek and Lower Brûlé Indians in everything that would indicate unity.

The agency headquarters for each are 30 miles apart and on opposite sides of the Missouri River and maintained by two separate and complete sets of employés, all records of public property and accounts of cash being submitted as for two agencies, and shipment of all supplies made direct to each, except mailable matter, which should pass through the main office located at the agent's headquarters and addressed to the Agent, Crow Creek and Lower Brûlé Agency, Crow Creek post-office, Buffalo County, S. Dak. Messages sent by telegraph should read "via Chamberlain, S. Dak."

Relative location of reservations.—The lands set apart in treaty stipulation as permanent reservations for them are unconnected and belong distinctly to Indians drawing rations at each agency, nothing being held in common. Great inconvenience is caused in traveling from the one to the other, on account of the distance over very rough and hilly country and the barrier formed by the treacherous Missouri River, which is crossed only at one point opposite the city of Chamberlain by a steam ferry. I am compelled to make visits from one to the other averaging once a week and to cover the territory occupied by both as often as practicable. In the performance of this small part of my duty I have been provided with one heavy double conveyance. Your Department informs me that nothing but "buckboards and light wagons are furnished for the Indian service." Thanks to my constitution, I can ride on horseback and, if it could be clearly shown to me wherein it benefits the service, I would be willing to cover long distances on foot.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With the differences above pointed out there are, however, general remarks pertaining alike to the separate reservations and Indians belonging to both tribes

which, with a view of brevity, are considered first, after which the condition of affairs at each agency is clearly set forth.

Climate.—The climate of this latitude is the most peculiar of any to be found, and the temperature is subject to the greatest variation in the shortest length of time. As a rule we have five months which could be called nothing but winter, and seven months of a mixed state of weather, with a range of temperature during the year from 40° below zero to 120° F. above, with an average temperature during the summer of 80° and winter of 5° above zero.

The seasons, if favorable to any industry which Indians can at present pursue, would be that of stock-raising, and with sufficient moisture abundant crops of grain, hay, vegetables, and fruit could be raised; but, owing to the continued droughts that have visited this locality in years past agriculture has been pursued with discouraging results to South Dakotans, and stands, with two river valleys excepted, practically as a failure.

I have lived here for the past sixteen years, each year as a farmer. During that time not more than five seasons have been favorable to vegetation of any kind, owing to the lack of moisture, and some years have been nearly total failures, including the last two years, during which not sufficient grain was raised for seed. The soil of this and surrounding country is very rich, and where moisture is regularly supplied at seasons when needed is wonderfully productive of all kinds of cereal grains, corn, every variety of vegetable, shrubbery and the hardy fruits.

I shall not at this time take up the subject of irrigation further than to say that everything pointing to success in agriculture would be in favor of it. The cost is against it.

Timber on reservations.—Native timber on these reservations is practically exhausted, and, since the allotment of lands in severalty is confined to the ownership of a few Indians, who manage to barely supply the demand for wood of the schools and agency, for which they are paid $5 for hard and $3.50 for soft wood per cord. There is no timber sawed or sold as lumber; none is available for that purpose.

Industries.—The occupation, if any, followed by nearly all Sioux is that of farming and agriculture, necessarily so because of the lack of opportunities to engage themselves in other industries and lines of business. Their prosperity and happiness are likewise measured largely by the favorable seasons through which they pass and amounts of grain raised. It will be seen from statistics that the endeavor of Indians to advance themselves by farming has been met with failure, owing to the severe droughts which seldom fail to visit this locality during the growing season, all of which has been the most discouraging to Indians; for, if there is one class of people who expect more for labor actually performed than any other class, I believe it to be Indians.

I have used every possible endeavor to encourage them in the purchase and protection of stock, especially cattle, and to properly care for the increase. There are but few Indians of this tribe who are not anxious to possess stock, and who are not capable of caring for the same. I consider stock-raising, under present conditions, to be the most favorable and profitable of any industry which Indians can pursue.

With a fair return for labor performed, I am satisfied that these Indians would be greatly more industrious than at the present time, and would add largely to their self-support if such opportunity for them should be offered. They seem willing to perform labor for remuneration, even to work hard; are anxious for positions of salary and trust, and disappointed if lost the opportunity to haul freight and other means for money-making, which means are limited to a few. They have nothing to sell except what is raised in favorable seasons. The money paid them for industry, labor, and produce is not as a rule squandered, but expended largely for additional supplies to eat. The advantages offered for training in industrial pursuits at the boarding schools are limited to garden and farm work for the boys, and general household duties for the girls. The few positions allowed at the agency shops are eagerly sought after and readily filled by industrious and progressive Indians at salaries for assistants of $210, and apprentices at $180 per annum.

Their favorite pastimes of hunting, trapping, and fishing are lost. The day when these Indians could go out on their own territory and in a short time return with a buffalo, deer, and antelope for subsistence, and the hides for sale, has long since passed away, until now absolutely nothing remains in its wild state.

It seems to be the policy of the Indian Department to let by contract, as nearly as possible, everything furnished for Indians; the wisdom for such action I am unable to comprehend. There must be profits to the contractor in every article furnished and no doubt in many instances large profits over and above the cost of production and delivery. Immense quantities of wooden handles for tools of every description, varieties of tinware, brooms, boots and shoes, harness, etc., articles simple in manufacture and cost of machinery necessary for manufacture comparatively small, are required and purchased annually for the Indian Department. Is it possible that certain articles can not be manufactured at the different agencies as required by the

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service, giving employment to Indians, at a cost which would compare favorably with the price at present being paid, taking into the consideration the benefit which would in this manner be afforded to repair and make good such articles which are otherwise worthless?

Encroachment on rights of Indians.—With one exception at Crow Creek and one at Lower Brulé no encroachment on rights of Indians has been permitted. The case at Crow Creek is one concerning which the Indians are not a little exercised, and is due to an error claimed by them to have been made by the Sioux Commission in omitting from their reservation in treaty stipulation that part of section 25 lying on the east side of the Missouri River, in township 109 of range 76, South Dakota, and it would seem that their claim in this regard is based upon fact of error or misunderstanding on the part of the Indians, judging from their version of the case and the irregular manner with which the boundaries of their permanent reservation are now defined and adjusted. The omission in reservation of the tract of land in question and the transfer of the same to public domain would tend to defeat at once the object of pastutage for which the "Big Bend" in which this tract is located was clamorously retained by Crow Creek Indians and by their treaty included in their permanent reservation.

You will understand that the Government has constructed a substantial fence of three strings of barbed wire attached to cedar posts, extending across the entire neck of this river bend, a distance of 9¼ miles, so as to completely inclose by fence and river the whole tract of land therein contained, about 50,000 acres, together with the section in question claimed by the Indians, but upon which a white settler named Harris has located and already made quite extensive improvements. The Indians are jealous of this settler, and justly so; himself located on land inclosed by their pasture fence, thus allowing him the inestimable advantage of a range for an unlimited number of cattle, horses, and sheep, or the abridgment of such advantage by incessant legal proceeding, which, to say the last, is annoying and ineffective in such cases. The removal of this settler may seem as a matter of little consequence, but one to which I am aware the Indians attach the greatest importance. They hold their lands dearer than all else, and any encroachment thereon arouses a feeling of rebellion to a greater extent than any other cause for dissatisfaction which I have been able to observe.

My predecessor, Maj. W. W. Anderson, informs me that he distinctly remembers of Indians belonging to this agency who claimed the tract of land where Harris now lives long before he located on the same, and that those Indians recorded their intention with him to take the same in severalty, and he names those Indians as Oliver White Dog and Fearless Hawk, who now claim the land and are anxious to have their allotment for the same recorded.

It is evident that the Indians up to the time of settlement by whites considered the section in question as included within their reservation and belonging to them, consequently the notification of the Indians' selection in this instance was never received by officers of the proper land office and the entry of land as a homestead by Harris allowed.

The case referred to at Lower Brulé is that of Fool Hawk, Bobbed Tailed Crow, and Smoke Woman against white settlers on lands claimed by the Indians named.

United States Special Agents Armstrong and Litchfield during the past year have made investigation of the claim by Indians in this instance, as has also Special Agent Soloman of the Land Office, the reports of whom all tend to show that the Indians are in rightful possession.

No depredations committed by Indians.—I claim the greatest pride in not having a single case of depredation to report having been committed by Indians belonging to both reservations under my charge, and not a single claim for damages to others done by Indians which they themselves have not amicably adjusted. I think few communities of civilized whites can show a better record in this than Indians of the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé reservations. They are not allowed to roam about, they do not care to do so, and no large numbers of marauding and wandering Indians are permitted to stay long here. Our police simply camp on their trail until satisfied that they will not return.

Habits.—I claim for these Indians ways and customs that are more nearly those of whites than few persons unacquainted with them are aware. There are but few male Indians on either reservation to-day who do not wear citizen's clothes and take some pride in presenting a respectable appearance and who are not neat.

Their idea of morality and chastity is creditable, and the practice of the same in everyday life is remarkable, taking into consideration the familiarity and close contact between males and females of all ages, necessarily brought about by their mode of living. Unwarranted familiarity is not the custom, and looked upon as disgraceful, and the punishment dealt out by the Indian judges for this offense is oftentimes severe. Formerly it was a common and tolerated condition of affairs for a buck to take to himself one or more wives; to-day it is not allowed, and there are

only 12 men among Crow Creek and 7 among Lower Brulé Indians living in polygamy, and these are individual cases of long standing.

Their obedience to law and order is all that could be expected and their respect of instructions coming from myself is seldom compelled. No punishments for statutory offenses by any civil authority have been made, and not a single conviction for crime has been rendered against any Indian under my charge.

No whisky sellers.—I believe the opportunities for obtaining whisky by Indians are now entirely removed. I have yet to see the first Indian under the influence of any intoxicating liquor, nor has any been found in their possession. No punishments have been made for intoxication by any authorities.

Sanitary condition.—I can not speak in such favorable terms of their mode of living as regards cleanliness. They live as a rule in a dirty condition, oftentimes filthy; their food, usually unprepared for eating, is invariably dirty and unfit for use. It can not be longer claimed that Indians are a healthy race; on the other hand, they are the most generally afflicted of any I have met, due largely I judge to the uncleanliness in habits of life and the unwholesome food they eat. There are but few families on either reservation free from disease, scrofula and consumption being the most prevalent, the one growing out of the other. They are consequently not even a hardy race, easily exhausted, and their power of endurance small, not to be compared in physical ability with Caucasian or even the negro. Indians must be forced in conditions more favorable for the continuance of life. There is wide room for the improvement of the sanitary condition of these Indians, and with the assistance of your Department in furnishing suitable conveniences with help for killing and issuing to Indians only clean, dressed, wholesome beef, I hope to be able to note the desired improvement as time advances.

Dancing.—Last fall, during the trouble among the Sioux, I deemed it my duty to stop the dances then going on with frequency among Indians under my charge, and with considerable difficulty and little friction succeeded in so doing, to the extent of dancing of all kinds being discontinued. Upon the return of the chief Indians from their visit to Washington they informed me that they had mentioned to yourself their desire to continue the innocent (?) dances, and that you had signified your willingness to the same. In order to avoid their knowledge of any conflict in estimation of the results growing out of excessive dancing, existing between their agent and the honorable Commissioner of Indian affairs, I gave them my permission to resume the social dances only.

I am aware of no harm growing out of social gatherings among Indians, where dancing is participated in to a moderate degree, but the habits of Indians, as I observe them, are such as to crave variety and excess. I have watched closely the result of our permission for dancing among Indians, and my observation is that they dance excessively, oftentimes three and four nights of each week, continued the greater part of the night, greatly to the injury of their physical body and health, and necessarily to the neglect of their work and farm, owing to their fatigued condition. I am unable to observe a single benefit to them growing out of the practice, or any reason why their dancing should not be prohibited except that Indians would naturally think that such order was a discrimination between the tolerated practices of the whites and themselves, to the abridgment of their personal liberty and freedom of action.

Election among Indians.—I introduced, at the beginning of the year, for the first time among these Indians, the right of franchise to them in electing by private ballot persons for the positions of judges of Indian offenses and interpreter. They seemed highly amused with the proceeding and the election pleased them very much. They voted intelligently and elected men acceptable for the positions who were nominated by me, the interpreter, Mark Wells, elected by them being particularly deserving and qualified, and probably the most efficient interpreter among the Sioux.

Education.—When we remember that only a few years back there was only now and then an Indian among the Sioux who could speak and fewer who could read or write the English language, the progress in this respect may be said to be very encouraging. There are 392 Indians here who can use English enough for ordinary conversation. Experience and practical demonstration has taught us that the Indian can be educated capable of high mental and moral training. The commendable liberality of appropriations made by Congress has been the greatest assistant in every effort for Indian education and advancement. They seem awake to the fact that it is less costly to educate than to fight Indians and in the end attended by immeasurably better results.

I have ascertained with no small amount of inconvenience the condition of pupils of these reservations who have been to eastern schools, principally Carlisle and Hampton, and while I find much to commend as indicative of their advancement while at the schools there is much more to be deplored in the condition in which they are placed after returning. The prominence of eastern training-schools has

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made the returned students conspicuous, and much is expected of them. Many are doing well where opportunities and encouragement are at hand for them to continue in advancement in the occupations for which they have received training, or where they are given positions of salary or chances for money making. The Government is not attempting, I apprehend, by means of its Indian-school system, to prepare Indian youth to live in the midst of the worst influences. It certainly is poor policy, when pupils are taken from their reservations and tribal relations and educated at great expense, to return them to the same influences and conditions from which they were taken for the purpose of advancement. Few are strong enough in principle, without support, to act as missionaries or helpers among others in such conditions, and as a rule are drawn the other way, and soon found to be not much better than before the attempt at civilization. It seems hardly consistent with our American idea of progression and liberality that these young people, girls especially, should be placed at so great a disadvantage in maintaining their civilized ideas on their own soil. Educational work going on here is further considered at each agency under the head of schools.

Indian Police.—The allowance of police positions at Crow Creek is 1 captain and 8 privates, and at Lower Brulé, 1 captain and 11 privates, a sufficient number for all requirements of the service at present, and an increase of 2 privates at Lower Brulé over last year. They have served effectually in removing intruders, preserving peace, guarding Government property and funds, and in many other ways performing arduous and oftentimes dangerous duties in going on long errands and missions of responsibility, for which they are required to furnish and feed their own horses. The Government expects of them to be men of character and sterling worth, examples for other Indians to follow, subject at all times for duty, and fearless in the execution of orders. By law I am permitted to pay officers $15 and privates $10 per month, and no more, a mere pittance, not what the services of their ponies are worth. A blush of shame ought to arise to the cheek of every member of Congress, knowing the duties of Indian police, who is guilty of such exactment. I consider the pay of interpreters at $300 per annum also inadequate, and not commensurate with the duties required.

Benefits to Indians.—During the present year full rations of bacon, beans, beef, baking powder, coffee, flour, salt, soap, and sugar have been issued weekly, and occasional issues made of all goods and supplies delivered on contract, together with all articles of annuity goods and clothing provided for in treaty stipulation. The annuity issue was made during the first week of February last, and long after the clothing was in pressing need to the Indians. The annual issue will be made much earlier this year.

In May last, 16 head of young American horses, sound, serviceable, and well broken, were purchased in open market at $91.50 each, and issued to Indians to replace those diseased with glanders and killed.

Cash payments.—Weekly issues of 806 hides, corresponding to the number of beef cattle received during the year, have been made, netting the Indian $2 per hide. They have received for labor and services $7,165.47, for freighting $935.90, for wood $920.25, for produce $2,315.15, in all $13,309.07 cash payments from the Government, in addition to the value of products of their labor sold otherwise.

Religion.—It is generally understood that there can be no permanent or substantial progress in civilization unless accompanied by Christianity, and in no community is this more to be observed than among Indians. The dividing line between the Indian heathen and the Indian Christian is clear cut, the one representing that class of people progressive in spirit, anxious to learn and adopt civilized ways, to work in harmony with their Government, and withal more intelligent than the other class, who are loath to give up their tribal ways and relations, are disaffected at being controlled, and, generally speaking, that class which causes the trouble that arises from time to time with the Government. The religious work going on here, mention of which is hereafter made under the head of missions, is taken principally from reports obtained by the several missionaries representing different religious societies, and if one occupies more space, or seems to be given more prominence than another, it is because of the more complete presentation of information by the parties most interested.

CROW CREEK INDIANS.

Description of agency.—Crow Creek is located in the western part of Buffalo County, S. Dak., about 25 miles northwest from Chamberlain, the present terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. It is located in a picturesque vicinity, between hills on the east bank of the Missouri River, adjacent to a most beautiful grove of about 100 acres, used by the families of employés and others for recreation in summer and by the Indians as protection for camps in the winter.

The agency is reached from Chamberlain by private conveyance, by boat, and by triweekly stage leaving Chamberlain Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, arriving at Crow Creek the same day, and returning Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; by semiweekly stage from Highmore, S. Dak., on Monday and Friday, returning Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

The agency has a white population of 85. The society here is not to be improved, and is of a wholesome example for Indians.

Agency buildings.—Forty-four substantial buildings are contained on the agency grounds, sufficient for all requirements of the service, as follows: Four school, 16 employés' dwellings, 4 barns, 2 coal houses, 2 traders' stores, 2 iron houses, 3 machine sheds, 1 church, parsonage, office, warehouse, issue house, blacksmith shop, granary, carpenter shop, gristmill, trader's dwelling, ice house, hotel, agent's residence, and jail, nearly all of which are in good repair.

The Reservation.—The permanent reservation for Crow Creek Indians is located in Buffalo, Hyde and Hughes counties, S. Dak., lying to the east of the Missouri River, and containing about 115 square miles of land, of which 96,250 acres is first-class tillable land, 92,111 acres second-class, and the balance mainly valuable for grazing. Three thousand acres were cultivated by Indians this season, nearly all inclosed by wire fence. Including the Big Bend of the Missouri River about 50,000 acres of pasture are inclosed; 257 dwellings, not including huts, brush or mud houses, occupied by Indians, are scattered over the entire reservation.

Census.—The population of Indians belonging to Crow Creek Agency taken June 30 last, by actual enumeration, shows a total of Yanktonais Sioux, and mixed bloods,

Male	523
Female	576

Divided under heads as follows:

Males over 18	238
Females over 14	362
Between 6 and 16:	
Males	140
Females	132

General condition of Crow Creek Indians.—It is estimated that 80 per cent of the adult Indian population of this reservation is actually engaged in agriculture and other civilized pursuits, 10 per cent dependent, and 5 per cent doing nothing, or loafers. There are 226 families out of a total of 384 families living on land allotted in severalty. The tribe is possessed of 1,001 horses of all ages, 500 cattle, and 150 domestic fowls, a decrease from the figures furnished last year by ex-Agent Anderson of 31 horses, 911 cattle, and 2,350 fowls. I am satisfied that an increase has been made as to each, and that the decrease, as apparent by the figures, is not real.

Indians have raised during the last year, from the 3,000 acres farmed, 4,500 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of rye, 1,000 bushels of corn, 800 bushels potatoes, 300 bushels turnips, 1,000 pumpkins, 2,000 heads cabbage, 6,000 melons, and a quantity of other vegetables. They have constructed 20,000 rods of fence, with the wire and staples being furnished by the Government. Two thousand tons of hay have been cut and gathered without cost to the Government, except for oil and machine repairs. Indians have cut during the past year 200 cords of wood from their own land, 137 cords being marketed. They have constructed, mostly out of logs, 49 houses, at a cost to the Government of about $5 each for nails, windows, and doors.

Courts of Indian Offenses.—I have watched closely during the past year the operations of the Indian court, and I am well pleased with its workings. Its usefulness can not be questioned.

Indians have a well-defined idea of right, wrong, and justice, and great interest and pride is taken by them in holding and conducting their sessions, which have convened on Friday of each week. The satisfaction of the accused with the verdict passed by the court is something peculiar, though sometimes severe and the punishment too great for the offense. In one instance respite of the sentence imposed by the judges from twenty to ten days in jail was offered to the convicted Indian, who refused to take advantage of the commutation of sentence, and served the full twenty days as passed by the judges. Since establishment of the court but two appeals have been taken to myself, and one of the cases was that of division of property. The judges elected by the tribe and appointed are: Surrounded, aged 48; With Tail, aged 59, and Homer Clark, aged 28, the latter a returned Hampton student, who, outside of the court, has done good work as a missionary among these Indians.

Schools.—Crow Creek Indians are well provided with schools of sufficient capacity to accommodate nearly every school child on the reservation. The schools are equipped with competent and devoted employés, and the educational work going on in each has been fairly good, with much more expected during the coming year.

The industrial boarding school located at Crow Creek Agency leads them all in usefulness, and is the just pride of Crow Creek Indians. The school is sustained in

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an admirable manner entirely by the Government, and was in session ten full months during the year, with an average daily attendance of 75 pupils. Besides regular school-room exercises five days of each week, the school has cultivated 80 acres of farm and garden, from which has been raised 750 bushels corn, 200 bushels oats, 225 bushels potatoes, and a quantity of other vegetables. A sufficient amount of hay has been cut and gathered for school stock.

The report of Superintendent Davison, accompanying, is further descriptive of the work in this school during the past year.

Grace Mission School.—The only day school on the reservation is run in connection with the contract school, under the immediate supervision of Miss Grace Howard, located about 13 miles southwest from the agency. The school was maintained ten months during the year, with an average attendance of 2 day scholars and 17 boarding pupils. Miss Mollie V. Gaither is employed by the Government as the day-school teacher, and salary paid, $600. Miss Grace Howard is the contracting superintendent of this school, and the good work accomplished by herself both in the school and in the missionary field can not be overestimated. The large building occupied for school purposes was constructed through her endeavor, and an addition costing $400 lately built, increasing the capacity from 19 to 32 pupils who can be properly cared for at the school.

The Catholic Mission.—The Immaculate Conception Indian Mission School, located northeast of the agency 16 miles, is sustained by the Roman Catholic Church by contract with the Government. Large and commodious buildings have been erected at a great expense, with a capacity for accommodating 150 boarding pupils, together with the 18 persons now employed at the school as teachers and missionaries. The school is provided with 13 horses, 110 cattle, 30 hogs, and 75 domestic fowls. The amount of work in its line accomplished by this institution demands more than a passing notice, and the devotion displayed by the persons in charge of the school is something remarkable. The progress made in educational and industrial work I must confess to be equal to any school I have ever visited, owing to the untiring devotion and attention of the teachers and others connected with the school. The school was in session nine months of the school year, with an average daily attendance of 95 pupils, all boarding. The buildings occupied by this school and church are the most extensive and costly of any on the reservation, and when the donated labor is considered, is carried on with the greatest expense. The school has in its connection 640 acres of land, and the farm tilled is a model one, from which was raised this season 250 bushels of wheat, 1,800 bushels of corn, 900 bushels of oats, 580 bushels of potatoes, and sufficient amounts of other vegetables for the use of the school. From the 23,528 quarts of milk consumed at the school 1,375 pounds of butter has been made, all of which is a most gratifying showing.

The manner in which the large amount of missionary work is accomplished by the Roman Catholic Church in connection with this school I believe to be deplorable.

The school and church training is carried on hand in hand, with that of the church always paramount, and the education of every Indian child at this school means the education of that child in Catholic faith and membership of that church, all of which seems radically wrong to me. It can not be denied that the mental and industrial training accomplished in this school is equal to any I have ever seen, and the church work much greater. I believe church sectarianism carried along with school and educational progression to be wily and pernicious, and the number of converts to such society to be directly proportionate to the number of young children who enter a school of such character and over whom their influences are extended.

Missionary work.—The missionary work among these Indians is carried on in an extensive manner by three different church societies—the Presbyterian, Catholic, and Episcopal—with 1, 4, and 6 active missionaries, respectively. Six church buildings are located on different parts of the reservation, 4 being substantial buildings used exclusively for religious service, 3 belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Society, the largest of which is located at Crow Creek Agency, with Rev. H. Burt as pastor and his estimable wife as co-worker and laborer, to whom great praise is due for the Christianizing work done in their field, assisted by Daniel Fire Cloud, David Tatyopa, and Samuel Hawk, all full-blood Indians. The contributions brought forth by this church are large, $3,130 having been spent during the last year for religious and educational purposes.

Rev. Daniel Renville (Indian) is the Presbyterian missionary and pastor of their church, located on the southeast part of the reservation. The number of communicants as yet is small, but I judge good work is being done.

The operations of the Catholic Church in this field is characterized by the greatest zeal and determination, and as a result the church membership numbers larger than all others combined.

Allotments of lands to Indians.—At the beginning of the year 259 allotments had been made to Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation under the treaty of 1868 and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. During the past year the work of allotting

the remaining lands was begun, and has progressed under the supervision of Special Allotting Agent A. Austin Braddock in a satisfactory manner to the Indians. Two hundred and fifty allotments were made by Agent Braddock up to June 30 last, making 509 in all. This is a very important work for Indians. They are anxious that their selections should be properly recorded and approved and the land set apart for each with boundaries clearly defined. Great interest is manifested in the work and the individual ownership of a tract of land by Indians. Mr. Braddock informs me that few disputes of ownership have arisen, and that all has been satisfactorily settled by Indians and himself. The employés necessary to carry on the work are one efficient surveyor, Mr. J. C. Barton, and four Indian assistants. The work is now somewhat more than half accomplished, and will probably yet require ninety days in which to complete the survey.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

Lower Brulé is constituted as the subagency, and situated in Lyman County, S. Dak., about 3 miles south from Chamberlain, on the opposite side of the Missouri River, a short distance from its banks. The new town of Gladstone is located adjacent to the agency grounds and promises soon to be a growing town, which will greatly enhance the value of the buildings and ground, and in the event of the removal of headquarters would be of easy sale. The agency is reached by steam ferry, making two regular round trips daily during the season of navigation from Chamberlain, by daily mail except Sunday, and by private rowboats at any time. A full corps of employés conduct the affairs of the agency the same as at Crow Creek.

No improvements of any extent have been allowed at this place for some time past, and as a consequence it presents a somewhat dilapidated and run-down appearance. The buildings for nearly every branch of the business are inadequate as to room, and in some cases dangerous of use.

Reservation.—The tract of land set aside by the Sioux bill in accordance with their treaty as a permanent resevation for Lower Brulé Indians lies to the west of the Missouri River on the opposite side of the river from the Crow Creek Reservation, and contains about 738 square miles, mainly valuable for grazing land, or 160 acres to each person belonging to and drawing rations at Lower Brulé. Notwithstanding that the Lower Brulé Indians have, in treaty stipulation, reserved the tract of land above described as a permanent reservation, the majority of the tribe reside at present elsewhere, on the ceded land contained in the great reservation thrown open to settlement, and the improvements made on the ceded land are much more extensive than on their reservation. The total amount of land under cultivation this season by Indians is 1,503 acres; 1,870 are under fence, not including the Little Bend, containing about 18,000 acres of pasturage inclosed by river and fence.

Census.—The population of Indians belonging to Lower Brulé June 30 last showed 1,013 Lower Brulé Sioux and mixed bloods, divided under heads as follows:

Males	500
Females	513
Males over 18 years	315
Females over 14 years	366
Between ages of 6 and 16:	
Males	127
Females	113

General condition of Indians.—No allotments of land to Indians have been made on the Lower Brulé Reservation, but the time for so doing has now arrived. The 118 families now living on the ceded land have made their election to have the tracts upon which they live allotted, and are now holding the same in severalty, as is nearly every head of a family located on the permanent reservation. At least two-thirds of the adult population are engaged in agriculture or other civilized pursuits. They own 1,110 horses and 1,080 head of cattle, not including the 372 head now on hand to be issued soon. The improvements made during the year have equaled those made at Crow Creek, with amounts of grains, vegetables, etc., raised about the same.

Courts of Indian offenses.—The court has been equally successful in operation as that of Crow Creek, and I find it of great assistance to me in the amicable settlement of difficulties which otherwise would require considerable of my time to attend to. Complaints have reached me, forwarded through your office, of partiality shown by the present judges, but I believe them to have done well in the consideration and judgment of the diversified questions that came up for settlement, and I am not yet prepared to experiment with any improvement on the present judges. They are: Big Mane, aged 52; Joseph Eagle Star, aged 49, and John De Soulet, aged 45, all influential men of their tribe.

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Schools.—Lower Brulé Indians are not so well supplied with school opportunities as Crow Creek; on the other hand, the advantages are very incomplete and inadequate for accommodation of the school children, who number 210, and not more than one-half of that number can at present be cared for.

The industrial boarding school located at Lower Brulé Agency, is the only one with accommodation for any number of pupils, and the regular work has been interrupted during the past year on two occasions by change in the position of superintendent which added for the time confusion, and the expected work under the circumstances could not be accomplished. Prof. Geo. W. Nellis took charge of the school late in the winter term and his endeavors since that time have been commendable. Through his efforts and those of his assistants a very successful and interesting exhibition was given at the close of the school year, and was indicative of what had been accomplished during his short time with the school.

The school is sustained entirely by the Government.

About 70 pupils can be healthfully accommodated in the buildings, although 80 were in attendance during the spring term, with an average daily attendance of 60 during the 10 months school was in session. The farm in connection with the school has been very successfully cultivated and sufficient of vegetables for school use has been raised.

Estimates for material and cost of construction of an addition to this school, necessary for the accommodation during the winter months of the number in school at the close of the year, was forwarded to your office, but not allowed, and reason given that agency headquarters must be moved. The attendance during the winter months must, as a consequence, be reduced at least 15, with a view of maintaining a healthful condition among the scholars.

I have the pleasure to accompany this with a report from Superintendent Nellis, in which the work at present being done in the school is clearly set forth.

Day schools.—The White River day school, located 8 miles south of the agency, is provided with one teacher, Miss Hettie Rouze, salary paid, $600, and one Indian assistant, Zedo Rencontre, salary, $300. School was maintained during the year with a varying attendance, and the expected advancement in the school work has not been made.

The day school at Driving Hawk's Camp has been even less successful than the White River school, owing to the trouble among Indians of other agencies and its location on the frontier in close proximity to Rosebud territory. No regular school work was accomplished until late in the spring term; George M. Hollenback was appointed as teacher and salary paid, $150. Since that time school has been regularly attended and a creditable showing made by Mr. Hollenback, who has cultivated quite a garden in connection with the school, and withal a good influence extended. The vacation for this school will be taken in December and January, months when attendance will be difficult and irregular. I believe such a provision to be a good one in all day schools where Indian children have far to go.

Missionary work.—Religious work among Lower Brulé Indians is not by any means neglected, though not so extensively carried on as among the Crow Creeks. Four churches are built in different parts of the reservation, owned by the Episcopal and Presbyterian societies, with three and one missionaries, respectively. Rev. Luke Walker is pastor of the Episcopal church located at the agency, and Rev. Rogers, pastor of the Presbyterian church located south of the agency on White River, both full-blood Indians, very intelligent, and doing a splendid work.

No trader.—There is no licensed trader at present among Lower Brulé Indians. The opening for public settlement of their reservation threw the trader's store on ceded land, no license being required to operate there.

CONCLUSION.

Visits of inspectors and special agents.—This agency has been numerously visited by inspectors, special agents, and commissioners during the past year. United States Special Indian Agent George P. Litchfield was on the ground when I assumed the duties of agent, and remained for sometime after in business connected with the protection of rights of Indians on the ceded land. He had the Sherman townsite complication well in hand, and at the time of being called away expected to have soon reached a settlement in the matter, and an agreeable adjustment of rights of Indians and whites brought about.

Special Indian Agent E. B. Reynolds has made this agency three profitable visits during the year for the purpose of ascertaining the names of Indians at this agency who were dismounted, and ponies taken by military authority at Standing Rock and Cheyenne River in 1876, and on business connected with the practicability of sinking an artesian well at this point. The work was accomplished in a most rapid and complete manner, as was also his work in an impartial manner of the investigation of charges preferred against Government employés doing work at this agency.

Soon after my advent here I was visited by Indian Inspector R. S. Gardner on personal business and otherwise, to whom I am indebted for many valuable suggestions in the performance of my newly assumed duties, and whom I claim to be indebted to me for the toleration of considerable eccentricity and individuality, mention of which is not made here as a complaint, for I believe every visit of Inspector Gardner to any Indian agency to be attended by benefit to the service, even if brought about by his unmistakable peculiarity.

Recent trouble among the Sioux.—Cause of the trouble: In dealing with this question I desire to confine myself to the cause of the trouble among these Indians, for my opinion of the causes leading to the outbreak at Pine Ridge and elsewhere might be misleading and could not be founded upon as reliable information, which is obtainable from those in immediate contact with the several tribes at war. It is without doubt that there existed previous to the outbreak among the Sioux and among the Indians at this agency a feeling of dissatisfaction growing out of failure to receive regular and full rations and the delay in shipment of supplies and annuity clothing, owing to the dilatory manner with which the Indian appropriation bill was handled by Congress, all of which was explained to the Indians but imperfectly understood by them. This state of mind rendered them susceptible to outside influence, which was extended from their near neighbors, the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Indians, to participate in the so-called "ghost dance," and they were fast becoming impregnated with the pernicious belief and the evil consequences attending. The attempt to suppress this practice, and the refusal of the Indians to discontinue these dances, was the immediate cause of the hostility at this agency, and the consequent arrest, by agency force, of 22 Indians and the incarceration of 17 prisoners at Fort Snelling barracks, Minnesota, for a period of 8 weeks. There was no indication at that time that the dissatisfaction above described, and growing out of causes affecting themselves, would assume a hostile attitude, had it not been for the "Messiah craze," which had taken root elsewhere and spread to this agency. The arrest of the 22 Indian dancers was accomplished in an admirable manner by the efficient corps of Indian police, acting with Capt. J. F. Sisson, clerk at Lower Brulé Agency, and all other measures for quelling the disturbances that seemed likely to arise here, were taken and maintained without assistance from the War Department, and no troops were found necessary to be furnished at any time.

You will understand that the foregoing remarks and all following concerning any hostility among these Indians pertains to the Lower Brulé tribe, as there has not been manifested and is not now any extended feeling of discontent among Crow Creek Indians, and little notice was paid by them to the "ghost dance," and no desire to adopt or participate in it. It easily follows that the causes which produced the trouble above pointed out have been entirely eradicated. There are no complaints from Indians against the regularity and amount of rations at present being issued, and the desire to participate in the "ghost dance" being one of adoption and not their own creation, was easily thrown aside.

I have taken the fullest steps to inform the Indians specifically as to what legislation has been enacted recently in view of carrying into complete fulfillment the condition of agreement and promises made by the commission, and of the work of your office to carry into practical effect the provisions of this legislation. Information for Indians contained in office communications has invariably been imparted to them, by reading in council and the contents fully explained to and understood by the leading men of both tribes. The Indians generally are aware of the stipulations entered into by treaty with the Government. They know well what part has been performed and what conditions remain to be fulfilled of benefit to them. It is about these only they inquire, and I always give them such encouragement as the facts at hand suggest. I have informed them that those worthy will receive and are now receiving the benefits to them contemplated by section 17 of their treaty, approved as the Sioux bill, consisting of a yoke of oxen or a span of mares, 2 milch cows, agricultural implements, $50 in cash for improvement of their allotment, etc. They all want these articles, but not much disappointment here will follow the distribution, for they well know that not until they put themselves in a position will they receive them.

I will state that it has been my policy to satisfy as best I could all complaints and inquiries coming before me from Indians, to suggest nothing new of benefit which they are likely to receive, knowing that the present officers of the Indian Bureau are not confining their acts to the strict fulfillment of treaty stipulations only, but are going further and doing everything possible with the means at hand to advance these people to a state of civilization in every direction, and prepare them for citizenship and self-support. It has been my endeavor to follow in this line; I exact of them a most strict observance of rules laid down for their government. I think it noticeable that it is with greater satisfaction and more conducive to their happiness to receive a benefit, even though it may come as a surprise than the realization of a long expected promise. With this end in view I am able to show them daily that the Department is helping those who are not lazy and trying to help themselves,

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and assistance comes regularly as a reward to those who are industrious and show by their actions that they mean to progress.

The general effect, as I observe it, left upon the minds of the Indians at this agency of the recent outbreak, the severe losses which have been suffered by Indians belonging to other agencies, and the destruction of life which has ensued, is of good tendency. It is noticeable that a very dear lesson has been taught them; that while comparatively few delight in claiming that the legislation in their behalf, enacted since, could only have been brought about by war, the majority, and even those referred to, will be slow to again take up arms.

So far as I can ascertain there is no cause at present existing among Crow Creek Indians likely to produce any serious trouble or a growing discontent. I am well pleased with the good feeling that prevails among them. They are no doubt disappointed in the failure of Congress to make the appropriation recommended by the Indian Bureau, of $187,039, to compensate them for the loss sustained in receiving less land per capita in their diminished reservation than is received by the Indians occupying other diminished reservations. They are unable to comprehend clearly the distinction between Congress and the Government Department officials, and unable to recognize with satisfaction just why Congress should have a different opinion in regard to this claim than that recommended by the Indian Commissioner, as promised them by the Sioux commission, consisting of Gen. Crook and Messrs. Warren and Foster. I have explained to them that the commissioners did everything promised in recommending that this difference be paid, and the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation must be regarded as unavoidable. United States Senator Pettigrew, now visiting this agency on official duty, has heard the claim of the Indians in this matter, and says, "That he does not understand why the sum mentioned for this purpose was not appropriated during the last session; that it was passed upon favorably twice by the Senate, but in some unknown way to him was cut off in the House." He promises to reimburse them for this loss by an appropriation during the next session of Congress.

I hope the attention of the honorable Secretary of the Interior may again be called to this matter at the proper time, and his assistance extended to secure an adjustment of this right to loyal Crow Creek Indians.

The condition of affairs among Lower Brulé Indians is much different than at Crow Creek, and remains in the same unsettled condition. The dissatisfaction with location of boundaries of their diminished reservation, as established by their treaty of 1889, at first narrowly confined, has spread under pernicious and selfish leadership, so that it now assumes a most complicated if not serious aspect. Without doubt a large majority of Lower Brulé Indians are satisfied with their permanent reservation as now established, and are very anxious that agency headquarters be moved thereon. In contemplation of this move a large number of the leading men of this tribe have made their election to receive land in allotment on their permanent reservation, and are busy making comfortable homes and improvements there. They have been opposed in this purpose by certain Indians living on the southern bounds of the great reservation, who reside either south of White River, or are persistent in their intention to go there and take land in direct violation of treaty stipulations well known to them. They are influenced in this movement by a scheming, selfish leader, whose design for power the light of recent developments has made plain. The necessity of my presence among those Indians is almost constant, and two-thirds of my time during the past eight months has been devoted to their troubled condition.

The uncertainty which seems to surround the removal of their agency headquarters has been a further cause for dissatisfaction as no definite time has been known when this move may be expected, and the prospects just at present for a settlement of their differences are not encouraging.

They have just been visited by the Sioux commission, consisting of Messrs. Pearce, Appleman, and Harries, who were in council with the tribe two days. I was constantly present with them, and while they did everything consistent to bring about a better state of feeling, they had very little or nothing to offer in that direction for those Indians who had made settlement south of White River in whose behalf they had labored. They reported that Rosebud Indians were unanimously in favor of not permitting the Lower Brulé Indians to locate on their reserve. Of course, this action on the part of the Rosebuds causes great dissatisfaction and disappointment to those of the Lower Brulé Indians, who are now located on the Rosebud territory, and those intending to do so in anticipation of favorable consent being secured by the Pearce commission above referred to. I do not judge, however, that this dissatisfaction will develop into any serious trouble or outbreak, as it is balanced by Indians, the most progressive in the tribe, who are anxious for the whole tribe to locate on their permanent reservation, and that agency headquarters be moved thereon. I am anxious that the gentlemen of the commission make their report at the earliest possible moment, and soon thereafter to be instructed just what may be

expected by the Lower Brulé Indians as a final result of the present endeavors in their behalf.

Summary.—It will be seen from the foregoing that a steady progress has been maintained in every direction by Indians of both the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé reservations, and that the past year has been the most prosperous and satisfactory through which they have ever passed, with much in favor of the condition of Crow Creek Indians.

Recommendations.—First. I believe it to be of the greatest importance to Lower Brulé Indians that the report of the Sioux Commission, as regards their endeavors on behalf of those Indians, be made at once, and the rights of the Indians clearly set forth; that as soon thereafter as possible the agency headquarters be removed to site already located and agreed upon on their permanent reservation.

Second. That a substation be established for the issue of rations to those of the Lower Brulé Indians residing on the ceded land and along White River.

Third. I recommend that the money appropriated yearly by Congress and expended for agricultural implements be used instead mainly for Indians belonging to this agency in the purchase of stock cattle.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. DIXON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW CREEK SCHOOL.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, S. DAK.,
July 22, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of industrial boarding school for the fiscal year 1891.

School opened September 1, 1890, with 19 boys and 11 girls in attendance. The day was occupied in arranging classes and dividing the school, as about one-half are out for industrial work; also making details for the different branches of work.

About the 1st of October the children began having sore eyes, 43 being thus afflicted. The general health of the school has been good. In addition to sore eyes we have had cases of sore throat, hoarseness, and a few sprains, but nothing of a serious nature.

The school did not fill up so rapidly as the year previous, I think, owing to a change of administration about that time. We finally got our full number of pupils the latter part of November. We were somewhat interrupted in our school work, having had to stop evening session twice on account of coal oil giving out, and once on account of no coal. The supplies were all very tardy the past year, and some have not arrived yet, viz: dried apples and peaches. These were very much needed and badly missed, as we had no vegetables of our own raising from last year's crop, having only potatoes that were bought by the agent.

Shoes that came for girls were pliable, and, we thought, a prize; but they certainly were of poor quality, and did not last well. * * *

The schoolroom work the past year has been a grand success, better work being done, I think, than any since I took charge of the school. It is surprising how quickly these little girls and boys learn the names of different objects. One great drawback in this department has been trying to follow the "course of study" without having the books, materials, etc., as laid down in that course to work with. Last winter I was asked to make out estimates for books and other schoolroom materials for present use. I did so, at once, thinking we would get them right away, but they did not come. Consider the course of study a good one, but one can not strictly follow it without the necessary materials to work with. Notwithstanding all this, I consider it a prosperous year in the department.

The sewing-room department has, as usual, been a very busy one. During the past year the articles manufactured are as follows: Aprons, 268; pillowcases, 91; chemise, 118; curtains, 29; drawers, 246; dresses, 108; nightdresses, 32; boys' shirts, 46; skirts, 54; sheets, 150; tablecloths, 4; towels, 104; waists, 80; and ration sacks, 10. A large amount of repairing, necessarily, has been done weekly. The kitchen, being one of the most important factors of a school, has been well conducted and deserves credit. The girls have made rapid and marked improvement in the culinary art. The preparation of food for the table I consider has been in advance of previous years. The girls have also done well and progress has been noticed in the laundry department.

The farm and garden is one of the crowning features of the school. The approximated acreage put in is as follows: Corn, 25; clover alfalfa, 12; oats, 12; millet, 10; potatoes, 5; turnips, 3½; sweet corn, 4½; squash and pumkins, 2; and garden, 6; making a total of 80 acres. Up to present date we have a very fine prospect for an abundant crop, except our sweet corn, not over half of which came. The boys have worked faithfully and well, and from present prospects will have raised for the school potatoes, turnips, onions, squash, pumpkins, cabbage, and cucumbers, enough to last through their season. We do, and may, feel proud of our farm and garden this year.

Some very much needed improvements have been made by additions to our buildings—one on boys', and three on girls' building,—which will make it much more convenient and will be better for the health of the children who are subject to scrofula, which leads to consumption. One thing, in this connection, is very desirable, and that is that the agent be authorized to issue all the double bedsteads and obtain single ones for the use of the children. It certainly would be better for them, owing to their diseased condition.

I think it a serious mistake in allowing the parents of these children to send them to any school they choose, as they are changing nearly every year. Last year, during vacation, 21 of our pupils were permitted to enter other schools. All had been to this school the year previous. Three were in this school who had the previous year been at another school. My judgment is that when children enter a school they should remain in same school till ready for some training school. Children having a change of teachers nearly every year certainly can not advance so rapidly as they otherwise would.

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A good barn is very much needed at this school.

Waterworks of some kind we certainly need. We are still following our old vocation of hauling water twice a week for school use. If a fire ever started in any of the buildings it certainly would be folly to expect to stop it with our supply of water. Three cisterns, if well built, would be a great convenience, and are much needed.

A poultry house and poultry should be at every school. This one is no exception.

I have asked several times, "Where are our Stars and Stripes to float in the breeze from the top of our school buildings?" Echo answers, where?

The success of the past year is largely due to the efficient corps of employés. Allow me to say a word for each of them. M. E. Blanchard, the matron, is an examplary Christian lady, a true mother to these girls, and is faithful and willing in the performance of every duty. Ella Taylor, teacher, is a Christian lady, one of character, a thorough teacher, and is competent in every respect for the position she holds. N. E. Davison, teacher, is my wife. Modesty forbids me saying more. Mary Coady, seamstress, was engaged in sewing and dressmaking for several years before entering the Indian service; is thoroughly competent for the position she holds, is a lady of good character, gets along well with the girls in her departments, and has always been willing, cheerful, and faithful in all her duties. Hannah Lonergan, cook, it is not necessary for me to speak highly of. The fact of this being her eighth year at this place as cook, and no fault ever being found with her is sufficient guarantee of her worth. Joseph Sutton, industrial teacher, is a man rarely to be found for the position he holds; has good judgment, a thorough worker, faithful and willing, and thoroughly competent. The four Indian assistants are all that can be asked for. The assistant Indian teacher and seamstress were both educated at this school; can talk English and understand all that is said to them. Both have made excellent records the past pear, and are willing to do the same the coming year. The assistants, cook and laundress, are good and faithful, understand nearly every thing that is said to them, but do not talk much English. In my judgment they are thoroughly competent for their positions.

As the school buildings have been enlarged, and we are expected to have more children another year, and they necessarily will be small and untaught, there will be a great deal of extra labor in all the departments; and as we have already had to detail girls for laundry, kitchen, sewing room and other departments that were not large or strong enough, and as Merial A. Dorchester, special agent Indian school service, says, "More employés should be put in so that the girls will not be overworked," I recommend that three additional Indian assistants be allowed for the sewing room, laundry, and kitchen, at a salary of $10 per month, said places to be filled by returned girls from training schools if they can be had.

I am, very respectfully,

Wm. R. Davison,
Superintendent of School.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Report of Superintendent of Lower Brulé School.

Industrial Boarding School,
Lower Brulé Agency, August 20, 1891.

Sir: In compliance with instructions contained in a circular letter from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I desire to submit through your office the following report of the Lower Brulé industrial boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. I assumed control on the 13th day of March of this year, and my connection with the school having been of such short duration my report must of necessity be very incomplete. I am informed that one of my predecessors, Mr. T. E. Knott, in his annual report for the year 1890 gave a very full history of the school from the beginning, so that it is unnecessary for me to attempt anything of the kind at this time.

Buildings.—With the exception of the building of an addition 10 by 16 feet; to be used as a wash room for the boys, and some painting in the interior of the buildings, there have been no repairs or improvements of any amount on the school buildings, so that they remain practically the same as described in the last annual report. These buildings are in very poor condition and will need considerable repairing to be made comfortable during the winter.

However, even if they were in the best condition, they are by far inadequate for the accommodation of the children of school age belonging to this agency. The census recently taken shows that there are 240 children between the ages of 6 and 16 years. Of these we have had in our school about 80, the two camp schools have had not to exceed 20 each, making a total of 120 children who are enjoying school privileges, and leaving at least an equal number who are not receiving these privileges, but most of whom could be induced to attend school if we had buildings of sufficient capacity. There are quite a number of others who are beyond school age who could be brought into school if a little effort were made in that direction, but we are prevented from doing so from lack of room.

When I took charge of this school there was an attendance of only about 55. However, after some rearranging so as to make more sleeping room the attendance was increased to 80. This number crowded the buildings, and while, by thorough ventilation, we were able to get along all right during the summer, we can not healthfully accommodate that number during the winter under the present condition of things.

This increase in attendance was accomplished with very little difficulty. I notified the clerk in charge that we could take in 25 new pupils, and at the same time handed him a list of names of children of school age, to be handed to the police with instructions to bring them in in case their parents were unwilling to send them. The clerk at once spoke to the people in regard to the matter, and in less than three weeks we had all the children we could possibly accommodate. Nearly all of them were brought in voluntarily by their parents, and in only one or two cases was it necessary to do any urging, and in no case were any coercive measures used. The Indians seem to be very favorably disposed toward the school and take great interest in the education of their children. I think that nearly all of our old pupils will return, and I have heard of some new ones who expect to attend the coming year. I very much fear that unless the capacity of this school is increased we will be obliged to refuse admittance to quite a number. I am thoroughly convinced that, in order to do the work that ought to be done at this agency, we should have buildings that would accommodate at least 150 pupils, and with the favorable sentiment that at this time exists among the people toward this school, I do not think we would have any difficulty whatever in obtaining that number.

I appreciate the fact, however, that the unsettled condition of things in regard to the permanent location of the agency, and the allotment of lands to the Indians, stands in the way of any very extensive improvements, and can only deprecate that such is the fact, and hope most earnestly that the matter may soon be definitely settled.

Industrial.—The school farm comprises 31½ acres. The crop consists of 20 acres of corn, 5 acres of potatoes, 3½ acres of beans, and the balance in cabbages, onions, and other small vegetables. The garden is a great success. The corn, potatoes, and beans are looking well, but we can not yet tell what the yield will be. The work of putting in and caring for this crop until school closed was done by the school boys under the direction of our very efficient industrial teacher.

The boys haul the water, cut and haul the wood, milk the cows, and take care of the horses. They also make their own beds, sweep and scrub their own dormitories, as well as their play room and both schoolrooms, carry all the water for all purposes, and assist in the more difficult work in the laundry.

The girls do the sewing, cooking, and the laundry and dining-room work. They have also been carefully instructed in taking care of the milk and in making butter.

For the regular routine work of the school, a biweekly detail is made, and especial care being taken to avoid any appearance of partiality, and that the more difficult work is not imposed on one oftener than another; the work has been very well done, and with practically no complaint on the part of the children.

Schoolroom work.—The results obtained in the schoolroom during the year have on the whole been very gratifying. The school has been supplied with better appliances than heretofore, and consequently the work has been more varied, and has been characterized with more earnestness and enthusiasm on the part of the pupils than ever before. As a rule the children like to go to school and are apparently very anxious to learn.

The course of study outlined by the Commissioner has been closely followed but has not been fully completed. The work accomplished in the lower grade under my assistant teacher, Miss Ada B. Sisson, has been highly satisfactory. The higher grade, however, which has been taught by the superintendent, has suffered somewhat from so many changes during the year, and from the further fact that there are so many demands made upon the time of the superintendent that it was absolutely impossible for him to give to his schoolroom work the attention it should have received. I have been advised by the Commissioner, however, that it has been decided to allow us another teacher, so that we may look for better results next year.

Especial attention has been given during the last quarter to the teaching of vocal music. The children have learned a great many school songs, and can sing most of the gospel hymns. At our entertainment given at the close of the school several solos and duets were rendered by both boys and girls. Their advancement in this respect is very gratifying indeed.

The total number of pupils enrolled for the year was 93; the average attendence was 60.

Sanitary.—The general health of the school has been fairly good. At the beginning of the year there were quite a number of cases of eczema, but under the careful and painstaking treatment of Dr. I. N. Hughey, the agency physician, this form of disease has entirely disappeared. During the last quarter we had several cases of "la grippe." One little girl 6 years of age died in the school. In this case "la grippe" developed into pneumonia and from that into lung fever. Everything possible was done for the child; the employés were with her night and day, and the doctor was almost constantly at her bedside; but the child had always been subject to lung trouble, and when her sickness finally settled into lung fever she had become so weakened by her long siege with "la grippe" that she was unable to recover.

It was feared that this death occurring in the school would do us a great deal of harm, but that has not been the case. When the child became dangerously ill we sent for the parents, furnished them a room and gave them their meals. They were allowed to be present in the sick room most of the time. They saw for themslves that everything that could be done for the little sufferer was done, so that when the end came they expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the treatment and care the child had received, and thanked us many times, saying that had they been allowed to take her home as they had at first requested they could not possibly have given her the care she received at the school, and that she must have died much sooner. To-day this school has no firmer friends than that father and mother.

Two other school children have died during the year, but had both left the school more than three months previous to the time their deaths occurred.

General deportment.—The general deportment of the children has been exceptionally good. They are very obedient to the teachers and are uniformly kind and considerate in their treatment of each other. They are, I think, remarkably truthful, and I have yet for the first time to hear anyone of them utter an obscene or a profane word. There was considerable running away during the third quarter, but this was undoubtedly caused by the excitement naturally following so many changes in the office of superintendent.

We have also been troubled somewhat during the last quarter on account of the children speaking their native language, but this was due in a great measure to the fact that we had admitted so many new children who could speak no English.

Recommendations.—I would respectfully recommend that there be purchased for the use of the school four new milch cows. We now have eight, but it is impossible with this number to raise the calves and still have left enough milk for the children.

I would also recommend that two washing machines be provided for the use of the school. The laundry work as it has been done is much too hard for the limited number of girls in the school who are large enough to do this kind of work. If we had washing machines, the most of the work could be done by the boys.

I respectfully submit that the soap ration is much too small, and would recommend that it be increased one-half.

I further recommend that a shoemaker's bench with tools, leather, etc., be furnished to the school, so that the boys can be taught to mend their boots and shoes. A great many dollars are wasted in the course of the year because there is no way provided by which boots and shoes can be repaired.

Finally, I can not close this report without calling to the attention of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs the unsettled condition of affairs among these Lower Brulé Indians. This uncertainty as to the permanent location of the agency and as to the place of their future home keeps them roving around and is *the great impediment* to their progress, and I would very respectfully but with the utmost earnestness submit that in my judgment the highest welfare of this people imperatively demands an immediate and final settlement of these matters. I have attended many of their councils and have had numerous conversations with men representing both sides of these questions, and although I have not one particle of interest in these matters other than my interest in this school and the progress of these Indians generally, I am firmly convinced that if the Government would move the agency upon the reservation, begin to allot the land, and to expend for each Indian as soon as he had taken his allotment the $50 to which he is entitled for the erection of a house, it would be but a short time till nearly every Lower Brulé Indian would be living on the Lower Brulé Reservation.

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With grateful acknowledgment of your very active interest and cordial support in all matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of this school.

I remain, very respectfully,

GEO. W. NELLIS,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

A. P. DIXON,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AGENCY,
September 1, 1891.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of medical work done at this agency for the year beginning September 1, 1890, and ending September 1, 1891:

There have been 450 Indians treated and 521 cases—49 half-breeds and 22 whites; births, 34; deaths, 33. Fifteen of the cases were from consumption and 10 other from a complication of scrofula and lung trouble, 1 from suicide, the remaining cases being from other diseases.

The school children at the Government industrial school have been healthy, only a few cases of sickness being among them. Two little girls were taken sick during the winter with consumption, and were taken home. One of them has died since, and the other one is very low. These were the only cases of a bad disease.

The sleeping rooms were crowded during the term, but now that additions have been built there will be plenty of room.

We have great need of a hospital to put the curable cases in, so that they can have proper medical treatment, it being impossible to give the sick the attention they need. With a good hospital and the proper nurses much good could be done. It seems as if more attention should be given these people from a sanitary standpoint.

The agency physician has very little to encourage him in his work. He can see but little good from his exertions; gets around to visit the sick the best way he can. After he does make a visit all he can do is to leave medicine and tell them to take it; sometimes they take it and sometimes they don't.

These people are very careless in regard to their health, and expose themselves to all sorts of weather.

The medicine man has a good deal of influence among a certain class yet.

I have a good many calls to visit the sick at their homes, and I find these people try to do what they are directed to do in the manner of taking care of their sick.

Thanking you for the help and many favors I have received from your office, I respectfully submit this report.

C. A. MAY,
Agency Physician.

A. P. DIXON,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK.,
September 1, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency for the past year:

The following table, showing the number of Indians at this agency, is furnished in accordance with section 211 of office regulations, 1881, taken from the census rolls, prepared by me under instructions from your office dated June 6, 1891, viz:

	Ogalalla Sioux.	Brulé Sioux.	Mixed bloods.	Northern Cheyennes.	*Total.
Number of families	1,165	265	126	22	1,518
Number of males over 18 years	1,060	288	127	22	1,497
Number of males under 18 years	1,092	124	142	21	1,379
Number of females over 14 years	1,361	231	175	20	1,807
Number of females under 14 years	825	148	102	26	1,101
Total of all ages	4,278	811	546	89	5,724
Number of males and females between 6 and 16 years	1,059	181	87	27	1,324

* Exclusive of those Indians absent from the reservation with shows, medicine companies, and attending the non-reservation schools.

FARMER'S REPORT.

	Medicine Root district.*	Porcupine district.*	Wounded Knee district.*	White Clay district.*
Houses built by Indians during the year	24	.....	5	19
Dwelling houses occupied by Indians	177	166	211	368
Cultivated during the year ....acres	663	362	363	471
Under fence ....do	979	1,634	957	1,776
Fence made during the year ....rods	10,200	905	731	4,382
Hay cut ....tons	941	.....	535	844
Wood cut ....cords	20	.....	63	673
Stock owned by Indians:				
Horses	1,849	1,422	1,343	700
Mules	5	.....	8	8
Cattle	3,216	12,913	891	932
Swine	49	3	97	27
Domestic fowls	216	178	263	231
Increase in stock during the year:				
Horses	.....	225	93	212
Mules	.....	.....	12	.....
Colts	§56	.....	.....	.....
Cattle	.....	1715	.....	131
Calves	778	.....	.....	.....
Swine	.....	13	.....	.....
Domestic fowls	.....	225	84	.....

* Additional farmer. † Estimated. ‡ Purchased. § Twenty two colts purchased.

The foregoing data are taken from reports made to me by the several farmers from each district, and are, I suppose, very nearly correct. The amount of grain and vegetables raised is not given, for the reason that Indian farming in a country like this, and especially among these wild Sioux, is only in theory and not in practice. The season is too dry for the soil to produce and the Indian too tired to cultivate the land if it was suitable and there was plenty of rainfall.

The material salvation of these Indians will be found in stock-raising if they are to retain permanently their present reservation. The country is fit for nothing else, and is none too much for their needs as a pastoral people if they are to become self-supporting. The reservation should not be opened to settlement, and these people should not be required to take their land in severalty. They should be encouraged to make small farms and garden patches along the streams, and all the rest of their reservation should be kept as a grazing ground for their herds forever.

Indian police.—The Indian police force at this agency consists of 5 officers and 60 privates. The officers receive $15 per month each, and the privates $10 per month each. Each policeman is allowed one suit of clothes during the year and forage furnished for 10 horses belonging to the police during the year. The police force is inefficient and unreliable, and would prove an utter and complete failure in case of an emergency. I have repeatedly set forth my remedy for this state of affairs, in my various communications to your office.

Court of Indian offenses.—Authority was granted by the Indian Office for the appointment of three judges of Indian courts. I have no recommendations or appointments for the reason that it does not appear that any real good can result from such a court. All matters which would come before the court would finally have to be decided by the agent whatever the findings of the court might be. Indian judges would not be granted any respect by the Indians themselves, nor would they, in my opinion, merit any such respect, as the Indians are not, in any sense, judicially minded.

Schools.—Very little progress is making in the school service at this agency. The disturbed condition of affairs last winter among the Indians, the burning of three of the day school buildings, and the failure of the Indian Office to supply a sufficient number of competent teachers and other employés at the proper time, before the opening of the school year, and the many changes that have taken place since the beginning of the school year, have all tended to retard progress and cripple efficiency. As the appointment of employés and the general management of the school business is reserved by the commissioner, I do not feel myself at liberty to criticise the methods in vogue, nor to indicate the remedy which should be applied. The appointments and the general scheme are beyond my control.

The appointment of employés at the agency on account of political influence or bias tends to cripple the service and put it out of the power of the agent to secure the best service possible. I have had occasion to discharge an additional farmer for incompetency, and was positively required to reinstate him; and I understand that

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his reinstatement was brought about through political influence. This state of affairs can not be productive of anything but inefficiency and poor service. It should be stopped, and only capacity and ability should be regarded as fit qualifications for employment.

Much justifiable discontent exists among the Indians by reason of the delay in forwarding the annuity goods, and the poor quality of the same when received. It is now the 23d of October: the annuity goods should have been here not later than the 1st of the month, and should by this time have been issued. Not more than half of the annuity goods are here, and no one can tell how soon the remainder will arrive. Probably it will not be possible to issue the annuity goods until severe winter weather has set in.

I have repeatedly requested that a master of transportation be authorized for this agency, and I now renew that request. The services of such a man are indispensably necessary to the proper carrying on of the affairs of the agency. He is required to take charge of the means of transportation, superintend the laborers, have charge of the corrals, shops, workmen, etc., about the agency; to attend to the details of freighting, hauling supplies to the outside districts, looking after distribution and return of agricultural implements, see to the public buildings scattered about over the agency, and to perform in general the duties of an overseer, under the orders of the agent. A large amount of building is in progress, and the services of a competent man should be supplied.

The Indians are gradually getting into a better state of feeling, and the restoration of confidence is beginning to appear. There is a considerable number of very conservative Indians, medicine men and others, who still insist upon a revival of the Messiah craze and the ghost dancing. However quiet and peaceful these Indians may appear to be, it is by no means a fact that permanent peace has been established. The influence of this conservative element depends upon their keeping alive the spirit of turbulence and resistance to law and order; and until a number of years of peace and quiet, just and upright administration of affairs, and the fulfillment of the promises of the Government to these Indians has been practiced, it will be folly to consider the Indians as permanently settled and as being entirely peacefully disposed. The sparks of disaffection have been smothered, but the fire is not quenched.

The Brulés and Indians from other agencies, recently transferred here on the recommendation of the commission, of which Maj. Charles E. Pearce was chairman, are a particularly bad element—restless and discontented—and will serve to retard progress at this agency very considerably.

I have requested the ministers of the different denominations having charge of the missionary stations on the reservation to make reports, but they have not thus far complied with my request. Should their reports be sent in, I will forward them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. G. PENNEY,
Captain Sixth Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, *August 27, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report as agent for the Indians of this agency:

Agency and Indians.—This agency is located among sand hills in the southwest portion of the Rosebud reserve, about 100 miles west of the Missouri River and 10 miles from Fort Niobrara, the nearest military post, and 35 miles from Valentine, on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railway, from which point all agency supplies are forwarded.

The Indians, known as Brulé Sioux, are located on various creeks scattered over this reserve, which embraces the country from the Missouri River west to Black Pipe Creek, and from the Nebraska State line north to Big White River, and at distances to the west, north, and east of the agency varying from 10 to 100 miles, averaging about 30 miles from the agency.

A census taken June 30 last of Indians at this agency aggregated 4,723, which does not include 597 recently transferred to Pine Ridge Agency. This census was taken, as heretofore, in one day and in such manner as to insure correctness and prevent duplication by Indians, a desirable object on their part, as by so doing their supplies would be correspondingly increased.

The ages and sex are:

	Males.	Females.	Males over 18 years of age.	Females over 14 years of age.
Brulés, No. 1	551	642	302	385
Brulés, No. 2	355	381	182	224
Lodge	491	531	266	332
Wazahzah	515	598	285	336
Mixed	359	374	143	181

Between the ages of 6 and 16 years (school age) there are 578 boys and 581 girls, a total of 1,162.

Health and sanitary.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been generally good, there having been no epidemic diseases among them. There have been, as near as can be ascertained, which is at best uncertain, 155 births and 82 deaths.

Dr. A. J. Morris, agency physician, has added to a commendable degree in securing the confidence of these Indians in the use of "white man's medicine," and is untiring in his work of relieving the suffering when made known to him. He reports that he has treated 381 cases, the majority of which were those of a scrofulous nature and those originating from derangements of the digestive organs, and which does not include the large number applying for medicine for local cases at the dispensary.

I venture to repeat my suggestion of last year and assert that many lives could be saved during the year if a hospital was established at this agency where obstinate cases could receive proper care. At least one assistant should be allowed the physician, now expected to properly care for these people scattered over so large a country, making it unsatisfactory to himself and in many cases fatal to the patient, who thinks one prescription should cure, which failing, he turns to the native medicine man, who, after obtaining all property available, leaves his victim to pass to the happy hunting grounds.

Frequent trips are made by the doctor to the various day schools, where medicines and directions are left with teachers, by which means many Indians are benefited, who otherwise would be neglected.

The ghost dance, which caused such widespread agitation among the Sioux, began at this agency in September last, under the leadership of "Short Bull," who was absent from the reserve all of the preceding winter, and on his return in March, 1890, began his preaching to the Indians regarding the coming of the "Messiah," etc., when he was called to account, and after hearing his explanation admonished not to continue. He desisted until the following September, at which time he renewed his preaching and started the dance in camps of the most nonprogressive and disturbing element of Indians, which attracted the attention and curiosity of nearly all on the reserve.

After visiting the scene and studying the nature of the proceedings, the Indians were informed that such dances must cease, causing, as they did, a general demoralization among them, attracting Indians from all parts, interfering with schools, and causing a total neglect of stock and all belongings, to partake in the wild excitement, until completely exhausted physically, morally, and intellectually.

Criticism has been made by alleged friends of the Indians that no interference should have been permitted in this "religious exercise;" but no reasonable intelligent person, with the welfare of Indians at heart, would indorse it, after having been a witness to the superstitious proceedings, which later proved a means to create excitement, making the participators reckless and defiant.

About this time, and while the majority of Indians were congregated at the agency to draw supplies, it was reported that troops were on the reserve, which created wild excitement, and in an incredibly short time no Indians could be found, all having gone to meet the incoming force. Going immediately to the scene of the gathering I found a large number of Indians congregated, clothed only in paint and ammunition, on horses, armed with rifles and waiting for developments. After considerable time and effort, Indians were persuaded of the falseness of the report, finally quieted, and induced to return to their homes.

The following day all were informed that rations would be withheld until they had returned to their homes and ceased dancing, which had the desired effect and the dance was confined to the few orignators, to be more gradually suppressed.

Complications arising, necessitating the agent to leave the agency for a time, a special agent was temporarily placed in charge. The Indians taking advantage of the change in authority, soon again started the dance with renewed vigor, receiving encouragement from the adjoining agency, killing stock for feasts and defying all

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control. No Indians left this agency, however, until the arrival of the troops, when the leaders immediately departed for Pine Ridge, accompanied by a large number, aggregating 1,800, including women and children. They committed depredations en route, first destroying property in their own houses before going, being wild with excitement. Their actions while at Pine Ridge are well known.

In February last, about 700 of these Indians returned here, under control of Capt. J. M. Lee, U. S. Army, who was appointed and acted as military supervisor at this agency, until April 20, when he was relieved and succeeded by Capt. C. A. Earnest, U. S. Army, who was relieved from duty July 31, at which time the military supervision was withdrawn.

During the winter two troops of United States cavalry and six companies of infantry were stationed here, although no active service was performed, except guarding the agency, and all Indians remaining at home were in every way submissive to the agency authority.

The real cause of disturbance.—Many theories have been advanced and much written concerning the causes which lead to the recent trouble. In regard to this agency, to one familiar with the situation, the explanation is not difficult.

Since the time of recent treaty, whereby these Indians disposed of a large tract of land to the Government, which the old nonprogressive chiefs opposed, and which, notwithstanding their opposition, was accepted by the majority of all Indians and ratified, this element, who heretofore considered themselves as the authority of the tribe, could not be reconciled to the fact that the younger element now assumed equal authority. The recognized leaders in the whole trouble are found to be those who are and always have been opposed to progress. Crow Dog, White Horse, Two Strike, and Lance may be mentioned as most prominent. While these men afterwards represented the cause to be short rations, delay in receiving benefits of recent treaty, and starvation by reason of the drought, it is a noticeable fact that not one progressive Indian participated in the trouble, but remained loyal to the authority (with the exception of a very few, who were corralled and compelled to join the procession, but took no prominent part), and who were equal sufferers by the drought and other causes.

The above-named leaders have never made much effort in agriculture or anything else for the advancement of the people or their own benefit. They have been the instigators and leaders in all trouble under different agents for years, Crow Dog being the assassinator of Chief Spotted Tail, since which time he has not lost an opportunity to impress upon others his importance. Had he been removed from this agency, as so often and urgently recommended, I do not hesitate to say the trouble at this agency would not have occurred, and had the others named, who were the recognized leaders of disaffected Indians, been taken away, such action would have received the approval of all loyal Indians and insured peace on the reservation for the future. No one familiar with the situation and these people can say that any leaders of the Indians from this agency were taken or sent away. Short Bull (who was taken away and sent abroad), while he posed as a religious prophet, was not a chief or leader, and known only as a "Medicine Man." He was used as the instrument in the hands of the others. During my eight years' association with these people this Indian has scarcely been known and had no following whatever. His associate Mash the Kettle, who accompanied him on his trip to see the "Messiah," and who was equally as prominent in the dance, was also removed as a dangerous man and taken to Europe. He has recently been sent home for some unknown reason (alleged sickness), and is at present at this agency.

It is to be regretted, and the fact will never be overlooked among these Indians, that the instigators and leaders in this trouble were not only permitted to return home unmolested, but were rewarded with increase of rations, while those who remained loyal feel with good reason that their orderly conduct was not appreciated. Life in any civilized community would be considered of small value if such course was pursued against ringleaders of crime.

Nevertheless the collision and results at Wounded Knee, while to be regretted and unfortunate in many respects, will not soon be forgotten. Indians have learned that it is dangerous to oppose by force, the law of the Great Father.

The boundary line between Pine Ridge and this agency having been changed by last treaty from Pass Creek, 20 miles east to "a line due south from the mouth of Black Pipe Creek," at White River, has caused considerable commotion among Indians residing on the territory thereby transferred to Pine Ridge Agency, many of whom went to Pine Ridge with others and were recently transferred there by the Sioux Commission appointed to settle the difficulties arising from this change of boundary; also to make arrangements with these Indians in reference to allowing Lower Brulé Indians located south of White River and near the Missouri River to take land on this reserve.

In council with the Commission here the Indians requested that the dividing line be changed back to Pass Creek, in which event they would consider the question of

providing for the Lower Brulés and desired that the Pine Ridge and Lower Brulé Indians meet with them here, in general council, later in the season, to settle the matter; in which condition the matter was and is now left.

The enlistment of a troop of United States cavalry from these Indians, consisting of fifty-five able-bodied young men, in March last, had a good effect, as they were largely selected from the disaffected element. This troop has been stationed at Fort Niobrara, where they have made commendable progress in army tactics, they having thus far been especially fortunate in being commanded by an energetic officer, untiring in his efforts in their behalf. As soldiers I am convinced they will soon rank well with the average enlisted man.

It may be questioned if giving these Indians all the privileges of United States soldiers in permitting the use of beer and other intoxicants is for their advantage, or if it will not have a demoralizing effect on themselves now and especially after the expiration of their terms of service, and also upon those of their friends who are frequent visitors at the post and who will be very likely to partake with them, and be more discontented and troublesome under restraint on the reserve.

Farming.—Considering all circumstances the Indians have made as favorable progress during the past season in their agriculture pursuits as could be reasonably expected, particularly on the east portion of the reserve, in the direction of the Missouri River, where considerable small grain has been sown and gathered, showing fair results. Although this has been an exceptionally favorable season for farming, in some sections rain has not fallen for from four to six weeks during June and July, which has materially injured all crops in such sections. Local hailstorms and recent frosts have in places totally destroyed crops of good promise.

About 325 families of Indians belonging to this agency have homes on the east side of the reserve. The majority, having their separate tracts of land of good quality, have had fair returns, and many will have sufficient potatoes to last during the winter and other crops to dispose of.

The Indians generally have cultivated and worked their fields to a commendable degree. It is hoped that considerable corn and oats can be secured from Indians on the reserve for agency use; several have planted wheat this year, securing a fair crop. The acreage under cultivation this year, by measurement, aggregates 3,700 acres, which practically is the work of 800 families of Indians, those returning from Pine Ridge not being able to do much by reason of the large loss of stock during their maneuvers last winter and others by the lateness of their return.

Additional farmers.—Three farmers in addition to the agency and assistant farmer, together with eleven Indian assistants, have been allowed during the past year. A total of seven farmers for this year will prove of inestimable value in instructing and assisting Indians in farming and stock-raising. Thorough, practical men have been selected and assigned to districts where they live and over which each can travel once a week, supervising Indians and having an Indian assistant in various camps.

While, in my opinion, and in that of those conversant with the climate and nature of this country, Indians will never become self-supporting by agriculture, the amount of labor which they may be induced to perform in this direction for some years to come will result to their benefit, however little may be the return. Their natural disposition to rove can only be broken up by occupation in one locality, and must be recognized as important. The importance of this work, therefore, is apparent.

Issue houses.—Two district or subissue houses are now being constructed; one to the east, the other to the west of the agency, where rations will be issued to Indians living within a certain radius, instead of compelling all to travel to and from the agency, which has heretofore necessarily consumed much of their time. A third issue house is much needed and urgently requested by a colony of Indians located near the Missouri River, 100 miles east of the agency, who are among the most progressive and where by far the best land is found.

Stock-raising.—The stock belonging to these Indians suffered materially during the past winter by reason of the disturbance. Indians who remained at home were for a time required to camp about the agency, during which time their stock suffered for want of attention. Cattle taken or driven away by Indians who left the agency were not returned, while many horses were lost on the road, and many that survived the winter campaign died of starvation during the succeeding severe weather.

Special attention is now being given by the farmers to this industry, as experience has demonstrated that stock-raising must be largely depended upon by Indians to become self-supporting. Several hundred beef cattle were purchased from Indians and others located on the reserve during the past summer by contractors for delivery to the Government, and the benefits thereby gained fully explained to Indians. This purchase will serve as an incentive to many in the future.

One thousand head of stock cattle recently received for issue are being held until Indians shall have secured hay for their support. This number will provide an animal to each head of family. None will be issued to any who has not sufficient hay for its

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keep. I am pleased to note that at present all are industriously engaged in procuring hay, that they may not be disappointed. This action does not indicate further intended disturbance. The farmers in districts have instructions to see to it that cattle are cared for and not disposed of, and endeavor to develop greater interest among Indians in this all-important industry.

Freighting and Labor.—The hauling of freight from the railroad, 35 miles distant, for agency and traders' stores, has been done by Indians in an entirely satisfactory manner, and aggregates about 3,137,263 pounds, which has netted $15,686.31 in cash. It has been practically demonstrated to all in position to judge, by experience and observation, that these Indians will work when money is held out as the inducement. They are at present delivering 250 cords of wood at the agency at $6 per cord; the wood is scarce and difficult to get, and is hauled from 5 to 8 miles over heavy roads. They also cut and deliver all wood required at the various schools. All wood required by the military while stationed here during the past winter was furnished by Indians, aggregating 386 cords. In agriculture and, as yet, in stock raising, he sees no money; neither is sure of immediate return.

With their daily wants supplied, "to be supported until able to support themselves," what incitement is there to work? The life heretofore of an Indian can not be compared with people who have been required to work or starve. The labor troubles all over the country demonstrate that men do not work for ambition or recreation, and is more forcibly demonstrated by the results of the agitation last winter. The Indian's highest ambition is to pose as a chief, and by other methods than following the plow and labor, obtain an increase of supplies, which methods do not serve as an inducement or incentive for their younger men to labor or encourage those who are earnest in their endeavors in their own behalf and comply with the law.

There should be devised, by every means possible an incentive for them to work and preventive against idleness by seeing the money as the result—to establish shops of various trades at the agency in which to employ young men under competent mechanics, either at a monthly salary or piece work, purchase from them the results of their labor for cash, and issue the same to Indians under treaty provisions instead of from contractors. A foundation and inducement would thereby be given the Indians to labor and the benefits to be gained realized by him.

Land in severalty.—I am advised that several townships of the most desirable portions of the eastern part of the reserve, where Indians are located, will soon be surveyed to enable Indians to take their separate allotments and become permanently located. If stock, implements, etc., then guaranteed are forthcoming, many other Indians, who are as well prepared now as they will be five years hence, can be induced to scatter out on separate tracts, which would do much toward preventing organized trouble in the future, as it is invariably in camps where Indians are grouped together in large numbers, and idleness, that trouble originates.

House building.—Nearly if not all Indians live in log houses of their own construction; the large majority have dirt floors and roofs, through which the rain and snow penetrates. Could lumber for floors and shingles for roofs be furnished, better houses would doubtless be built and the health of the occupants improved and aid materially in their permanency and cleanliness.

Indian police.—During the past year there has been a force of 40 privates and 3 officers, which has been increased to 50 privates and 4 officers. They have proven themselves worthy of confidence and during the past winter rendered valuable service in detecting and stopping roving Indians and promptly reporting any actions or sayings of fractious ones.

As these men are constantly on duty, either at the agency or in camps, required to provide themselves with one or two ponies, with necessary equipments (all of which are furnished to those enlisting in the Army), and perform double the amount of service of soldiers, it would appear but reasonable that they should receive at least as much pay, and should be as well armed as the Indians, to command respect and obedience in carrying out orders.

Considerable improvement has been made in their personal appearance while on duty at the agency, where they are required to present a neat appearance. A force of 18 men is kept on duty at the agency, changing alternately to camp duty each two weeks. One hour is spent each day in drill by those at the agency and all are brought together twice a month for company drill, which will compare favorably with any company of men receiving the same amount of instruction.

Court of Indian offenses.—No court has been organized at this agency and at present all matters are disposed of by the agent. Under ordinary circumstances, could intelligent and reliable Indians be secured, doubtless much annoyance would be saved the agent, but owing to there being two factions among these people, whose relations are somewhat strained at present, it is not deemed advisable to inaugurate a court and thereby keep alive this feeling.

The missionaries on this agency represent the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman

Catholic churches. Each are rendering good service to these Indians and have at all times been ready and active in giving the agent all assistance in their power for the welfare of this people. Too much credit can not be accorded these earnest workers, who persevere in their endeavors under difficulties hard to realize by those not acquainted with the surroundings.

The Catholics have recently built a large and commodious church in connection with their boarding-school building, capable of accommodating 300 people.

Educational and schools.—Notwithstanding the interruption of school work during the past winter, necessitating the closing of nearly all schools for a time, the results under the circumstances are satisfactory. There are thirteen Government day schools (twelve in camps and one at the agency). Two of the camp-school buildings belong to the Episcopal church and are loaned to the Government for school purposes. All camp-school buildings are frame, one-story, with teacher residence (consisting of three rooms) attached. All have been put in thorough repair during the past year and are in good condition; each is provided with a large bell which can be heard a considerable distance.

There are two mission boarding schools (Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic) on this reserve.

St. Mary's Episcopal is located on Antelope Creek, about 15 miles east of the agency, on a fine site of prairie land. This school was built to accommodate 50 pupils, is under charge of Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, bishop of South Dakota, and supervised by Miss Amelia Ives, assisted by three lady teachers. The enrollment has been 52 with an average attendance of 45, and is supported entirely by the church, with the exception of supplies and clothing for the children, which are furnished by the agent, to which scholars are entitled. Much praise is due to the self-sacrificing work of the ladies in charge of this school, isolated and situated as they are, far from civilization and its comforts and advantages. That their efforts for the past year have been highly successful, was evidenced by the closing exercises in June last. Three hundred and twenty acres are set apart for this school, all being under fence, with about 60 acres under cultivation, in charge of an industrial teacher, assisted by the older boy pupils.

St. Francis Roman Catholic contract mission school is located about 8 miles southwest of the agency, in charge of Rt. Rev. M. Marty, and under supervision of Rev. Father Digman, assisted by two brothers and eleven sisters of the order of St. Francis. The building was erected for the accommodation of 100 pupils, and during the past year has had an enrollment of 101, with a daily average attendance of 95. Fifty dollars per capita, together with supplies and clothing for children has been furnished by the Government heretofore. For the ensuing year contracts have been executed for paying $108 per capita, the school to furnish all necessities.

The closing exercises of this school for the past year, which were highly satisfactory and appreciated by the many present, demonstrated the fact that their labor had not been in vain. There are at present 160 acres under fence at this mission, about 100 acres being under cultivation. Their garden, consisting of about 10 acres, has furnished a large quantity and endless variety of vegetables. The older boys have a separate garden for their own working; they also assist in the farm work.

The agency day school, which has been conducted by one lady teacher, assisted by an Indian young man, formerly at Carlisle, was not closed at any time during the past troubles; has had an enrollment of 43, with a daily average attendance of 33. By reason of the few families located about the agency, who constantly change between camps and agency, much time and labor is required of the teacher to keep pupils properly clothed and neat in appearance.

The twelve camp day schools are located in different directions from the agency, varying in distance from 10 to 50 miles, and requiring about two weeks' time to visit them. The departure of a large number of these Indians to Pine Ridge Agency during the past winter from the western reserve has materially interfered with the day schools of that section. Two on Black Pipe Creek have not since been reopened, the Indians not having returned to these camps, and whose status can not be determined until the dividing line between the two agencies is definitely and finally located. All camp schools except three (White Thunder and Oak Creeks and the Agency school) were closed on November 20, by order of the special agent temporarily in charge of the agency, and reopened February 8, since which time the attendance at several has not been as large as heretofore, by reason of several families not returning. No superintendent of schools having been allowed during the past year, their supervision has added largely to the duties and labor of the agent.

The enrollment at all Government schools has been 359, the average attendance 285. Adding those at mission boarding schools on the agency, together with those at schools off the reserve, make an aggregate of 699 children of this agency in school during the past year, which, according to the last census, leaves about 353 children of proper age unprovided for.

The teachers employed are in nearly all instances man and wife, have given good

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satisfaction, have taken an interest in their work and supervision of their camps, which has largely aided in their success. The man is employed as teacher, the wife (the assistant) having charge of clothing for the girls, who do their own sewing under her instruction.

A midday lunch of coffee and hard bread is provided, without which these schools could not be maintained, many children coming a distance of from 3 to 6 miles, riding their own ponies, which are left picketed until the time to return home. An outside vestibule is attached to each school, provided with the necessary toilet articles. All children are required to present a clean and neat appearance before entering the school. The girls are not permitted to wear shawls during the session and the boys are required to have their hair cut short.

Attendance.—The average attendance of the schools, considering the fact that children return home each day and that while in many instances parents are beginning to realize the benefits and compel their children to attend others are indifferent, and still others, of the old nonprogressive type, opposed to civilizing influences, may be considered good, as the following figures show:

	Enrolled.	Average attendance.
Agency school	43	35
Ring Thunder camp	30	17
Pine Creek	20	18
Little White River	25	22
White Thunder Creek	29	24
Oak Creek	31	27
Little Oak Creek	35	31
Pass Creek	24	20
Corn Creek	21	19
Black Pipe Creek	17	11
Cut Meat Creek	28	25
Lower Cut Meat Creek	33	28
Red Leaf camp	20	12

Policemen, when released from agency duty, carry a notice to the teachers of their respective camps advising them of the length of time they are to serve on camp duty, during which time they are required to report at the school each morning and, after a reasonable time is allowed, bring in tardy pupils, and when returning for agency duty bring to the office the notice previously taken to the teacher with appropriate remarks, thus reporting to the agent the standing of both school and policeman. All children of proper age living within a reasonable distance are enrolled and required to attend. It is rarely necessary now to send policemen after absentees; the majority of Indians taking an interest in school work, the knowledge of the policeman's presence is sufficient.

The influence of these day schools can not be understood by parties never having seen them in operation, or their importance. They are forming the foundation for the work of civilizing the Indian, if they are to be civilized at home, as it carries civilization into their very midst, where it is taught by the home life of the teachers, an example ever before them and from which they can not escape.

But to insure their successful operation it requires the untiring efforts of those having the work in charge. The teacher need not only be efficient in educational capabilities to pass any required "civil-service examination," but must be possessed of broad common sense, good judgment and tact, and make an honest effort to assist and advise the people of the camp, who look to them for counsel and copy from their example.

A school convention or exhibition, consisting of a class from each school, accompanied by the teacher, was held at the agency at the close of the school year, which proved entertaining and instructive to both teachers and pupils, who were thus enabled to compare notes and to stimulate all interested to future efforts. About 100 children were present, and the exercises would have done credit to children of the same age in any locality. These exercises were witnessed by parents and friends of the pupils and schools from every part of the reserve, manifesting much interest in the progress made by the children and in all the exercises. The audience was larger than could be accommodated, though we were kindly allowed the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church. If those interested in this work, who are loth to admit the successful operation of reservation schools, could be present at one of these exhibitions, held at the end of each year, they would be better able to form intelligent opinions from actual observation.

New schools.—I am advised that authority has been granted to construct four additional day schools on this reserve, which can be located to advantage and where Indians have repeatedly asked for them.

Boarding school.—There is no Government boarding school on this reserve. I am advised that it has finally been decided to erect one, which has been asked for and promised to these people for the past ten years. The site recommended for the building is about 10 miles east of the agency, where all requisites necessary for a good school are obtainable, except fuel, for which coal must be depended upon. The only objection to this proposed site is its distance and isolation, being from 40 to 45 miles in every direction from all points of intercourse with civilization, a privation to both teachers and scholars. A site nearer the agency would for these reasons be more desirable.

Traders.—There are two licensed traders at this agency, who have conducted their business in a satisfactory manner, so far as known, no complaint having been made against them. As Indians frequently go to the railroad for supplies and visit other towns along the border of the reserve, they are not so dependent on the agency trader as formerly, therefore "fortunes" made by traders among these Indians are a thing of the past.

Conclusion.—The work accomplished during the past year, which under existing circumstances has been difficult and arduous, has been by the assistance of teachers and employés, who have labored faithfully and harmoniously in attending to duties assigned to them, without interfering with the work of others. For this assistance and the support received from the Department at all times I desire to acknowledge my appreciation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. FRANCIS MISSION SCHOOL, ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 26, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of submitting my third annual report of St. Francis Mission Boarding School:

In spite of the excitement caused by the ghost dance and following troubles we succeeded in keeping our pupils at school with a few exceptions. They even seemed to be more at home than ever before. We had comparatively very little trouble with runaways. The health of the children, too, was upon the whole very good. Only 3 of them had a slight touch of the grip, though this troublesome guest visited almost every house in the neighborhood.

The schoolroom work was carried on successfully, as the examinations at the close of the year and little entertainments on several occasions during the year proved to the observer. In speaking English the pupils made a decided progress this past year, though much is to be desired yet to overcome their natural bashfulness and aversion in this regard.

The boys were, as heretofore, taught and employed in farming and gardening; and it was gratifying to notice in them an increasing interest for work. Besides their helping on the farm, they have a garden of their own to raise different kinds of vegetables. Two were working with the blacksmith and tinner, 4 in the carpentershop, and 2 in the bakery.

The girls are taught in all that is required to make of them good housekeepers: cooking, sewing, darning, laundry work. The specimens of their needlework submitted to the visitors of our last commencement did honor both to pupils and the sisters that teach them.

Very respectfully,

P. F. DIGMAN,
Superintendent.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *July 30, 1891.*

SIR: I herewith submit the following report of St. Mary's School for the year ending June 30, 1891:

St. Mary's School reopened the 1st of September, but the school teacher engaged was taken ill and her place was filled by others for a month.

The school filled up quickly, and many applicants had to be refused for lack of room.

The work progressed favorably, in spite of the disturbances about us, until after active hostilities ceased. Then 2 of the ladies of the school and 2 children were quite ill, and, owing to previous disturbances, it was impossible to get necessary assistance, so the children were given a vacation of two weeks. Before the expiration of the time a blizzard blocked the roads, and it was six weeks before our children from distant points could return. Since that time the children have done remarkably well. They have done their work well and cheerfully.

The older boys helped to plow for and seed about 18 acres of small grain, 8 acres corn, 5 of potatoes, and 1 of garden. The corn is a failure, but the rest, though late, promises well.

The quality of rations issued has been satisfactory, and the quantity sufficient, with vegetables, etc., supplied by the school by purchase.

The agent and physician have been kind and prompt in rendering any assistance requested.

The confidence of the people in the school seems to be increasing, and the children showed a more

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pleasing spirit. We have many more applicants for the coming year than we can accommodate. Forty-five is all we can do justice to, but we have crowded in 53. Our average was nearly 47.

Slight repairs to the buildings have been and will be made to keep them in order, but no extensive changes.

Respectfully submitted.

AMELIA IYES,
Principal of St. Mary's School.

J. GEORGE WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 26, 1891.*

MY DEAR SIR: Missionary work during the year has been trying and often discouraging. The disorder and confusion of the year, the entire failure of crops of every kind, the change in the line of the reservation to Black Pipe Creek, have all resulted in making the Indians restless, uneasy, and suspicious. They have been, therefore, rather unreceptive of moral and religious teaching. If my work during the year were measured by the baptisms and the number received into the church it would be but a poor showing of what I believe has been the real missionary work.

During the disturbance commonly known as the outbreak our regular work of preaching and instructing was continued unbroken. Our place of meeting was transferred from the mission station to the tents of our Indian church members. In this way we were enabled to allay much suspicion and to keep quiet those who remained here.

Our work at Burch station, among Swift Bear's people, has continued without interruption, and is quite promising. Our stations on White River and Black Pipe Creek are now discontinued, as most of the people have moved from the vicinity of these stations. I hope at an early date to rebuild these stations and continue work as before.

The year has not been one of progress among our Indians. So many have been engaged in depredations and have been unpunished, that there has sprung up a spirit of lawlessness to an unusual degree. However, the Indians so far as I have been able to observe, are quiet and well disposed.

The great obstacle to the moral improvement of the Indians is a lack of any occupation which will reward their efforts. . . . demoralizing influence of the present system is so great that the result of missionary work is almost lost.

I am firmly convinced that the people here will receive gladly and will readily respond to religious instruction.

Very sincerely, yours,

JAMES P. CROSS,
Missionary of American Missionary Association.

J. GEORGE WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 26, 1891.*

MY DEAR SIR: With regard to our mission work during the past year I may state briefly that we have, despite all disturbances, continued as far as possible to occupy all our old stations and chapels, holding services frequently and encouraging educational work everywhere. We are called upon now to build new chapels and provide services at new points, so that we find the outlook on the whole very encouraging.

During the past year I have recorded 12 marriages, 110 baptisms, and 10 burials.

During the winter there was naturally some temporary breaking up of regular work, but since April 1 the interest of the so people in the church and in Christian faith and life has been as great as ever. The coming convocation will, I am sure, give evidence of the truth of this statement.

Respectfully and faithfully, yours,

AARON B. CLARK,
Missionary in Charge.

J. GEORGE WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 30, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting this, my third and last, annual report as United States Indian agent at Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.

This reservation, which is known as the Lake Traverse Reservation of South Dakota, contains about 918,000 acres of land, is triangular shaped, with its point near Watertown, S. Dak., and extending north 90 miles or more, covering a small part of North Dakota. It has an average width of about 20 miles, and is mostly prairie, with some timber around the large lakes and in the deep ravines on the east slope of the *coteaux*. The allotments to Indians cover nearly 250,000 acres, leaving for homestead settlers some 668,000 acres. The soil is rich, and will produce large crops in any season when the rainfall is sufficient.

Agency.—Sisseton Agency is located on the east slope of the coteaux, 12 miles west from Brown's Valley, Minn., with buildings as follows: One large warehouse

(in which the clerks' and agent's offices are kept); seven employés' residences, carpenter's shop, blacksmith shop, one trader's store, stable, jail, and an abandoned mill. Four of the seven employés' residences are known as Indian houses, and of but little value. The buildings are all suffering for paint, and some need repairs very much to prevent them from falling down. Brown's Valley, Minn., and Wilmot, S. Dak., are the two nearest railroad towns. The former is 12 miles east on the Manitoba railroad, and the latter is 16 miles southeast on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. Stages connect with the daily trains from each place.

Census.—The summary of census, herewith inclosed for June 30, 1891, shows as follows:

School children between the ages of 6 and 16	377
Females over 14 years of age	516
Males over 18 years of age	110
Total population	1,730

The great increase since the last census comes from the return of Indians who have been away temporarily at other agencies, and have not appeared in the census of former years. Such Indians have been attracted to this agency by the annuity payment just paid, and have succeeded in having their names placed on the roll and have received their annuities as members of the tribe. In reality there has been only a small increase in the past year, not more than fifty at most.

Schools.—There are two schools for the Indian children of this reservation. One is a contract school, conducted by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, with W. B. Roble as superintendent. This school is located 2 miles northwest from the agency; has accommodation for 115 pupils. The girls and boys have separate homes, both some distance from their schoolhouse. The reports for the last year show an average attendance of 91, with an enrollment of 130. The school is well conducted, and the pupils are well cared for, and if the speaking of Dakota was restricted more, or less used, it would be one of the best of schools.

The other school is a Government boarding school, located 1½ miles from the agency. This school, with the new addition, has accommodation for 150 pupils. Reports for the last year show an average attendance of 88, with an enrollment of 127.

It will be seen by reference to the superintendent's report that there have been unusual and unfortunate events the past year, which have greatly embarrassed school work. The annuity payment coming to these Indians, which has just been paid, gave them a credit at the stores and all over the country that so elated them that it has been impossible to keep their children at school, or to persuade them to pay attention to anything else. Fine horses and harness, fine clothes, and children must come home and take part, and thus the schools have been depleted until reduced to less than one-half of the usual attendance. It is now the third week of school for the school year of 1892, and the attendance is less than one-half what it usually is at this time. As poverty returns the pupils will return. When supplies at their homes are exhausted then they will come in to school; and in some cases they have already come to this.

Attendance and enrollment for fiscal year 1891 is as follows:

Average attendance:	
Government boarding school	88
Good Will Mission	94
Total	182
Enrollment:	
Government boarding school	127
Good Will Mission	130
Total	257
Pupils away at school	33
Total at school	290
Total of school age shown by census	367

Improvements at the Agency School.—An addition to the school building, extending west 60 feet and 30 feet wide, with walls 24 feet in height, has been built by contract the past season at a cost of $3,600, and is now occupied. This structure gives a grand school room on the lower floor that will seat 150 pupils, with ten good bed rooms over the school room, and with height of walls same as old building, and windows corresponding, painted all alike. This addition certainly improves the appearance of the whole structure, and is all that it was designed for.

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A building for a laundry and bakery has also been built by contract at a cost of $3,400. This building is located 60 feet north of the school building, and such a distance from all other buildings that there will be little or no risk from fire in case any one of the buildings should burn.

The size of this building is 30 by 60, with 18-foot walls, and arranged for a bake oven and bakery, laundry, and two bath rooms on lower floor, with drying room for laundry in upper part. This building is not yet occupied, but is completed and ready for use.

A large drain pipe is located so all surplus water is carried from this building, and its use must add much to the comfort and convenience of the school.

Missionary work.—Rev. M. N. Adams, in charge of work for Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, reports as follows:

Church buildings	6
Missionaries	7
Church communicants	150
Contributions for Home and Foreign Missions	$91 31

Marriages not yet reported from missionaries in charge.

Rev. John Robinson, in charge of Protestant Episcopal Church, reports as follows:

Church buildings	3
Missionaries	1
Communicants	112
Contributions Home Mission work	$150.00
Contributions from abroad for destitute	$700.00
Marriages solemnized	13

Indian houses.—There have been three new frame houses built by the Government for Indians the past year, and the Indians have built and completed some eight or ten and have many more well under way, which will be completed before severe cold weather. The delay of the annuity payment has deferred action in building in many cases, and I fear the winter will get so near soon that many buildings will be postponed to another uncertain time.

Frame houses	81
Log houses, dirt roof	103
Log houses, shingle roof	33
Total	217

Dirt roofs are very unwholesome for man or beast.

Police.—A captain and five privates constituted the police force up to July, when I found that number entirely inadequate to meet the additional troubles and carry out new regulations brought about by the money payment to the tribe, and by application the force was increased by a sergeant and three privates for a period of three months. It required the vigilance of all the police, both night and day, to keep order and carry out instructions while the payment was being made, and several mornings I found the jail well filled, and generally with Indians and mixed bloods cooling off from a drunk, but sometimes a white man or two would be mixed up with the happy party. The police force have rendered good service, and have been highly complimented by United States officers whom they have assisted in making arrests.

Issues.—In November last authority was given to expend a sum not exceeding $5,000 in the open market purchase of flour, pork, beef, and beans for the relief of the destitute and starving Indians. This amount was expended early in the winter, and the last issue was made about April 1, and since that date credit upon the annuity payment has been given by merchants and others, and there has been no want for food in general. In April and May I issued 2,000 bushels of seed wheat, 1,200 bushels of oats, and 215 bushels of potatoes. All the provisions and seed were of the best quality and issued with great care and with the intention of doing justice to all.

Crops.—Rain is always wanted, and often there is no crop for want of it. In the past season, however, a fair quantity of rain has fallen, and would have been sufficient if the ground had not been so very dry from previous droughts, and a fair crop has been grown on all lands properly seeded and cultivated. But farm work has been sadly neglected, and the yield will not be one-half what it would have been if proper work had been done. The whole tribe have been so elated over their prospects of wealth that anything like industry or economy were far in the background and but little considered. No satisfactory estimates can be given.

Polygamy.—Now cases of polygamy are not allowed, but as there is no satisfactory way of reconstructing families who have practiced and lived in polygamy for a score of years, propriety must allow the evil to run until the nine polygamists are through their career. The limited number of cases of polygamy and the fact that there has been little or no increase in this criminal habit, gives assurance that a few years

will terminate this evil. The census shows one man with three wives and eight men with two wives each.

Crimes and litigation.—There are four Indians and one white man now under arrest for offenses. One of the Indians is held for the reckless discharge of firearms among the camps while drunk. The other Indians and white man are charged with bringing whisky on the reservation. All will be tried at the next term of the United States district court for South Dakota. This constitutes the crimes of importance so far as known.

Many complaints have been made, but prosecuted no further than a hearing before the agent. Civil cases from all troubles have gone no further than the agent, with the exception of two divorce cases, which are on the calendar of the county court.

The Indians as a tribe have been entirely civil, and are entitled to much credit for their civil and respectful conduct while unusual events and occurrences have taken place in which they were directly interested.

The killing of Sitting Bull and many others at Pine Ridge, some being near relations of Indians here, caused some feeling, but no demonstration of any kind further than much talk and comment upon the history of parties and a general disapproval of the hostile course insisted upon by Sitting Bull and his followers.

Traders.—Up to July the licensed traders here were J. W. Hines and David Faribault, both carrying small stocks and doi. a but little business, sales not amounting to over $150 per month at either store. In July E. M. Cooley obtained a license and opened up a large stock of goods. The payments to the Indians commenced about the middle of July, and since that time trade has been lively. I have visited these stores often, and watched their sales to the Indians and as yet I have discovered no unfair dealing. Their lists of prices are properly posted and licenses on file. Trade is not confined to these stores and prices must be as low at these stores as that at the stores at the near towns to hold the trade of the Indians. A license to trade here is no big privilege.

Taxation and government.—The provisions for government and the arrangements for taxation to pay the public burdens of Indians holding allotments are not satisfactory, and some further act of Congress amending the severalty act must be had. By one section of the severalty law an Indian, after taking an allotment, is given all the the rights and privileges of a citizen, and by another section of the same law his real property is exempted from taxation for a period of twenty-five years and longer if the President so directs. Thus the Indian has every privilege of government, and is exempted from paying an equal and just proportion of the public burdens. In Roberts County, S. Dak., there are near 200,000 acres of land covered by allotments of some 1,200 Indians. These 1,200 Indians constitute about one-third of the population of the county. Therefore the few white settlers of this county have to bear the public burdens of 1,200 Indians. It may be said that a personal tax can be realized from these Indians, but nothing can be so realized from the fact that their personal effects are very limited, and the State exemptions would always, nearly if not quite, cover their personal effects. Expenses arising from minor crimes and civil suits, such as board of prisoners, pay of jury and witnesses, sheriff's fees, etc., all have to be paid by white settlers' tax, and unless some provision is made to create revenue, there are several districts of country so well taken up by allotments that it will be impossible to establish and maintain town governments for want of revenue to pay the expense.

When these privileges and exemptions are well considered, and you stand at the pay table and see some of the same Indians receive and walk away with $2,000 cash payment of back annuities, and holding allotments of himself and family to the amount of at least 800 acres of land, you must be forcibly reminded of Lo! the poor Indian, who is so abused.

The agent's bed of roses.—If two Indians fight and cut each other with knives, the agent is called on. He arrests the parties with his police; then he has to call witnesses and interpreter, and move all hands to Wilmot, 17 miles distant, for trial; when there all must be fed and taken care of. The sheriff informs the agent that the expenses must be advanced, for hotels and livery stables will not charge up any such expenses to the county as board of Indian prisoners and witnesses. Now, the agent must advance the expenses or the case falls. Often, after 17 miles' ride over the prairie on a cold day, the agent finds the county attorney away, and an adjournment must be taken; and after several cold rides and several dollars advanced, the agent gets his two criminals bound over to the district court, and they, not being able to give bonds, remain prisoners at the expense of the county. The county officials, realizing that Indians pay no taxes, do not relish the idea of sure and safe imprisonment of Indians at the expense of the county, and the criminals escape. Thus the efforts to maintain law and order have been of no use, and such must be the case until the property of Indians is made to pay tax the same as that of the white settlers.

Conclusion.—I retire from the Indian service knowing much more than I did, and

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shall always hereafter have much charity for the man who has United States Indian agent affixed to his name; and my experience and information leads me to the conclusion that the Indian agents of the several agencies, with low salaries, carry nearly all the hazards of the Indian service, and are made targets for everything human to shoot at from an Indian to the honorable President of the United States. An Indian agent gains or obtains his position by effort, but the further affixes of thief and boodler comes as a consequence, and all alike are so reputed.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM MCKUSICK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SISSETON SCHOOL.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK.,
July 1, 1891.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to present my first annual report of the Sisseton Indian industrial boarding school. I took charge August 21, 1890, and hence have had over ten months' service. The school commenced September 8 with 27 pupils.

	Enrollment	Attendance
October 1	81	74
November 1	104	86
December 1	118	84
January 1	115	88
February 1	119	87
March 1	127	98
April 1	116	97
May 1	117	99
June 1	127	82
June 30	142	78
Average daily attendance		78
Largest attendance January 7		112

It will be noticed that the enrollment is reduced at the beginning of each quarter. I did not carry the names of those who were not present and not likely to be during the quarter.

During the year there were three special causes which worked against a good attendance:

1. Early in April a court was held by Special Agent Reynolds to decide the status of a prominent Indian who claimed to belong to the Sisseton tribe. The parents and friends of the pupils were gathered about the agency and school for several days, to the great discomfort of pupils, many of whom went home with their friends, some by permission and many without.

2. In May, work incident to enrollment under Disbursing Agent Elrod caused a repetition of the same scenes.

3. During the early days of June sore eyes attacked the boys, reducing their number from 49 to 20; the number present on the last day. These things have acted almost disastrously upon those who were most subject to them. Even those who remained in the school were constantly kept in a state of commotion very unsuitable for good school work.

Yet, after the school was thoroughly graded and the pupils held to business, many made commendable progress. This is noticed, not so much in advancing from lower to higher grades, as in thorough acquaintance with the lower branches.

The industrial work of the boys has been considerably retarded by frequent changes of employés. Barring the irresistible inclination on the part of some to beat the pigs, they have shown commendable proficiency in the care of stock. Their work in the fields, shops, wood shed, laundry, and in the care of their rooms has been very satisfactory.

The matron speaks in unmeasured terms of praise of the spirit and letter of the work done by the girls and their lives generally. The work in the sewing room has been greatly increased on account of the introduction of night clothing among both girls and boys, and also the fact that the estimate for boys' clothing was insufficient, making it necessary to cut and make boys' clothing. Many of the larger girls have been taught to do this kind of work. They have made gratifying progress in the care of their rooms, being permitted, after about the middle of the year, to have access to their rooms at all times of day. They have been placed at the heads of tables during meals, and have developed a good degree of ease and grace in serving dishes.

The discipline has noticeably improved. The esprit de corps is better. There is more respect for superiors and a greater sense of honor and individual responsibility. While we have insisted upon strict obedience, we have encouraged the greatest personal liberty consistent with good order. Early in the year 4 were expelled, 2 young men for entering the girls' rooms at night and the 2 young ladies who received them. This was quite a shock to the school and all concerned, and with subsequent watchfulness and precept has done much to abolish this practice, which has been a source of much evil in the past.

With many thanks to you and your office for your universal kindness during the year, I remain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MCKUSICK,
United States Indian Agent.

J. H. MEILER.

REPORT OF YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK.,
August 30, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions the thirty-second annual report of this agency is respectfully submitted.

The Dakota Indians.—The Dakotas, or allied nations, usually called the Sioux tribes, when they were first discovered by the whites were divided into three principal tribes, known as the Isan-ya-tis or Santees, the I-hank-ton-wans or Yanktons, and the Ti-ton-wans or Tetons, each of these names signifying the place where the most prominent village was located. These three divisions still continue to exist as distinctly as ever, and all the various bands or tribes of the Dakota or Sioux Indians are subdivisions of one or the other of them. The same language is spoken by all of them, yet there is a patois or vernacular, easily detected, peculiar to each tribe, indicating that, although originating from the same primitive stock, yet they have been separated into these tribes for many years.

There was an uninterrupted connection or communication between the members of these tribes, a constant friendship, and a powerful alliance, which bound them together as allies in war and friends in peace. Notwithstanding this close relation and friendship, marriage between them or permanent removals from one tribe to another was a rare although an occasional occurrence.

The Dakotas inhabited the country between the Mississippi River on the east nearly to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains on the west, and from the Assiniboine on the north to the Council Bluffs on the south; the Santees occupying the eastern, the Yanktons the center, and the Tetons the western part of this great region. The Santees were the first of the Dakotas to come into contact with the white race, and having also had the advantages of living in a country where the methods of supporting life were not so restricted as that on the great buffalo ranges farther west, they were better prepared than the other tribes to accept the advantages of civilization.

The Yanktons.—This tribe occupied and claimed as their territory, to the exclusion of all other tribes, the country lying west of the Red River of the North, the head waters of the Minnesota, and the waters of the Big Sioux or Calumet River, including also the Red Pipestone quarries, and extending westward to the Missouri River, reaching northward as far as Winnipeg—the Assiniboines are rated as a branch of the Yankton tribe—and southward into Iowa and Nebraska. The earliest white explorers were the French Canadians, who came by the Great Lakes through the Chippewa country and met the Dakotas, whom they named the Sioux, on the Upper Mississippi. These early explorers noted the distinction between the Santees and Yanktons and reported the latter as inhabiting the Upper Minnesota River country.

These Indians were never permanently settled in any one place, but were constantly on the move, always hunting for buffalo, whose meat was their only food and whose skin was their only shelter. One old Indian, in telling me of their wanderings, said they were "like a pack of wolves," always on the hunt.

His first white man.—Another intelligent Indian tells me that the first white man he ever saw came into the country where his band was camped, western Iowa, with a handcart, about fifty years ago. The Indians stopped him and were about to kill him. When he showed them some corn and other seeds, they allowed him to build a house and plant seeds. They watched his little field, and later in the season the man gave them a feast of watermelon, the first they had ever tasted. He says what astonished the Indians more than anything else was to see that man open a book and read, and sometimes while reading he would burst into a hearty laugh. They pronounced him crazy, and were too superstitious to kill him, so he was let alone.

Subdivision.—The Yanktons were originally divided into six bands, each designated by the name of its chief or headman. In a general way they were known as the three upper and the three lower bands. The upper bands occupied the northern part of the territory and the lower bands the south. After trading posts were established at Prairie du Chien and St. Paul the whole tribe would sometimes go en masse to trade or exchange their peltries, pipes, etc., for goods sold by white traders. It was estimated at that time that there were 250 lodges, or about 2,500 Yanktons, all told.

Soon after this trading posts were established all along the Missouri River at points convenient to each of the bands, and consequently there was less assembling together. The whole tribe came together at the time of the ratifying of the treaty—1858—and two new bands were then formed, so that the tribe is now made up of eight bands.

The Reservation.—After some years of earnest effort on the part of the Interior Department to induce the Yanktons to cede a portion of their territory, finally, in the fall of 1857, Capt. J. B. S. Todd, trader at Fort Randall, at the request of the Secretary of the

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Interior, with the assistance of Charles T. Picotte, a Yankton half-breed, the present interpreter at this agency, persuaded the Yanktons to send a delegation to Washington to confer with the Government. Capt. Todd, Mr. Picotte, Theophilus Brughier, with Padaniapapi and several other Yankton chiefs and headmen, arrived at Washington in the early part of the winter 1857-58, and on the 19th of April, 1858, a treaty was negotiated, by which the Yanktons ceded all their lands except their present reservation and the Pipestone Reservation in Minnesota.

The reservation as finally surveyed consisted of 672½ square miles of land. It is situated on the east bank of the Missouri River, having a river frontage of over 30 miles, and extending into the interior for a little less than 20 miles. It is on the extreme southern border of South Dakota, about on the same latitude as Milwaukee, Wis., or Buffalo, N. Y. In addition to the Missouri the reserve is watered by several never-failing creeks and lakes of fresh water. The surface is smooth and level except along the river. The soil is a rich clayey loam, capable of producing, when sufficiently supplied with moisture, the most luxuriant growth of grain and grasses, as well as root crops, that can be found in the world.

There are many varieties of wild fruit to be found in the various ravines and hillsides along the river and creeks. It is believed that all kinds of fruit can be grown in these protected valleys as surely as along the shores of Lake Michigan.

Along the river bluffs and underlying the country back to an unknown distance there is an immense deposit of remarkable substances called chalk rock and alumina. These substances, when properly mixed, ground, and roasted, form the Portland cement of commerce. Plants for the manufacture of this cement have been established at the city of Yankton, some 60 miles below here, within a recent period, and experiments have proved that the cement made is superior to any of the imported Portland cement. There are excellent opportunities to open similar works here.

The Agency.—Immediately after the ratification of the treaty A. H. Redfield, of Michigan, was appointed agent for the Yanktons, and he arrived with a steamboat load of stores early in the fall of 1859. The Indians met the boat near the mouth of the Big Sioux River, and followed along the shore of the river until all arrived at this place. Here the cargo was discharged, many cattle were slaughtered, a big feast was kept up for many days, and an extensive distribution of all sorts of articles was made. Everybody was satisfied, and the Indians became the sworn friends of the whites and the Government.

The agency is located on a beautiful plat of ground on second bench above the river. Both above and below here there is a wide river bottom, which at that time was covered with an excellent growth of large cottonwood trees. A sawmill was established and a large farm was broken up and fenced by the Government; considerable money was paid out in erecting buildings, purchasing tools, teams, and improving the land for the Indians to make homes upon.

The Indians, attracted by the novelties and by the prospects of high living, such as the chiefs had been treated to at Washington the previous winter, seemed to have entered heartily into the spirit of civilization, which was to give them a perpetual picnic and a constant merry-go-round.

The Indians also did some work, for they broke prairie sod, opened up farms, and built houses from logs and lumber cut at the mill. From all accounts we may conclude that the Yanktons made great progress in the two or three years that followed the establishment of the agency, but when the season of no rain came, and the hot winds burned up their crops they also wilted; and, with the convenient charge that the Great Spirit was offended at them for cultivating the soil, they soon retrograded back to their life of indolence. Their work oxen and cows were soon in the soup, farm tools and wagons were soon thrown aside to rot, their clothing was cast off, and the whole nation went off on a buffalo hunt. They were gone several months, and on their return in the fall of 1862 found the Santees, their old-time allies, had opened up a horrid frontier war against the whites, and that emissaries from the hostile bands were waiting to counsel with them to engage the Yanktons also in hostilities against the Government.

These were perilous times on the Northwestern frontier. Prompt and decisive action was required to restrain the hot-blooded warriors from plunging the tribe into a bloody war. Padaniapapi, or Old Strike-the-Ree, as he is usually called, was a man of wonderful eloquence and great persuasive abilities. He, supported by his band, opposed war; the upper bands were, however, strongly pressed by the war party and favored a conflict. Dr. Burleigh, the agent, sustained Old Strike, and cunningly enrolled quite a number of the Yanktons as scouts, and when Gen. Sully arrived there was a company of 50 ready to join in the fight against the Santees. This tribe then openly declared their allegiance to the Government, and so the scouts under Agent Burleigh guarded and protected the frontier settlements of Minnesota and other borders against assault. They killed quite a number of Santees, destroyed villages, and recaptured stolen property. The Yanktons have been loyal to

the Government ever since, and it is their boast now that the blood of a white man has never stained their hands.

The Yankton scouts.—When the scouts were enlisted they were promised that they should receive $300 each, to be paid when discharged. They remained in the service nine months, furnished their own equipments, horses, provisions, etc., yet were turned adrift without pay when they were disbanded. They were not regularly enlisted, no muster roll was ever made of them, and they have no discharges, yet they performed faithful and valuable service and ought to have been paid in full. The matter was before the country for some years in reports from this office, and in 1887 there was paid to each of them $75. This amount, however, has never been satisfactory; they continue to ask for the remaining $225, which they claim to be still due. The Government ought to have paid this just debt many years ago.

Progress.—The advancement from a savage, indolent life, to a condition of civilization, where a man is expected to support himself in a decent manner, is necessarily slow and difficult. . . . Yet now nearly all of them are clad decently, have comfortable homes, observe the family relation, respect virtue, and submit to law. Many of them have good homes with pleasant surroundings, fields of grain, pastures with horses and cattle, barns, wells of water, and other conveniences. When we notice these changed conditions we can perceive there is a silent, steady, but sure revolution going on which must ultimately carry the Indians to a higher plane.

Farming industry.—A succession of failures in crop-raising from the same cause for a series of years can not be otherwise than discouraging to the farmer. Thirty years or more of crop-raising on this reserve has proven this country is quite frequently subject to excessively long and severe droughts. The soil is extremely rich and very productive, but without sufficient moisture during the hot months there is always danger of loss.

The experience of 1890, like that of many previous years, was disheartening. The Indians had in crop, on about 120 separate farms, some 2,250 acres of wheat, 1,600 acres of corn, and 400 acres of other crops. The yield of the wheat was not over 6 bushels per acre. Corn and root crops were a failure. This was partly owing to bad cultivation, but mainly to the dry, hot weather. Their wheat had to be sold to pay debts due merchants in adjoining towns who trusted the Indians with provisions, etc.

The season of 1891 has been much more favorable; timely and abundant rains have fallen. The consequence is a good yield of all grain and root crops, and the hearts of the people are made glad. Next year they will add considerable to their acreage.

Last year there was famine in the land. The Government issue of subsistence amounts to about 25 per cent of a ration, which is distributed among them all. This, with the meager earnings of the Indians in freighting, etc., was about the only means they had to prevent famishing. Much suffering ensued; starvation was prevented only by sales of clothing and household conveniences and by charitable contributions. The Government also increased to a limited extent the issue of subsistence, which had to be dispensed with great prudence.

The prospect for next winter is much brighter. The Indians are not so deeply in debt. All crops are good and good prices will be paid for their wheat. Some families will have over 100 bushels of wheat to sell, besides bread for themselves, which will command from 60 cents to $1 per bushel.

The following is an estimate for this year's crop:

	Acreage.	Amount raised.	Value.
		Bushels.	
Wheat	2,500	40,000	$30,000
Oats	200	20,000	5,000
Corn	1,400	35,000	14,000
Potatoes	100	5,000	1,250
Garden crops	100	.....	5,500

There is a certain and practicable remedy against poor crops in this country; it is artificial irrigation. Through the means of artesian wells any amount of water can be obtained to moisten the land and make it the most productive country in the world. And if this could be brought about I can see no reason why these Indians would not become thrifty and self-sustaining.

The farm machinery purchased by the Government for the use of the Indians proved to be of no account this year. The Junior reapers were too light for the heavy crop, and the Peerless mowers are a failure in our grass. Individual Indians this year purchased 10 or 11 self-binders, several mowers and rakes, and other tools.

Mr. Hough, the agency farmer, has worked hard and faithfully to systematize the farming industry. His report is annexed hereto.

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Other industries.—Farming is the only industry that is followed on this reserve for profit, but there are maintained at the agency carpenter, blacksmith, tin, shoe, and harness and wagon repair shops. With the exception of superintendent of shops, the employés are Indians. The shops are maintained by the Government. All raw materials used is purchased and all employés' wages are paid by the Government. The work is done for the Indians without charge. A large part of the work is repairing wagons and farm implements, making hay racks, cupboards, window and door frames, tables, and coffins; also repairing harness, boots and shoes, tinware, and all household articles. Most of the farm machinery that the Indians purchase is second-hand, which adds largely to the work at shops.

There were dug on the reserve the past season some 80 wells of water. All of them were walled substantially with stone.

The Indians belonging to this tribe are as follows:

Families	547
Males:	
21 years and over	436
17 to 20 years, inclusive	49
6 to 16 years, inclusive	179
5 years and under	137
Females:	
21 years and over	496
17 to 20 years, inclusive	58
6 to 16 years, inclusive	106
5 years and under	155
Total number of inhabitants	1,716
Of these there are:	
Mixed-bloods	432
Full-bloods	1,284

The population for a series of years is as follows:

1859 (estimate)	2,600	1876 (count)	1,992
1865 (count)	1,520	1881 (count)	1,998
1871 (count)	1,917	1886 (count)	1,776

Of the total population there are:

Absentees attending nonreservation schools	98
Present on the reserve	1,618

The rapid decrease in population at certain times is attributable more to removals than other causes, although there is evidently a gradual decrease in population. The vastly greater amount of subsistence and other property issued by the Government at the Teton agencies operates as a strong inducement for the indolent ones to "go west."

Buildings.—Since the last report the houses then under construction for dwellings for agent and employés have been completed and are now occupied. These houses, although small and inexpensive, are convenient, attractive, and substantial.

I have not yet succeeded in obtaining authority to build shops or to repair them; the horrible condition of these things has been too often alluded to to necessitate a description here.

Some of the Indian employés also should have new and decent houses built for them. The warehouses and farmer's dwelling authorized at White Swan are partially built, but not yet ready for occupancy. A small appropriation has been asked for to complete the work, the material being on hand.

Missionaries.—The American people can not be too often reminded of the good work performed by the zealous missionaries on our western borders; how patiently they have toiled among the savages, who have no appreciation of earnest zeal or benevolence; how they have deprived themselves of homes, friends, and conveniences of life to instruct a class of heathen whose only expression of gratitude is to beg another favor and to growl if it is not forthcoming.

It is by their long suffering, their faithful and earnest work, their patience and forbearance that has raised these people from their vagabondage to their present improved condition more than any other cause. Rev. J. P. Williamson, of the Presbyterian Church, has been at this agency for more than twenty years thus engaged; and Rev. J. W. Cook, of the Episcopal Church, has been here nearly the same length of time. These gentlemen are still here. I call attention to their reports hereto annexed.

Morals.—The Indians generally respect the law, obey the decisions of the court, seldom quarrel with each other, and the committal of a theft is an extremely rare occurrence on this reserve. The use of liquor is unusual also. I will mention an incident that occurred last summer in illustration:

A policeman drove me over to an adjacent town. While there a dissolute white man induced the Indian to go to a retired place, where he was offered a bottle to drink from. The Indian asked what it was. The answer was whispered, "Whisky." The Indian's reply was, "Go to —— with your —— whisky, I don't want it." The white man sneaked off.

Schools and schoolhouses.—The missionary societies of the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches established schools on this reserve thirty years ago, and have kept them up ever since. These missionary schools have been sustained by philanthropic people without material expense to the Government.

The Episcopal Church maintains a boarding school for about about fifty boys, which is a model institution for the young. The larger portion of the inmates are mixed-blood, or children of white fathers. Mrs. Johnston, the superintendent, is a woman exceedingly qualified to conduct such an institution; her report is attached hereto.

The Government boarding school now has a capacity for 75 boys and 50 girls. The sexes occupy different houses, and are kept entirely separate. Prof. Matson, aided by able and experienced teachers and other employés, brought this school to a high plane of excellence. This school now ranks among the best of institutions of its class. The interesting report of the superintendent is in detail and is made a part of this report.

The farm of 65 acres connected with the school has been very productive this year, sufficient garden truck having been produced to supply the school. Over 1,000 trees were planted; also considerable small fruit, all of which have grown finely.

The Presbyterian mission school is a day school in charge of Miss Abbie L. Miller. It has an average attendance of about 12 pupils. This is a valuable auxiliary to the great work of Christianizing and educating the Indians.

Pipestone Reserve.—The Red Pipestone Reservation in Minnesota, embracing the celebrated Red Pipestone quarry, the spot which the Yanktons regard as the center of creation, and which gave them a supremacy over other aboriginal nations, was reserved by the Yanktons in the treaty of 1858, and was subsequently confirmed to them by act of Congress, also Executive Department, in causing a survey thereof and designating it upon the plats of public surveys as Yankton Indian reserve. Questions involving the title to this property have frequently been before the Government, and the uniform decision has been that it is the absolute property of this tribe.

It need create no surprise, then, to know that the Indians were greatly astonished and alarmed when they learned that Congress had directed that an Indian school should be erected there without consulting them. They do not object so much to the school, although it is of no benefit to them, as they are already provided with schools; but they regard this action as an attempt to invalidate if not extinguish their title to this property peremptorily and without compensation, and say that if one of them should be guilty of such an act he would be punished as a thief.

Ghost-dancing.—The dance excitement that broke out at the western agencies during the winter was communicated in some degree to the Indians here. The Yanktons did not dance in the ghost dance, but they manifested no little interest in the final outcome of the turbulence and disorder that prevailed among the Tetons.

Soon after the military occupied Pine Ridge and Rosebud, a sly old Teton came over from Rosebud and commenced to preach the "New Messiah" doctrine to these people. He assured them that he had shaken hands with the new Savior; that he had accepted of him, and had eaten of the ghostly buffalo meat; that he had danced within the circle of the blessed, and he had had visions of the happy times to come when the white race was exterminated and the Dakotas again restored to their former supremacy. He was chanting the angelic song of a resurrected cherub when the brawny hand of a live policeman was laid on his shoulder and he was compelled to yield up his hopes of a life-long buffalo hunt for the dreary reality of sawing wood under guard. He afterwards returned home "a sadder if not a wiser man." The Yanktons did not really regard last winter's struggle as a matter in which they had any special interest.

Sanitary.—There has been no epidemic or unusually serious illness among the Indians during the past year. Consumption and scrofula continue to be the active cause of the greater part of the deaths. The most serious cases are the young pupils from nonreservation schools. Several of these came home sick this season and died very soon afterwards.

Among others this season the death of a woman at the advanced age of 106 years occurred.

The Yanktons have been specially fortunate this year in having with them an efficient and skillful physician in the person of Dr. W. L. Brown, through whose efforts sickness and death have been much reduced. Dr. Brown has kept an unusually accurate record of births and deaths on this reserve. Attention is called to his report herewith, which contains information of much interest.

The police.—The police force at this agency is one officer and seven privates, which was increased temporarily last winter during the troublesome period by ten addi-

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tional men. Besides the ordinary duties of patrolling the reservation, making arrests, etc., the force is used to keep the public buildings and grounds in order. The police are required to cultivate their own allotments, and therefore only one-half of them are on active duty in the busy farming season.

The Indian court.—This branch of the service is quite an important one. The influence exerted by the judges of the court is remarkable. Every one who is tried and sentenced seems to give cheerful obedience to the decisions. The decisions are always just and equitable. Some trials were had last winter where young educated Indians were engaged as advocates before the court. On these occasions there was a conspicuous display of eloquence.

Lands in severalty.—Allotments in severalty were completed under the act of 1887, on this reserve over a year ago. Special Agent Hatchett is now equalizing allotments under the act of last winter. When he gets through this time all the Yanktons will have lands in severalty; one-half of the reservation will be allotted.

The following is a statement of cash disbursements at Yankton Agency, S. Dak., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

Agent's salary		$1,600.00
Regular employés	$21,555.68	
Irregular employés	3,051.19	
		24,606.87
Open-market purchases		13,129.80
Transportation Indian supplies		760.28
Digging wells on Indian allotments		1,500.00
Per capita to Yankton Sioux for railroad right of way		1,657.26
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses		308.89
Total		43,863.10

Paid of the above to Indians as follows:

Regular Indian employés	9,960.37
Irregular Indian employés	701.08
Total	10,661.45
Open-market purchases—hay, wood, corn, oats, fence posts, stone, sand, chalk, rock, and trees	2,619.13
Transportation, Indian supplies	760.28
Digging wells	1,500.00
Yankton Sioux Indians, per capita	1,657.26
Total	17,198.12

I wish to extend my thanks to the Department for uniform courtesy and prompt consideration of business matters, and to the employés of the agency I wish to acknowledge my great obligations for faithful performance of duties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. W. FOSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YANKTON SCHOOL.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 15, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Government boarding school at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1891:

History.—While previous mention had been made of the need of an institution of learning having better educational facilities than the ordinary day school, the written history of this school begins with February 8, 1882, at which time the building was first opened to receive pupils.

Tradition says the heathen Indians interposed great opposition to the construction of the building, going so far in their resistance as to several times drive the workmen from the grounds; but through the strenuous efforts of some of the more enlightened and friendly Indians the help was rallied as often as dispersed, until finally the higher forces prevailed and the building was completed. * * *

From a total attendance of 93 pupils and an average attendance of 47 during the first year, there has been a gradual advance through the years succeeding, until the total attendance of last year reached 146, with an average attendance of 131.

The amount of land cultivated by the school has increased from 40 acres at the beginning to 72 acres at present; school grounds, from 10 acres originally to 20 acres now; school buildings, from 1 to 6, including industrial teacher's residence and the barns; horses, from 2 to 5; cattle, from 1 to 19; hogs, 32. There was a time when the number of cattle and hogs on the school farm exceeded considerably the present number; also when domestic fowls were kept.

As nearly as I can learn the labor bestowed upon the farm has not been remunerative in the quantity of grain and vegetables produced. Of course the boys have had the benefit of the industrial training

in seeding and cultivating the land, but even that would have been more profitable if the results of their efforts had been more encouraging. The want of more ample returns from the soil may be attributed to the wash of the river, which has cut away some 40 acres of the best land in the original allotment, and unfavorable weather conditions. When the crops have been good a lack of help when help was needed most, in harvest, has been a grievance from the beginning. With the harvest plenteous, as it was this season, and the boys all at their homes, there must be loss before it can be saved.

Nothing in all the past history of the school has been more an occasion of solicitude than the insecurity of the building and the consequent danger to its occupants. Before this noble contribution by the Government to the cause of Indian education had been in use six years its dilapidated and unsafe condition became a matter of grave concern to its occupants. Complaint was made to the Department, renewed and emphasized year after year, resulting in repeated failure to procure needed repairs and improvements until the beginning of the fiscal year just closed, when the long-desired authority came and the building took on a new lease of life. It is matter of surprise to-day that, under the storm pressure to which it had been exposed, the entire structure did not go down, carrying the lives of the affrighted and shuddering inmates along with it. That the frequent and amusing allusions to the building as a rendezvous for rats and rattlesnakes are not without warrant, was evinced last year by the numerous runways, nests, and dens brought to light and the killing of reptiles in the basement as the work of repairing advanced. The same is true of the almost incredible stories one hears of the insufferable stench which pervaded the building at times in the past. In removing the basement floors and partitions the sewerage was found to be incomplete. The building could hardly have been otherwise than foul. * * *

Present plant.—The school is pleasantly situated on the east side of the Missouri River, at the foot of a range of hills which overlook the country for many miles in either direction. The present plant consists of 172.40 acres of land, two substantial and imposing school buildings, built of wood on stone foundations, and four minor buildings.

The land as described by Special Allotment Agent J. G. Hatchitt is the NE. ¼ of the NW. ¼ and the NW. ¼ of the NE. ¼; 30 acres of the NE. ¼ of the NE. ¼, and 20 acres of the SE. ¼ of the NE. ¼; 31.50 acres of the SW. ¼ of the NE. ¼; 16 acres in lot 2, and 90 acres in lot 3; total, 172.40 acres. T. 94. R. 64, S. 35. Of this land about 110 acres are inclosed with wire fence and divided into school campus, 20 acres; grain fields, 67 acres; orchard and garden, 5 acres; pasture, 13 acres; stock yards and hog lot, 5 acres.

The old school building, occupied by the boys, is 18 by 48 feet, 3 stories high, with frontage projecture 36 by 27 feet, full height; basement and mansard roof. In the basement are located the dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, furnace, refrigerator, and general storeroom. On the first floor are the entrance hall, reception room, three living rooms, one school and two recitation rooms. On the second floor are hall, four living rooms, and two dormitories. On the third floor are hall, two storerooms, and two dormitories.

The new school building, girls' department, is 64 by 30 feet, two stories high, with frontage projecture 40 by 30 feet, full height. On the first floor are the reception room, two living rooms, one school and one recitation room, dining room, kitchen and bathroom. On the second floor are three living rooms, sewing room, storeroom, and five dormitories. On each floor is a hall extending the full length of the building. Under a portion of this building is a cellar used, principally for housing fuel and storing heavy wares.

Among the smaller buildings are the industrial teacher's residence, 18 by 24 feet, one and a half stories high; laundry, 20 by 20 feet, one story high; horsebarn, 18 by 24 feet, with lean-to 12 by 24 feet; cow barn, 18 by 36 feet; hog house, 18 by 30 feet; root house, 11 by 30 feet; shed connecting cow barn with hog house, 12 by 42 feet.

Improvements.—During vacation the old school building underwent a renovation and course of repairs as thorough as the means at command would warrant. The cracked and crumbling soft-brick wall, which for several years had been cause for alarm, was entirely removed, and in its place was built a solid stone wall, 2 feet thick throughout. Every part of the building under strain was stayed with beams and posts, buttressed with rock. The floors were raised to their proper level, from which they had sunk for want of adequate support under the partitions. The sewer pipes were readjusted, stench and grease traps suitably placed, the entire basement floor concreted, new floors laid in kitchen, dining room, schoolroom, recitation rooms, and halls; concrete steps were made for the basement doorways, over which stormhouses were built; concrete slabs were placed at the bottom of the ground windows on the inside; close drawers, chests, and cupboards were placed in the pantry in lieu of open boxes and musty flour-barrels; plastering repaired; wainscoating, whitewashing, and painting done. Thus was the building improved in appearance; rendered free from offensive odors, and made more convenient. The mischievous rat, finding his subsistence cut off, took his departure. No fears were entertained for the safety of the children in the event of storms.

In the new school building the storeroom, dining room, kitchen, and pantry were provided with clothespresses, wardrobes, shelves, cupboards, drawers, chests, tables, sinks, etc., as their several needs required. A new Spence heater, with bath tubs and hot-water fixtures complete, was placed in the bathroom. Incandescent globe lamps were procured for lighting the building, and a good quality of shades were hung at the windows. Two cisterns, from which the kitchen and bathroom are supplied with water, were built.

In connection with the farm there were made about 200 rods of wire fence and five good farm gates, by which improvements the yards were so arranged that the cattle were at hand morning and evening, and the hogs not only subsisted upon succulent food during the spring and early summer, but had free access to the river.

Classification of pupils and class work.—The school buildings not being in readiness to receive pupils September 1, the opening was postponed until the 1st of October. To novices in the Indian educational work the hindrances in the way of organizing were not trivial. For the first five days only five pupils were enrolled, and the enrollment, continuing through all the intervening months, was not completed until the 25th of March. The parents of these children have no appreciation of the worth of time. The thought of being late never worries them. It is hard to get them to perceive how a child can be advantaged by being in school early. If for any reason it best suits their convenience to have their children in when school opens they will bring them, but if they are in the least inconvenienced by an early attendance it requires a stimulus, usually in the form of police compulsion, to fill up the school. Some of the excuses made are plausible, such as needing the help of the larger boys until after haying, but in many instances they are specious pretenses.

Another obstacle in the way of organizing was present in the dearth of information obtainable as to the previous standing of the individual pupil and the grade of study established for the year preceding. Nothing whatever that would serve as a guide in classifying pupils could be found. The only thing that could be done was to ply the pupil, with a view to "drawing out" the intelligence desired. The undertaking was not a brilliant success. A stranger can not easily discover what an Indian child may know. Naturally shy and sensitive, the confidence must be won before the attainments can be ascertained. Besides, some of the older pupils were found to be crafty. Apt to see and quick to take

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advantage of whatever may have been wanting in the teacher by way of experience and knowledge of the Indian character, they would elude by deception with a facility truly startling to one interested in their welfare. Their aversion to anything that requires effort being stronger than their ambition to excel in learning led some to prefer to remain in a lower class than to "go up higher" if the advance involved harder work. Owing to these two things—slowness of the pupils in coming in and the fact that a knowledge of the individual must be acquired before he can be classed to advantage, some time elapsed before the classes were so arranged as to meet the demands of the school.

Notwithstanding these embarrassments, the teachers took up their work with an aggressive enthusiasm born of a belief in the possibilities of the Indian child and a will to surmount difficulties and reach permanent results in the mental training of the boys and girls who were here to be shown "the way wherein they must walk and the work they must do."

As nearly as could be, the school was graded in conformity with Department directions. The pupils ranging in age from 6 to 24 years, there was such diversity of acquirements that when the classes were well defined the course of study extended from the first year in the primary to the third year in the advanced grade of the outline furnished by the Department.

The class work was commendable in a high degree. Good opinions were won from all who "looked in upon us," officially or otherwise. The reading and responses in recitation were prompt and distinct, and the progress made in study reasonably good. Like most Indian children, these excel in penmanship, drawing, and spelling. In map and free-hand drawing their skill and accuracy were pronounced superior by competent judges from other schools.

Many of the children have excellent voices and are apt students in music.

Strict attention was given to the health, manners, and morals of the pupils. After chapel exercises in the evening short talks were given on healthfulness, cleanliness, obedience, behavior, truthfulness, temperance, physiology, and anatomy. The girls had thorough, painstaking drill in calisthenics and the boys in military tactics.

The closing exercises consisted of songs, recitations, declamations, dialogues, doll-drill, free-hand gymnastics, dumb-bell exercises, essay, etc. A large number of pupils from both departments participated and acquitted themselves grandly, eliciting many flattering encomiums from the large audience present. Agent Foster made an enthusiastic and stirring address at the close, which was followed by very encouraging talks to the children by some of the parents, of whom there was a large representation.

Industrial training.—Recognizing that the best education for the Indian child is that which accords with his needs, the aim was to train the mind to think and the hand to act simultaneously. Mental and moral instruction went hand in hand, accompanying as nearly as could be an equal division of time. The industrial feature of the school is largely domestic. During a portion of the year 7 boys worked in the agency shops at blacksmithing, tinsmithing, shoe and harness making, and carpentry. With this exception the outside training of the boys was mainly under the direction of the industrial teacher, and consisted in cultivating the school farm, garden, and orchard, caring for the stock, repairing the school buildings and fences, keeping a supply of water on hand, sawing and splitting wood for fuel, and keeping the school grounds in order.

The farm was well worked and will show good results. The field corn, 10 acres, is of fine quality, and 60 bushels to the acre is not an improbable yield. The hog pasture, 5 acres, was sown to barley, which subsisted 35 hogs up to harvest, when that which matured was put into stack and will yield 100 bushels of grain. The 10 acres of oats, now in stack, at a fair estimate, will turn out 600 bushels. The 10 acres of drilled corn made a rapid growth, and when harvested will make a superior quality of feed. From the 27 acres sown to millet about 70 tons of hay will be taken. The potatoes were planted on the sod, 4 acres of new ground having been broken for that purpose. The quality is good, but the quantity will not meet expectations. There will not be to exceed 150 bushels. Of beets, cabbages, onions, turnips, and other garden truck a fair amount will be put into the cellar, notwithstanding the school began drawing on the supplies as soon as they were fit for table use.

Last spring an orchard was started. Upward of 700 fruit trees and some 3,475 small fruit slips were put out, most of which, except the strawberries, promise well at this writing. Arbor Day was appropriately observed, when about 100 shade trees and ornamental shrubs were planted about the buildings and along the walks. From the planting and care of these trees the boys received suggestions that will be of value to them in the future.

In the sewing room the following articles were fabricated: Aprons, 214; blouses and pants, 17; bonnets, 47; cloaks, 6; drawers, 90; drawers combinations, 101; dresses, 170; nightdresses, 22; pillow-cases, 81; sheets, 118; skirts, 127; tablecloths, 36; towels, 111; whole number of pieces, 1,142. Under the supervision of the seamstress and her assistants the work in this department was done by the girls of the school regularly detailed for that purpose. Here they were taught to mend and darn, cut and fit dresses, and make their own clothes. On the whole, their work was good, while some of them were capable of doing fine needlework.

A force of girls and boys equal in numbers and divided into two sections, forenoon and afternoon, was assigned by detail to work in the laundry. A competent woman was in charge, and the work, though enormous, was very creditably done.

The cooking for the two departments of the school was done separately. Two good women were in charge of the two kitchens, one in each building, who, with their assistants and details from the school, prepared well-cooked food for the tables and kept their kitchens and dining rooms in good order. No musty, sour, or otherwise unwholesome bread was placed before the children. The diet consisted of wheat bread, beefsteak, boiled beef, baked beans, boiled beans, bacon, biscuit, cornstarch pudding, cookies, coffee, gingerbread, gravy, hash, hominy, meat pie, milk, onions, potatoes, roast beef, rice, soup, sauce, sirup, and tea. These articles of food were so arranged with respect to meals as to give as much variety to the bill of fare as possible.

Under the eye of the matrons and cooks the dormitory and dining room work was done by the pupils, the boys and girls being separated, each doing their own work. The boys did not at first take kindly to the idea of scrubbing the floors and washing the dishes. Not being strongly impressed with the dignity of labor, work of this sort had too much the appearance of "educating them out of their sphere." But there was no other alternative, no other way of getting on with the work. Yielding to the inevitable, they were helped by the experience to more correct notions of civilized life, and found it easier to submit to the general government of the school.

Sickness and mortality.—Considering the diseased condition of these children, we were fortunate in that our sick list and death rate were not larger. Scrofula and consumption are a prominent part of their inheritance. Sore eyes appeared early in the year, and continued at intervals throughout the term in mild form mostly, though some cases were aggravated. Signs of scrofula and consumption developed later, the glands beginning to show tubercular formations as spring approached. Because of sickness in such form and degree as to disqualify for either class room or industrial work, 11 pupils were dismissed before the year closed.

One of the older boys died of pneumonia after an illness of four days, and a little girl after lingering

or three months with consumption was taken home at the close of school, where she died within a few weeks.

Additional remarks.—Without an exception, every pupil that ran away—11 in all—was brought back. Not one escaped in this manner during the year, and what is remarkable in this connection, those who came to us from other schools with the reputation of being incorrigible runaways not only gave us no trouble in this respect, but proved themselves worthy to be rated among our brightest and best.

The needs of the school are many, only a few of which I will mention.

There should be better water facilities. All the water used by the school during the greater part of the year is hauled in tanks from the river; a wet, cold, and tedious task in winter. The cisterns, two at each building, serve their purpose well when the rainfall is sufficient to keep them replenished. This, however, was far from being the case last year. Accordingly they were used as receptacles for river water, in consequence of which they were soon defiled with sediment, and required frequent cleaning. In case of fire there is practically no provision. An artesian well is greatly needed.

The table fare might be very much improved if the cooks could have what milk and eggs they could use in the kitchen. There ought to be kept on the school farm not less than 12 good cows and 200 domestic fowls.

A larger laundry is a necessity, while as a matter of economy there should be a wagon and machine shed, workshop, toolroom, wood and coal houses. Appreciating what the Department has already done for us of late, and realizing that others are still more needy, we are disposed to be patient under many trials and do the best our circumstances will allow.

The event of the school year was the coming of Dr. Dorchester, our worthy superintendent. Apprised in the early spring of his contemplated journeyings westward, his visit was awaited with interest. It was a case of hope long deferred. Expectation had well-nigh perished. The school work had closed, and the children were ready to go home when word came that the doctor was only 20 miles away.

The pupils, induced to remain until he could get here, were richly rewarded for their patience. The presence of the general superintendent not only gave character to the school in the estimation of the adult Indians whose children were in attendance, but his genial face and spirits were an inspiration to employés and pupils. His questionings in the class room and words of wisdom and cheer at the evening session were helpful to the workers and of profit to the children. Even at this writing they are heard to repeat his words: "stick to it," "keep at it," "hold on," "don't give up," "persevere," etc. Such visits should be frequent—not less than once a year.

I think I can safely say, in conclusion, that the early prediction that the school would prove a source of great good to this people, and the hope expressed that the seed sown in Americanizing the boys and girls would bring forth abundant fruit, are being realized.

Respectfully,

W. H. MATSON,
Superintendent.

E. W. FOSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FARMERS, YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON, S. DAK., *May 26, 1891.*

To the agency farmer, the additional farmers, and Indian assistant farmers of Yankton Agency, S. Dak.:

GENTLEMEN: The following instructions are written for your information and guidance, and you will be expected to comply with the same in good faith and with a determination to serve your Government honestly and sincerely.

A material deviation from these rules, or a habitual neglect of your duties as laid down herein, will be deemed a sufficient cause for immediate removal from office.

Respectfully,

E. W. FOSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The Yankton Indian Reservation is hereby divided into six farming districts.

THE AGENCY FARMER.

The agency farmer is selected for his supposed superior acquaintance with and knowledge of the business of farming in this country, as well as for his practical skill, experience, and foresight in the management of a diversified establishment.

The duty of the agency farmer is to have charge of all farm machinery, wagons, fencing materials, etc., kept for agency use or to be issued to Indians. He will properly brand all farming tools and machinery, see that the same are kept housed when not in use, and repaired, painted, and made ready for use.

He will also have charge of and be responsible for all Government live stock, the Government barn and warehouse, and everything kept or contained within said buildings. Government horses will be used in the public service only, except by permission of the agent. All forage and feed procured for the agency is for keeping Government stock only, and must not be diverted to other uses.

The agency farmer will inspect all grain, seeds, farm machinery, wagons, fencing material, building material for Indian houses, live stock, beef, flour, and other subsistence received here for agency use, or to be issued to the Indians, and he will make prompt return with proper certificates. He will keep a property list, closely posted, showing all receipts, expenditures, issues, and balances on hand, which must be verified at the close of each quarter by an actual checking up of his property list and an inventory of the property itself.

He will exercise a general supervision over all the district, assistant, and additional farmers of this reserve, require them to be thorough in the discharge of their duties, and prompt in making weekly reports; these reports he will receive, examine, brief, and file, calling the attention of the agent to matters of particular importance contained therein. He will assemble the assistant and additional farmers at the agency on the last Saturday in each month and discuss with them such subjects as may be deemed proper. Malfeasance or neglect of duty on the part of any employé under the agency farmer's charge must be reported promptly.

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The aim of the agency farmer will be to encourage an active and spirited competition in each of the farming districts, keeping constantly in mind that the great object to be accomplished is to make successful, prosperous, and thrifty farmers of the Indians, not only in the cultivation of the soil, but in the raising of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry, and in other enterprises that tend to make farming profitable. He must appreciate the fact that not only this office, the Indian Department, and Congress are expecting progress, but the people of the country, who are bearing the burden of maintenance, are anxiously looking for the day when the Indian will be so far advanced in arts and in agricultural pursuits and their habits of thrift and their judement so far developed, that they will be self-supporting and on the same plane with the white man.

At the proper season the agency farmer will direct the Indians in building or repairing dwellings and outhouses, so as to make their homes comfortable and attractive.

The agency farmer is expected to subscribe for one or more of the agricultural journals of the country, and to keep himself posted thoroughly in all improved methods of farm work.

He is required to be strictly temperate in habits, very patient and forbearing with the Indians, diligent, careful of all property intrusted to his care, and thorough in the performance of every duty. He will be expected to lead off in all new enterprises, and to encourage, by example, early rising, steady work, and regular habits.

The agency farmer, with the assistance of the other employees, will hold a farmers' institute at least once each quarter, and encourage the discussion of agricultural topics among the Indians.

Also a general supervision over the agency proper will be exercised by the agency farmer. He will see that the public grounds, park, streets, alleys, stables, corrals, ice house, water works, etc., are kept clean and orderly. He will have the general care of the roads and bridges of the reserve, and see that the same are kept in order. He will superintend the putting up of hay for use of the Government stock.

The agency farmer will be furnished with a horse, in order to make frequent visits to different parts of the reservation.

Special orders in respect to new subjects will be given from time to time.

THE ADDITIONAL FARMER.

The "additional farmer" is selected because of a well-established reputation as a thrifty, practical farmer, as well as because of his ability to communicate this knowledge to others.

Each additional farmer will have in charge one of the divisions of the reserve; and his time will be spent and his services performed in his own district and without intermission. He will not be allowed at the agency, except when actually detailed on some special service, or when making reports.

The additional farmer is expected to visit every Indian's farm and house in his division at least once a month during his term; and he will endeavor by advice and by example to stimulate and encourage the men in diligent, steady, and persevering labor.

He will be intrusted with articles specified under the head of "Articles for occasional issue to deserving and industrious Indians," such as hay forks, axes, knives and forks, files, kitchen furniture, etc., which he will deliver as instructed, taking receipt therefor. Such issues may encourage a belief that frequent visits to the agency are neither wise nor profitable. However, judgment must be used in distributing such articles, as one duty is to encourage Indians to purchase farm tools and household utensils from their own resources.

In teaching Indians the correct use of all farm tools and machinery; the time for seeding, cultivating, and harvesting; the necessity of fall plowing and preparing ground for seed; the planting of trees in proper season; the value of milch cows; the profit from keeping poultry, pigs, etc.; the advantages of summer fallow; the *absolute necessity of preserving seed for the following season*; and above all the great value of time, and the advantages of being prompt, the additional farmer will be patient and persevering. He will not simply drive to a man's house, look around and ask a few questions, and then drive off; but if anything needs attention, he will remain with the man all day, if necessary, working in the field and rendering all the assistance possible, both outdoors and in the house.

The additional farmer is expected to learn, to some extent, the vernacular, though he should encourage so much as possible the speaking of English by the Indians.

He will advise how and where to erect dwellings, dig wells, build barns and other outhouses, plant orchards, fruit trees, shrubbery, etc.

Sometimes he will be expected to remain over night with Indian families, and then by his own example he may teach that early rising, diligence, and steady, intelligent work usually rewards the laborers. He will, at all times, conduct himself in a discreet and honorable manner; and by kindness and consideration, he will endeavor to secure the good will and confidence of the Indians.

It will be the duty of the additional farmer to encourage a spirit of loyalty to the nation and respect for the American flag, and to help these Indians understand that they will soon be compelled to assume the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship.

The general duties prescribed for the agency farmer will apply to the additional farmer in a more specific manner and with respect to the individual property of the Indians.

He is expected to subscribe for one of the agricultural journals of the country. He will meet with the agency farmer and others at the quarterly institute, and is expected to take part in the discussions.

From the office records he will inform himself thoroughly in regard to the livestock, farm machinery, fencing materials, building materials, wagons, etc., that heretofore have been issued to Indians in his division; and also in regard to such as may be issued hereafter. He will report and prosecute any man who may have illegally disposed of such articles, or made a wrong use of them.

It will also be the duty of the additional farmer to warn all young Indians of both sexes who are living in illegitimate relationship with each other to conform to the laws of the land by taking out a marriage license and having a legal marriage ceremony performed. For the proper enforcement of these rules he is authorized, when necessary, to call upon the police force for aid.

The additional farmer will keep a properly list, showing all his receipts and expenditures of Government property, which will be subject to inspection by the agent or agency farmer at any time.

He will supply himself with a vehicle to travel in, and the Government will furnish a horse and feed for it; but the additional farmer will be held responsible for the care and safety of this horse and its feed.

He will also supervise the work of the Indian farmers in his division.

He will keep a daily memoranda of all transactions, and report the same weekly in such form as may hereafter be prescribed.

THE ASSISTANT FARMER.

The assistant farmer is of Indian blood, and is appointed to this honorable position upon his reputation for activity, industry, veracity, honesty, and fidelity, as well as for his experience and knowledge, and the interest he takes in agricultural pursuits and in the prosperity of his race.

He is expected to reside within or near the boundaries of his district, to furnish an example to the Indians of industry, thrift, economy, and good management, and to encourage and direct them to adopt similar habits.

He will be guided by the following instructions:

Inform yourself from the records of this office as to the allotments within your district, and be prepared to settle all questions of boundaries between individual lands.

Take pains to urge upon the Indians the great necessity of increasing the size of their cultivated fields, and of cultivating thoroughly their crops. Urge the importance of harvesting promptly when the season arrives, and of caring for their products. If possible, allow no family to have less than 40 acres under cultivation, with no foul or noxious weeds permitted to grow. Urge deep plowing and clean cultivation, and the early plowing of stubble ground after harvest.

Carefully follow the instructions given agency and additional farmers, which will also be your guide so far as they can be applied. Visit the house of every Indian (except those known as squaw men) in your district, as often as twice a month; and urge upon them the importance of steady, diligent, intellectual work. Be watchful of their interests in the care of all farm implements, wagons, harness, etc.

Always discourage them from applying to the agent for trivial helps, and teach them to depend more and more upon their own resources.

Encourage the discussion of farm topics and assist in such discussions.

Advise and aid in house-building, well-digging, tree-planting, road-working, and other permanent improvements. See that fire brakes are kept around every place of any value; and take every precaution against prairie fires.

Show by example the profits from keeping milch cows, of having diversified garden crops, and raising poultry.

Urge the Indians to build, whenever possible, comfortable houses from the native rock, and preserve growing timber.

Encourage the use of English whenever practicable, and urge upon parents the importance of educating their children. Never lose an opportunity to instill into the minds of this people the great value of time, steady work, and economic habits. Explain how by these means they can become prosperous and even wealthy.

Ask each family to procure a blank book into which you will enter the dates of your visits, any directions you may have given, or any other facts.

Make a weekly report to the agent of work accomplished. Attend to the advice of your additional farmer, and be guided by all his legal orders.

Conduct yourself in an honorable, discreet, and creditable manner at all times.

Take every pains to protect the Government from loss of property by theft or waste.

It is expected that the assistant farmer will furnish a horse and that the Government through the agent will supply feed for said horse while in the service.

Special instructions will be given from time to time on special matters.

Each assistant farmer must have a farm of his own within his district, and he must endeavor to make the same a model Indian farm.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, YANKTON AGENCY.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report:

My commission took effect October 1, 1890, at which time I commenced my duties. I am ready to confess that many ideas I had when I came here have undergone a material change. I find that even under the most aggressive policy the transition from barbarous habits and superstitions to that of national and civilized methods is so slow as to be almost discouraging.

There are many improvements that ought to be made in the conditions and surroundings of these people, with special reference to the maintenance of health. Their houses are extremely small. Rarely that a house has more than one room. They sleep, cook, and eat all in the same room, which is hardly large enough for sleeping purposes. The roofs of most of the houses are made of sod or gravel, and in a hard storm leak badly and remain damp for many days afterward. Most of the houses have no floors. The Indians have no ideas of ventilation, but will heat a house to the verge of suffocation, and when it gets so hot that they can stand it no longer will go out doors and stand in the wind until they get cool, and then repeat the operation. Most of the houses are very dirty, the occupants sleeping on the ground.

These people are scrofulous in the extreme; in fact, were I to list the whole population on my report as "scrofula" it would not be much out of the way. I have observed since our school opened that those who to all appearances were the cleanest and freest from disease need but a slight cold or some aggravating cause to set the glands about the neck and face to enlarging.

These people have married and intermarried among themselves until there is a blood relationship existing between nearly all of them, which I consider as one of the causes of this condition. Another cause is the social custom, which prevails universally, of passing the pipe if any number sit down together. It makes no difference how rotten one may be with disease, he will fill the pipe and pass it from one to the other until all have smoked. Still another cause is the lack of cleanliness in the houses. In many cases they will allow the pus from scrofulous ulcers or the sputa from a tuberculous lung to saturate bedding, clothing, etc., until the house becomes diseased and every breath of air inhaled is charged with dust which contains the dried particles of these discharges. One trouble in connection with the treatment of these scrofulous cases is that they will not persist in the long months of treatment necessary to eradicate from the system a disease of that nature. The cases of scrofula reported cured are in my judgment only temporary, and will at some future time give trouble.

The death rate from consumption among these people is alarming. During the last year there have been thirty-three deaths from consumption of the lungs, and I now have on my list twenty-nine cases still under treatment, and it would be hard work to estimate the number of cases that now exist where the disease is in its incipiency.

Sore eyes in some form are very common; many cases of acute inflammation and more of chronic. There are a variety of causes which contribute to such a condition: 1st, their scrofulous diathesis; 2d, their habit of living a part of the time in a lodge (cloth tent) with a fire in the center and a small opening at the top for a chimney, which allows the smoke to become so thick that it irritates the eyes; and 3d, the lack of precautionary measures to prevent transmitting the disease to other members of the family.

I am of the opinion that these people would be healthier if their houses were heated with fireplaces. They love an open fire and will have one a part of the time, if not in the house in the tent. It would be hard work to overheat with a fireplace, and would furnish a system of ventilation that would much improve the present condition. This matter I have talked over with many of the Indians, and all want a fireplace instead of a stove.

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While I am in favor of a hospital, still I am not as enthusiastic over the matter as when I first came here. I am satisfied that it would be some time before we could make the Indians avail themselves to any great extent of such, for when we have a sick child in school and are giving the case all the care and attention that we could a child of our own, still it is a constant warfare with the parents, who are determined to take the child home.

I am happy to be able to report these people free from venereal diseases. Have not had a case of syphilis or gonorrhea during my nine months here.

I have had no surgery of any importance. One fracture, one case of concussion of brain, a few cases of incised wounds, and one or two cases of lacerated wounds constitute the injuries. One case of suicide by hanging.

Have had but little trouble with the native medicine men. As a rule the people at this agency employ the Government physician.

There is all the business at all times that a physician can attend to; in fact, there is a part of the time that I can not give the sick the attention they ought to have. We have here (whites and Indians) about 1,800 people that the doctor has to look after. They are scattered over an area of 430,000 acres. These people are chronic medicine takers, and when you consider that a doctor has to be his own druggist, do all his own compounding and dispensing, and in many instances act as nurse, you can realize how impossible it is for a doctor to visit a patient every day as he would the same case if doing business among white people. Another great drawback to the doctor's success is the fact that most of these people have no timepiece of any kind—have no idea of time—and a doctor must arrange his medicine so as to have them give it three times daily, as you can make them understand morning, noon, and night. A few Indians have clocks and have learned to tell the time of day. I have had two cases of severe sickness in such families, where I am satisfied that recovery would not have taken place had it not been for the minute directions which the clock enabled me to give and them to follow. I think it would materially lessen the death rate among these people if they were provided with timepieces and taught how to use them.

I regard the list or nomenclature furnished the physicians for the purpose of reporting diseases as incomplete, as is also the list of drugs from which we estimate for supplies, and should be revised so as to put it on a level with the present status of medical science.

I will now briefly recapitulate what has been, in the past at least, transmitted through my regular monthly reports:

Total number of cases treated during the year	519
Male	245
Female	274
Total number treated by me during my nine months services	396
Male	178
Female	208

This does not include the trivial cases that get medicine at the office, but only those cases that are serious enough to be entered on the record book.

The deaths for the year are as follows:

Males:	
From consumption	18
From other causes	15
Total	33
Females:	
From consumption	15
From other causes	6
Total	21
Total deaths, male and female	54
Number of patients visited during the nine months	217

Some of these I have visited many times.

The total number of births are as follows:

Males	21
Females	18
Total	39

I think I have got a record of every death that has occurred on the reservation since I came here, but I have not recorded all the births, as I got but very few until the last four months, at which time we adopted the plan of making the parents get an order from the physician before the issue clerks would put them on the issue ticket.

In regard to the Government school I have but little to say that has not been already reported. Considering the number of pupils and their predisposition to disease I think we have been very fortunate, as we have had but very little sickness in the school. Several times we have had an outbreak of sore eyes which I see by the records of the past has at times been nearly universal, but by prompt measures we have succeeded in corraling it. Have had but one death at school, and that from pneumonia.

The school buildings are much in need of a few extra rooms which could be used as sick wards. With the present arrangements, if we have a pupil that is seriously sick, some employé must give up his room or the sick one must remain in the dormitory, the latter of which is objectionable for obvious reasons.

Respectfully submitted.

W. L. BROWN,
Agency Physician.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL, ST. PAUL'S MISSION SCHOOL.

SIR: The progress of the St. Paul's school has been very satisfactory during the past year, 1890-'91. All the children have been instructed in reading, writing, and numbers, the more advanced pupils in geography, United States history, grammar, composition, and physiology. The children have been in constant drill in exercises in the English language and their progress has been very marked. The health of the children has been remarkably good; only one severe case of illness. The year has been one of encouragement and pleasure to those in charge.

The usual industrial work has been carried on by the boys; they have been instructed in gardening, cultivation of corn and potatoes, the use of tools commonly used in such work, also in the use of simple kinds of carpenters' tools, care of horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry.

At the closing exercises in June Hon. E. W. Foster, the Rev. J. W. Cook, and other white people who were present expressed much pleasure at the proficiency of the boys in schoolroom work.

Respectfully.

JANE H. JOHNSTON,
Principal, St. Paul's School.

REPORTS OF MISSIONARIES, YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK. *August 28, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in making this my twenty-third annual report of missionary work among the Yankton Indians. In these years there is visible a notable change in the religious conditions of the Indians. When I came here there was not a Christian in the tribe, now there are over 600 communicants in the different denominations. Then there was no church building of any kind. Now 6 churches dot the reservation. Then heathenism was rampant. Its imprints were seen in the altars on almost every hilltop; in the offerings of food laid under the scaffolds of the dead; in the sacrificial pennants flying before the tepees of the sick; in the medicine pole elevated in the back of the tepee, or swung outside between three poles; in the charms attached to the blanket, the breech cloth, the scalp lock, or the quiver which then swung upon every man's back; in the rattle and the drum whose music rose from every camp. Now Christianity is ascendant, civilized habits and dress preponderate, the Sabbath is generally observed, and devout worshipers crowd the churches. Every philanthropist must rejoice in this change of religious observance.

That the internal change of heart has been as great we are not prepared to assert; God knows. We are sure there has been a great revolution; we believe very many are true followers of Christ. The truth is doing much to improve their hearts and morals. This is the great work of the missionary—to bring the truth to bear on the hearts of the heathen, for "the truth will make them free." We find the Indian heart a good soil for the reception of the truth.

We present the following statistics of the Presbyterian mission:

Missionaries: Male, 1; female, 2	3
Native preachers	1
Church organizations	3
Church buildings	3
Communicants	321
Communicants received during the year	39
Adult baptisms during the year	25
Infant baptisms during the year	41
Christian marriages	7
Contributed by Indians	$621
Aid received from the Presbyterian Board of Missions	$1,800

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

E. W. FOSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

YANKTON AGENCY, *August 29, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request please find report of the work of the Protestant Episcopal church on this reserve from June 1, 1890, to May 31 of the current year:

	Church of the Holy Fellowship, Yankton Agency.	Chapel of the Holy Name, Choteau Creek.	Chapel of St. Philip, White Swan.
Number of families	104	58	51
Whole number of souls	341	230	182
Baptisms:			
Infants	20	15	6
Adults	4		3
Confirmations	36	2	13
Present number of confirmed persons	172	73	82
Communicants on register this year	188	57	77
Communicated during the year	158	19	58
Christian marriages	6	4	
Burials	18	4	6
Sunday-school teachers	11	4	
Sunday-school scholars	117	39	
Average attendance at chief service	*100 †200	*58 †100	*60 †100

* Summer. † Winter.

One white missionary in charge, one native deacon, and two catechists.

Amount of aid received:

From the Board of Missions, Protestant Episcopal Church	$1,620.00
Evangelical Educational Society	150.00
From various individuals and societies for relief of distress the past winter	446.20
Contributed by the three congregations for incidental expenses and various objects at home and abroad	526.97
Total receipts	2,743.17

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This report does not include St. Paul's boarding school for boys, which is a part of our work here. The principal will furnish a separate report.

The above figures compared with previous years show no very remarkable growth in any direction, yet I think there is a steady, although slow advance. One exception, possibly, is the considerably larger amount which out of their poverty they have given. And when it is taken into consideration that the past year was one of great scarcity, when they often went hungry, it is the more remarkable. The abundant harvest of the present summer is a great relief.

Respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH W. COOK,
Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

E. W. FOSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT IN UTAH.

REPORT OF UINTAH AGENCY.

UINTAH AGENCY, UTAH, *August 21, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with office circular of July 1, 1891, I have the honor to herewith submit this, my second annual report.

UINTAH AGENCY AND RESERVATION.

Having been in charge of this agency a little over one year, I trust I can speak advisedly upon some of the leading characteristics of these Indians, and must say that they, as a tribe, are yet low in the scale of civilization. This may be accounted for, not by any unusual ingratitude of their natures, but by the fact that no missionary efforts have ever been made among them, nor have the schools heretofore maintained been conducted with or been given any distinctive religious character. This I hope to change under the present superintendent. A Sabbath school has been regularly maintained since last December.

The common Indian superstitions cling to them with dogged pertinacity—such as the abandonment or destruction of property at the death of any member of a family, and the shooting of ponies at the graves. They love the dance and the horse race. The burning of houses I have strictly forbidden and warned my police to prevent it, which they have done with the exception of one case that I am aware of, and that house was an old and rather worthless one, burned after my police had guarded it for two days. Such is their deep-seated superstition in that regard that they will plead in extenuation of their action that the house was worthless, or that the horse killed at the grave was blind or otherwise useless; others will remove those whom they expect to die to some temporary home, in order that they may not have to destroy their houses. But to prevent them from abandoning their houses when a death occurs is, as yet, impossible. They will just gather up their effects and go to some other locality on the reserve, while their houses stand unoccupied.

Location.—This reservation is located in the beautiful Uintah Valley, and was set apart as such by Executive order, under authority of Congress, and is occupied by two tribes—Uintah and White River Utes. The former tribe came here from various parts of Utah, from 1861 to 1863; the latter came in 1881, by direction of commissioners, who executed a treaty with all the Ute tribes of Colorado just after the Meeker massacre, in 1879, settling the White Rivers at Uintah, the Uncompahgres at Ouray, and the Southern Utes in the southwest corner of Colorado.

The Uintahs are the more industrious and more inclined to send children to school. There is considerable tribal jealousy between the two tribes, which has resulted in causing many of the more industrious and independent of Uintahs to withdraw to more distant portions of the reserve. About 150 of those are located on the Upper Duchesne, along with old Chief "Tabby," the greatest chief of all the tribes, now quite old and totally blind. He seldom visits the agency, having been here only three times in the past year. He is very conservative, always talks for peace, and is promptly at hand if any subject comes up that he considers vital to the interests of his tribe. The above-mentioned camp is about 65 miles from the agency. Many others are located on farms at intermediate points, while a majority are located near—from 2 to 6 miles from the agency.

Statistics.—

Uintahs:

Males over 18 years	128
Females over 14 years	134
School children 6 to 16 years	135

Statistics—Continued.

Uintahs—Continued.

Males	215
Females	213
Total	458

White Rivers:

Males over 18 years	113
Females over 14 years	111
School children 6 to 16 years	90
Males	209
Females	173
Total	382

This reservation contains about 2,000,000 acres. About a third or less is available for farming, mostly by irrigation; the remainder is all good grazing land. Much of the farm land is easy of access to water and is being used for farms, but other thousands of acres of excellent land can only be utilized by a more expensive system of ditches than the Indians can or will afford. A moderate outlay wisely invested in canals and ditches on these reservations would go far toward the civilization of these Indians and rendering them self-sustaining.

It was believed by nearly all who read it that the law of 3d of March last which allowed the crossing of "Government reservations" by canals and irrigating ditches in certain cases where water was abundant, applied to Indian reservations. If it is so construed it would be of great benefit to this reservation, by taking water across large tracts of first-class farming lands (Indian), supplying them with abundant water, in order to reach and bring water on public lands adjacent. There is now formed in this vicinity a company, under the laws of Utah, having the above object in view, viz, to carry water in a canal from White Rocks Creek across 14 miles of reservation lands and on to public lands east of the reserve, furnishing free water to all intervening lands. It will readily appear how greatly this would benefit the Indian lands.

Issues and annuities.—Regular issues (weekly) of flour and net beef are made to these Indians, also irregular issues of sugar, salt, baking powder, soap, coffee, and occasionally bacon, amounting to possibly half their subsistence; clothing and blankets, consisting of ginghams, flannels, shawls, shoes and hose, pants and vests, coats, overcoats, duck suits, boots and socks, for men and boys.

An annual annuity payment in cash is made, derived from the Ute trust fund, known as 1 per cent and 5 per cent funds, which is divided pro rata between the confederated bands of Utes, and paid out to each per capita, the Uintahs receiving $13.87 and the White Rivers $6.06 per capita. The difference between the two is owing to the fact that what is known as the Meeker pension, amounting to $3,500 annually, is deducted from the aggregate portion paid the White Rivers, to which they submit with a surprisingly good grace.

Farming.—Next to the school, the farming must, in my opinion, rank as a civilizing agency. For many years wagons and farm implements have been issued to these Indians, and at this date their progress in farming shows the wisdom of the measure. Many are quite industrious and skillful, and raise excellent crops of wheat, oats, lucerne, and garden vegetables, sufficient for their families and a good surplus for sale. I distributed among them last spring 10,000 pounds wheat, 21,000 pounds oats, 2,000 pounds lucerne, 200 pounds timothy, 10,000 pounds potatoes, besides quantities of garden seeds, and the fine harvest now being cut will make a good account of the same.

In this connection I wish to say that the farmers have too much outside duty, such as accompanying freighters, visiting distant parts of the reserve to attend to trespassing stockmen, the weekly butchering and cutting up of the meat, etc., to give that time to the Indian farms that the case demands, and I am persuaded that the money invested in at least one additional farmer, whose time should be devoted entirely to Indian farms, would be well and wisely spent.

My Indians haul all the agency and traders' freight from Price Station, on the Denver and Rio Grande (western) Railroad, distant 115 miles, for which they are paid $2 per hundred weight. They like the freighting, and it is a source of considerable revenue to them. They will cut and haul any amount of cord wood, but the hauling of logs requires more skill and heavier horses, and they do not succeed so well; hence it is a difficult matter to get our annual allowance of logs cut and hauled by them.

Improvements and repairs.—In obedience to office letter and circular of July 22, 1890, in regard to butchering, I immediately began repairing and refitting

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slaughterhouse and corrals, and soon had an outfit where our killing is done as neatly as it is anywhere; the carcass hangs over night and is cut up next day and issued from the block. Later I asked and obtained authority to bridge two of these turbulent streams, and in December completed two good bridges, both neat and safe.

The wood-working machinery consisting of planer and flooring mill, lath mill, shingle mill and molder, for ten years standing idle in a shed at Ouray, I have brought up here and set it all up in good order in the agency sawmill. In this work my engineer has shown exceptional skill and workmanship.

Last winter I asked and obtained authority to purchase quite a bill of nursery stock, of many varieties: One hundred apple trees, cherry, pears, prunes, apricots, plums, crabapples, grapes, gooseberries, currants, blackberries and raspberries. I made my purchases in person while in Salt Lake City, of the Salt Lake Nursery. Upon arrival I immediately had them set out in the school grounds, giving the work my personal supervision. With few exceptions among the small fruits, all are doing well, and with care will soon yield an abundance of fine fruit. This is an innovation on this agency, to which I refer, as I trust, with pardonable pride. The Indians are so well pleased with the apparent success that they wish to try it for themselves next spring.

I have also bought, by authority, wire and fenced in an additional pasture of about 70 acres for school cows and agency horses; have laid neat board walks on both sides of the plaza, added kitchens to two agency dwellings, besides many minor improvements, as sheds, gates, outhouses, etc. The carpenter has in addition made floors, windows, and doors for twelve Indians houses, twenty-five bedsteads and thirty haystacks, cupboards and other household conveniences.

Industries.—The effect of a year of activity is most marked among the Indians. Every man has some active employment; absolute idleness is almost unknown. Farming and herding are the chief occupations, but if any chance of working for wages, freighting, wood hauling or other labor is offered there are always plenty to avail themselves of it. I have found none as yet who have proved steady at learning a trade.

No allotments in severalty have as yet been made. At a council held by Special Agent Parker, on his recent visit here in July last, the subject of "severalty allotments" was considered, the Indians claiming that they were not ready to answer, did not quite understand its effect, and said they would talk it over with Chief Tabby. That was made the occasion of the recent visit of that dignitary to the agency, when he expressed his entire disapproval of the matter, seeming to fear the contraction of their territory and the probable sale of the surplus if they took their lands in severalty. Notwithstanding this affair, I see a strong inclination on the part of the more enlightened to own their own farms and homes, and I would strongly recommend that an effort be made by the special agent early next spring. Not less than 150 heads of families are occupying definite tracts of land, though unallotted.

Cattle grazing on the reservation early occupied my attention. I found the business in an unsettled and exceedingly unsatisfactory condition: no definite bargains with anyone, but any who chose drove cattle onto the western end of the reserve, where summer range is fine; nor could definite numbers be ascertained, a sort of "go-as-you-please," "catch-you-as-catch-can" way of doing business, which was calculated to foster dishonesty in counting for cattle, and endless suspicions of dishonesty on the part of the agent, and troubles between cow men and Indians.

At a council held last fall (October) the Indians unanimously requested me to drive all stockmen off the reserve. I immediately laid the matter before the Indian Office, and was promptly directed to move them all off before April 1, 1891. A petition of numerous cattle men to Department led to the extension of the time for removal until August 1, 1891. I, as before, promptly notified all stockmen by letter of such order and to be prepared to move off at the specified time. I followed up such notice by attending in person as the time approached at the several ranches, to see to it that the order be strictly complied with. Just so soon as they became convinced that no modification of the order would be made they all moved off in good faith.

Liquor selling, and consequent drunkenness, is the bane of all agencies, and to suppress or guard against it is the "philosopher's stone" of the Indian problem.

Early last October I laid the matter before your office; steps were promptly taken to look into the matter and to devise ways to cope with the giant evil. This led to the appointment, at Fort Du Chesne, of W. M. Curtiss, deputy United States marshal, and J. T. McConnell as United States commissioner, thus giving us a tribunal close at hand for the apprehension and trial of offenders. Three cases are now bound over for trial at the September term of supreme court. But, owing to the almost insuperable difficulty of securing evidence, cases of punishment commensurate with the crimes are rare indeed. I still hope to make example of some of the worst offenders yet.

School.—By the time this reaches the printing press our school will be occupying the two large and commodious buildings which (thanks to the energetic policy of the present Commissioner) are nearing completion. Being handsomely located, in a perfect bower of green, these fine buildings will give as good school accommodations as any in the service, if not as large.

This school in the past has suffered from a variety of causes—poor accommodations, bad management, and sickness. Two superintendents and matrons having been discharged by the Indian Office for inefficiency during the last school term will explain much of the poor management. The school is literally to be "built up." To do this is the duty now before superintendent and agent.

Police.—The police force consists of 8 privates, 1 sergeant, 1 captain, and are very efficient in all that pertains to their duties, are fairly proficient in drill, but should have more drill than I am personally able to give them.

Court of Indian Offenses.—I believe the time has come when such a court would do good service among these tribes. I have tried the method of arbitration, with Indians as umpires, and find it works well. To illustrate the law-abiding spirit of these Indians: In last December the first case of arrest of an Indian for crime by the county sheriff took place at the agency; although this was an assumption of jurisdiction hitherto denied, no resistance was offered, the man went along peaceably, stood his trial, and was cleared.

Sanitary.—This has been a year of much sickness from a variety of diseases; diphtheria and kindred ailments prevailed. Thirty-two deaths (5 of them school children) are reported by agency physician and 15 births.

Conclusion.—It is gratifying to note some improvement in the manner and morals of the tribes in the past year, and to observe the increased efforts of the Department to furnish all possible facilities for their further advancement, as the gristmill now authorized to be built and the two fine schoolhouses about completed abundantly attest.

OURAY SUBAGENCY AND RESERVATION.

It is situated in the valleys of the Green, White, and Du Chesne rivers, and contains 2,000,000 acres of land, laying as it does immediately east of Uintah. The two agencies were consolidated and placed under the care of one agent in the year 1886 by act of Congress. There is very little farm land on this reserve except what is located on the Du Chesne River from 4 miles from its mouth to the west line of the reserve, and these lands are so located as to require more expensive ditches than the Indians can make; neither can it be done by the available agency force.

Buildings.—The agency buildings stand on a barren, gravelly bench at the junction of the Du Chesne and Green rivers. The agent's house is a good building, and a small building, built for a schoolhouse but now used for office, is also fair. Aside from these all others are log and stockade structures—dirt-covered and very old, and of no money value. If the school buildings are built on the location as selected by Col. Parker, special agent, Superintendent Binford, and myself, it will necessitate the removal of the agency to that same locality. This removal I would strongly recommend.

Schools.—This tribe (Ourays) have never had either church, missionary, or schools on their own reservation, notwithstanding their treaty, approved June 15, 1880, expressly provides for schoolhouses, and careful estimates were made by Messrs. J. J. Russell, Otto Mears, and Thomas A. Morris, Ute commissioners, for schoolhouses and other buildings and supplies upon their location here in 1881. Neither apparent neglect nor the inherent difficulties of their naturally barren reserve has hindered these Indians from a degree of improvement, and the universal verdict of all observers is that they as a tribe are more enlightened, intelligent, and progressive than their brother Utes.

Through the enlightened and progressive policy now at the Indian Office a site has been selected for a school building, and proposals will be advertised for soon, so that this long-felt want is in a fair way to be supplied. It may be too much to expect that this tribe will sustain a large school for the first year, or perhaps two, but a beginning must be made, or a school can never be built up; and, as I remarked in a communication on this subject to the Department last April (2d), there is danger of their settling down into a "stoical and dogged" indifference that will take years to overcome, but continued and sustained efforts on the line of progress will work wonders with these people, and I am persuaded that the expenditure of so much money as is needed to build about three good canals, bringing about 15,000 acres "under water," build two good school buildings and such buildings as would be needed to relocate the agency near these good farms, would be well and wisely invested. Anything short of this will in my opinion be to relegate these Indians to their aimless, nomadic life for indefinite years to come.

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The Indians will be opposed to any policy like the above looking to their civilization, but the time for consulting entirely their wishes in such matters has long since passed.

Crimes.—I know of no crimes on this reservation or quarreling worse than hot words, occasioned by drunkenness. All disputes have been settled amicably, and a uniform disposition is manifested to submit to the orders of Washington as given by and through their agent.

The Police of this agency are very efficient, obedient to orders of their chief, Mr. McAndrews; they take a just pride in their office, and are prompt and energetic in any case of threatened disturbance.

Farming at this agency has considerably advanced under the energetic management of McClure Wilson, who has located 15 new farms and opened 2¼ miles of new ditches. The results will be seen in the statistical tables herewith (estimated).

Herding.—By reference to same tables it will be seen that these Indians have considerable interests in the stock line; 2,500 sheep, 6,500 horses, 375 cattle, and 1,000 goats are kept on their desert-like reserve.

Butchering has been done the past year in a neatly kept corral, which was an improvement over former times; but Clerk in Charge Smith has repaired and refitted the slaughterhouse, set up a new "Howe scale," and hereafter will slaughter in the house, as is being done at Uintah. The Indians are much opposed to this innovation, but will soon acquiesce.

Agency cattle herd.—On assuming charge of this agency I receipted to my predecessor for 1,200 head of branded cattle. I drew from herd and killed (by authority) 53 head of steers. There are now on hand: Stock steers over three years old, 275; calves branded for fiscal year 1890, 190; calves to June 30 for this season, 117; total brands on hand, 1,365. I would recommend that the office authorize the drawing yearly from this herd all the steers over 3 years old and the old cows for regular issue.

Court of Indian offenses.—A court of Indian offenses has never been established on this reservation, nor could I yet recommend such to be organized until a school shall be started and the contemplated changes in location are accomplished, as too much change all at once is very likely to provoke such opposition as to defeat its success.

No missionary or evangelical work has ever been done among these tribes, and I venture to express a hope that some action may be taken on that line very soon.

A few of these Indians have shown a commendable degree of industry. One has worked faithfully as apprentice to the carpenter for three years and can do very good work. One has run the ferryboat for some years, and many others are very willing to work for pay.

Population.—There are on this reservation, according to our census report herewith:

Males	515
Females	513
Total	1,028
Males above 18	268
Females above 14	353
School children between 6 and 16	275

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT WAGGH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASH.,
August 15, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions received from the honorable commissioner of Indian Affairs, bearing date July 1, 1891, I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of the affairs pertaining to this agency and the Indians under my charge. I submit herewith a statistical report and a carefully prepared census of these Indians, as taken by myself and employés on June 30, 1891.

There are nine tribes of Indians residing on the Colville, Spokane, and Coeur d'Alêne reservations. There are two tribes, the Calispel and Upper Spokane, who have no reservation, but who are also under my charge. The following list gives the number by tribes:

Name of tribe.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Persons not otherwise enumerated.	Total.
Coeur d'Alêne	140	158	60	74	431
Lower Spokane	134	147	74	57	412
Lake	117	112	54	45	348
Colville	109	91	62	41	303
Okonagan	130	152	102	63	437
Columbias	114	152	67	43	406
Joseph's band of Nez Percés	40	62	11	16	129
Nespilem	19	22	12	6	59
San Puell	145	165	.....	.....	309
Calispel *	80	120	.....	.....	200
Upper Spokane *	75	95	.....	.....	170
Total	1,113	1,276	462	344	3,195

* Estimated.

Condition.—The Indians living on the Coeur d'Alêne Reservation in Idaho are getting along very well indeed. Nearly all of them are farmers and but few are idlers. To see their well-tilled fields and the splendid crops growing, and later in season to see them harvesting and thrashing and hauling their grain to market by the four-horse load, one would fancy the Indians were marching along abreast of the most industrious white farmer and were fast becoming civilized. These Indians as a rule have very good habitations and good barns and sheds. They also put up an ample supply of feed for their stock during the winter. The treaty which was made with these Indians in September, 1889, by which they were to sell about 240,000 acres of their reservation, was ratified by the last session of Congress, and the Indians are now awaiting the payment of the $500,000, the purchase price, which will make them independently rich. I feel confident they will make good use of their money and not squander it. This tribe of Indians are slowly decreasing in numbers. During the month of February, 1891, there was great mortality amongst them and about 25 died.

The Lower Spokanes occupy the Spokane Reservation, which contains about 153,600 acres. The prospect for good crops this season is encouraging. The farming land on this reservation is limited, however, for the number of Indians, and it will keep them busy to raise enough for their own subsistence. Lot or Whist-le-poo-sum talks of a boarding school for his people, quite often, as one of the most important things needed on his reservation, and he says he is growing old very fast and is afraid if Washington, the great father, does not erect a boarding school for his people soon, that he will be dead, and that it has been his aim in life to see his children educated, and that if he dies before a school is given him that his life will be lost to his people and without being of any benefit to them. He says, when he visited Washington a few years ago, he was promised a boarding school and a church and that he has never seen anything done in the way of erecting the said buildings. Chief Lot takes more interest in churches and schools than almost anything else, or more pride in these institutions than any Indian I ever saw.

The Lake and Colville tribes live in the northern portion of the Colville Reservation. They have splendid crops and gardens this season. They have a larger acreage in grain this season than that of last year. These Indians are very anxious to be supplied with fruit trees, so they can in a short time raise their own fruit. They also want a sawmill, by which they can be furnished lumber. The Lake tribe live on that portion of the reservation which has been treated for, and will take their lands in severalty when the treaty is ratified by Congress.

The Lake Indians are well advanced in civilization and will be very well prepared to take their allotments. The great drawback these Indians have is their desire for whisky drinking. It is confined principally, however, to the young men, and they experience but little difficulty in getting it; the only thing required of the Indians is the money, and the trade is consummated. These Indians are very industrious and make considerable money by freighting supplies from Marcus, Wash., to the mines located in British Columbia.

The Okonagan tribe of Indians take great interest in stock raising, and they have more cattle than any other two tribes occupying the Colville Reservation. They had very good crops last year, encouraging many to enlarge their efforts and others to

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follow their example. The thrashing machine was operated last season, and it has been quite a stimulus to them to raise larger crops, knowing that they would not be compelled to thrash it by hand or with a band of ponies. These Indians patronized the Tonasket boarding school, which is located on that part of the reservation which these Indians occupy, very liberally, and nearly all appear to be much interested in the school, and also to have a full understanding that it is being operated for the benefit of their children. I feel that I can see a decided improvement in the condition of these Indians since the opening of the school.

This tribe, or three-fourths of them, will according to the late treaty be left on the ceded portion of the reservation. I understand by talking with them that they are well pleased with the treaty, and nearly all of them are in favor of having their lands allotted to them. The Okonagan and Lake tribes, numbering about 700 Indians, will be on that portion of the reservation which, if the treaty is ratified, will be thrown open to white settlement.

Moses' band of Columbias are located about 75 miles from the agency, in the Nespilem Valley. These Indians, or a number of them, met with much discouragement last year on account of the ravages done by crickets, and many of them lost their entire crops. The crickets are more numerous this season than last year and have taken almost every crop in the Nespilem Valley, destroying grain, grass and everything in the vegetable line. I would not be surprised if the Government has to render some assistance to the most needy, and especially those who have lost their crops for the past two seasons. The crickets do not appear to be numerous outside of the Nespilem Valley and country adjacent thereto.

Joseph's band of Nez Percés live near neighbors to Moses and his people. Some of his people were sufferers on account of the crickets. Yellow Bull, a Nez Percé subchief, and his family moved to the Nez Percé Reservation in Idaho during the month of last May. He went there to have lands allotted to him and make that his permanent home. Yellow Bull was one of the few members of the Nez Percé tribe whom I regretted to see leave this agency. He was honest, upright, and industrious. I notified the other members of the tribe that if they desired they could return to the Nez Percé Reservation and receive their allotments. I do not know how many will take advantage of the opportunity offered, but feel that they would be benefited by the change as well as the Government.

The majority of Joseph's band would, I think, when it comes to receiving their lands in severalty, oppose the scheme, and would be entirely willing to content themselves by having the Government furnish clothing and rations for them. I think it poor policy to issue clothing and rations to these Indians much longer, and thereby encourage them in pauperism. I do not look upon them as being any better because they went on the war path a few years ago, nor even half so good as many friendly Indians who have been the friends of the whites all their lives, and have received nothing in return. After the Nez Percés have been given food, clothing, and the necessary farming implements, with the instruction of the farmer they should be taught how to farm, and then let them depend upon their own resources, as all other Indians do who reside on this reservation.

The Nespilem tribe are a branch of the San Puell tribe, and live in the Nespilem Valley. They are self-supporting and will not receive anything from the Government. They have good places and are excellent workers and usually raise considerable grain. While it is a fact they do not receive anything from the Government, if they can find some Indian who has had a plow or anything else issued to him that they might have use for they will not hesitate a moment to trade him out of it. They were opposed to the treaty which was recently made with the Indians residing on the Colville Reservation, and declare they will not receive any part of the purchase money in case the treaty is ratified. I have endeavored on many occasions to get them to put their children in school, but they say they will leave the reservation before they will consent to have their children go to school.

The San Puell tribe are the least progressive of any Indians residing on the Colville Reservation. It seems on comparing the Nespilems and San Puells that the more progressive Indians had left the San Puell tribe and joined the Nespilems. They absolutely refuse to accept anything from the Government. They will not even accept rations for the old and decrepit when it is known to be a fact that they are on the eve of starvation. When they are sick it is impossible to get them to have anything to do with the Government physician, as they claim they must pay for the medicine. I have explained to them the many advantages which they would derive by accepting issues which the Government furnishes to be issued to the deserving Indians, but they say they want to pay for everything they get; that if they accept anything from the Government without paying for the same they will go to hell when they die. They do not farm only on a small scale, and raise a few garden vegetables. They devote the greater portion of their time to hunting and fishing. While they are on friendly terms, I have been unable to get them to give me the census of their tribe. They are ignorant and very superstitious. They did everything in their power to defeat the work of the late commission. They make many inquiries about their chief, Sko-las-kin, who was sent out of the country about two years ago, and wonder if he is ever going to return to them. It is to be hoped he will remain where he is for some time yet, as his advice to these Indians has been pernicious and dangerous, and their condition to-day is largely due to the example he set for them to follow.

The upper band of Spokanes, whose hands have never been dyed with the blood of the whites, find themselves wanderers in the land of their birth. They have no reservation, and are forced to a life of beggary and vagabondage. "Why is this?" they ask with bitter discontent. "We have always been at peace with the white people, but where is our reward? When Joseph went to war we refused to join him. Now Joseph and his children are given food and clothing, houses, and farming tools, and we get nothing. This is not right." Of course it is not, neither is it politic in the long run. The Government has fallen into the error of doing too much for some of the Indians and not enough for others. About ten families of the upper Spokanes, becoming weary after having waited for over four years for the ratification of the treaty made with them, quietly moved on the Coeur d'Alène Reservation a few weeks ago and have taken up land and are trying to make a start in life. Many of the Indians belonging to this tribe say they will not move on any reservation until they find out what is going to be done with the treaty which was made with them, and they say if something is not done for them soon they will be lost.

The Calispel tribe are scattered over land lying in the Calispel Valley and along the Pend Oreille River. They are also in the same condition as the Upper Spokanes in regard to a reservation upon which to live. They can not remain long upon the land they now occupy, as the whites are fast settling up that part of the country, and the game, which was once so plentiful, is growing more scarce each year. These Indians number about 200, so I am informed by the Catholic priest, who visits them occasionally.

These Indians, and other nonreservation Indians, are still having trouble over land claims with the whites, which they have occupied for many years, long before the whites moved to the Pacific coast. A vigorous protest should be inaugurated against the whites and in favor of the Indians, who have lived on certain tracts of land and cultivated the same for a long period. There are many whites, who, if they can make filings on lands which are occupied and improved by Indians, will do so without hesitation. They appear to think the poor Indian has no rights that they are bound to respect. The Indian office should have some representatives visit these Indians and devote their entire time and energy to their interest, and when an Indian makes complaint that some white man is trying to dispossess him of his land, to take the case in hand for the Indian, and if upon an investigation it is found that the Indian has a valid claim, to prosecute it and carry it to a final settlement, and not put the poor ignorant Indian off from time to time, thereby lessening the Indian's chances to his land when it is called for a hearing before the proper local land office officials. It would only take a short time to settle these land cases if taken hold of with that earnestness which is required.

Colville Commission.—On May 1, 1891, the commissioners, consisting of Hon. Mark A. Fullerton, Hon. J. F. Payne, and Hon. W. H. H. Dufur, appointed to treat with the Indians residing on the Colville Reservation, visited the Colville Agency, and a few days later met a number of the Indians in council at Nespilem, and presented to them some proposals for purchasing a portion of their reservation. There was much opposition at first among the Indians to selling a part of the reservation. The commissioners had to talk to the Indians two or three days before any agreement could be reached. The Okonagan tribe was the first to sign. Then came Moses and his band of Columbias, and next Joseph's band of Nez Percés. The San Puell tribe and the Nespilem tribe were bitterly opposed to the treaty, and not one of them signed. They said they had never asked any favors of the Government, had accepted none, and simply desired to be let alone. The commissioners closed their labors on May 23, 1891, opposite Marcus, on the reservation where the Colville and Lake tribes signed the treaty.

By the terms of the treaty the Indians agree to sell 1,500,000 acres, or about half of the Colville Reservation, and the Government agrees to pay the sum of $1,500,000 for that portion of the reservation ceded, in five annual installments of $300,000 each. The treaty is in my opinion a very fair one, both for the Indians and the Government. Those Indians living on the ceded portion can keep their homes if they so desire, or they can go on the diminished reservation, which is of ample extent and resource to maintain them in comfort.

The whisky traffic.—Through the kindness of Hon. Thomas R. Brown, United States marshal for this State, and on my recommendation in the premises, he has appointed a number of deputy United States marshals in the small towns surrounding the reservation, and that alone has had a wonderful effect in cutting off much of the

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whisky traffic, which has been carried on so openly in the past by a class of white scoundrels living near the borders of the reservation, who are utterly devoid of principle or character, and who have robbed and debased the Indians by selling them whisky, thereby rendering their condition more hopeless. I have lost no opportunity in prosecuting parties against whom I could bring evidence, who are following this disreputable business of furnishing whisky to Indians for a livelihood. During the last term of the United States district court, held at Spokane, Wash., a number of whisky sellers were tried, convicted, and some were sentenced to State prison, and others were fined. The whisky traffic has caused me more trouble, and does more towards retarding civilization than all other evils combined. It was whisky sold or given to the Indians by some white man that was the cause of the murder of the white man who was crossing the reservation last fall.

Crime.—There have been three murders committed by Indians residing on the Colville Reservation during the past year while under the influence of whisky. A white freighter by the name of Cole was murdered by two Indians while they were under the influence of whisky. One of the murderers was killed by a deputy sheriff while resisting arrest, and the other Indian, a mere boy of about 15 years, was taken from the county jail of Okonagan County during the still hours of night and lynched by a mob of cowardly whites. Much excitement prevailed for a time after the lynching of the young Indian, presumably by the parties implicated in the lynching, as their conscience probably troubled them and they fancied there was going to be an Indian outbreak. The other murders were Indians who killed one another during a drunken row. It was revenge that lynched the Indian boy, and the party or parties who furnished the whisky to these Indians were responsible for the loss of three lives.

Traders.—There are two traders on the Colville Reservation, one white trader and one full-blood Indian trader. There is one full-blood Indian operating a trading store on the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation.

Sanitary.—The general health of the Indians of this agency is now good, but considerable sickness prevailed during the winter and early spring. A number of the Cœur d'Aléne Indians and members of Moses' and Joseph's band died last winter with la grippe. The Indians, or many of them, when being treated by the reservation physician, if they do not commence to improve at once, decide that the white man's medicine is no good, and they will, if an opportunity offers, take all the medicine at one dose which is probably intended for a great many doses. They go on the theory if a little is good a larger quantity is better. The Indian medicine man has but little to do now. The Lower Spokanes, however, had a medicine man attending on some of their sick for a short time last winter, owing to the fact that they could not get the Government physician from Nespilem, which is about 100 miles distant.

A physician is badly needed at this agency. He would have over one thousand Indians to attend to in case of sickness, and from the agency to where he would be called, in the extreme northern portion of the Colville Reservation, it is 116 miles, making a total of 232 miles in making the round trip; while if the physician located at Nespilem is called on to make the trip, as it is his duty to do so, there would be the distance from Nespilem to the agency and return, which is 150 miles, and that added to the 232 would make 382 miles in making the round trip. If a severe type of epidemic should break out among the Indians living in the extreme northern portion of the reservation, what show would they have if they had to depend on the physician located at Nespilem, 191 miles distant? It is not to be wondered at that the Indians are decreasing at such an alarming rate. The Indian medicine man is forbidden to practice, and the white physician is located at so great a distance as to be of little or no benefit to these Indians. Congress should increase the appropriation for the Colville Agency to a figure which would allow sufficient help for the proper management of the Indians under this agency.

Among the deaths during the past year was that of Chief Tonasket. His death occurred on April 2, 1891. He was an Indian of more than ordinary intelligence, and his death will be a great loss to his people as also to the whites, to whom he was a good friend. His influence was always on the side of law and order.

Education.—There are five boarding schools connected with this agency, only one of which is maintained by the Government. The others are contract schools, under contract with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the superintendent of the boarding schools, instead of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, as has been the custom in the past. Two of these schools are located at De Smet Mission, on the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, Idaho, and two at the Colville Mission, near the town of Colville, Wash., and within 7 miles of the Colville Reservation. These schools are industrial boarding schools, and have been very well patronized during the past year. There is but one school building and one school on the Colville Reservation, the Tonasket boarding school. The day-school building, located at Nespilem, was unfortunately destroyed by fire on December 25, 1890.

The Tonasket school has an unfortunate location. It is located about 110 miles from the agency, on Bonaparte Creek, and near the Okonagan River. Bonaparte Creek is supplied with water from a lake which is strongly impregnated with alkali, thereby causing the water to be almost totally unfit for man or beast at certain seasons of the year. The land in the vicinity of the school building is of a very poor quality, not being capable of producing any kind of vegetation without an abundance of water. The mosquitoes are so numerous that they are almost unbearable during the spring and summer months. Wood has to be hauled a distance of about 12 miles. It would appear that the party who selected the present site for the school had no conception whatever as to the needs of a school. In a country where an abundance of good wood and the very best of water could be had within easy access, and then to erect the school building, many miles from wood, and near water which is certainly not intended for civilized people to use, would certainly lead one to conclude that the party who made the selection was laboring under a fit of insanity. It is to be hoped that the Department will order the removal of the school building to a more suitable location, which can be had within a distance of about 15 miles from the present site.

This school has been maintained since the latter part of January, 1891. It was impossible to open the school sooner on account of the failure to receive the supplies. The school has been very successfully conducted under the management of Superintendent E. K Dawes, who has had many years' experience in conducting Indian schools. It has done most excellent work, with an enrollment of over 90 pupils. If arrangements are not made for the enlargement of the school building or other buildings erected, I am satisfied many pupils will have to be turned away. There are eight employés at this school.

Police.—The police force of this agency consists of 2 officers and 14 privates. They are vigilant and very prompt as a rule in the discharge of their duties, and obey the instructions given them cheerfully. It would be a very difficult task indeed to run the agency without them, as I consider their services indispensable.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is presided over by three full-blood Indians, viz., Lot Whish-le-poo-sum, Cornelius Skosh-jock-in, and Thomas S. Garry. Court is held once a month and oftener when there are any cases to be disposed of. The court is an important factor in the administration of affairs at this agency. There has been no appeal from the decision of the court, and the offenders accept the decisions of the judges as conclusive. The following is the result of the workings of the court during the past year:

Causes.	Number of cases.	Number days in jail and performance of labor.
Drunkenness	5	30 days each.
Adultery	3	One 60 days, two 90 days each.
Gambling	7	30 days each.
Larceny	1	60 days.
Plurality of wives	1	60 days.

Missionary.—The Spokane tribe of Indians are members of the Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions have heretofore furnished them the services of two ministers, but during the past six months they have not had any one to hold religious services for them except two visits from Rev. A. B. Cort, a white minister, whom the Indians had to pay. They have two very good church buildings on their reservation. These Indians are very desirous of having a white minister hold religious services for their benefit, as they claim their children would be much benefited by having the English language spoken instead of the Indian language. They are not able to pay for the services of a minister, and I feel where Indians take so much interest in religion as these Indians do it would be giving them much encouragement if the Government would furnish the services of a minister for their benefit.

The Catholic priest makes occasional visits to the Colville, Lake, and Okonagan tribes, many of those Indians being Catholics. But a small number of Moses and Joseph's people are Catholics. They have been laboring under the disadvantage of having no minister to preach to them. Moses is bitterly opposed to the Catholic religion. The San Puell and Nespilem Indians have a kind of religion of their own. The San Puells have a small church on that part of the reservation which they occupy.

Freighting.—The Indians of this reservation hauled about all the Government freight for this agency without the loss or damage of a single package. The freight was slow in arriving last year, and it is to be hoped it will be received during the

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summer and fall, and then there will be no trouble in regard to getting Indians to haul the same.

Allotments.—No lands have as yet been allotted to the Indians in severalty on this reservation. There are many Indians, however, who I am satisfied are ready to have their lands allotted to them. The Lake and Okonagan Indians are prepared to take their allotments now, and I trust they will have their lands allotted to them before that part of the reservation is thrown open to white settlement, for, if they are not looked after properly, many of them will become discouraged when the rush by the whites is made and abandon their claims. A very large majority of the Indians on this reservation are living on separate tracts and cultivating the same without regard to legal subdivisions.

Trespassers.—A number of white people have already been traveling over that portion of the reservation which was recently negotiated for, prospecting and getting ready to make locations. I am fearful, if this is not stopped, that trouble between the Indians and the whites will be the result. Stockmen living along the borders of the reservation are in the habit of grazing their stock on the reservation when they find no one guarding the same.

Inspection.—This agency was visited and inspected by United States Indian Inspector Robert S. Gardner, in August, 1890. Dr. Daniel Dorchester, superintendent of Indian schools, visited this agency during last December in the interest of the school service.

The census.—The increase in the number of Indians over that of last year is due largely to many Indians and half-breeds moving on the reservation from the Colville Valley and different parts of the country to take up land and also to share in the purchase money from the sale of a part of the reservation. During the late session of the legislature of this State a bill was introduced and passed appropriating the sum of $1,500 for pay of 2 enumerators to take a census of the Indians residing on the Colville Reservation. It was monumental check on the part of the State legislature to enact such a law, and a reflection on the honesty of the census taken by myself and employés. I dare say a more correct census was never taken of these Indians than that taken last year. The enumerators appointed to take the census by the State promised me they would not go on the reservation until permission had been granted them by the Indian Office; but I presume they finally concluded it did not make any material difference whether they received the consent of the Indian Office or not as long as the State of Washington had ordered a census taken, so on the reservation they went, and as soon as I received word that they were trying to enumerate the Indians I immediately ordered them off. It was then submitted to the Indian Office for a decision, and the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs very wisely decided that there was no necessity for the taking of a census by the State. It is my opinion if the enumerators had been permitted to proceed with the enumeration that serious trouble and probably bloodshed would have been the result, as the Indians were very much agitated over the matter, and it would not have taken much to have caused serious trouble. The Indians said if I wanted to take the census it would be all right, but they protested against the idea of having the census taken by outside parties.

Improvements.—During the past year I have had the agency buildings painted, also erected a blacksmith shop and slaughterhouse at Nespilem.

Mills.—Mr. Bonska, the sawyer and miller at Nespilem, has sawed about 30,000 feet of lumber, and the gristmill has ground and made into flour 2,171 bushels of wheat and 77 bushels of corn for the Indians during the past year. Mr. Wilmot, the sawyer and miller for the Tonasket mills, has sawed about 75,000 feet of lumber, of which the Indians have received nearly all of that amount. No grain has ever been ground at the gristmill, as these Indians have raised chiefly oats, and they have found ready sale for them at good prices in the Okonagan mines, which are only a few miles distant from the reservation.

Employés.—The employés, with but two exceptions, have been industrious and obedient, and have at all times manifested an interest in the work of assisting the Indians in advancing in civilized pursuits.

Conclusions.—I have endeavored to report the condition of these Indians and the affairs at this agency as they exist. Thanking you very kindly for the many courtesies extended, and the prompt manner in which my numerous requests have been passed upon during the past year,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HAL. J. COLE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF TONASKET SCHOOL.

TONASKET SCHOOL,
Loomis, Okanogan County, Wash., September 1, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you my first annual report of the Tonasket boarding school.

The employés for this school were ordered to report for duty October 1, 1890, but on our arrival we found it impossible to open a school, for there was not an article of furniture, bedding, or subsistence on the place. Some of the goods were received in December, 1890, but the kitchen range and bedding did not arrive till the end of January, 1891. On receipt of the same opened school.

The books, slates, pencils and other school supplies were not received until June, consequently all the teaching had to be oral.

We had five months of school with a total enrollment of 92 children. The average attendance was 48. Average attendance for the last quarter was 66.

Our building is poorly constructed and badly arranged. We need additional buildings as follows: Boys' quarters, schoolroom, commissary, laundry, workshop, and stable.

Our school is not located in a desirable spot. I hope the chief to claim the situation will meet with success.

Space for our garden was very limited, but we succeeded in raising some very fair vegetables.

The health of all has been excellent.

Our school was looked upon with a good deal of suspicion by some of the older Indians, but I think they are inclined now to view us in a more friendly manner. I do not apprehend any trouble after vacation, as I believe the children will be ready to come in of their own accord.

We look forward to next year with pleasant anticipations.

Very respectfully,

E. K. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

HAL. J. COLE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, *August 17, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Since my last annual report reasonable progress has been made in civilization among the Indians under my charge, though not so marked as friends deeply interested in the solution of the Indian problem might wish.

I am pleased to state, however, that there has been no retrograde movement. Every step has been a step forward. This has been particularly true of the younger and more progressive of the Indians.

Of the Makahs there are 130 of both sexes who are fifty years of age and upwards who cling tenaciously to their old barbarous habits and superstitions. All efforts thus far to induce them to adopt and practice civilized habits have met with but partial success.

As those Indians receive no attention whatever (and from what I can learn have not for years) from ministers of any denomination, is it any wonder that their moral standing is of a very low order? I have, by laying down the law at the beginning of my term and enforcing it by imprisonment with labor, created a wholesome respect for the sanctity of the marriage tie, so that lately such offenses are becoming more rare.

As I stated in my former report, the Makah Indians are not dependent on agriculture for subsistence. Their wealth is in the rich products of the waters of the Pacific Ocean and the straits of Juan de Fuca, on which shores they live. In 1880, Judge James G. Swan, custom-house inspector at Neah Bay, was employed by the United States Census Bureau for the Tenth Census to make a report on the food fishes of Cape Flattery, which report was made through Prof. Spencer F. Baird, then U. S. Fish Commissioner. Mr. Swan ascertained that the Makah Indians during the year had taken 1,580,200 pounds of fresh halibut, which, canned and dried for winter use, weighed 395,555 pounds. The Makah Indians at that time numbered 700 persons. In 1890, for the Eleventh Census, Charles W. Smiley, U. S. Fish Commission, engaged Charles Adie, post trader and Signal Service officer at Neah Bay, to report in a like manner of the food fishes of Cape Flattery. Mr. Adie placed the number of pounds at 260,000 of fresh halibut taken that year by the Makah Indians, who numbered 451 persons. This may be considered as a fair annual product of the fisheries of the Makah tribe for halibut per annum.

I would respectfully call your attention to one very great demand brought on by white competition: that is, a knowledge of the latest improved methods and appliances for curing and packing fish for shipment as a source of revenue. Their present method of sun-drying, with thousands of flies covering the exposed fish, is rather primitive, and would hardly recommend itself to the taste of an epicure, neither is it a desirable article of commerce.

During the present season there has been a mosquito fleet of about twenty fishing boats, and four or five schooners manned by white men, engaged in halibut

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fishing. Those boats with their improved appliances have caught enormous quantities of fish. One of the schooners left the bay with 35,000 pounds of fresh halibut packed in ice, for up-sound ports, the fish to be shipped east by rail. Two other schooners caught recently 25,000 pounds each, the fish to be stored in a cold storage house in Seattle, and from thence to be shipped to eastern markets.

The Indians view with jealousy the encroachments of the white men on what they have always regarded as their exclusive possessions, and find for the first time in their history that white competition has overstocked, and will I am afraid eventually take from them a market of which heretofore they have had almost a monopoly.

Seal fishing has been successfully prosecuted by the Indians of this agency. Skins command a high price, starting in the early season at $10 per skin, and finally reaching $10.50. Very few of the Indians sold for less than $15.

The Makahs own three schooners, the *Perkins*, *James G. Swan*, and *Lottie*. The *Perkins* remained at the bay, and with a crew composed entirely of Indians, realized $3,000 on the season's catch. The *Swan* and *Lottie* each employed a white man as navigator, and sailed for Bering Sea; but alas, at Sand Point the *Swan* was overhauled by a revenue cutter and was obliged to return to Neah Bay. The *Swan's* catch for the season was 155, and for 125 skins the owners received $10.50 per skin, and for 30 skins $18; in all $2,077.50; so that their adventurous voyage was not altogether disastrous. The last heard from the *Lottie* was that she had reached Bering Sea. A great deal of the hunting around Cape Flattery was done by Indians in canoes, who would leave their village in the middle of the night, paddle or sail out 20 or 30 miles from shore, and return in the evening with their catch.

The schooner *Teazer*, owned by white men but manned by Indian hunters, caught something over two hundred seals. Summing up the sealing season, taking into consideration the price paid over other years, I have no hesitancy in saying that it has been on the whole a very profitable one for these Indians.

The Makah Indians are expert whalemen. This season they have captured twelve of those monsters of the deep. The method of whale catching has been so often and so minutely described that it is familiar to most everyone. I will therefore not undertake it. It strikes me very forcibly that a tribe of Indians hardy and brave enough to venture 20 and often 30 miles offshore in their frail cedar canoes to engage in such perilous business that requires undaunted courage, self-possession, and presence of mind, have all the elements of a great people. When the dead whale is safely beached there is great rejoicing in the village; the blubber is divided among the villagers, and they regard it as an article of food as highly as the whites do that of pork. The oil is their butter, and while eating they dip almost everything they use for food in this whale oil. The oil sells readily at $1 per gallon among the different tribes of coast Indians. The greatest portion of the whale meat is cut into thin slices, and dried for winter use.

Lands in severalty.—The Indians of the Makah reservation without exception desire their reservation surveyed and allotted to them in severalty. The rush of white settlers to this section of country has created some uneasiness among them, and has made them doubly anxious for a survey. The sooner this is accomplished the better, as it is unreasonable to expect Indians (or anyone for that matter) to work with that degree of courage without some prospect of receiving a lawful and permanent title to their respective claims.

Indians, as a rule, do not like to live back in the woods; therefore, in my opinion it would be advisable to subdivide the land so that each family would have a frontage either on the ocean, the straits, or on some of the creeks or rivers.

A great many have staked out claims and have made some improvements on them. There has been three times the acreage planted in potatoes and other vegetables than there was last year.

This interest in receiving their land in severalty is somewhat remarkable when we take into account that when I made my former report hardly an Indian on the reservation took any interest in the matter, or cared whether the reservation was surveyed or not.

The Quillayute Indians have a small reservation containing 815 acres, which is located 35 miles south of Cape Flattery. Previous to the reservation being set apart by President Cleveland, February 19, 1889, four claims had been taken within the limits, leaving very little for the Indians, except what was back in the woods and lowlands, subject to overflow by the Quillayute River.

The preëmption and timber entries under contest, and now pending in the General Land Office, embrace the most valuable part of the reservation, the Indian village being located thereon. The claimant, Daniel Pullen, in 1880, under the guise of doing business by permission of the old Chief Howeattle, established a trading post in the heart of the village with the solemn assurance on the part of Pullen that he would lay no claim to the land; but all promises and pledges to the old chief were forgotten, for in 1883 he (Pullen) preëmpted the land, claiming settlement March 1, 1880. Complaint being made by Oliver Wood, then United States Indian

Agent at Neah Bay, on October 12, 1887, the cash entries made by Mr. Pullen for both preëmption, and timber entries were held for cancellation by the General Land Office, the usual sixty days being allowed Mr. Pullen to show cause why the same should not be cancelled. The case rested until November, 1890, when Special Land Agent W. T. Sharp conducted a hearing on the part of the Government, which lasted three weeks, and in which I rendered all the assistance in my power in furnishing Mr. Sharp with all the testimony which I was able to acquire, tending to show the rights of the Indians to the land involved, and to show and prove Mr. Pullen's noncompliance with the United States land laws relating to preëmption and timber-land entries. The case, after being passed on by the registrar and receiver in the district land office at Seattle, has been forwarded to the General Land Office in Washington for a decision. Whatever rights Mr. Pullen may have under the law, the Quillayute Indians have an equitable and just claim to the land, and I contend that the Government should maintain them in it.

The Industrial boarding school situated at this agency, and the **day school at Quillayute** have been fairly prosperous and successful. Three changes of superintendents in the past year was not in my opinion for the best interests of the schools. Frequent changes are a great hindrance to any school. What the school needs is teachers of superior tact and skill, who will remain long enough in the service to be of some benefit to the children after they have studied their peculiarities and the best methods of dealing with them.

As I stated in my former report, I am better pleased with the results obtained in the industrial education of the girls than that of the boys. The girls, on leaving school to assume new duties and responsibilities as wives and mothers, as a rule are quite proficient in cooking, sewing, laundry work, and general housekeeping. As to the boys, it is folly to expect to turn out first-class mechanics when the only representative of the different mechanical trades on the pay roll is an Indian carpenter. The industrial teacher and carpenter are supposed to fill all that is lacking in the make-up of the force.

Nevertheless with the assistance of the employés there has been a great deal done in the repairing of school buildings, the laying of sidewalks and the replacing of the old and rotten water system with new pipes, extending the fresh water supply, not only to all the school buildings, but to the houses of the employés as well.

By the labor of the school boys, directed by the superintendent, we have, I think, the best garden in the county, insuring an ample supply of potatoes, cabbage, and all other vegetables to subsist the school during the entire year, providing we can keep them from rotting in this humid climate. They have also assisted in curing and moving away 75 tons of hay, have helped inclose 100 acres of splendid pasture land in the Wa-ach Creek bottoms, requiring 300 rods of fencing, and have kept everything in a neat and orderly manner around the agency and school buildings.

The Quillayute day school, under the efficient management of A. W. Smith, principal teacher, and Miss Bright as assistant, has made very fair progress. The teachers have done everything in their power to instruct and elevate to a higher plane the children intrusted to their care. The new schoolhouse, erected last fall about a quarter of a mile from the village, is a great improvement on the old shack formerly occupied as a schoolhouse, situated as it was right in the heart of the village.

The average attendance at this school for the past year has been 50; at the industrial boarding school, 58. I think I have brought into the school every child that is old enough, on the Makah Reservation, except those reported ill by the agency physician.

Police.—The police force are prompt and obedient to execute an order, and are important factors in the civilization of these Indians. I have them distributed among the different villages as follows: Three at Neah Bay, 2 miles; one at Wa-ach village, 5 miles; one at Sueze village, 6 miles; one at Osette, 18 miles, and two at Quillayute, 35 miles from the agency.

Inspection.—United States Inspector Robert S. Gardner was here for two days last September, and made a very careful and thorough inspection of the books, buildings, stock, and everything connected with the agency. The superintendent of Indian schools, Dr. Dorchester, paid us a visit later in September, but unfortunately the school children were up Sound in the hop fields enjoying their annual vacation.

Court of Indian offenses.—Up to June 30, 1891, no court of Indian offenses had been established at this agency. This matter has been corrected by the appointment of three judges for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

The census for the year ending June 30, 1891, shows the number at the agency to be 694; Makahs, 419, divided as follows: Males above 18 years of age, 148; females above 14 years of age, 173; school children between the ages of 6 and 16, 60.

Quillayutes are divided as follows: Males above 18 years of age, 69; females above 14 years of age, 81; school children between 6 and 16, 11.

In conclusion I would say that the past year has been a very prosperous year for

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the Indians of this agency. With the exception of the very old and decrepit, they are self-supporting. I have no trouble whatever in governing them, and flatter myself that I have (considering the short time I have been among them) gained in a great measure their confidence and respect.

Thanking the Indian Office for the kind and courteous treatment extended to me in the past year,

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant.

JOHN P. MCGLINN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY,
July 1, 1891.

SIR: In accordance with the rules of the Department, I have the honor to present to you my annual report from July 1, 1890, to date.

During this period we have been practically visited by two pestilences, one being that of measles, and the other "chicken pox." The "chicken pox" made its appearance in August, but only 17 of the children were affected by it, and they made good recoveries.

In June of this year the measles arrived. On the 17th of this month I visited Mr. Hannah the assistant teacher, who for some days had been feeling unwell, and I found he was suffering from measles. I at once informed Mr. McGlinn the agent, and advised that the school be closed, and the children sent to their respective homes, for heretofore this disease has produced great havoc amongst this tribe, and they naturally have a great dread of it. With the means at hand I isolated Mr. Hannah, and took every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease, but all to no good, for but a few days elapsed when I was sent for to visit a boy living at the Neah Bay village. He was suffering from measles, and on making a tour of inspection I found 4 more sick from the same cause, 1 at Neah Bay and 3 at Waatch. The former employed the Indian medicine man in the second case was to make the patient sweat profusely, and while the patient was still hot to take him to the beach and plunge him into the sea. The results may easily be imagined. This I strictly forbade, explaining to them the dangers of doing so, and I am glad to state that they have adhered to my advice, and so far all the cases have progressed most satisfactorily, and I am hoping it will take a speedy departure without any victims.

In the spring of this year I accompanied Mr. McGlinn to the Quillayute and Ozette villages on the Pacific Ocean. I noticed a great change at Quillayute since my previous visit. The space that had been occupied by the "ranchers," which had been burnt down, was laid out in a street, with frame houses on either side, all varying in their architecture, from the ugly box house to the more picturesque gothic and Swiss chalet. So far so good. The internal conditions were far less satisfactory. It was their sealing season, and seal flesh to them is a tooth-some dish, and the remains of previous meals with bits of blubber, fresh seal skins and fish scattered promiscuously around produced a stench that words fail to express. All these same things are found in the ranchers, but the profuse ventilation and sandy floors prevents such stinks arising. In this direction, I fear, that civilization is productive of harm so long as they catch whales, seals, and fish.

I would again respectfully call your attention to the necessity of providing new buildings for the school children at Neah Bay. They are insanitary, and totally unfit for the purpose they are used for.

Since my last report, new water pipes have been laid, which is a great improvement, but I am still of the opinion that the reservoir should be cemented and covered in, for the reasons mentioned in my previous annual report.

It will be noticed, amongst the diseases on the inclosed list, that there occur cases of "spina bifida" and "paralysis of the extensor muscles of the wrist." The "spina bifida" occurred in the child of the "chief." Upon inquiry I found this disease, or malformation rather, is very rare amongst the Indians. A child belonging to the Clallam Indians was born with it, and a former child of the same chief, but by another wife, was deformed in a like manner. I adopted the usual treatment, but the child only lived a few months.

The case of "paralysis" or "painter's drop wrist" occurred in the Indian carpenter. In the absence of other causes, and with a history of syphilis, I attributed it to the latter disease, and it gradually disappeared (the man now being quite well) under the influence of iodide of potassium. I think it origin must have been specific.

The case of "senile cataract" mentioned in my last report I operated on, with partial success. At any rate, from being totally blind, he can now see well enough to move about, and he is satisfied. About 3 weeks after the operation he unfortunately had an attack of apoplexy. Considering this was the first time such an operation had been performed on any of them, I think the fates might have been a little more considerate, and the medicine men made the most of it; but the fact of his sight being restored was a factor in my favor. By and by I hope to report more like cases, for it is only by work of this kind that modern medical and surgical science can overcome their superstitions.

The case of *ectropion* was as bad a case as ever I saw, the lids not only being considerably everted, but extremely edematous, and the man had not been able to see for months. Under treatment, which I had great difficulty to get him to submit to, he made a good recovery, and now you could not tell he had suffered from it. He has a great opinion of the "white doctor's" skill, he himself being a medicine man.

On the whole I am satisfied with the confidence they have in me, and the longer I live among them I hope that the opportunities may be many to enable me to lift the veil of superstition that enshrouds them at present.

During the year there have been births, 11; and deaths, 16. Of the latter 5 died from phthisis, 4 old age, 4 infantile debility, 1 spina bifida, 1 hemorrhage after labor, 1 pneumonia.

I am your obedient servant.

H. B. RUNNALS, M. R. C. S., L. L. D.,
Physician in charge.

JOHN P. MCGLINN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PUYALLUP AGENCY.

PUYALLUP (CONSOLIDATED) AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., August 25, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my twenty-first annual report, giving a brief outline of the condition of affairs at this agency, with a statement of the progress made during the year.

This is a consolidated agency, embracing within its limits seven different reservations. These are scattered at different places within a radius of 150 miles, and it requires a large amount of traveling and correspondence to keep them all properly regulated. There are boarding schools on four of these reservations, each of which is under the supervision of a superintendent, who also acts in the capacity of local agent and has a full corps of school employés who conduct the school under his direction. Three of the reservations are unoccupied by white employés, and the Indians living on them send their children to the schools above mentioned. There are courts of Indian offenses established on each of the reservations, which regulate their internal intercourse under the general supervision of the agent. In addition to this, there are two day schools sustained among nonreservation Indians which require some care and attention. The labor required to perform all these duties keeps an agent pretty actively employed.

The Indians living on five out of these seven reservations have had their land allotted to them in severalty, have received patents for the same, and are citizens of the United States; and, further, this now being a State, they are citizens of the State. Under a recent decision of the United States district court, citizens of a State can not be placed under the jurisdiction of an Indian agent. The Department therefore has no further authority over this class of Indians. The agent can act as an adviser and attorney, but no longer as the ruler or governor. It is a very unfortunate situation; is unpleasant for the agent, and detrimental to the best interests of the Indians. Released as they are from the restraints of the Indian Department, they are free to indulge to an unlimited extent in the use of intoxicating liquors, of which they are almost universally very fond, to practice all of their old heathenish rites and customs of incantations and "tamanamous" over the sick, and to take their children out of the schools on any pretext or excuse and thus deprive them of the education the Government wishes them to have, and tend to break up the schools. The State has no laws that cover these classes of cases.

But where there are laws they do not get their full rights, nor are they properly restrained. They are usually too poor to bear the expense of litigation in the State courts, and are easily imposed upon and fleeced by unprincipled lawyers, and so prefer to let their affairs go rather than to regulate them by suit in the State courts. In criminal matters the expense to the State is often very considerable, and for the reason that they are very light taxpayers, their lands being exempt from taxation, the authorities are inclined to neglect them, unless whites are involved, and to allow them to go unpunished for crimes against each other. Particularly is this the case with regard to the marriage relation. So that our experience goes to prove that citizenship has been forced upon them before they were ready for it. They are left unprotected and unguarded and are likely to suffer severely for the want of it. Socially the tendency of society is for them to associate with the lower classes of the whites, the influence of which is to drag them downwards. The picture is a painful one, but it is nevertheless a true one. It is like a father who has brought up a family of boys under good family discipline till they have reached the age of twelve or fourteen years, when the law should withdraw his authority over them and they be allowed to roam over the streets at their own sweet will and go to destruction.

The Puyallup Commission, which was appointed by Congress to investigate the present condition of the Indians on the Puyallup Reservation, and make recommendations concerning the sale of their lands, met during the past winter, visited the Indians on the reservation a number of times, and remained near here for a number of weeks. Their report will probably be submitted to Congress during the coming season. It is evident to all that the best interests of both Indians and whites in this vicinity would be best subserved should a portion of the reservation be sold, as it is, or soon will be, needed for city purposes, and can not be used by the Indians. The best manner of doing this so that the rights and interests of all are concerned shall be properly protected is the question to be considered.

The unscrupulous and inveterate efforts of speculators to get possession of their lands requires constant vigilance and effective work to check them. It has been found necessary to keep a detachment of soldiers on the reservation for several months to protect the Indians from being robbed by this class of men. The tables have been turned, and the Army has been needed to protect the Indians instead of to fight them. Possibly if this had been done in other instances, Indians would not have been driven to desperation, and obliged to fight for their rights themselves.

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The Quinaielt Reservation is very large and but sparsely settled. Until of late years it has been supposed that it was very nearly valueless for agricultural purposes, but it is now pretty certain that there is a large quantity of very valuable land on it. The best part of it is as yet quite difficult of access, but with the incursion of white settlements around it will fast be made available. During the past year or two hundreds of settlers have taken claims along its borders, and it is becoming more and more important that it be surveyed and allotted. Steps are now being taken to survey the boundary lines of a part or all of it, which it is hoped will be done during the present season. There are prospects that within a few years a railroad will be built to a point near the lake. Should this be done and the good land subdivided and allotted, it would be an attractive place for intelligent Indians to move to, where they could get good claims, perhaps the last chance for them in this State. The coast Indians would, I think, congregate there. In such a place, removed so far away from the center of the heavy settlements, they would be safer from temptation than elsewhere for some generations yet to come. I am told that there are many advantages for a good school to be established there when this should be done.

The Schools connected with this agency have been unusually prosperous during the year. The total enrollment has been 319 and the average attendance 255, which is much more than any year previous. Improvements and additions have been made to some of the school buildings, noticeably at the S'Kokomish and Quinaielt. The Puyallup is the school that now needs additions, as the attendance has been in excess of the accommodations afforded. The crops on the school farms are generally abundant this year, as the season has been favorable, and the industrial department of the schools has been well conducted. As stated above, the exercise of the full rights of citizenship enjoyed by the Indians has been taken advantage of by some in taking their children out of the schools. This has been offset on the other hand by the hard times, which have influenced others to put their children where they could be provided for without expense to them. The health of the scholars has been rather better during the past year than usual, and there has been less sickness. The reports of the superintendents of the several schools, submitted herewith, give full accounts of their condition in detail. The employés have most of them worked hard, and the progress of the scholars shows the result of their patient and laborious efforts. By far the largest part of the time of the agent has been taken up in caring for the schools. The coöperation and assistance of the Indian Bureau in the management of the schools has been fully appreciated, and is very apparent in their growth, prosperity, and progress.

On the 1st day of last June I completed twenty years of continuous service as Indian agent and residence on Indian reservations, so that I am now in my twenty-first year of this kind of official life. In looking back over this period I note many changes, both in the Indians themselves and in the conditions by which they are surrounded. There certainly has been great advance in many particulars. With many of them it seems as though everything had been done for them by the Government that could be done. They have had good homes and valuable land secured to them, their children have had good opportunities for education, and now they have been endowed with the full rights of citizenship. What use they will make of all this time alone can tell. Probably some will abuse their privileges and others will be benefited by them. These Indians at least can not complain that they have not been fairly and generously treated by the Government.

The condition of their health is the most serious drawback to their advancement. Scarcely any are free from some kind of disease, and while they are not diminishing as rapidly as is often supposed, they are certainly not increasing in numbers.

The kind and courteous treatment received by me from the officers of the Indian Bureau is a source of much gratification and pleasure to me.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUYALLUP SCHOOL.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., August 21, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Puyallup School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

A brief history of the school from the time it was established up to 1890 was given in last year's report, to which I would respectfully refer you.

Very satisfactory progress has been made during the year, and much interest manifested by the pupils in their work. The enrollment was: Male, 87; female, 79; total, 166; and the average 107.40, against 85.17 for the previous year. School was in session ten months, the remaining two months being divided into four vacations, one at the close of each term of school. Most of the pupils spend vacations with their parents.

The school was graded during 1889, and when the authorized course of study was received, in 1890, we very readily adjusted our classes to its requirements, and at the close of the school year made promotions in the customary manner. Six pupils were graduated and received diplomas.

The various grades contained the following number of pupils at the close of the year:

Sex.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
Male	26	5	4	5	11	6	6	4
Female	28	7	7	5	8	6	1	2
Total	54	12	11	10	19	12	7	6

Four young men, two of whom were pupils and two former pupils, were sent to Harrison Institute, at Chemawa, Oregon.

Health has been better than usual. We have had but few serious cases of sickness, and the comparative marking would be about as follows: Good, 120; fair, 33; bad, 11. No death occurred at school, but three pupils died at their homes after being withdrawn.

The school has 160 acres under fence, 35 acres of which is in meadow, 21 acres in garden and other crops, and the remainder in pasture, upon which is kept the Government stock, consisting of 7 head of horses, 23 head of cows, 10 head of other cattle, and 10 hogs.

The carpenter has been crowded with work in fitting up the older buildings, which were moved and attached to the main building. He has been assisted by from 4 to 6 boys, working on half time.

The domestic work has been improved in our new quarters, but the increase of numbers has taken up all available space. Owing to the late arrival of the dry goods, the sewing-room work has been more arduous than usual. All of the cloth was made up, and the clothing became so old and worn that the mending was largely increased. The larger girls furnished considerable material for their own dresses. Cooking and kitchen work has had the attention which its importance demands. Besides the regular detail to assist the cook, one of the pupils was made assistant cook on regular salary and another was employed at good wages by the employés to cook for them.

In December a lodge of Good Templars was organized in the school. It has 50 members. Our pupil members are sent as delegates to the district lodges, and one was sent to the grand lodge at Spokane. They take a lively interest and active part in the work, and so far have done credit to themselves and the school.

With the assistance of friends we established a small library and a good reading room early in the year. The Tacoma dailies and some of the best magazines and weekly papers come to its tables regularly, and it is a useful addition to the school.

The buildings are now filled with pupils, and some portions, especially the boys' dormitory, are crowded. If we have an increase of numbers next year, as in the past year, it will make more room necessary.

In conclusion, we have been repaid for any extra effort made by the increased prosperity of the school.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWIN L. CHALCRAFT,
Superintendent.

E. EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUINAIELT SCHOOL.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, WASH., *July 20, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of circular letter of April 3, 1891, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Quinaielt Indian boarding school, located on the Quinaielt Indian Reservation, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

The average attendance during the year has been 27. During that time 2 female pupils have been permitted to withdraw, one having attained maturity and the other, being an invalid, returned home where she is well cared for; and 3 new pupils have been added, leaving a present total of 28. All the children of school age on the reservation that are able to attend are in school. There are a number of Indians living off from the reservation who have children that should be in school, but little can be done toward getting those children in except by persuasion, which I have tried in vain, as they live about 30 miles from the school north on the beach, where as yet it is almost impossible to reach them save by way of the beach on foot at low tide, when only a person accustomed to the route can go, there being many high points extending into the ocean to climb, one tunnel about 4 rods long that always has from 3 to 10 feet of water in it at extreme low tide to ford or swim, besides many rivers. We hope to have better success this coming year in persuading or influencing those Indians in some way to bring their children to school.

The pupils have made excellent progress in the branches of learning taught. The school has been fully organized in conformity with the new course of study, all the grades having pupils but the third, sixth, and eighth. The grading of the school has created quite an enthusiasm on the part of the pupils to learn. They now look forward with pleasure to completing the course, and especially the pupils of the seventh grade. All pupils complete easily the work of each grade in the time allowed, and many of them have completed the fourth year's work at the close of this their third year in school. One boy who has been in school three years has just finished the work of the fifth grade. This is conclusive, and goes to prove that the Indian children, with the same advantages that children of the white public schools have, can accomplish as much school work in the same time as is done by white children.

From 8 to 12 o'clock a. m. every day except Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays (which are appropriately observed), school is in session. Saturday forenoon the boys, under the industrial teacher, clean the schoolroom, boys' dormitory, stoves, etc., as well as the school grounds, so as to have everything appear neat and clean. The girls during this time, under the direction of the matron and cook, attend

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to the cleaning of the kitchen, dining room, girls' dormitory, etc., besides performing many other duties usually found to be done on Saturdays.

The afternoons of each Saturday the children are allowed time for recreation, and they are often taught the sports and games enjoyed by the white youth, such as base and foot-ball, croquet, etc. In addition to above, special time is allowed each school day, when the boys and girls together, under the direction of an employé, enjoy suitable outdoor sports and games.

The Sabbath day is properly observed by all attending the Sabbath school in the morning and Bible study or singing in the evening. The employés aid in making the school a success, and many of the older Indians come in and take part in the exercises. Much good has been done, not only among the children, but also among the parents. A missionary is needed very much here, as it is impossible for the superintendent or any employé to devote the necessary time to the good work. A session of school is held each evening for free and easy study, singing, etc., after which the pupils retire to their dormitories. The older girls are given instrumental lessons on the organ by the matron, and are having excellent success. The school children excel in music and sing well.

The afternoons of school days the girls from 1 to 5 o'clock are taught cutting, fitting, and making garments for themselves, as well as keeping their clothing, besides the clothing of the boys, in repair, caring for milk, cooking, etc., besides being taught the many other duties known to good housekeepers. I would say that the larger girls are pronounced by the matron and cook to be good plain cooks, and that they take particular pride in learning this much desired art, which will be of so much benefit to them in future. Sewing of all kinds they learn very fast, and many of them now can cut, fit, and make all the necessary garments they require without any instructions, while all can do plain sewing, a little simple fancy work, and crocheting. They perform the duties required of them cheerfully and willingly.

During the same time that the girls are taught industrial work the boys, under the direction of the industrial teacher and with his help, care for the garden and farm, build and make all necessary repairs on fences, buildings, etc., as well as caring for the stock. At this employment they are cheerful, obedient, and industrious, and take a great pride in performing their work well, and especially the work of the garden, which contains about 3 acres under fence.

Though the spring was late and during the early part of the season the garden did not look very promising, yet the summer showers, which are unusual here, have helped the late crops, and I estimate the school will realize some 200 bushels potatoes, 200 bushels turnips, 50 bushels carrots, besides beets, peas, cabbage, etc., enough for school requirements. The bottom land here is very hard to clear, but we are devoting all the time that can be spared to clearing and enlarging the garden and farm.

The schoolhouse being located near the beach, where it was in danger of being washed away by high winter tides, was moved to a point near the boarding house, about 40 rods from the beach and on a high bank of the river, where it is now out of danger of high tides and much more convenient. The new grounds contain about 1 acre of land, which, with the beach at low tide, make ample playgrounds for the boys. The boarding house is located in the girls' playgrounds, which joins the boys' grounds, with a fence between. The grounds are high and dry, overlooking the river and ocean, making a very beautiful place for the school. The school and boarding houses have been repaired and are now comfortable and convenient. Barns and stables and all outside buildings have been repaired and part of them enlarged, so as to make plenty of comfortable room for stock.

The employés here are interested in their work, and the majority of them having been in the service here from two to four years, the school has profited by their experience. The same employés desiring to remain in the service another year, we may reasonably expect even better results from their labors and experience.

The school being situated in the center of the Indian village, one who is acquainted with Indian characteristics can readily see some of the difficulties we have to contend with. The older Indians do not, nor can not, appreciate the work of the school, and consequently, instead of trying to work with us for the good of the children, they are continually trying to keep alive in the minds of the young their old customs, superstitions, etc. Again, it is very hard for the children to become good English speakers when they have so many opportunities of using their own language with their parents, who can not converse in any but their own language. Only when talking with Indians who do not speak English do we allow the children to speak in their native tongue, yet I find that they do not advance in English speaking as they should, or as they could if the school was situated away from the village. These drawbacks and many others exist owing to so much intermingling of the children with the old Indians.

The Indians here are not citizens, their lands never having been allotted. For the good of the school as well as for the welfare of the Indians, I have persuaded about 40 young men and heads of families to leave the village and settle on the bottom land of the Quinaielt and Queets rivers, on the reservation. The majority of them have this year good gardens, and they realize that they have profited by the change. We hope to succeed in getting others to do likewise, for there is yet plenty of good land along the mentioned rivers which I have carefully explored.

I would earnestly request that the outside lines of this reservation, as well as the mentioned bottom lands, be surveyed as soon as possible. The Indians are very desirous that this much should be done at least, if not the whole reserve.

Fish and game of all kinds are getting very scarce, and the Indians are obliged to find other employment. Fortunately there is plenty of work for them freighting with teams and canoes for the white settlers near the reserve. During the hop-picking season (September) they make good wages, and before the rainy season begins they provide the necessary supplies for winter. Most of our Indians here live well—much better than other tribes north on the beach, unless, perhaps, the Makahs, who make their money by getting the fur seal, which is a very profitable business for them. The reservation being 30 miles from the nearest towns, the Indians do not get as much whisky as many other tribes.

Court of Indian Offenses do their work very satisfactorily, and the police are as attentive to duty as perhaps the average Indian police.

I have to acknowledge with pleasure the encouragement and help given by my superiors in the service, and hoping that even better success in future than we have had in the past may crown our efforts.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. AGAR,
Superintendent and Teacher.

EDWIN ELLIS,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEHALIS SCHOOL.

CHEHALIS BOARDING SCHOOL, *June 30, 1891.*

SIR: In accordance with your circular letter of April 3, 1891, I beg leave to make the following report: I receipted for the property here October 1, 1890, and took charge the same day. This school had been in good hands for years, and, of course, I found everything in a state to do honor to my predecessors. The school was well graded, disciplined, and advanced. Everything had been reduced to a system, and I have been happy in trying to keep on in the same line, with every appearance of success.

The buildings, fences, etc., were in as good a condition as the year would admit. In spite of the best of care, they all evince general symptoms of "a mild decay."

I found the whole corps of employés faithful and efficient, and our year's work has been in perfect harmony.

There is no history of the school within my reach, except what may be gleaned from the school registers, which are complete since 1862.

The reported capacity of the school is 50 boarding and 10 day pupils. This is a fair report for all the rooms except the dormitories. These, as will be seen by the following figures, are much overcrowded, the more so as the only means of ventilation are the windows and four small openings into a closed attic, which last, in my estimation, does not amount to anything: Boys' dormitory is 50 by 20 by 8½ feet—8,500 cubic feet. This room accommodated during the third quarter an average of 30 boys—283 cubic feet of air to a boy. The air space is further reduced by a wardrobe, and nearly the whole wall space is occupied with the extra suits, thus further reducing the air space. The girls' dormitory is a trifle larger than that of the boys, but from this space is taken a lavatory. The girls have a wardrobe room aside from the dormitory. This dormitory accommodated 24 girls during the winter.

The average attendance during the year, by the quarter, is as follows: First quarter, 40; second quarter, 41; third quarter, 53; fourth quarter, 46; average for the year, 45.

The girls are taught all kinds of plain sewing, cooking, mending, darning, knitting, and laundry work, except washing, which last is done by the assistant cook and assistant seamstress.

Especial attention is given to teaching the larger girls how to cook for and care for a small family. To this end one of the girls is detailed for as many days as there are tables in the dining room—in our case nine days. A separate issue of provisions for six pupils is made, which the employés supplement by some delicacy, as canned corn, tomatoes, etc. The girl so detailed is given the use of a stove and utensils, and instructed by some competent employé to prepare toothsome meals for six pupils. Each day she becomes mistress and hostess of one table, until all the tables are served by her. At the same time one of the boys at the respective tables becomes the host, and is taught to serve at table. The change of girls is made once in not more than nine days, hence the work does not become burdensome. This has proved eminently popular, and I think quite profitable, for I am sure that any of our larger girls can now be recommended as quite competent domestics in any house of limited means.

The boys are taught all branches of farming and stock-raising, as well as can be done by one man who is farmer, carpenter, blacksmith, and industrial teacher, all in one. The man who does all this is a thoroughly competent for the work, and does all that any man can; but too much is asked of him. His whole energies must be exerted to get the work done, and industrial teaching is, perforce, a secondary item. For instance, our industrial teacher can "fit up" a saw equal to the best of our mechanics. Because the work drives so, he must do this himself and not take the time to teach a boy to do it, for he can file a dozen saws while he is teaching the boy to file one. The crying need here is a good assistant farmer, such a one as can be procured at $300 and board per year. With our present industrial teacher, such a helper could be made to produce at least twice his cost to the Government in extra production of the farm and stock, while the teacher could do his legitimate work of instruction without injury to the crops. I am fully aware that industrial information must be acquired by the doing. I do not ask for an easier time for the employés, neither do I want the boys to work less; but I do want to be so equipped as to be enabled to so instruct the boys that they may be taught to think about their work and may learn to do such mechanical work as is done so well by the proverbial Yankee farmer.

The water for the use of the school is pumped by hand from a 30-foot well into a small tank placed as high as the second floors of the buildings, from which it is carried by pipes to the lavatory, the kitchen, and the employés' houses. This work of "plumbing" was done by a former superintendent and the boys, at almost no expense to the Government. There is need of a larger well, a windmill and fixtures, together with a large tank, to be used for general purposes and in case of fire.

Respectfully submitted.

ANDREW H. VIETS,
Superintendent Chehalis School.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF S'KOKOMISH SCHOOL.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith present to you this my first annual report of the S'Kokomish boarding school. According to request a short history is given of the school, being indebted for the facts given mainly to Rev. M. Eells, who has been a missionary here the past nineteen years.

The school was established about 1865. That the school was then in a crude state may be gathered from the fact that the teacher, meeting an inspector at Olympia at that time, and on being asked what branches were taught at S'Kokomish, made the reply that fishing and hunting covered every branch either of school studies or industrial work.

Between 1865 and 1871 Rev. W. C. Chattin and D. H. Ward were employed as teachers. When Mr. Ward arrived here 5 little boys met him on the river bank and claimed to be the school. Slowly, however, the school grew in numbers until, in 1877, there were about 25 scholars, which was more than the capacity of the boarding department.

The present schoolhouse was erected in 1874, though an addition has since been built for a primary department. Additions have been made to the boarding department, so that now it has a capacity of 60 boarding pupils; besides, there could be accommodated 20 day scholars.

In 1885 the attendance reached the maximum, 55 pupils. Owing to the curtailment of the authority of the agent over children off the reservation the attendance has decreased since that time. In 1884 11 pupils were sent to the training school at Chemawa, and a few at different times since then.

The pupils have been mainly from the Twana, Clallam, and Squakson tribes, or subtribes of Puget Sound.

The general health has been excellent. During the fourteen years from 1874 to 1888 the average annual death rate in the school was about 1 in 25. The character of the school has been wholly a boarding school, half the time each day being devoted to literary and half to industrial pursuits. When the agency headquarters were here, carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, etc., were taught, but since the removal of the agency headquarters, and consequent lessening of the force of employés, general farming has been the character mostly taught in the industrial line.

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The past school year really began October 6, 1890, at the end of the annual vacation. Owing to the Indians here going to the hop fields with their children in September, the annual vacation is taken in that month, and school is in session during July and August.

During the last annual vacation it was the aim of your employés to as thoroughly as possible renovate and put in shape the buildings and surroundings, to enable us to begin in order and systematically.

The plant consists of about 27 acres (including hay meadow) under cultivation, and which furnishes abundant vegetables for the school tables and feed for the stock; an orchard that gives a large surplus of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. The school farm is virtually on an island at the mouth of the S'Kokomish River, surrounded by salt water at high tide, the buildings fronting an avenue along the bank of the river, and is beautifully and healthfully situated.

The buildings, 18 in number, are frame structures, commodious, and very well adapted to their various uses. While they are old, still most are in fair repair. A carpenter and a blacksmith shop afford conveniences for repair work, and enable the boys to learn plain work in that line. A commodious root house, one lined apple house, commissary, and tool house. A boarding house; which, with an addition built the past summer 20 by 40, two stories high, for dining room, dormitory, and kitchen, is roomy and convenient. The boys' sitting room and dormitory is in a separate building. The two buildings easily and healthfully can accommodate 60 pupils, while the old buildings were crowded at 40. A school building of two rooms is capable of accommodating 80 pupils. There are also two residences, occupied by the missionary and physician, respectively; a cottage occupied by an employé and as a storehouse; a large barn and a horse stable; also, two cottages unoccupied, which completes the number.

The appliances and furnishings at this school, generally being adequate and fitted for their uses might yet be bettered in several instances. (*Vide* laundress' report.) Two washing machines needed, besides butter and cheese apparatus, notably a cheese press. There should also be a range for burning wood, and larger cooking utensils.

The water question is a little troublesome, the water being carried by boys to the various tanks, boilers, and barrels from the river. This in itself is no particular hardship, but that the water is a great part of the time brackish or salt, owing to the tides flowing to and beyond this point. This furnishes water really unfit for cooking or laundry purposes. There is a system of water pipes laid over the school grounds and an inch pipe laid from a spring half a mile away to the river. We expect soon to have connecting pipe across the river. I would suggest, however, that a small appropriation of money would lay a 4-inch main to and across the river, connecting with the pipes at the building, thus affording an abundance of fresh, healthful, spring water, and that pressure enough could be obtained to be very valuable in case of fire.

The drainage has been a problem, the island being so low that no fall sufficient to carry off refuse could be obtained. The water of the river being used for household purposes forbade it being drained in that way. No bad results have accrued from this imperfect drainage, the salt water covering the refuse twice a month acting as a disinfectant. We have just completed a new vault, connecting it by a drain 400 feet long with a cut-off of the river, and which has a fall of 6 inches, allowing us to flush the vault twice a month at high tide, and affords a very good outlet. I think it will do very well.

The school opened October 6, 1890, and in a short time there were more than 30 pupils in attendance, more than the highest number the preceding year. During January we reached our highest number—44. A few of the older pupils off the reservation were kept out in the spring, so that the attendance fell to the present number—19 males and 18 females. There being but about 25 pupils on the reservation we drew from the families scattered over the adjacent territory. The reservation children were easily brought in and every effort was made to induce outside families to send their children.

The work during the entire year has been divided into industrial and literary pursuits, the morning hours being devoted to school studies, while in the afternoon the pupils labored in the various departments, an evening hour being devoted to study and general exercises, music receiving particular attention. The amount and quality of the work performed by the pupils the past year has been very satisfactory, and would really be creditable to older heads and the white race. The reports of the different heads of departments attached hereto will show the character of work performed. It is but just to add that the surroundings now are far different from those of a year ago, and very much for the better, the industrial departments having brought order out of chaos, and gaining in neatness each day.

In the schoolroom the same earnest work on the part of pupils has been performed. The course of study sent out by the Comissioner of Indian Affairs was put into effect and the school graded at the outset. While there have been but few promotions from grade to grade owing to pupils having been crowded a little beyond their capacity previously, yet at present the different grades are fully up with the course of study. The sixth and eighth grades are without pupils, but will be filled the ensuing year. The course of study is well adapted to the requirements of this school at least, and there is no hindrance to its successful working. These children in thought and action are no different from white children, and can be taught by the same methods. They may lack in capacity to digest and retain, or are of slower mental growth, yet I can see no other difference.

The employés have worked together throughout the year in harmony for the advancement of the school. I can not refrain from particularly mentioning the matron and the cook, who have been faithful at all times. What the matron has lacked in experience has been fully made up by an energy of purpose that accomplished much in order and system. The cook, an Indian girl, has been an employé here the past eight years, and brings to her duties a native refinement, intelligence, and patience which many more worldly wise might copy with profit, and does wonders in her department.

The health of the pupils has been excellent the past year, due, no doubt, to abundance of fruit and absence of pork. All signs of scrofula and sores disappeared early in the fall not to reappear again. A short siege of whooping cough during the spring caused but little trouble. The two deaths of pupils occurred at their homes on the reservation, being taken sick there while on leaves of absence, and could not be brought in without causing serious trouble. Had they been here I am satisfied they could have been saved.

The religious instruction has been ably conducted by the resident missionary, Rev. M. Eells. A Sabbath school holds a session each Sabbath morning, at which the employés assist. There is also preaching attended by the school and Indians from the reservation. Sunday evening services, also a prayer meeting one night each week, attended by all the pupils. There are three of the older pupils regular communicants of the church established here, and all seem to attend reverently to the services.

In conclusion I would say that much has been accomplished the past year in endeavoring to prepare the youth here for American citizenship in all that it means. We expect to do more and better work the coming year. Could we have one more employé, a farmer, the boys could then be taught the rudiments of trades and more thorough industrial teaching done. We look forward to and hope for a fair share of success in our chosen work for the coming year.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

D. G. RUDY,
Superintendent S'Kokomish.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (through Agent Edwin Eells).

REPORT OF TULALIP AGENCY,

TULALIP AGENCY, WASH., *August 19, 1891.*

SIR: Pursuant to instructions I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Tulalip Agency, including the Tulalip, Port Madison, Swinomish, Muckleshoots, and Lummi reservations, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Census of June 30, 1891.

	Tulalip.	Port Madison.	Swinomish.	Muckleshoot.	Lummi.	Total.
Males above 18 years	141	46	74	29	82	372
Males under 18 years	75	23	43	23	63	227
Females above 14 years	167	59	78	28	86	418
Females under 14 years	60	19	37	20	64	200
Total of all ages	443	147	232	100	295	1,217
Children between 6 and 16	89	36	46	28	78	277

The Court of Indian Offenses at Tulalip comprises three judges who are men respected by all and whose influence is for general good. Their zealous attention to duty is a source of improvement to each and every Indian on the reservation. They conform to civilized ways, wear citizen's dress, and speak English understandingly, while one, George Archille, is well educated, can both read and write, and is a subscriber to several daily papers. David Tense and Dick Shoemaker, the remaining judges, while lacking the education of the first-named, are generally well informed, and the decisions of all are notable for their fairness and the true sense of justice displayed thereby. In no case have the decisions of the court been appealed from, and the same are accepted as final and give general satisfaction to the Indians concerned. The attitude of the court on the bench is judicial in the extreme, and the utmost deference is shown the judges. The position of prosecuting attorney is creditably filled by Jim Thomas, who is also captain of police, and who shows more than general ability in his conduct of cases. The defense has the privilege of employing an attorney from among the several self-constituted lawyers on the various reservations, who are mostly men of shrewdness capable of looking after the interests of their clients. The court has jurisdiction in matters civil and criminal, other than disputes in regard to land and where the alleged criminal offense is of more than usual seriousness, which cases are referred to the agent to be disposed of as the circumstances of same warrant.

	Cases.
Criminal offenses:	
Adultery	2
Assault	2
Intoxication	39
Neglect of sick	1
Perjury	5
Ta-man-no-us (Indian conjuring)	1
Wife-beating	2
Total	52
Civil suits:	
Number of cases	48

As shown by foregoing statement of crimes that of intoxication is the most prevalent, and is for many reasons more difficult to prevent than any other offense. A comparatively recent decision of the United States Court, in substance that an Indian to whom a patent for land has been issued is a citizen of the United States, and as such is entitled to purchase liquor, seriously interferes with the agent and his subordinates in their earnest efforts to eradicate this destroying and debasing evil. The difficulty of obtaining sufficient evidence from the Indians as to the persons from whom the liquor was obtained, and that of convicting such persons, on the evidence of Indians, in the regular courts, are all but insurmountable obstacles in the way of reform. It is to the Indians themselves that the agent is indebted for such help as he may receive in his endeavor to lessen the amount of drunkenness, as he simply receives such assistance from authorities off the reservation as they are absolutely forced to render, and much carefully collected evidence which would be considered competent if adduced by a white man is too often declared insufficient when the one offering it is an Indian.

The police force consists of one captain and 11 privates, of whom 6 are employed on the Tulalip, 2 on the Swinomish, 2 on the Lummi, 1 on the Port Madison, and 1 on the

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Muckleshoot reservations. All are obedient and attentive to their duty, and are deserving of more adequate compensation than they received for their arduous and, at times, hazardous work. The captain and his men are most zealous in ferreting out crime and in bringing offenders to court, regardless of relationship or friendship existing between police and prisoner. Several cases have been brought to my notice where comparatively large bribes have been offered the police to overlook some offense discovered by them, which bribes were indignantly refused.

Indian Lands.

	Tulalip.	Port Madison.	Swinomish.	Muckleshoot.	Lummi.
Number of allotments	97	34	48	None.	75
Unoccupied allotments	12	20	5	None.	15
Number of definite unallotted tracts	10	6	5	17	9
Applications for allotments	85	22	15	24	17

All the Indians are strongly in favor of the allotment of land in severalty. The main difficulties in the way of an equitable division are the insufficient amount of land for the bona fide applicants and the lack of clearness of title of claimants as heirs or legatees to such allotments or filings as have been made in the past to or by parties now deceased. Various claimants to Indian lands holding patents thereto or having filed thereon, who have never occupied or improved the same, who have either left the reservation or never lived thereon or had any intention of doing so, and whose sole purpose has been and is speculative, prevent the taking and improving of said land by reservation Indians to their serious detriment.

The question of title by descent and testamentary is a serious one, as, in the first case, to trace the degree of relationship, if any exists, between alleged heirs and original allottee or person filing on the land is often most difficult. In the second case the title of legatees as opposed to claims of the heirs at law depends ofttimes on the unwritten will of decedents supported by the evidence of one or more witnesses. In the event of the death of all witnesses to such verbal legacy the status of title, unsupported by occupancy of the land in question, is difficult to determine in equity. Moreover, the matter is sometimes complicated by verbal agreement between claimants to a tract, which agreement it is all but impossible to prove when called in question in disputes between heirs of said claimants or between the heirs of one or more parties to said agreement and an original party thereto.

In my mind the situation requires, and I would, therefore, suggest, that the Indian Office send a special agent with authority to allot all unallotted tracts on each reservation and to fix and determine the status of all allotments or filings heretofore made, particularly in the cases of nonresident speculative claimants to reservation lands. That part of above suggestion which refers to determining the rights of nonresidents as against those bona fide settlers who reside permanently on the reservation, I have made the subject of a special report, forwarded to the Indian Office, bearing date January 29, 1891.

The farms of the Indians on these reservations are, with the exception of those on the Muckleshoot Reserve, covered with a heavy growth of green timber, to remove which, for purposes of cultivation, would require an amount of money which they can only command by being allowed to dispose of said timber. If so allowed the proceeds therefrom, expended under reasonable regulations laid down by the Department, would enable these Indians to clear their land and would put them in a position to become, in a comparatively short time, independent of aid from the Government, self-supporting and successful farmers. It is safe to assume that no white man could, under the restrictions now placed on the Indian, take an allotment on any of these reservations, and unassisted make a living for himself and family therefrom. It is a matter to be regretted by all who have the welfare of these Indians at heart that the present law regarding the removal of standing timber from the land prevents absolutely such improvement as is necessary to enable them to become self-supporting. The hopes and desire of the Government as regards the improvement of the condition of the Indians are defeated, in this case, by a law made presumably for his protection. This is a matter of great moment to the Indians on four of the reservations under my charge, and it is to be hoped that the Congress of the United States will at an early day remove the restriction against the power of alienation, that these Indians may be authorized to dispose of their timber in a suitable manner as the necessities of the situation require.

Increase of Civilization and General Improvement.—The Indians on these reservations are for the most part industrious, peaceable, and law-abiding men and women, eager to know and conforming to the ways of civilization. They all live in more or less comfortable houses built for them by the Government or by themselves. They appreciate the benefits of education, dress in the costume of the whites, and a large proportion are zealous converts to the Roman Catholic faith. A few of their comfortable farm houses, with barns and outhouses surrounded by carefully tilled fields, would be a credit to any community of farmers. One may rightly apply the term civilized to many of these people. They need but a guiding hand to protect and direct them in their progress, judicious allotment of their lands, and a liberal policy in allowing them the only means they have to improve the same, to make them truly prosperous.

Acres cultivated, crops raised, and other results of farming.

Number of—	Tulalip.	Port Madison.	Swinomish.	Muckleshoot.	Lummi.	Total.
Acres cleared	70	50	None	10	20	150
Acres cultivated	500	127	350	40	350	1,367
Acres fenced	1,500	300	200	1,000	500	4,200
Bushels of wheat	None.	None.	None.	150	50	200
Bushels of oats	None.	None.	12,000	5,000	475	24,475
Bushels of barley	None	100	None.	None.	60	160
Bushels of potatoes	2,000	800	100	4,600	973	7,473
Bushels of other vegetables	1,810	1,170	130	1,375	500	4,985
Tons of hops	None.	None.	None.	8	None.	8
Tons of hay cut	900	25	20	100	300	1,345
Pounds of butter made	250	200	None.	None.	500	1,050
Cords wood cut	1,500	None.	100	None.	20	1,620
Horses	340	21	175	74	100	710
Cattle	600	47	100	70	190	1,007
Swine	220	None.	None.	None.	300	520
Sheep	94	None.	170	49	69	382
Domestic fowls	900	192	200	500	1,000	2,792

On the Tulalip Reservation all are industrious. Some cultivate their land and others find a means of livelihood in the sale of cordwood, though the fact that there has been in the past year but one steamboat stopping at Tulalip for fuel has materially decreased the amount of wood sold as compared with former years. Collecting logs, which have escaped from booms, and selling same after they have been duly advertised, is a source of income to a few. At certain seasons of the year they pick berries, large quantities of which are canned or dried for winter use, smoke salmon, and in the month of September, with but few exceptions, all the Indians go to the hop-fields, where men, women, and children earn three, two, and one and one-half dollars per day, respectively, picking hops. By these various occupations do they succeed in comfortably providing for themselves and families, both winter and summer.

The Indians on the Port Madison Reservation engage in occupations for wages, being employed in the sawmills and logging camps in the vicinity. They are not farmers, though some attempt is made to till the soil, which, however, is less fertile than that of other reservations, and the number of acres adapted to farming purposes is comparatively small. With them the sale of fish and clams is a main industry and the income derived from it, together with the wages received for day labor, serves as a sufficient means of support.

The land on the Swinomish Reservation is extremely productive and an immense number of bushels of oats to the acre is raised by these Indians, who depend almost solely on farming for their subsistence. They are the joint owners of a threshing-machine, and have so benefited by the instruction which they have received that they are in demand as experienced hands by neighboring white farmers at harvest time. They also combine salmon fishing successfully with their labor as farmers.

The Muckleshoot Reservation is likewise a fair farming country, and there is a greater diversity of production than at Swinomish, though with smaller results. These Indians are moderately successful in raising oats, hay, and potatoes, and they alone have attempted hop-growing, though on most of the reservations conditions are favorable to that industry, which, if started, would doubtless be remunerative.

One of the largest and naturally most fertile of the five reservations is the Lummi, but, being more remote and less accessible from the agency than are the others, the same discipline can not easily be maintained with these Indians—exposed to the evil influence of whites and Canadian Indians—as with those on the other reservations. They are more independent and show less inclination to cultivate their land than do the Indians of most of the reserves, though not a few of the younger men have industriously cultivated their several holdings and have comfortable farm-homes. For the most part, however, they engage in fishing, sealing, and logging.

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation of the invariable courtesy and great liberality shown me by the Indian Office during the brief period of my incumbency.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

C. C. THORNTON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF00069907

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, TULALIP AGENCY.

Tulalip, August 19, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to present the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

The sanitary condition of the D'Wamish and allied tribes is fairly good, although a great many are victims of constitutional syphilis, scrofula, consumption, and rheumatism. This is especially true of the Snohomish and Swinomish tribes.

Many of the younger generation who have mingled more with the whites, and have had the advantages of education, live in neat houses and are cleanly about their persons, but those who are under the influence of the older element remain Indians with all that the name at present implies.

The spread of consumption is largely due to their living in badly ventilated houses where some consumptive patient expectorates on the floor, wall, or surrounding articles, where it dries and, rising with the dust, is inhaled by other persons, thus carrying the fatal germs to many.

During the months of January and February there was quite an epidemic of measles, followed in April and May by many cases of "la grippe." Tonsilitis has also prevailed to a considerable extent.

The accommodations at the school are amply sufficient for the number of pupils attending, and with an addition to both the male and female infirmaries would be a credit to any reservation in the country. At times throughout the year I have given instruction to the school children in anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, which seemed to interest them, and certainly benefited at least a few.

A hospital at this agency is much needed, and I am satisfied that the Indians would gladly avail themselves of its benefits, and that it would be the means of saving many lives. The reservations connected with Tulalip are so far distant that it is impossible for one physician to attend their medical wants with any regularity, but if a hospital was established serious cases could be removed here and receive proper treatment.

I have given medical treatment to 439 cases during the year; of this number 379 have recovered, 41 discontinued, 33 died, and 26 remained under treatment. Thirty one births occurred. It is often difficult to secure accurate information of the births and deaths on the distant reservations in time to enumerate them on the monthly sanitary reports; for instance, I have lately received a report of 17 births and 17 deaths that occurred during the latter part of the fiscal year. These, of course, will appear in your statistics, but will make a discrepancy between the totals of the sanitary and your annual report. However, it will right itself in the census.

Thanking you for many courtesies received, I am very respectfully

E. BUCHANAN,
Agency Physician.

C. C. THORNTON,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF TULALIP SCHOOL.

ST. ANN'S MISSION, TULALIP, WASH., *August 19, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit to you the following report of the Tulalip school:

The Tulalip Male and Female Industrial Boarding School, situated 1 mile southeast of the agency, has been run during the past fiscal year by a Roman Catholic priest and eight Sisters of Charity under contract with Catholic Indian Bureau, of Washington. Apart from the priest and eight Sisters there is a male teacher and three male employés, two of whom are Indians.

The amount of money allowed the Catholic Indian Bureau for the board, clothing, and teaching of 110 children in this school was $37 per capita per quarter. Though having accommodations for 150 pupils, the greatest number that has been crowded into the school at any time during the year was 135, the average attendance being about 110, the number of pupils enrolled 139.

The whole forenoon has been devoted to the schoolroom exercises, a part of the afternoon to industrial work, and the evening to study.

The year has been one of prosperity and advancement in every respect. The schoolroom and industrial work has been done by the most careful and painstaking teachers. The branches in which the children have advanced most are mathematics, English, and history. In fact, so well have they learned our language that they converse as freely in English as white children.

In the schoolroom great efforts have been made, and I must add with marked success, to teach them to think about what they are reading and give the same in their own words, and to solve practical problems in arithmetic that will be of use to them in the transaction of their own business in after life. All the large boys have been taken to the field by the industrial teacher and shown to assist in some way in planting, raising, and caring for the crop. Our garden is in excellent order and supplies us with all sorts of vegetables. The smaller boys have been obliged to do light work, such as carrying wood, assisting with the sweeping, and clearing the school grounds of rubbish.

Besides the work in the garden the boys are taught shoemaking, carpentering, engineering, and baking, whilst the girls are instructed in cooking, baking, sewing, butter making, and general housework.

The number of buildings occupied by the school are seven, of which five belong to the Government and two to the Sisters of Charity.

The stock belonging to the school is as follows: Horses, 2; oxen, 2; cattle, 14; swine, 8. Number of acres under cultivation, 14; bushels of potatoes, 60; bushels of fruit, 100; bushels of onions, 20; bushels of turnips, 10; bushels of beans, 5; bushels of other vegetables, 75; pounds of butter, 300.

In conclusion, I can conscientiously say good progress has been made during the year.

Thanking you for your kind support and interest, I am, very respectfully,

N. J. POWER,
Superintendent.

C. C. THORNTON,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF YAKAMA AGENCY.

FORT SIMCOE, WASH., *August 10, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

The Reservation.—The jurisdiction of this agency extends over an area of about 800,000 acres, a great part of which is sage-brush desert land, entirely worthless without irrigation (except a strip of pine timber on Simcoe Mountains). I estimate the amount of tillable land on reservation at 150,000 acres, on which it may be possible to obtain water for irrigating purposes, and even this can not be done without a great deal of expense.

The Indians are now having great difficulty in obtaining water on the small patches of ground they are trying to cultivate, and at this time are using all the water from the streams, except the Yakima River, which is available to only a few. I find it a great deal of labor to try and have the water properly distributed where it will do the most good to the greatest number.

In regard to obtaining a greater supply of water, the only practical method I can suggest is one the nature of the country suggests for itself; that is, by artesian wells, and I hope the Government can be induced to try the experiment on this reservation. Very little advancement can be made in the way of agriculture unless a greater supply of water can be obtained, and the industrial work of the school is also greatly retarded. Agriculture and stock-raising are the principal industries of the Indians under my charge.

Destitute.—There are on the reservation about 100 old and decrepit Indians (most of them are women) without any means of support. It is a difficult matter to render them the needed assistance, as they are scattered over so large a territory, and articles of subsistence can not be sent to them by other Indians with any assurance that they will be delivered to the needy persons to whom sent; and if there be set apart a certain day in each month, to be designated "issue day," nearly one-half of the people on the reservation come clamoring for issues. I am trying to obtain a list of those most needy and destitute, but I find so many that it is difficult to know where to draw the line. I would recommend the building of a hospital on the reservation by the Government expressly for the aged and destitute sick, where they may receive proper care and treatment.

Crops.—Upon careful personal observation and extended inquiries I am satisfied there will not be half of the amount of produce, etc., raised on the reservation this year that there was last, on account of there being so little snow in the mountains, and it is an extremely dry season.

Industries.—The Government has a good sawmill and planer on the reservation, and employs an engineer and a sawyer. The Indians haul the logs to the mill and assist in sawing their lumber. About 100,000 feet was sawed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. There is also a gristmill that does most of the grinding for the Indians and for the school, making a fair quality of flour. A blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon-maker, and a harness-maker, and shoemaker are also kept constantly employed in their respective departments, repairing machinery, wagons and harness for the Indians.

Missions.—There are on the reservation four churches, three Methodist and one Catholic. Two of these (one of each denomination) are very nice and commodious buildings. The Methodist missionary in charge reports 100 communicants, and the Superior of Catholic missions reports 150 communicants as living on the reservation and 350 outside of the reservation, but belonging to the reservation tribes. This report indicates that a large number of our Indians are not residing on the reservation, and, consequently, not included in the census.

Census.—The number of Indians now on the reservation, as shown by the census just completed, is 1,431.

Males above 18 years of age	417
Females above 14 years of age	527
School children between 6 and 16	260
Children under 6 years of age	200
Total	1,434

There are a great number of our Indians belonging to this reservation scattered throughout this State and Oregon not included in the census. Their number has been estimated by my predecessors as high as 2,000.

Schools.—I assumed my duties as agent at this agency May 28, 1891, and as school closed June 30 for two months' vacation, I will not at this time attempt to make a very elaborate report. For particulars I refer you to separate report of schools obtained from files in this office. There were nine months of school beginning October

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1, 1890, and closing June 30, 1891, with an average attendance of 41; number of pupils enrolled, 78. There are 50 children belonging to this reservation reported as attending school at the contract school in North Yakima and other places, making a total of 128 Indian children belonging to this reservation attending regularly the various schools, which is about 50 per cent of all the children reported in our census as being of school age, viz, between 6 and 16.

There is great room for improvement in every branch of the school work and its appurtenances. The Government has been very liberal in its supplies and expenditures for school purposes, and yet there is a great deal to be accomplished in the way of repairing, painting, and furnishing the school buildings ere they will be in a good state for occupancy. One of the items requiring the greatest expenditure will be means to obtain a greater supply of water, which I hope to be able to do in the near future.

A great many of the Indians leave the reservation during the months of August and September to pick berries and hops, taking their children with them, so it is almost impossible to get the children into school until hop-picking is over, early in October. The Department at Washington is doing all that could possibly be expected for this school, and it is my earnest desire and intent to build up and improve this important branch of the service.

Complaints and grievances.—The Indians complain very bitterly that they have been and are being treated unjustly by the Government in regard to their fishing grounds, especially at Tumwater fishery. The Indians still claim this as their fishing ground under the treaty, but on account of the trails being fenced and fish wheels being placed in the Columbia River they are practically prevented from catching any fish. I quote the following from a report of Deputy Special Indian Agent Thomas S. Lang, 1889, in which he says:

> There is no doubt that these Land-jobbers intend to worry the Indians out of all rights they have in the fisheries, and to my certain knowledge have annoyed and molested their free enjoyment of their treaty rights under the decree of the court of Washington Territory in their favor, and intend to drive them off from the enjoyment of this great privilege.

What was predicted in that report has come to pass, and very bitter if not hostile feeling exists among all the Indians in regard to this matter.

Another cause of ill-feeling is that the Ahtanum Creek, designated as a reservation boundary line for a considerable distance and in times past was an excellent stream for catching fish in, is now used by the whites for irrigating purposes, so that there is not now water enough left in the creek for the use of the stock, even, belonging to the Indians living on that portion of the reservation along the stream.

Another source of complaint is the stock on the reservation belonging to the whites. As these questions must be settled by the courts and the Indians seem to have lost all confidence in the courts doing anything to assist them, it is very difficult for the agent to prosecute a case successfully, depending as he does and must altogether upon the Indians for witnesses, as the Indians say, "White man's court no good for Indian."

A new survey was made last year of the western and a portion of the southern boundary lines of the reservation. The Indians are unwilling to recognize this new line as the boundary line established by the treaty, and unless this matter is settled soon I fear there will be serious trouble between the stockmen and the Indian police. I am trying to gather the required evidence in regard to stock on the reservation and hope to be able to successfully prosecute a few cases.

Allotments.—No allotments have been made, although there are about 30,000 acres under fence. As I have been here so short a time, am not prepared to state just how the Indians feel in regard to the matter, but the condition of things is such that I am satisfied it is only a matter of a short time when the Indians will be willing to accept the situation and do what seems evident is best for themselves.

Health.—I transmit herewith report of Albert Wilgus, agency physician, and respectfully ask that it be made a part of my report.

To the Department I return sincere thanks for courtesy shown and consideration given to my suggestions and requests during the short time I have been in the service.

Respectfully submitted.

JAY LYNCH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, YAKAMA AGENCY.

YAKAMA AGENCY, WASH., *August 11, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my third annual report, relative to the sanitary condition of the Indians belonging to and located on this reservation.

During the year 1,250 Indians received treatment; of this number 600 were male and 650 were female. I heard of 53 deaths, 42 male and 21 female. Several of these deaths occurred off the reservation and were not reported until the 4th of July celebration; then the Indians from all the adjacent country met here and talk of the deaths and births in their several localities. The births are more difficult to obtain than the deaths; I learned of 23 births, 10 male and 13 female.

During the past spring a very serious epidemic of "la grippe" visited us. The disease was more malignant than it was the preceding year; a greater number were also affected. Reference to my monthly report for March shows 60 people down with the disease. This condition of things with its resultant complications of pulmonary troubles accounts for the increased death rate.

From personal knowledge and reliable information I feel justified in giving the cause of death as follows: Scrofula, 12; consumption, 17; la grippe, 10; pneumonia, 12; inflammation of brain, 2; inflammation of stomach, 1; accidental, 3; drowned, 1; convulsions, 2; blood poisoning, 1, and remittent fever, 1.

My services were more in demand the year past than in the previous year, showing increased confidence in the "Poston doctor," as the agency physician is called here.

I continued instruction in hygiene, anatomy, etc., both in the school and at the Methodist church as opportunity offered. The health of the school children has been phenomenal throughout the year. A number of the children had the "grippe" during the epidemic. The disease was much more tractable in the school than on the reservation.

This leads me to again bring the matter of a hospital to the notice of the Indian Department. What is needed is a building that would answer the purpose of a home for the old and indigent Indians, with hospital privileges combined. There is a lady (Mrs. Dr. Miller, of Massachusetts) at present laboring as missionary among this people who would aid us in the enterprise if inaugurated. Agent Lynch is also favorable to the enterprise.

The girls' dormitory built during the year is a commodious substantial building. The drainage and sanitation of the several buildings at the fort is good. The drugs sent the first year were a long time coming. I find them superior in quality to the medicines of the previous year.

Very respectfully.

ALBERT WILGUS, M. D.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., August 28, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to present this my second annual report, showing condition of affairs at this agency.

The agency office is at Keshena, on the east bank of the Wolf River, within the Menomonee Reservation, 8 miles from Shawano, the nearest railway station. The Menomonee Reservation consists of ten townships of land, but one section in each township has been claimed as "school lands," and the title held in dispute for a number of years, a source of continual trouble and annoyance, as I endeavored to show in my last annual report.

Stockbridge.—By treaty 12th of May, 1851, twelve townships of land were conveyed to the Menomonees by the United States Government. By treaty of 11th February, 1856, two of these twelve townships were purchased from the Menomonees by the Government to form a reservation for the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, and a few years later (1865) the larger portion of said two townships was authorized to be sold for the benefit of Stockbridge Indians who might decide to become citizens under provisions of that act. Eighteen sections have been retained as a reservation for the remnant of the tribe, numbering now 139 upon the rolls, with perhaps as many more on the land denominated, "intruders." Under act of 1871 much of this reservation was allotted in severalty in 1871, but the allottees have not yet been placed in possession of their allotments.

One school is maintained by the Stockbridge Indians at an expense of $500 per year, taken from their annuity money. Their schoolhouse is in very bad condition, and a new one ought to be erected immediately. The Stockbridges use the English language in all intercourse so fully that many can not understand their native tongue. They support themselves by cultivating their small farms and in labor for outside parties, their timber interests having been exhausted.

The Menomonees have a valuable tribal property in a fair quality of farming lands and a belt of good timber extending across the reservation, which is expected to furnish business in lumbering for many years to come. The logging of last winter was managed under the act of June 12, 1890, which provides that 20,000,000 feet may be logged and sold each year. During last winter, from causes unnecessary here to explain, a surplus was unintentionally cut; all was sold, realizing the sum of $232,262.78. Labor and other expenses incurred in banking said timber amounted to the sum of $77,174.05, leaving a net sum of $155,088.73. By the terms of the law,

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one-fifth of net proceeds is to go into the Treasury to be used for the benefit of the Menomonee Indians at any time in such manner as shall receive the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the four-fifths to form a fund on which the Government is to pay 5 per cent. annually.

A good sawmill and a roller-process flouring mill, for which power is furnished by the Wolf River, are found very useful for the Menomonees.

A new hospital building for the Menomonees has also been undertaken, and will be completed before the beginning of winter. Sundry other improvements in the enlargement and repair of buildings, construction of bridges, etc., are in progress at the present time.

The bureau of Catholic Indian Missions has also erected a new building, nearly complete, for use as a contract school, larger than that destroyed by fire last January.

The Oneida Reservation, situated between the counties of Brown and Outagamie, about 15 or 50 miles in a southeasterly direction from this office, contains a little less than three townships, 65,510 acres, allotted in severalty by Special Agent Lamb, which allotment was completed a little more than a year ago. The Oneidas have a fair quality of farming land, with some well-cultivated farms and a few good buildings; but there is a general negligence in the care of fences and also in supplying manures and fertilizers to the land, without which crops must become poorer and fail.

There are six day schools maintained upon this reservation at Government expense; two teachers are white; the other four are Oneida graduates of Indian schools elsewhere.

The Episcopalian Mission church is a large and substantial stone structure, with good parsonage buildings of wood adjacent thereto.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission has now partly completed a new church edifice of fine proportions and larger extent than the old one. Each of these missions has an allotment of land from the Government.

Only five new dwelling houses are reported as having been erected by Oneidas during the past year, and only a small acreage of new land has been broken, 50 to 75 acres. They support themselves by farming, by picking up and selling dead wood for fuel and for making charcoal. Many of them leave the reservation a part of the year to earn wages by the month or with their teams.

The population, as returned for 30th June, is:

Males	910
Females	806
Total	1,716
Children of school age:	
Males	249
Females	230
Total	479

Only about 10 per cent of those over 20 years old are able to read, while 90 per cent of those under 20 are reported to have learned sufficient English to accomplish that result.

Farming.—Upon the Menomonee Reservation quite a number of fields once cultivated have been abandoned, the occupants going elsewhere in the hope of doing better. As reported, 2,616 acres are under cultivation this season, 166 of which is new land. Within the Stockbridge Reservation 500 acres are reported as under cultivation and 6,000 acres are reported for the Oneida Reservation. Upon each of these reservations about the same classes of crops are grown, viz, oats, wheat, corn, potatoes, beans, and other vegetables, as shown in accompanying papers.

Of the leading products grown the estimated harvest will be:

		Oneida.	Stockbridge.	Menomonee.
Oats	bushels	32,000	2,250	13,000
Corn	do	9,000	1,100	6,600
Potatoes	do	6,000	400	18,400
Wheat	do	4,000	400	1,250
Beans	do	1,200	120	4,505
Hay	tons	960	25	920
Rye	bushels			192

The Oneida Reservation suffered more from dry weather than did the Menomonee, but all have suffered.

Of stock, the three tribes are in possession of the numbers stated below:

	Menomonees.	Oneidas.	Stockbridges.
Horses	[illegible]	400	19
Mules	1	[illegible]	2
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]	43
Swine	316	520	45
Fowl	1,742	5,000	600
Sheep		40	.....

Schools.—A Government boarding school, located about half a mile east of this office, provides for about 100 pupils. A new building 40 by 72 feet, with basement and two stories above, is in process of erection. When completed, about 50 pupils more can be received.

The contract school, located one-fourth mile east of this office, heretofore under control of the Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions, usually provides for 140 pupils. A new building is nearing completion in place of a smaller one burned last January, by which the management of said school can make much more comfortable provision for its pupils.

One day school upon the Stockbridge Reservation and six day schools upon the Oneida Reservation are accomplishing good results in their respective fields, but all labor under the heavy disadvantage of irregular attendance of pupils.

The number of children of school age upon each of these reservations is reported as follows: Menomonee, 305; Stockbridge, 37; Oneida, 479. The exact number of children from these reservations who are pupils in the different training or contract schools has not been reported to this office, but these tribes have a goodly representation in several of the large training schools abroad.

Indian court.—For the court of Indian offenses the same judges have been continued, namely, Chickeny, Ne-o-pet, and Ne-ah-tah-wah-puny. This court renders good service in settling many vexatious questions arising among members of the tribe and in suppressing the use of liquor on the reservation. During the fiscal year the sum of $179 was collected from fines adjudged by this court—some fines uncollected—and from this money there has been paid for additional police service during log payments the sum of $112.50. During the year 42 cases have been tried by this court.

In the United States district court there have been prosecuted for violation of laws relating to the sale of liquor upon the several reservations in this agency 30 cases, 19 of which resulted in convictions and 1 case is still pending. County authorities are very unwilling to take action for punishment of crimes where Indians are sufferers; therefore many go unpunished.

Indian police.—A captain with 9 privates constitutes the present police force at this agency; 5 of these are in service on the Oneida Reservation and 6 of them upon the Menomonee Reservation. One more is to be added when needed. The policemen have been found faithful and efficient in all emergencies so far, and the liquor nuisance could not be controlled without the rigor of an energetic police.

The mass of the Indians in this jurisdiction are well disposed and desire to advance in material interests pertaining to civilization, but some indolence pervades; the Indian character, and hereditary tendencies are not easily overcome. Many of them will leave any kind of work, without regard to its importance, when the whim seizes them to take a vacation. Persistent application in some line of work is one of the needed acquirements.

The most serious foe to industry and obstacle to improvement is the use of liquor, which but few Indians appear able to resist when the commodity is within reach, and the iniquity of the depraved whites who supply the debasing liquids is correspondingly great.

Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. S. KELSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., September 10, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report.

In the La Pointe Agency are seven reservations, four in Wisconsin and three in Minnesota. Those in Wisconsin are the Lac Court d'Oreilles, Bad River, Lac du

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Flambeau, and Red Cliff, and those of Minnesota the Boise Forte, Fond du Lac, and Grand Portage. Following is a brief description of each of them:

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation.—This reservation is located 80 miles from Ashland and 22 miles in a southeasterly direction from Hayward, a station on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railroad. It occupies portions of townships 38, 39, and 40 north, of ranges 6, 7, 8, and 9, west of the fourth principal meridian, in Sawyer County, Wis. The surface is gently rolling and the forests include all the varieties of timber found in the northern part of Wisconsin. Among the hard woods are oak, ash, elm, maple, and birch, and among the soft woods are basswood, white and norway pine, spruce, and cedar. The soil varies from a light sand to a heavy clay, and is well adapted to agriculture and pasturage. The country is well watered with springs, brooks, and numerous lakes, varying in extent from a few acres to several square miles.

The large lakes are well supplied with different varieties of fish. Game is scarce. Indigenous fruits, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, and cranberries are found in great abundance.

On this reservation are two villages, Lac Court d'Oreilles and Pahquauhwong, and a good wagon road connects these settlements with Hayward. The houses, both frame and log, are well built. They are generally provided with tables, chairs, beds, and other appurtenances and were built with the proceeds of timber sold from allotments in former years. It would have been better for the owners if the houses had been placed on the allotments and an earnest effort had been made to clear the land for cultivation and to establish thereon permanent homes. In the best homes are found the most progressive of the Indians.

At Lac Court d'Oreilles are found a Government day school, a Catholic mission day school, and a Catholic church. At Pahquauhwong are a Government day school and Catholic church. These people have made considerable progress in the way of civilization, they wear citizens' dress, and many of them speak the language of their white neighbors, and they manifest a growing interest in the cultivation of the soil. During the winter most of the able-bodied men are engaged in the numerous logging camps located along the Chippewa River and its tributaries, and in the spring they find remunerative employment in driving the logs to market or to the mills on the lower river. This is a laborious and hazardous vocation, but one to which they seem peculiarly adapted. They are self supporting, and receive no aid from the Government except a small allowance distributed in the winter season to those who from age, disease, or other infirmity are unable to procure sufficient subsistence. The Government also provides them with medicine and medical attendance. They are unable to support medical schools and to provide necessary medical attendance, but in all other respects they are able to take care of themselves.

Bad River Reservation.—This reservation is in Ashland County, Wis., and is bounded on the north by Chequamegon Bay and Lake Superior. It lies in townships 46, 47, and 48 north, of ranges 2, 3, and 4 west of fourth principal meridian, and includes 124,333 acres. It is traversed by two streams—the Bad River and the White River, its main tributary. The water of Bad River flows into Lake Superior. Some parts of the reservation are hilly and rugged, others gently undulating, and still others quite level. It was formerly covered with a dense growth of timber, excepting that portion occupied by the delta of Bad River. The lands in the valleys of the rivers are exceedingly fertile, no better soil being found in northern Wisconsin. The high lands adjacent to the rivers, when cleared of timber, furnish good pasturage.

The timber includes nearly every variety known to the forests of northern Wisconsin—birch, ash, elm, soft and sugar maple, as well as numerous evergreens, balsam fir, cedar, spruce, white pine, Norway pine, and hemlock, from which resources the Indians derive a large portion of their support. Many of them hold lands in severalty, and from these lands they manufacture railroad ties, fence posts, telegraph poles, cord wood and mining timber for the mines along the Gogebic iron range.

All these forest products find a convenient and profitable market along the lines of the two great railways that traverse the reservation—the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway, that crosses the southern border, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore, and Western Railway in the northern part.

The principal settlement is in the vicinity of Odanah, a station on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway, 10 miles east of the city of Ashland. It is located in the fertile valley of Bad River, and on all sides may be seen the comfortable houses and cultivated farms of the natives, with two stores of general merchandise owned and managed by Indians. Here also is the Catholic day and boarding school, the Catholic church, the Presbyterian church, and the Presbyterian schoolhouse, in which, however, school has been discontinued for several years. There is also a public school recently established, a part of the common school system of the State of Wisconsin.

The United States Government has no school on this reservation, but it instructs and maintains a number of pupils at the Catholic school under the contract system;

120 of these people are followers of Christianty, and are about equally divided between the denominations above mentioned.

If their lands were allotted and the surplus lands disposed of they could be left to solve their own problems and to work out their own destiny, the same as any other citizen of the State of Wisconsin.

They are familiar with farming, and the more difficult art of manufacturing and handling the product of the forests is as well known to them as to their white neighbors, with whom they have been associated in that branch of industry for many years. Except in the matter of schools, national supervision over them is needless, and the opportunity to appeal to the General Government for support is a source of weakness, not of strength. The nonprogressives claim that the less the Indian does for himself the more the Government will do for him, and the more he does for himself the less the Government will do, and this argument is employed by the idle and shiftless to discourage those who are disposed to be industrious. When the Government is eliminated from the problem this argument will be shorn of its strength. These Indians are as highly civilized to-day as they ever will be while they remain wards of the General Government.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation.—This reservation is found in Oneida County, State of Wisconsin. Its area includes 62,817 acres, in townships 39, 40, and 41 north, of ranges 4, 5, and 6 east of the fourth principal meridian. The surface is undulating, and is broken by numerous lakes ranging in size from a few acres to 5 or 6 square miles. Some portions are low and swampy and covered with a dense growth of spruce and cedar, and there are open meadows which produce a luxuriant growth of grass.

The soil in some portions is quite sandy; in others it is a loam with gravel subsoil. Excellent water is found everywhere in springs, lakes, and streams. This territory was formerly well covered with timber. In many places over large areas only tall stubs blackened by forest fires remain to tell the story of the destruction that has been wrought in former years. Among the deciduous trees are found elm, ash, sugar maple, birch, basswood, and tamarack, and the evergreens are represented by hemlock, spruce, cedar, white and Norway pine. Nor is the country lacking in a supply of native fruits—strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, and cranberries. Wild rice flourishes in some of the streams and lakes. The supply of fish is meager, and the game has disappeared. Beyond the limit of the reserve the deer and other game are protected by the State laws, and the Indians can not capture such game out of season without incurring the penalties of the law. These conditions have cut off the supply of food on which they have been accustomed to rely, and they have been compelled to turn to the cultivation of the soil for support. As a consequence during the last two years they have made considerable progress in the art of farming.

The principal crop is potatoes. Last year the yield was abundant, but this year, on account of continued drought, the prospect is not encouraging.

This reservation is not lacking in natural resources, yet these people are the poorest of any in the La Pointe Agency. Until recently they had no school and they lack intelligence and experience.

They have associated less with the whites and have participated less in the labor of the logging camps than any others of the Wisconsin Chippewas. The logging camp is not a Sunday school, but it teaches them the most important lesson they have to learn in the effort to compass civilization, the value of persistent labor. The logging camp harbors no idlers, its heavy work commences at dawn and is pursued with unabated vigor until darkness closes the scene. The Indian graduate of the logging camp may acquire some vices, but indolence and mendacity are not among them. On account of their extreme poverty it is very difficult for them to make a start on the highway of civilization, and they must be assisted in order to enable them to begin the work. They have a valuable property in pine timber, which should be utilized for their benefit. Their lands should be allotted, the pine timber sold, and the proceeds devoted to the establishment of a home upon the allotment for the allottee. With a little field ready for cultivation, a house provided furnished with some of the conveniences of civilized life, and a supply of the necessary tools of husbandry, the Indian would soon learn that he has the ability to take care of himself.

They possess a large supply of small timber, which manufactured into ties, poles, etc., would yield a revenue sufficient to keep them from want. An important line of railway crosses their reservation and affords a ready market for all these forest products. With a little help and a little experience they would soon be able to manufacture and market their surplus small timber as advantageously as their neighbors at Bad River. It is impracticable to protect the timber from the ravages of forest fires, and the sooner all that part of it having commercial value is disposed of the better.

The principal village is at the foot of Lac du Flambeau. It contains houses substantially built, some of frame, others constructed of hewn logs; the Government school, the farmer's residence, Catholic chapel, and three small stores owned by Indians.

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A few speak English and all wear the usual apparel of white people. A few are members of the Catholic Church; the rest are pagans.

Red Cliff Reservation.—This reservation is 25 miles north from Ashland and 5 miles from Bayfield, the nearest railroad station. It lies along the shore of Lake Superior, adjacent to the Apostle Islands, occupying a strip of country varying from one-half to 2½ miles in width and nearly 25 miles in length. Its area is 11,457 acres, its surface gently rolling, and its natural resources are immense. It is well supplied with timber, all the varieties found in northern Wisconsin, and possesses an inexhaustible supply of the finest building stone to be found in the United States, which is known in commerce as the brown sandstone of Lake Superior, and is found in bold cliffs overhanging the waters of the Lake. The quarries are not yet opened on the Indian lands, but at no very distant day these magnificent deposits of sandstone will yield a princely revenue to their fortunate owners.

The reservation is well watered with springs and creeks and the soil is fertile. The wild fruits, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, and cranberries abound. As a rule, abundant crops reward the labors of the husbandman, and, excepting in swampy sections, the entire reserve is well adapted to agriculture. The waters of the lake yield a bountiful supply of excellent fish and the surplus catch and all other surplus products find a ready market in the city of Bayfield. In capturing the fish both gill nets and pound nets are employed. The natives own a small fleet of sailboats, and in navigating their little craft they display the confidence and skill of experienced sailors.

The Indian village is located on Buffalo Bay, about 5 miles from Bayfield, and a good wagon road affords easy communication between the two places. There are no Government employes on the reservation and no Government building except the schoolhouse. The school is conducted by Catholic Sisters under contract with the Government. The Catholics have a chapel here and most of them are members of the Catholic Church. They receive but little assistance from the Government and are practically self-supporting. Nearly all of them occupy log houses provided with many of the comforts and conveniences enjoyed by their white neighbors. They are all fairly well dressed and most of them speak some English. On the whole, they seem to be enjoying their share of the happiness allotted to human kind.

Boise Forte Reservation.—The Boise Forte Indians occupy three reservations aggregating 131,120 acres. One of these reservations is at Vermillion Lake in St. Louis County, Minn., and its area, 1,080 acres. The nearest railroad point to this reservation is Tower, a thriving mining town on the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad. The Government buildings provided for the use of the Government blacksmith, farmer, and teacher are on this reservation and are distant from Tower about 3 miles. Not more than 300 acres are adapted to agriculture, the remainder being too swampy or stony for cultivation. About 200 acres have been cultivated by the Indians for a number of years, and the bountiful crops produced demonstrate the fertility of the soil.

For any surplus products, the Indians have a convenient market at Tower. The native raspberries and blueberries flourish and in their season are gathered by the Indians and readily sold. There is but little timber, none of value except about 100 acres of Norway pine. Formerly the Indians frequented this locality in large numbers, but with the advent of the railroad and white settlers, the Indian population has gradually diminished until but few permanent residents are left at Vermillion Lake.

During the next two years it is expected that all these Indians will take allotments. When the work has been completed the great body of them will doubtless be located on the Boise Forte Reservation proper, situated about 75 miles to the northwest of Vermillion Lake. This reservation, known as the Boise Forte or Net Lake Reservation, occupies 107,560 acres. The township line has been established, but the subdivisional line has not yet been made.

This reservation is in the midst of a vast wilderness; it is inaccessible in the summer season, save by Indian trails. In the winter when the swamps and streams are bridged with ice it may be reached over the roads built by lumbermen, who have already carried their enterprise beyond the Indian reservation down to the Canadian frontier. In many of the logging camps, scattered through these woods, some of the Indians find employment, and later in the season many of them are engaged in driving the logs down the streams to Rainy River, on the northern border.

The surface of the reservation is uneven. There are many abrupt rocky ridges with scanty vegetation with narrow wooded valleys between. Streams and lakes furnish abundance of excellent water, and the soil is fertile, especially along the valleys of the streams. Deciduous trees are represented by the birch, maple, and oak, and the evergreens are pine, both white and Norway, and cedar and fir.

The largest village of the Boise Fortes is found on the south shore of Net Lake, a body of water about 10 miles long and from 2 to 4 miles wide. When making the annuity payment to them last November, I noticed large quantities of rice stored

in the dwellings. Game is also abundant. Large animals, such as the moose, caribou, deer, and black bear, are still found in that region.

The Deer Lake Reservation lies about 15 miles southwest of Net Lake. It embraces a single township, and is occupied by 20 Boise Fortes, under Chief Mountain Traveler. The natural resources of this reservation are substantially the same as those of the principal reservation at Net Lake.

Excepting 70 persons residing at the northern extremity of Vermillion Lake, these Boise Fortes are pagans. They are enveloped in the ignorance and superstition of their fathers, and are largely under the control of their medicine men, and afford a wide field for missionary effort. Their educational advantages are very limited; they should be provided with more schools, and a boarding school is very much needed. The great obstacle in the way of aiding them is the difficulty of reaching them in the summer seasons. In all that vast region, stretching from Vermillion Lake to Rainy Lake, there are no wagon roads, only narrow trails along which the Indians and explorer pursue their way in single file. But white settlers are rapidly filling up the territory; roads will soon be constructed by the hardy pioneer, and the vehicles of civilization will soon be able to reach this hitherto inaccessible region.

The cash payment was made to these Indians last November at Net Lake. They were well provided with food, having an abundance of potatoes, wild rice, fish, and game. Some occupied log houses and others were in wigwams. They were very much in need of clothing and shoes. The leading men informed me that they were anxious to have a school in the village, and that one was greatly needed was evident. But the difficulty of transporting thither material for a school building and teacher's residence, and the difficulty of finding a qualified person to go so far beyond the limits of civilization to take charge of the school, deterred me from making any recommendation to the office.

Fond du Lac Reservation.—The Fond du Lac Reservation is located about 24 miles west of Duluth. The St. Louis River forms its boundary for 25 miles from the mouth of the Savannah River to the head of Knife Falls on the St. Louis River. This reservation embraces about four Congressional townships of land and its area is 92,316 acres. Its surface is undulating and is generally covered with timber and underbrush. Along some of the small streams open meadows are found, which furnish a luxuriant growth of grass. Among the forest growth are found white and yellow birch, hard and soft maple, white and Norway pine, and in the swamps tamarack, cedar, spruce, and fir. There is a great variety of soil, ranging from a pure silex to an argillaceous loam, and a number of beautiful lakes still well stocked with fish and aquatic fowls. Excepting the swampy lands the entire area of this reservation is adapted to agriculture, and under the crude methods of cultivation pursued by the Indians the soil yields abundant crops of potatoes and other vegetables. A ready market is found at Cloquet, a flourishing town on the St. Louis River 1 mile east of the reservation.

There are two railroads, the Northern Pacific traversing its southern border, and the Duluth and Winnipeg following the windings of the St. Louis River from the village of Cloquet to the northwest corner of the reservation.

These railroads furnish a market for the forest products and for a number of years to come the railroad ties, fence posts, telegraph poles, and saw logs manufactured along these roads will be a source of revenue to the industrious Indians. There are two villages on this reservation. One of them is 2 miles from Cloquet, and the other, Normantown, 10 miles distant, near Sawyer, a station on the Northern Pacific railroad.

The Government day school is in the village 2 miles from Cloquet and there is also a Catholic church, where church services are held at regular intervals, many of these Indians being members of the Catholic church. All occupy houses, which are generally provided with many of the comforts and conveniences of civilized life. Most of them manage to speak some English and they are all well clad. Many of them have horses and oxen, wagons, sleighs, plows, drags, and other implements of farming.

The railroads that cross the reservation afford a ready market for the products of the forest, and during the past year many of these people have been actively engaged in manufacturing railroad ties, telegraph poles, and fence posts for shipment over these railroads, for which they have received remunerative prices. They have also manufactured about 10,000,000 feet of pine logs and sold them to the mills at Cloquet at $5 per thousand feet, the fair market value of such property at that place. These were taken from lands which the owners were endeavoring to clear of timber and improve for farming purposes. This work involved a large amount of labor in the preparation of roads over which the timber must be moved to the river or railroad for shipment to its destination, and in this work the Indians displayed commendable energy and enterprise. The small timber and the low-grade pine timber of this region have but little stumpage value, and when manufactured and prepared for market the labor cost of the manufactured article is nearly equal to its market

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value. But in doing this work the Indians acquire habits of industry and a valuable experience worth far more to them than money.

The farming was well done and the little fields give promise of an abundant harvest. The small settlement of Normantown was unfortunate in being swept by a furious hailstorm, which nearly ruined the crops.

These people are quite intelligent. Many of them are able to read and write. They have been associated for years with white men in various branches of industry. They have labored in the logging camps, and they have been engaged about the mills and in making improvements in the village of Cloquet. They understand their rights and duties quite as well as the average white man, are able to take care of themselves, and need no aid from the Government except support for their schools.

Grand Portage Reservation.—The Grand Portage Reservation is located 200 miles from Ashland, on the north shore of Lake Superior. It is bounded on the south by the lake and on the north by Pigeon River. The eastern and western limits are conventional lines. The national system of surveys has not yet been extended over it. The surface of the reservation is stony, rugged, mountainous in places, and affords but little scope for agricultural labor; neither does it possess timber of any value. The Indians claim that it contains valuable minerals—iron, copper, and silver—and, as it lies in a region which is known to carry valuable mineral deposits, the claim may not be without foundation. Along the lake shore and in the valley of the streams there is some good farming land, which is cultivated by the Indians and produces an abundant yield of potatoes and other vegetables.

They rely chiefly upon fishing for subsistence, and the supply of fish in the great lake is apparently inexhaustible. They are expert sailors and display a high degree of skill both in the construction and management of their sailing craft. They also carry their hunting and trapping expeditions across Pigeon River, the sectional boundary into the Canadian country. They frequently obtain good wages as guards and packers for parties engaged in exploring the neighboring country for valuable minerals.

The village is built along the shore of Grand Portage Bay. Its public buildings are a Government schoolhouse and a Catholic church. Some of the residents occupy commodious log houses and others dwell in wigwams. Many speak some English and all wear the customary garb of the whites.

Some time ago Major Shuler informed me that he intended to make an effort to remove the Indians from Grand Portage to White Earth. If this is not done a new school building should be provided for them, as the old building is too badly damaged to justify extensive repairs. With a little expense, however, it may be made tenantable until another can be erected.

Census.—The aggregate population of these reservations is 1,930 and is distributed among the reservations as follows:

Lac Court d'Oreilles	1,226
Vermillion Lake	800
Fond du Lac	761
Lac du Flambeau	683
Bad River	626
Red Cliff	511
Grand Portage	323
Total	1,930

It is a very difficult undertaking to obtain an accurate enumeration of these Indians. In many cases it is necessary to rely upon the statement of the chief for the census of a number of the families in his band. The foregoing statement was obtained after diligent inquiry and may be regarded as substantially correct. The following table compiled from the census returns presents the numbers of the different classes of persons required by section 211 of the Indian Regulations:

Name and band.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years.
Lac Court d'Oreilles	365	410	326
Vermillion Lake	258	251	187
Fond du Lac	188	254	233
Lac du Flambeau	216	265	155
Bad River	220	222	150
Red Cliff	134	138	175
Grand Portage	84	104	77
Total	1,465	1,644	1,303

Employés.—The following table contains a list of the agency employés, gives the position occupied by each, and the place at which they are located:

Name	Position.	Where employed.
R. G. Bushman	Clerk	Agency.
J. K. McDonald	Additional farmer	Vermillion Lake.
Daniel Sullivan	do	Lac du Flambeau.
William G. Walker	do	Bad River.
J. W. Morgan	do	Lac Court d'Oreilles.
J. P. Cox	Physician	do
George E. Wheeler	Blacksmith	Vermillion Lake.

During the past year they have been faithful in the discharge of the duties assigned them.

The work devolving upon the solitary clerk allowed this office is greater than one person can properly perform and it has been found necessary to impose upon the time and good nature of some of the teachers and farmers to assist him. This method of transacting business is very unsatisfactory, but it is unavoidable so long as the clerical force of the office is limited to one person.

By direction of the Indian Office the official interpreter was dismissed at the beginning of the year, which renders it necessary for the Indians to bring an interpreter with them. The absence of this employé is felt in the office, as he was accustomed to lend considerable assistance to the clerk.

Farming.—During the past year considerable improvement has been made in the matter of farming, the Indians having taken a livelier interest in the work than ever before. But little attention has as yet been given to the cereals. The principal crops are hay and potatoes. Onions, turnips, rutabagas, peas, and beans have been produced in large quantities.

The following statement shows the amount of the principal farming products during the year:

Hay	tons	1,692
Potatoes	bushels	21,650
Turnips	do	7,575
Onions	do	120
Cabbage	do	560
Beans	do	175

The raising of domestic animals by the Indian is not a success; he is too indifferent to their comfort in the winter season to provide the requisite shelter and fodder; he is disposed to let them shift for themselves; and the winters in this latitude are too severe and protracted and the snows too deep to permit domestic animals to sustain themselves without a supply of forage. Some of them own horses and cattle and provide them with food and shelter. On the several reservations they own 145 horses, 373 cattle, and 91 hogs. Besides the farm products they harvest and sell to the neighboring white settlers large quantities of wild fruits, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, cranberries, and plums.

In many of the streams and lakes of these reservations wild rice grows luxuriantly. This important cereal is carefully harvested by the Indians, and constitutes an important part of their subsistence stores. It is palatable and nutritious and by many white people is preferred to the white rice of commerce. The rice fields are the resort of numerous wild fowl, which are captured by the Indians and either consumed at home or sold in the neighboring towns. The revenue thus derived from the rice fields renders them a very important part of the Indian domain.

Last spring the Department furnished each of the farmers on the Fond du Lac, Lac Courte d'Oreilles, and Lac du Flambeau Reservations with teams, plow and harrow for the use of the Indians, and under their direction many of the Indians learned for the first time that it is not a very difficult undertaking to hold a plow. They manifested unusual interest in tilling the soil and kept the teams constantly engaged during the planting seasons. New fields have been plowed and fenced, and the work of cultivating has been carried on in such a measure as to afford great encouragement to the Government farmers.

The work of clearing a farm in a timbered country is a slow, laborious process even for a white man. Success in this work requires great energy and persistence, qualities but feebly developed in the Indian. His movements are spasmodic, and he is easily discouraged; he lacks patience, and if the reward of his labor is remote he is not disposed to pursue it with energy. The maturity of a crop lies too far in the

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future to excite his cupidity or rouse him from his lethargy. In his native state he plunged into the woods in the morning on his hunting expedition, and at night returned with his game. This ancient habit still attaches to him, and at the end of the day he wants his pay. For this reason he is much better satisfied to work in the woods in the manufacture of the various forest products, than to devote his time to farming. Years of association with the whites in logging operations have vested many of them with skill in woodcraft, and they are competent judges of quality and price. For a number of years the principal and favorite occupation of most of them will be the preparation of timber for the market. The returns are more prompt and more certain than those of agriculture.

When the timber is gone the woodsmen will be found on the farm. The timber is perishable, many thousands of acres being destroyed every year by wind and fires and the sooner the Indians dispose of their timber the sooner they will resort to agriculture to secure their living. No precautions can save the timber from destruction by fire and for this reason I have constantly urged the Indians to persevere in the work of cutting and disposing of it under the rules prescribed by the Department.

Under these circumstances occasional complaints of trespass are unavoidable; but it is less annoying and mortifying to entertain the suspicion that an Indian has cut over the lines or committed some petty violation of the timber regulations than to see him hanging about this office begging for bread.

The nonprogressive Indians are full of complaints and are continually interfering with those who are disposed to be industrious. They will do no work themselves and will allow no one else to engage in honest industry if they can prevent it, claiming that the Government should take care of them.

These idlers are usually self-styled chiefs or medicine men who labor to perpetuate the tyranny of the tribe over the individual. They pose as representatives of the tribe out of which they manage in some mysterious way to sponge a living. They are not slow to perceive that the destruction of the tribal relation means the loss of their occupation; hence their opposition to any movement intended to liberate the individual from the thraldom of the band.

Allotments.—No allotments have been made during the last four years. Arrangement has been made for a speedy allotment of land to the Indians of Minnesota under the provisions of the general allotment act, and it will not be very long before all the Indians of Minnesota will be provided with lands in severalty, either on the reservations where they belong or at the White Earth Reservation. No steps have yet been taken to bring about the general allotment of lands to the Wisconsin Indians of the La Pointe Agency, but they are anxious for allotments, either under the treaty of 1854 or under the provisions of the allotment act.

By direction of the Indian Office, schedules of allotments of Bad River and Lac du Flambeau Indians were sent to the Department last October, but have not yet been approved. These Indians claim that treaty allotments have hitherto been accorded to them whenever they asked for them, and they can not understand why the Government should at this late day adopt a different policy. The failure to make these allotments has created a feeling of hostility, which finds expression in a general dissatisfaction with the management of their affairs.

The Indians have risen to an appreciation of the value of the ownership of land in severalty, and they are reluctant to go upon a piece of land to undertake its improvement, and to establish a home until they hold an undisputed title. It is clear that the best movement the Government can make to subserve the interest of these Indians is to allot their lands and to dispose of the surplus at an early day. The presence of tribal property will tend to perpetuate the tribal influence, which is everywhere retrogressive.

Whether the lands are allotted or not, measures should be adopted to dispose of the pine timber which is exposed to inevitable destruction by fire. The risk has greatly increased in the last few years. Every winter thousands of men are engaged in cutting pine timber in the forests surrounding these reserves; the slashings thus made are exceedingly inflammable, and give rise to extensive forest fires which sweep over many miles of territory, and kill or destroy all the timber in their pathway. The money arising from the sale of timber should be taken and managed by the Government in such a way as to confer upon the Indians a permanent benefit. It should be expended in making clearings and houses on the allotments, in providing household furniture and the ordinary implements of husbandry. This plan would give the Indians a start, and they would gradually be able to supply their needs from the products of the farm.

The experience at this agency has shown that any considerable sums of money paid to Indians is a great damage to them, as they will promptly exchange their money for whisky, which means mental, moral, and physical degradation. Cash payments should be avoided except as compensation for labor performed.

The following table indicates the number of allotments made on each of these reservations to date, the number of allottees, male and female, and the number of acres allotted:

Name of reservation.	No. of allotments.	Sex of allottees. Male.	Female.	Number of acres allotted.
Lac Courte d'Oreilles	65	45	16	57,592.56
Bad River	57	246	111	27,147.79
Fond du Lac	90	59	13	7,805.75
Lac du Flambeau	29	57	22	3,068.32
Red Cliff	15	28	7	2,535.91
Total	1,057	502	555	97,148.32

Schools.—Connected with this agency are 13 schools, 11 day and 2 boarding schools. Of the day schools 6 are maintained by the Government and 5 by religious denominations.

The following table gives the names of the several schools, their location, the names of the teachers, and the compensation of those paid through this office:

Name of school.	Reservation where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
Day school.				
Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau	32	Geraldine Sullivan	$600
			Julia Corrigan	400
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	22	Celia A. Barber	600
Vermillion Lake	Vermillion Lake	36	A. L. Flatt	600
			Anna Flatt	400
Pokegamahwong	Lac Courte Oreilles	26	A. F. Geraghty	600
			Carrie Geraghty	400
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	7	A. A. McLeland	400
Lac Courte d'Oreilles	Lac Courte Oreilles	17	Nora Morgan	600
Catholic Mission	do	35	Sister Fabiola	.....
		12	S. A. Dougherty	.....
Round Lake Mission	do		C. A. Dougherty	.....
Red Cliff	Red Cliff	35	Sister M. V. Hunk	.....
Parochial	Bayfield, Wis	50	Sister M. S. Reinock	.....
St. Mary's	Bad River	30	Sister Kunigunda	.....
Boarding schools.				
St. Mary's	Bad River	32	Sister Kunigunda	.....
Bayfield	Bayfield, Wis	28	Sister M. S. Reinock	.....

The boarding school at Bayfield, the day school at Red Cliff, both the day and the boarding school at Bad River, and the day school at Lac Courte d'Oreilles are conducted by sisters under the direction of the Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions. The Round Lake mission day school, taught by the Misses Dougherty, is maintained by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The schools conducted by the Catholic sisters are paid by the Government a compensation of $7.50 per quarter for each pupil in the day schools, and $27 per quarter for each pupil in the boarding schools.

All these teachers have labored assiduously in the discharge of the onerous duties imposed upon them, and they are entitled to great praise for the measure of success which their zeal and energy have secured.

The great difficulty in the way of progress is found in the irregular attendance; the seasons of berry-picking, sugar-making, and the rice harvest take the Indian and his family out of the settlement and away from the school. These frequent interruptions are a serious hindrance to the progress of the pupil. Frequent absence also adds largely to the labor of the teacher as it renders a proper classification of the pupils well nigh impossible. The progress of the pupil in the day school is slow, but this should occasion no surprise when the unpropitious surroundings are taken into consideration. The child is not kept at school continuously; he is not properly clothed and fed, and spends six hours a day in the civilizing influence of the school and eighteen in the atmosphere of barbarism. He is in utter ignorance of the language of the school, and before he can make a beginning in the work before him he must learn to receive and convey ideas in a foreign tongue. This is a slow process, especially when play-mates and parents in ordinary intercourse employ only the native language.

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To transform these Indian children into intelligent men and women they must be properly fed, clothed, and trained, and these conditions can be supplied only by the boarding school.

The teachers of the Government day schools all agree that the noon lunch exercises a potent influence in securing attendance. Many of the children seem to be provided with no food during the day except that distributed to them at noon by the teachers and many are scantily clad and must suffer from cold during the rigorous winter of this high northern latitude. Under such circumstances those at a distance are compelled to remain at home, and some families are located so far from the villages that their children are not able to attend school at all.

In order to provide these children with the literary and industrial training essential to transform them into worthy citizens, Government boarding schools should be established on all the reserves of this agency.

The following table shows the number of persons of school age, 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.	Average attendance for year.	Average attendance for last quarter of year.
Lac Court d'Oreilles	326	220	110	105
Vermillion Lake	187	67	[illegible]	49
Fond du Lac	234	52	[illegible]	21
Lac du Flambeau	155	78	[illegible]	6
Bad River	150	120	[illegible]	90
Red Cliff	175	41	[illegible]	39
Grand Portage	77	20	[illegible]	5
Total	1,304	610	[illegible]	332

Police.—During the year 17 policemen have been employed on the several reservations. These men are distributed as follows: 5 at Bad River, 3 at Lac Court d'Oreilles, 3 at Fond du Lac, 3 at Lac du Flambeau, and 3 at Vermillion Lake.

The only serious trouble arising on these reservations has its origin in drunkenness. The Indians are as quiet and law-abiding as any white community as long as they are free from intoxicating liquor, but when under its influence they are disorderly and dangerous.

The police are valuable aids to the farmers in preventing the introduction of liquor upon the reserves, but the efforts to maintain order would be greatly promoted by the presence of a jail on each of the reserves.

Justice is administered in the local tribunals and in the United States courts. Cases of petty larceny, assault and battery, wife-beating, using indecent language, have been prosecuted in the local courts and the culprits fined and imprisoned in accordance with the provisions of the penal code of the State. These proceedings impress them with the fact that they are governed by law, and exercise a powerful influence.

Sanitary condition.—During the past year the Indians have suffered considerably from la grippe, and a number deaths occurred among the Boisé Fortes from this epidemic. Pulmonary consumption prevails and the greatest mortality is occasioned by that dread disease.

The Government provides no medical attendance for any of these reservations except Lac Court d'Oreilles, whose medical needs are supplied by Dr. J. P. Cox, the agency physician. On account of the great distance separating the reserves it is not practicable for the doctor to visit the other bands of Indians, and his services are restricted to the people at Lac Court d'Oreilles.

Railroads.—The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad was constructed across the Bad River Reservation four years ago and the Indians have not yet been paid for the right of way. It seems that the Indian and the railroad company have not been able to agree on the amount of compensation that ought to be paid. The railroad company is occupying and using the land belonging to the Indians and its failure to effect a settlement with them gives it no inconvenience. The Indians should be paid, and the Government should adopt measures to effect an early adjustment of the controversy.

Two years ago the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad was constructed across the Fond du Lac Reservation. The compensation for right of way was agreed upon, but for some reason unknown to this office the money has not been paid to the Indians. During last April and May in councils held with the Boise Fortes, Fond du Lac, and Grand Portage bands they consented to grant the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company right of way across the Red Lake and other Chippewa

reservations in northern Minnesota. The compensation agreed upon was $5 per acre for the land required by said railway company.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is built across the Fond du Lac Reservation along its southern border, about 12 miles. The Indians claim that the railway company has not paid them for the land taken for right of way, and if they are entitled to compensation steps should be taken to secure it for them.

Highways.—Highways or public roads are greatly needed and the road laws of the State should be extended over the reservations. The Indians are unable to construct highways on account of lack of funds, but in many cases the county authorities would build roads across the Indian country for the accommodation of the public if they had authority to enter upon the lands and to make the necessary preliminary arrangements with the Indians for right of way.

The sixteenth section.—On all the reservations of this agency in the State of Wisconsin it appears that the sixteenth sections have been claimed by the State and sold to divers parties. Some of these lands were valuable for the pine timber growing on them. In many cases the timber has been removed by parties claiming title from the State; some of these parties are dead, some have gone to parts unknown, and others are insolvent. Under a recent opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States it is held that the State of Wisconsin has no title to these lands. Within the past year, in the trial in the United States court at Madison, of an Indian charged with having committed murder on Sec. 16, T. 40 N., R. 8 W. of fourth principal meridian, the judges were divided in opinion as to the status of this section, one of them holding that the section belonged to the State of Wisconsin, the other that it belonged to the Indian reservation. The Indians have always claimed the sixteenth section as a part of their reservation, and they have always protested against the appropriation of these lands by whites.

Claims.—The Indians claim that there is due them from the Government, under the treaty of 1854, the sum of $120,000; they also allege that large sums of money are due under the provisions of former treaties. These claims should receive the early attention of the office, and if they are just they should be paid. On the other hand, if they should prove to be without foundation the Indians should be so advised, so that all further controversy in relation to them may be terminated. These claims are a source of constant irritation, and the Indians waste a large amount of valuable time in their discussion. The agitation of these tribal matters gives prominence to the so-called chiefs and magnifies the prestige of the nonprogressives, who do not hesitate to charge the Government with bad faith in failing or refusing to execute solemn treaty stipulations. By persistent talk over these treaty claims and other tribal matters this party of chronic kickers makes a demonstration of its strength and exercises a deleterious influence over the mass of the Indians. The peace and prosperity of these people require that all controversies growing out of their relations to the National Government should be speedily and satisfactorily determined.

Missionary work.—Christian missionaries have been engaged for many years in the effort to convert these Indians to Christianity. Many of them have embraced Christianity, but the greater number still adhere to their ancient superstitions. The Catholic Church has planted the standard of the cross on all these reservations except that of the Boisé Fortes. With this exception it has a chapel on each, in which religious exercises are held at regular intervals. The Presbyterian Church maintains a missionary at Round Lake on the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, and another at Odonah on the Bad River Reservation.

Conclusion.—The Indians of this agency as a whole are making some progress in civilization. They manifest a better appreciation of the value of civilized occupations and a greater earnestness and persistence in the pursuit of them. Some of them are abundantly able to manage their own affairs and no longer require the guardianship of the National Government. The Government should assume the burden of maintaining literary and industrial schools among them for a number of years.

As rapidly as they display the ability to provide themselves with food, clothing, and shelter in a civilized way they should be thrown upon their own resources. Dependence upon the Government is demoralizing: it is destructive of that manly self-reliance without which success is impossible.

When the Indian has obtained a fair knowledge of any of the industrial pursuits followed by civilized men; when he has acquired the rudiments of agriculture, manufactures, and trade and learned to give intelligent direction to the forces of nature, he should then, like the rest of humanity, be left to the guidance and government of the divine injunction, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread."

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, WYO.,
August 17, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with instructions of office circular July 1, 1891, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of this agency and the Indians under my charge.

The year has passed without any startling incidents. Each day brings with it its cares and responsibilities to the agent, who, if he personally supervises the affairs of his agency, will find that from early morn until late at night his time will be fully occupied, his patience well taxed, and but little time for bodily rest left him.

The Shoshones have never been affected by the "ghost dance craze," while a part of the Arapahoes have. Last year they spent a large share of their time dancing, thus neglecting their work. This season they have attended closer to their farms and hay crops, and, I think, now see the folly of the delusion and will not again engage in the "ghost dance."

Their grain and garden crops look well, and they are putting up much more hay than in former years. Both the Shoshones and Arapahoes are now very busy hauling wood to fill the contract at Fort Washakie, where they have already delivered about 600 cords. They will furnish about 300 more. They have, besides, delivered 96 of the 120 cords required for this agency and school. The remainder will all be brought in by them in a few days. They have also freighted nearly all their flour from Lander, a distance of 15 miles. During the past year the two tribes have built 30 log houses, made new fences and ditches, repaired the old ones, and constructed wagon roads in the mountains to enable them to get out fence poles and wood to sell and for their own use.

The Government boarding school at this agency has been successfully managed by Superintendent Roberts, who has devoted his entire time and energy faithfully to the work. Since the school was first started there has been no year in which the Indian pupils have made better progress in their studies in the schoolroom or in their industrial training. The boys have done well and taken interest in their outdoor work. The girls have done well, assisting in laundry work, cooking, sewing, etc. The employés each attended to their respective duties faithfully and wranglings and bickerings have been unheard of; harmony and good will has prevailed, much to the satisfaction of myself and the superintendent, Mr. Roberts. The only drawback is the difficulty of inducing the Indian children to speak the English language. Many read and write well, but will not talk, yet understand what is said to them.

Splendid results were obtained by lighting the grounds surrounding the school building with street lamps and by the presence of a policeman. Good order was more readily obtained, and there was no prowling around the building at night by those from the camp.

The St. Stephen's Roman Catholic mission school has not been conducted to my satisfaction since I have been in charge of the agency. In the first instance, there was some trouble between the superintendent (Father Cuppens) and the bureau of Indian missions. When a change was finally made hopes were entertained that the school would be properly conducted, and I rendered the new management every possible assistance. Misunderstandings, however, soon came up between themselves. They could keep no employés any length of time. The pupils took advantage of the situation, and the parents became dissatisfied, and the school was closed about May 15, 1891, with only some 8 or 10 pupils in attendance at the time, while the "statement of attendance" for the second quarter, 1891, shows that there were 92 pupils enrolled. I would therefore earnestly recommend that the entire management of this school be changed before it is again opened in September next.

The health of the Indians is good at present. There are some chronic cases of scrofula and consumption. There were reported 18 deaths; 15 births, male, and 21 female children, making 39 births as against 18 deaths. There were 2,390 cases of sickness reported for the fiscal year, of which August shows the lowest number, 122 cases, and April the highest number, 292 cases. There were no doubt more deaths than were reported, as the Indians will not report a death if they can help it, as by so doing it takes one from their ration check; yet they report promptly each birth and have one more added to their ration check.

The agency employés' buildings were pointed with lime and sand mortar last November, which made them reasonably comfortable for the past winter. The roofs are bad and need reshingling. During the rainy season in April and May last the roofs leaked badly, doing considerable damage to plastering and walls. These buildings should be sided and repaired before the coming winter. New floors and doors are much needed; they are open and the cold and dust comes in. The blacksmith shop has been sided with new lumber and an addition added as a storage room for iron, bolts, etc.; the building has been given a coat of mineral paint, and is comfortable and convenient. Caution has been taken to construct the forge and flue properly so as to avoid danger by fire.

A new and commodious slaughterhouse and shooting pen combined has been constructed, which was much needed. The building has been given a coat of mineral paint to protect it from the weather. A new cattle scale has been erected, with shed to protect it from the weather; this was also badly needed. The old scale was worn out, the timbers were decayed, and the weights were unsatisfactory. The new scale weighs very accurately, and will in a short time save to the Government and Indians more than the cost of its construction.

A new barn for agency stock is much needed. The old one was built eighteen years ago, on the banks of Trout Creek, and the late high water cut away the ground so that one corner of the stable fell out, thus leaving the harness and other articles exposed and liable at any time to be stolen. A large shed is much needed to protect wagons and farm implements from the weather. A new office should be built with room for the dispensary. The building now used is too small and inconvenient and very liable to take fire at any time. Some outbuildings are required for the school, but in view of the contemplated construction at an early date of the new school building these could be dispensed with (except a new root cellar). By building a barn for the agency a part could be used for school stock until such time as suitable buildings can be erected near the new school building. An appropriation should be made for the above proposed buildings in order that the same may be erected before cold weather.

The agency and school fences have been repaired and one hundred rods of picket wire fence with cedar posts have been put up. The material of the fences thus removed has been used in repairing other fences.

This has been an unusual rainy season, as will be seen by the following table, kindly furnished me by Mr. R. M. Crawford, observer, Weather Bureau, at Fort Washakie:

	Precipitation.	Prevailing wind.	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Mean.
1890.					
July	.97	SW.	*93	37	*69.4
August	.74	SW.	91	39	63.5
September	.10	SW.	81	24	56.0
October	1.82	SW.	71	17	41.7
November	.26	SW.	69	9	39.1
December	†Trace	SW.	57	14	28.7
1891.					
January	‡.91	SW.	46	9	20.4
February	.18	SW.	48	§28	17.0
March	.53	SW.	63	8	24.4
April	2.71	SW.	75	6	44.8
May	1.53	W.	83	28	51.1
June	1.30	W.	82	33	56.4
Sums	12.96	SW.	849	251	303.8
Means	1.70	.....	70.8	12.6	42.0

* Highest. † Least. ‡ Lowest. § Greatest.

The roads were almost impassable, on account of deep mud during the latter part of April and May. The streams, owing to the heavy rains and the melting snows on the mountains, were all very high. Bridges, irrigating ditches, culverts were torn out by the floods. On the 1st of June the high water caused a break in the Arapaho ditch by cutting around the head gate. It carried away between 50 and 75 square yards of earth before the water could be shut off. The ditch below was also damaged, but was repaired in time to supply the Indian farmers with water to irrigate their crops.

The number of Indians of both tribes located on the reserve as per census completed June 30, 1891, is as follows:

Shoshones of all ages	883
Arapahoes of all ages	849
Total	1,732

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Shoshone tribe:	
Males above 18 years of age	219
Females above 14 years of age	273
School children between 6 and 16 years of age	257
Arapaho tribe:	
Males above 18 years of age	201
Females above 14 years of age	268
School children between 6 and 16 years of age	249
Shoshone school children:	
Males	131
Females	126
Arapaho school children:	
Males	128
Females	121
Total number of school children in both tribes	506

I estimate that there are 20,000 head of horses and cattle on this reservation belonging to outside parties, from which the Indians derive no benefit. There has been considerable thieving going on this spring. Some parties were in advance of the "round up" and branded colts and calves, and in some instances grown horses and cattle, especially those belonging to Indians. This thieving is carried on with such slyness that it is almost impossible to secure enough evidence to make a case against any one engaged in it. At the late term of the district court held at Lander one Thomas Maddan, indicted for horse stealing (and now in the penitentiary), confessed in open court that there was a gang of horse and cattle thieves that operated from Kansas to the British Possessions; that stock had been stolen in various parts of Fremont County, including this reservation. Some of the Indians lost all their horses by them and have heard nothing of them, while some have been heard from scattered through Nebraska, and can not be recovered only by expending more time and money than the stock is worth.

Whisky selling to Indians has been carried on as usual by white men. On December 6 last, one George Wesaw, a Shoshone Indian, while drunk, shot and instantly killed a Shoshone boy named Dry Mouth, aged about 15 years. The shooting was done without any cause or provocation. Wesaw was promptly arrested by the Indian police and placed in the guardhouse. Although shackled to the floor he managed to escape and has not been seen since by any white man. Efforts have been made to recapture him, but without avail.

The white man referred to in my last annual report as being in jail awaiting the action of the United States grand jury has since been found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, after one year's imprisonment in the county jail. On the 1st of this month two men were arrested for giving whisky to Indians. At the preliminary examination the evidence was positive against them and the United States commissioner held them to answer to the United States grand jury at the next term of the court. In default of bail they were confined in the Fremont County jail.

There is a gang of half-breeds who operate on the southeastern portion of the reservation from 15 to 50 miles from the agency. They have frequent drunken brawls among themselves. This I can hear of after it is all over and nothing can be learned as to where they get their whisky. Only a short time ago they had an altercation and one of them was pretty badly cut about the head and face with a clubbed revolver. The citizens living south of the reserve can not be induced to make complaint against any of them, fearing that they will do some injury to their property in retaliation.

In this matter of whisky selling and horse and cattle stealing on the reservation a good United States detective should be detailed to trace up the guilty parties who engage in these nefarious practices seriously endangering the lives and property of innocent citizens.

The court of Indian offenses has rendered good service. Many matters of dispute have been settled by the judges of both tribes of which no formal report has been made to this office. This court has been the means of relieving the agent of many petty cases which are sometimes very annoying.

The Indian police force has preserved good order among their respective tribes. They obeyed orders readily and have rendered good service for the amount of money that is paid them.

I have been careful in selecting the agency employés who have been faithful in the performance of their various duties, which they did cheerfully and well, and all have the confidence of the Indians.

In conclusion allow me to express my sincere thanks for liberal allowances by which much needed improvements have been made at this agency; also for the many courtesies extended me by the Indian Office, and it shall be my constant endeavor to merit the continuance of the same.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN FOSHER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SHOSHONE BOARDING SCHOOL.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

IN THE FIELD, *September 30, 1891.*

SIR: During the past year I have spent all the time, except about fifty days, in the field, inspecting schools, examining the question of locating new schools, and doing such other work as has been assigned me. Since the beginning of my labors on the 1st of May, 1889, I have made 163 visits in Indian schools within 34 different agencies and on 70 reservations, in doing which I have traveled 50,601 miles, of which 4,549 have been in wagons.

I am grateful for the large opportunities thus afforded of studying the multiform phases of this Indian question, and the diversified and complex character of the Indian populations. Accustomed for months to live away from the best civilization, on the confines of the densest ignorance, superstition, and barbarism, I have closely watched the dawning of a better condition in those dark haunts. Nor have I looked in vain. There are evidences that the darkness is breaking and the mists of a long night are slowly gathering up their dripping skirts; and though fogs and shadows still linger on the hillsides and in the forests, there is the sure coming of a new day. What if the new light reveals ugly features and difficulties more radical than had been anticipated by sanguine reformers, nevertheless this same revelation helps us the better to understand the case, and we may well adopt for our prayer, "Lead kindly, Light, amid the encircling gloom."

The study of the Indian problem in Eastern sanctums is deeply interesting and fascinating, inspiring lively sentiments; but the best poems and romances relating to Indian life, by Cooper, Longfellow, and Parkman, were the products of previous patient and exact study of Indians, their customs, localities, home life, etc., with notebook in hand. Thus the pictures were drawn from the life. So it must be in the solution of this question. The light can be used best at short range, face to face with the actualities of the reservations, studying the conditions, the environment, and the trend. Many who were over sanguine at first have been moderately toned down, and are now more wisely and surely directing their efforts.

After personally investigating the Indian character and condition on seventy reservations, and in a great variety of stages of debasement and improvement, I am glad to say that my confidence in the capacity of the red men for elevation has not been abated, but rather increased and strengthened. Not that I think all can be equally lifted, or will advance with equal rapidity, any more than among whites. In some souls more than in others, whether white, red, or black, the inertia is greater, and remedial measures, physical, intellectual, or moral, take effect more slowly.

NEW DUTIES.

The Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1891, after the usual paragraph relating to the superintendent of Indian schools (p. 3), contained the following supplemental clause, never previously enacted:

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.

On the 26th of August, 1890, you officially addressed to me a letter containing the following passages:

You will observe from this that there are new duties imposed upon you. I have not yet had time to consult with the Secretary in reference to the nature of these new duties, but I take the liberty of asking you to look more carefully than ever into the moral condition of the agencies you visit. By this I mean the condition of things as a whole from the moral standpoint, with especial reference to the character of the agent and chief employes, their example, influence, the [illegible] which they are governed, and the objects which they have in view.

I do not wish to impose upon you all the duties of an inspector, but I should be glad to have you extend your inquiries at any agency in any direction required by the good of the service. There are many [illegible] to the [illegible] of Indian civilization aside from the matter of schools. Besides, [illegible] may be such as to paralyze its best efforts.

So far as your time and opportunity will allow, I [illegible] into the moral character of the physician and the [illegible] traders.

Be kind enough to submit your reports on each of these topics [illegible] accompany your recommendations with such full and explicit [illegible] such evidence, documentary where practicable, [illegible] recommendations to the Secretary.

I accepted without demurrer the additional duties assigned me, touching as they do the moral environment of the Indian agencies, and consequently the welfare of the schools themselves, and the whole work of Indian civilization. I have appreciated the delicacy of the task, and have endeavored to discharge it considerately and firmly. In performing these duties I have been obliged to carry longer its agencies; and sometimes, on account of the pressure of other school matters elsewhere, perhaps I have not tarried long enough. The real animus of an Indian agency is not always easily discerned. Varnishing processes, skillful misleading, artful scheming, and fictitious exhibits sometimes thwart an inspector. This new work has added much to the number and volume of my occasional reports to the office.

It affords me great pleasure, however, to report, as the result of careful discrimination and many studies of the past history of the Indian reservations, that a great improvement in the *morale* of the Indian service is taking place. Government officers are being impressed with the determination of the Department not to tolerate the vicious practices current in former years. Agency headquarters are not so chaotic, lawless, and immoral as in other days, and Government centers among the Indians are becoming what they were always intended to be—centers of the best civilizing forces. Shall the Indian have the best Christian civilization of American society or the civilization of outlaws, of unscrupulous, mercenary, partisan officials, and of profane, reckless, libertine employes? He must needs have some kind of civilization. Which shall it be? This is "the Indian question," and it will be determined largely by the *morale* of the Indian agencies.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The decision of the Government, formally proclaimed by the President of the United States, that henceforth the superintendents, teach-

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ers, matrons of the Indian schools, and the physician of the agency shall be appointed under civil service rules, is received with great satisfaction by most persons in all sections I have visited, though some individuals seem to give only a quasi assent. The embarrassments and absurdities of the old method of partisan appointments will now, it is hoped, speedily cease. For an agent or a school superintendent to delay sending in his nominations for important positions in the work of educating and civilizing the Indians, until he has submitted the list to a Senator or Representative in Congress, and obtained his approval; and for said officials to feel that they must make room for candidates pressed upon them by a leading politician who has no just appreciation of the qualities essential to this service, is totally at variance with all true theories of Indian progress. How many have been recommended who were shipwrecked in character, and had no aptitude for success! When objections are made to such candidates, the answer is, "O, he'll do to teach Indians farming," or "He is good enough to manage an Indian school," or "She knows enough to teach Indians." "Anything is good enough for Indians" is a style of speech which should be speedily relegated to the list of obsolete phrases.

Having spent so much of my time in the field, and in personal contact with the workers, I have keenly felt the evils of the old method, and joyfully hail the new regime, in the hope that much good will result. Ever since my appointment to this office I have carefully and conscientiously practiced the principles of the new system, and have recommended the continuance in the service of individuals of divers political and religious faiths, honoring the qualities of high character, intelligence, and efficiency wherever found.

I may be permitted to say, however, that the Indian school work is so peculiar, has so much to do with actual life and character, gives special importance to the personnel of the employés, and involves so much of what may be styled the missionary spirit, not in the technical but in the broadest sense, that it will be necessary to adapt the system of civil service to this department, by rules or provisions not so needful in other kinds of service. A first-grade certificate will, of course, always give a teacher credit and currency; but in this work many teachers fail because more than scholarship is necessary. We must emphasize the personnel, the personnel, the personnel—qualities of temperament, habit, self-sacrifice, and that most subtle but not easily defined, but consciously present and potential element, which we call character.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The first recorded teachers' institute held upon an Indian reservation was convened at Puyallup, Wash., in 1884. Since that time, three other like gatherings have been held within the limits of that agency. In August, 1890, I was permitted to attend. This meeting was presided over by Major Eells, the Indian agent, and composed of the superintendents, teachers, and matrons from four boarding and two day schools in that consolidated agency. General and Mrs. Whittlesey and Mrs. Dorchester were also present. A good programme of exercises had been prepared, and many interesting phases of Indian work were profitably discussed.

Another institute was held April 16 and 17, 1890, at Marietta, Cal., under the direction of the superintendent of the Mission Indian schools, Mr. C. T. Beach. Seven of the teachers from that agency were present, with five visiting members. The papers read were described as "valuable contributions, eliciting much discussion." Every teacher present expressed great enthusiasm over the benefits she had received from this interchange of thoughts and methods.

During the first three days in July, 1890, a teachers' institute was held at the Pine Ridge Agency, under the guidance of Miss Elaine Goodale. Ten Government school teachers, the superintendent of the Ogallala boarding school, the superintendent of the "Holy Rosary mission" school, the agency physician, with occasional visitors, constituted the institute. An interesting sketch of the exercises appeared in the Independent (New York City), July 31, 1890, from the sprightly pen of Miss Goodale.

Much desire has been expressed for the continuation of such gatherings and their multiplication elsewhere. One great impediment is the "magnificent distances" and consequent expense attending travel in States where from 4 to 6 cents per mile are charged by railroads or where long hard routes by wagon must be traversed. But in some instances where the teachers have been anxious for an institute, even at these great disadvantages, the Indian agent has not seen his way clear to encourage such gatherings. If the Department could take some action to open the way for these institutes and to aid them, agents might be freer to act. These teachers, isolated by such long distances, seldom able to examine any other Indian school save their own, would be stimulated by new ideas, aided by new suggestions, and refreshed by contact with other workers.

SIX NEW TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Six large Indian training schools have been opened during the past year.

The Santa Fé school.—The one at Santa Fé, under Superintendent Cart, I have not visited since it started in its work. It is finely situated on a commanding site 2 miles from the city, and the buildings are magnificent brick structures. Superintendent Cart has made a good showing of pupils, over 80, I think, for the first year. This, in a Territory whose people are exceedingly conservative in educational matters, and where pupils are obtained only with great difficulty, is a great achievement. Superintendent Cart is one of the most capable, judicious, and hard-working men in the service. I visited the locality as the buildings were approaching completion, in April, 1890, and only regret it has not been my privilege to witness his school in active session.

The Pierre school.—It is with much pleasure that I report the large Indian training school at Pierre, S. Dak., as now fully under way. The long water main, the difficult sewer, and other essential appointments occasioned considerable delay in completing the plant, but Superintendent Davis was fully equal to the hard task, and happily solved many knotty problems connected with finishing the edifice and inaugurating the school.

The first arrival of Indian pupils was on the 14th of February, 1891, and before the spring term closed over 80 were enrolled. In September the number reached 157.

The buildings are of brick, large, substantial, well arranged, heated by steam, and possessing other modern appliances. With the additions now about finished, this is one of the best Indian school plants connected with the Bureau, and will accommodate 160 pupils. The interior is airy, with ample spaces, pleasant, and wholesome. A good

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variety of trees, shrubs, and vines has been planted, and preparation is made for crops. It is intended that shops for teaching trades shall soon be ready. But the fatal drawback to teaching agriculture at this place is the terrible gumbo soil which baffles the best skill of the most experienced agriculturist. The area of the school plant is small, but I would not advise its enlargement by the purchase of contiguous grounds, which are held by speculators at a high price, and are worthless for cultivation. Shops and trades should be the chief industrial features of this school.

For this school the city of Pierre donated 20 acres in township 110, 2 miles east, and 180 acres 3 miles north of the court-house. The last tract is at present of no practical value, being 5 miles from the school—too far for the pasturage for milch cows. It is also high ground with no water, and is so dry a section as to give no encouragement for agriculture.

The Pierre institution is located in the valley of the Missouri River, a third of a mile back from the stream, on a spot which recent developments show to be historic in Indian annals. The site is part of a burial or battle (uncertain which) ground of a tribe of Indians. It is reasonably conjectured that here the Mandans had a village, and that the skulls found in this spot are of that tribe, because of the low, retreating forehead and high cheek bones especially characteristic of that race; and the leg bones are shorter than those of other Dakota Indians. Here also are pits and mound circles indicating ancient homes, usually 40 or 50 feet in diameter, as were those of the Mandans. This race of wild people are supposed to have occupied these banks of the Missouri about the time of the dawn of our country's liberty. How fitting to perpetuate this site in the Indian school service.

This school is situated in the heart of South Dakota, quite near the Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, and Lower Brulé reservations, and only about 65 miles from the nearest Indian day school on the Rosebud Reservation. It is sufficiently near the reservations to be a good object lesson to the adult Indians, and to keep the pupils so in touch with their homes as to exert an elevating influence upon the tribes. Thus situated, the trend of the school will be to teach the parents and others the ways and habits of a better civilization. What the pupil learns in the schools near home is not lost, as is sometimes said, by reason of close home contact. Any stranger in an Indian camp near one of these schools will notice a favorable contrast between those children who have and those who have not had these advantages.

The Whipple Indian training school at Fort Totten.—A military plant, costing the Government a quarter of a million dollars, is the basis of this school. The buildings are of brick, large and ample enough to accommodate 300 pupils if fully utilized. The buildings are upon a slight elevation facing Devil's Lake, called by the Indians Minnewaukan or Haunted Waters. The site is about 15 miles from the Great Northern Railroad, with which it is connected by a daily steamer. The military reservation in which the school stands, and to whose use it is devoted, comprises 36 square miles of land, divided into good proportions of arable, grazing, timber, and hay fields. The usual conveniences and facilities found at the best military posts abound here, and the buildings are in fair condition, requiring not very expensive repairs. The post is a hollow square inclosing a grassy lawn, with gravelled streets and solid oak-plank walks. It is a very healthy place.

The plant was transferred to the Interior Department in the summer of 1890, but the delay of the military in vacating made the opening of

the school impossible before January, 1891. The enrollment of pupils during the last fiscal year was 107, with an average attendance of 97. A good corps of officers and employés is provided, and it is the purpose to make this the great training school of North Dakota. Everything in the situation favors such a result. Here are ample buildings for shops and the land is favorable for farming and cattle raising.

Stewart Institute, Carson City, Nev.—This is another large training school which has entered upon its course during the past year. The location is about 3 miles from Carson City, on a fertile tract of land, and the buildings are of a superior class. About 100 pupils were enrolled during the last fiscal year. Its field is among the Pah Ute Indians, who much need its benefits.

Herbert Welsh Institute, Fort Mojave, Ariz.—This military post was vacated in the summer of 1890, and has become an Indian training school. Standing on a bluff, 100 feet above the Colorado River on its eastern bank, and within easy reach of the Mojave, Hualpi, and Supai Indians in Arizona and the Pah Utes in southwestern Nevada, it gives promise of becoming a large school in a much needed district. The school has taken an appropriate name.

Phœnix Institute, Phœnix, Ariz.—In this thriving city another large training school has been started, with full attendance and a good foundation. Indians from the Colorado River Agency, the Gila Bend, the Maricopa, Pima, and Papago reservations will be accommodated here and still leave ample numbers to necessitate the enlargement of the Pima Reservation school and the opening of another school among the 4,000 Papagoes.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Whatever else is taught or is not taught, the industrial training should have the foremost place, for it is at the very foundation of what the Government desires to do for the red men. I am sorry to say that in most of our reservation boarding schools this department receives too little attention. Not that the Indian Bureau has ignored this field of labor, as is presumed by some facile and caustic critics, in the public press, and sometimes in the halls of Congress. To such persons I commend the reading of sections 56 to 63 in the Rules for Indian Schools. Most of those rules are as well carried out as they can be until larger appropriations shall furnish the means for establishing shops and suitable teachers of trades. The points I desire to emphasize are contained in section 53, the part referring to shops and trades, which is now the weak point in reservation schools. The trouble is that the appropriations for the schools have been absorbed for other needy items, and the shops have not been adequately provided for. A considerable part of the expenditures to be made in the ensuing year should be devoted to the furnishing of larger facilities for workshops, tools, and teachers.

I desire to emphasize the assertion that industrial work is not incidental nor accidental, but fundamental to the true theory of Indian education. It is a necessary condition to true self-knowledge, to the best self-discipline, and of access to the best avenues of knowledge in the outside world. Manual training and industrial occupations impart the fiber of high moral character. The idea is not merely to learn how to make a living, important as that is, but how to enter into life itself. Teachers should be employed in industrial instruction who have the disposition and the ability to impress these views upon young Indians.

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HIGHER EDUCATION.

This phrase, in reference to Indians, does not yet mean exactly what it does when used in the older communities. It has a relative significance. Those who have visited the Indian schools have noticed that there are many exceptionally bright, strong minds in course of development, for whom something better than the ordinary routine of study must be provided. Numerous appeals have been made to me to open the door for larger educational privileges. These are afforded already, to some extent, in our best schools; but occasionally something more will need to be done, or we shall be guilty of suppressing the aspirations of the noblest minds. The more advanced lines of study have already been provided for, in a limited degree, in the Indian appropriation act, which reads:

> For care, support, and education of Indian pupils, at industrial, agricultural, mechanical, and other schools, other than those herein provided for, in any of the States or Territories of the United States, at a rate not to exceed one hundred and sixty-seven dollars for each pupil, seventy-five thousand dollars.

This provision should not be restricted within very narrow limits; and I believe the American people, in the absence of other provisions for aiding these worthy youth, will justify its wise use.

There is a "higher education," which must be recognized by the Indian Bureau. We have already Indian training schools, in which this idea is realized in a good degree. There are many Indian pupils who are pressing upward to be teachers, preachers, interpreters, and business men. Of course, the raising of the educational standard for Indians has necessarily been slow. The first step was to plant the very idea in the Indian mind, and then to carefully foster its growth. In the more advanced tribes there has been a remarkable uplift in ideas upon this subject, and a goodly number are anxiously seeking the best educational advantages.

Such an institution as the Agricultural College at Brookings, S. Dak., where agriculture is taught from the Dakota standpoint, with reference to the peculiarities of soil, climate, etc., of that region, I am informed, will welcome such young men, and I doubt not will be a great advantage to them. In this college they will be able to earn sufficient money, by labor on the school farm, to meet the larger part of their needs. A little Government aid will be of great value.

A PROGRESSIVE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Stereotyped, old-time methods of education will not meet the demands of the present age. We can not afford to turn the backs of our youth to the brightening future and face them toward the dark ages. While all departments of science are progressing, and even language and lexicography are making immense strides, so that we can not think and speak in the language of the olden time, the Government would be recreant to a great duty if its Indian school system failed to bring forward those whom it is educating for citizenship to march abreast with the advancing column of the American people. Under the present administration the Indian Bureau has spoken no uncertain words on this subject, and has received the gratifying commendations of the enlightened public. Clearly defined educational ideas are demanded of all who participate in this work under the present Government auspices. It is gratifying to find that ultraconservatism, which has long unpardonably loitered behind the march of ideas, is quickening its pace.

I quote with pleasure the emphatic words of the editor of the Catholic Mirror, September 5, 1891. Though uttered with reference to their own parochial schools, they are exactly in accord with the familiar sentiments of the Indian Bureau during the last two years.

> Individuals with hazy and antique notions of the practical work of education make very poor conductors of parochial or any other schools. That parish is unfortunate which has at its head a person whose actual administrative capacity, in this important line of duty, is, as sometimes happens, in inverse ratio to the theoretic valuation at which it is estimated. No business or professional enterprise can hope to succeed that is not engineered by hands and brains expressly adapted to the peculiar requirements of the undertaking. Fewer still are the chances of success in the conduct of institutions where so much depends on correct knowledge and great skill in the application of available ways and means. It is not enough that the one who assumes the task is conscientious and zealous. It is imperative that he should be thoroughly competent besides, and possess that practical acquaintance with the whole subject which will enable him to steadily improve and develop the plan in all its bearings.
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> A successful school system can not be stationary and changeless. No branch of scientific inquiry and experiment shows more healthy and solid products than mark the advance in pedagogy, and the school whose methods and results do not attest the value and soundness of the principles involved is not keeping abreast with the spirit of educational progress, and consequently will be unable to hold its own in competition with others conducted upon a wiser and more enlightened policy.

This sound doctrine should be widely applied and enforced.

Oversystematizing.—At the same time it should be said that there is danger of oversystematizing schoolroom methods and hardening them into rigid iron molds. This condition, however, will depend more upon the genius of the living teacher than upon the system itself, though it must be confessed that sometimes a system is so rigidly enforced as to cripple or destroy the individuality of even the best pupils and teachers. The Indian Bureau can not look too closely at the personnel of its teachers. The personnel of the teacher avails more for good or ill with Indian pupils than any other quality. The best lessons come from what the teacher *is*. Some second or even third grade certificate teachers do first-class work in instructing and molding their pupils. They achieve this superior success because of stronger and better personal qualities, and because they bring their individual life more directly in contact with the lives of the pupils.

Something besides fixing formularies in the minds of the pupils will be the aim of the true teacher. Such a teacher will be independent of books and forms, free as the air, radiant, and full of suggestions, imparting flash-lights to lead the young mind into new and wider fields of inquiry.

WASTE.

Waste is not confined to low conditions of drift and decay, but often appears in the highest stages of progress. All along the lines of transition in society, even to the better stages, there is much waste. Much of absolute rot and waste as appears in some of the older European and Asiatic nations, yet, nevertheless, the transference of large bodies of these populations to the better conditions of the United States is attended with much waste. So it is in the lifting up of our aboriginal people into the better conditions of civilization. There are many who can not endure the strain, because they do not seem to possess a sufficient degree of staying and recuperative power. They break and fall under the pressure. Many melancholy examples illustrating this truth appear on all our Indian reservations, and not a few among those pupils who have had the advantages of our best training schools. Nor is this

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peculiar to Indian boys and girls. There are conspicuous examples of lapse and waste among promising white youth who have had the very best educational advantages.

These evils may be owing to something faulty in the culture, and probably are not wholly beyond remedy. Successful culture will be broad, generous, extending to all departments of the individual soul, to the intellectual, moral, and religious susceptibilities, to the springs of thought and motive, and to the grooves of the outward life. In the fullest sense of the term, there must be character building. This true character, so much desired, is not dependent upon impulses, but controls impulses; is not the creature of fickle, transient motives, but is the product of the highest motives, a creation produced by the purest and most enduring principles fixed in the heart. In short, intellectual culture, united with a high sense of honor, true self-respect, and conscientiousness, in our rising youth, will reduce to a minimum the deplorable wastes of society.

UNATTRACTIVE AND ATTRACTIVE SCHOOLS.

I have had occasion during the year to rebuke the harsh and barbarous methods of discipline resorted to in a few of the schools. Some superintendents and matrons have used heavy whips and small boards in subduing the pupils, and have even applied shackles to the ankles. These severities have appeared alike in Government and in contract schools. Those officials have been told plainly that the Government does not tolerate such treatment, and that employés who are incapable of controlling the Indian pupils by the power of tact and kindness, with such privations as a wise, firm administrator can easily devise, are not wanted in the service.

In many cases where severe inflictions have not been applied the school administration has been cold and heartless, without inspiration or generous appeals, and the schools have rolled lumbering along, utterly failing to impart those better ideals of life and action necessary to the development of a higher civilization.

In most of the schools there are no pictures on the walls, nothing to beautify the rooms and make them attractive. Bare walls, often dingy, broken, and inclosing a small space for sitting rooms, tell the story. In too many cases there are no sitting rooms at all for either boys or girls. In one contract school there are ample accommodations for girls, but no sitting room or even wash room for the boys, unless the roughest kind of a shed, scarcely fit for a chicken roost, could be so designated.

Under such circumstances it can not be an easy matter to keep schools full of pupils. No children, white or red, will crowd institutions conducted by heartless, repulsive, tyrannizing employés, and in buildings wholly destitute of attractions. It is not strange, therefore, that there is much difficulty in keeping a good attendance at such Indian schools. The agent and the police are often severely taxed to bring in pupils, and the efforts need to be repeated over and over every week or two. A harsh superintendent complained to me that the boys "skippped away like jack rabbits," until he had only half as many as at the beginning of the term. "I can not hold them," he repeated. He did not seem to realize that he himself was the repelling force. Rough in exterior, harsh in voice, using no tact and no method, except that of rigid compulsion, what else could be expected? I have seen contract schools in which great attention is paid to the girls, the best rooms, the best of everything bestowed upon them (none too good, none too much), but

the boys were left to sleep in badly soiled beds in foul dormitories, and when out of doors to range much like the dogs, reminding one of the facetious little poem on "The Colorado Philosopher," the burro:

> They say he'll do; he'll worry through;
> He's a wonderful brute to rustle.

While noticing such tendencies as one of the evils in some of the Indian schools, it is very refreshing to find other managers of these institutions who appreciate the importance of making them attractive to both pupils and parents. Indian parents with very ardent affection for their offspring reluctantly yield their loved ones to the schools, and a new school will be quite a considerable time in winning their confidence. One of the new training schools well illustrates what can be done. It was opened in February. One thousand four hundred miles were traveled in getting in the 90 pupils, and a great amount of persuasion was expended. At last, after giving their children into the hands of the superintendent, the Indians visited the school and were kindly received. They became acquainted with the employés, learned the methods and the advantages of the school, and before the close of the year were favorably impressed. Many parents came to the closing exercises and were as enthusiastic over them as were the white visitors. It was easy to tell who were the parents, when the children appeared upon the rostrum. The dusky fathers and mothers rose in their places, their faces lighting up with delight when the white element applauded and encored. At the close the parents took their children to the tepees, an average distance of 100 miles away.

Several of the girl pupils, some of them orphans, declined to go home, preferring to stay at the school during the vacation. Many, both boys and girls, went home under protest, because they had begun to appreciate the difference between civilization and barbarism. One of the older girls said, "I can not see that it is good for me to go back, because a life in a log hut is not the life for me to lead." Another girl, after staying at home ten days, went back to the school of her own accord and asked to be taken in, saying, "I do not like to live in an Indian camp any more." She is a full-blood Indian.

The administration of this school is marked by strictness, firmness, and kindness, beautifully blended; and its affairs move with clocklike regularity. The child heart and the gush and impulse of early manhood and womanhood are well understood, generously appreciated, and never snubbed or roughly trampled upon. Young men and young women are treated with the respect which begets confidence. These are lessons which are conspicuous in many other Indian schools, and which should be well learned by all who aspire to successfully prosecute the work of Indian education.

WEAKNESS OF CONTRACT SCHOOLS—WHAT THEY NEED.

A noticeable fact has impressed me while in this work of inspection. The Government schools have so much improved during the past two years in character, in morals, in scholarship, in general regimen, and in their hold upon the confidence of the Indians as to excite jealousy from the managers of some contract schools. In my rounds I have taken pleasure in visiting both classes of schools, I have been glad to report some contract schools as "first class," and wish I could have always done so. The assumption made in some quarters that the contract schools of any or all religious bodies are the best schools is without

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foundation. I can cite Government schools which are superior to any contract school, whether Catholic or Protestant; and, as a whole, I believe those of the Government are very much the better.

This improvement of the Government schools is due directly to the policy of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Indian Office has insisted upon the lifting up of the Indian school service. This purpose has been pressed constantly upon the Indian agents and school employés. The work of Indian education under the Government has been systematized; chaos is giving place to order; the low aims of employés occupying places merely to draw salaries is being sharply stigmatized; unworthy persons are being driven out of the service; the supervision is increased and improved, and the whole educational system is broadened and brought more and more into harmony with the most enlightened educational work of the country.

A corresponding improvement, so it seems to me, has not taken place in many of the contract schools. As a whole they are inefficient. They lack the pressure of a strong unifying hand. Recent writers in Roman Catholic newspapers have confessed the imperfections of their school system. An editorial in the Catholic Mirror (Baltimore, Md.), July 18, 1891, utters some plain truths which I commend to the attention of the managers of Protestant contract schools. The article has for its caption "Catholic popular education," and refers primarily to their parochial schools, but applies with the same force to their Indian schools, which are similarly conducted. In its phraseology and drift it reads much like many of the utterances from the Indian Bureau, during the last two years. It says:

> We recently urged the importance of a better system—better in regard to judicious supervision, the adoption of uniform methods, and a standing curriculum. If our schools are ever to amount to anything aggregately, as a system, practical principles must be applied to their management. As long as separate schools are subject to the whims of idiosyncratic pastors and the ironclad rules of the "teaching order" in charge, there is certain to be a vast wastage of money and effort in their maintenance and a corresponding lack of zeal on the part of the laity in their support.
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> Until the prevalent slipshod go-as-you-please system is abandoned, and all the schools are brought under some sort of intelligible and uniform management, it is worse than idle to expect anything like good results in school work, and manifestly preposterous to count on the development of sound educational growth commensurate with the money and talent expended in their maintenance.

No wiser or more needful words were ever uttered. They touch the weak points of most contract schools, now being rapidly outgrown by the Government schools under the present vigorous regime of the Indian Bureau.

RELIGION IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

This is a delicate question; nevertheless much can be safely said upon it. To say it is impossible to speak upon it at all, is not creditable either to the head or to the heart, in these days of an enlightened, discriminating liberality. It is often said that religion must be wholly ignored in the Government schools; that Roman Catholics will object to the teachings of Protestants, and Protestants will object to the teachings of Roman Catholics. This is all true, if either party attempts to inculcate in the schools its distinctive ecclesiastical tenets; but are there not broad grounds of essential ethics and positive religious truth on which all who accept, in any form, Jesus Christ as the great teacher, can stand and work in harmony? There ought to be no difficulty, on the part of any person, in accepting such passages from the Bible as the Beatitudes, the Ten Commandments, the 1st, 15th, 133d, and 148th

Psalms, and the 8th chapter of Proverbs. The Lord's Prayer will excite no objection, and the story of the Prodigal Son is universally accepted as a beautiful classic, teaching religion of the purest quality. I have examined all these passages, in the Douay and in the Common English versions, and find that, notwithstanding some slight variations in the rendering, there is entire harmony in the principles inculcated in both versions. I have also consulted with prominent ecclesiastics in the Roman Catholic Church, who have frankly said there could be no objection to the use of these passages in Government schools attended by Roman Catholic pupils. They also said that they require the Ten Commandments to be taught in their schools.

I submit whether it is creditable to the common sense or the Christian sense of the American people to say that passages so pregnant with truths necessary to public morals and to the building up of a wholesome character and life must be discarded. I can not believe it is. I am confident that all will agree in one thing, that every teacher, without hindrance, may breathe forth a Christly spirit and exhale the perfume of true piety, a piety which rises far above cant and dogmatism. How sweet is even a piece of earth on which a rose has rested. So fragrant will be the environment of a genuine Christlike example and life that none, Agnostic, Jew, Roman Catholic, or Protestant, will criticise.

THE SIZE OF THE INDIAN SCHOOLS.

This is coming to be an important question. Under the provisions already made the Carlisle school has now attained, or will probably attain, a capacity for 1,000 pupils, and the Haskell Institute a capacity for 600 pupils. The present plans will of course be carried out; but, in my opinion, neither of these schools should be made larger than indicated by the preceding figures. They should be improved steadily, be enriched in their appointments and facilities, and become mightier factors in the great work of Indian elevation.

Several of the other large training schools—Genoa, Chilocco, Albuquerque, and Chemawa—are in course of enlargement to a capacity of 250 or 300 pupils. All of this is matter for congratulation. But my observation and study lead me to the conclusion that the capacity of these schools should not be extended beyond the present proposed limits. There are reasons why Carlisle and Haskell should hold the preëminence in point of numbers; but the conviction has matured and settled in my mind that none of the other schools should exceed an enrollment of 250 to 300 pupils.

As I have elsewhere stated, no class of students are more in need of feeling the personal qualities of their instructors than are Indian students. It is well known that the great English universities, Oxford and Cambridge, are divided into subcolleges or chapters, in separate groups, isolated from each other, comprising about 250 students each. The reason for this subdivision, as given by a gentleman holding a prominent position in one of these universities, is that the students may be kept more directly and sensibly in touch with the professors and tutors, and be impressed and molded and stimulated by this personal influence. If young white men need such aid, how much more young Indians.

There are few reservations on which the schools should contain more than 200 pupils; and at such remote points of civilization, those of 100 pupils are generally better. It is a fact worthy of special consideration that that notable and widely experienced frontier bishop, the Right

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Rev. Bishop Hare, of South Dakota, has found that schools accommodating from 50 to 60 are the best adapted to produce the desired results. His schools—the Hope, at Springfield, S. Dak.; the St. Paul's, at the Yankton Agency, S. Dak.; the St. Mary's, on the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.; the St. John's, at Fort Bennett, S. Dak.—are limited in numbers to 40, 50, 46, and 50 each; and the reason assigned is that schools on this family plan have been found by experience to be the best for molding these youths.

LARGE EXPENDITURES FOR RESERVATION SCHOOLS.

The time has fully come for greater advances and larger expenditures for schools on the Indian reservations. While there are still many conservative Indians who take no interest in the education of their children, and others who have only meager conceptions of it, yet there is a considerable waking up on the subject among large masses of Indians. In my late extensive rides on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations, talking freely with all classes of Indians, I found not only a great willingness to have their children educated, but even a demand for schools, and feelings of jealousy lest their reservations should fail to get a proper share of these institutions. But they wish the children educated on the reservation, amid the climatic conditions to which they have been accustomed.

Talk as we will, we can not remove the impression that many of their offspring have suffered in health and died in consequence of removal to the far-away schools. After making careful and painstaking discrimination, and extending my inquiries back through a term of years, it seems to me that the Indians in many localities are settling down and hardening into a condition of opposition to the removal of their children to schools far from the reservation? And why quarrel with them about this matter, so long as they are willing and even anxious to have their children educated on the reservation. I understand very well that this sentiment for education is not yet deep and strong in Indian minds, and that there are more or less of selfish considerations of secular advantages accruing which enter into the case; but it should be accepted as the first uplifting of a degraded people toward better conditions, and hopeful in its character. We should rejoice in it and cherish it, especially when the reservations themselves need the illuminating and elevating influences of the schools as object lessons.

It is true that the reservation schools do not lift young Indians as rapidly nor to so high a point as the large training schools away from camp environments; but with all this gain at the training schools there are serious disadvantages following, very familiar to those who understand the struggles of students returning to the reservations. I have had many interviews with these young people, long and anxious consultations, seeking to find positions for them and to organize them among themselves. Strangers can not realize the heavy gravitation of ignorance, superstition, and social customs against which the returning students have to contend. There are many interesting examples of victory and high achievement, and painful cases of failure; some would gainsay the former cases, some the latter; but both are indisputable. The trouble in the case is that in the three or five years' absence from home the pupils are educated out of sympathy and out of touch with their own people, and when they return it is difficult for them to bring themselves to accept the conditions of the camp and camp environments, and of course they can not at once lift the parents and friends to their

own higher standard. Hence often mutual revulsion, in which ridicule, opposition, and ostracism act conspicuous parts. But this is only one phase of the uplifting movements to be found among all peoples advancing into better conditions.

The quickest and worst lapses are found among students returning to reservations on which the rations system and Government annuities prevail. The young Indian who has been trained to industry, and has learned a trade in the distant school, comes back to the reservation where there is no opportunity to practice his trade, and in many cases where there are few opportunities for successful agriculture; but where rations and annuity clothing are assured his, by right, under solemn treaty stipulations. Is it a wonder that some lapse into idleness, and with that into other Indian habits and ways? Is it a wonder that young girls who have been taught housekeeping at these distant schools should sometimes decline to accept positions to serve in families, even at good wages when their livelihood is assured by the Government by solemn treaty?

The plea that if Indians wish work they must go where it is, is of little avail with the rations class. They are not very anxious about work for if they go from the reservation it is in pursuit of uncertain opportunities to labor, for which they abandon the certainty of the rations and annuities. Indians are shrewd enough to realize this, and naturally remain at home and drop back into the old ways. The percentage of white people who would do the same under similar circumstances is by no means small; and the percentage of returned students in this class of reservations who rise above this tendency is too small, though there are interesting examples.

I have admitted that, as a whole, the education imparted in the reservation schools is inferior to that in the large training schools outside. This statement should not go unqualified. I can point to reservation schools in which the scholarship is fully equal to that of any Indian school outside the reservations. A Boston teacher, of seven years' experience in the Boston girls' high school, recently had a good opportunity of visiting a reservation school for several days. She reported to me that she has "seen no better teaching in Boston than in the primary department of that reservation school, and the principal teacher could take a high position in the Boston schools." She was surprised at the proficiency of the pupils, their independence and self-reliance in recitations. I can cite other boarding and day schools on reservations which belong to the same high class. Of course the industrial work, particularly in the line of trades, in the training schools, is superior to what is found in almost all the reservation schools.

Nevertheless, as a whole, progress in the knowledge of English in the reservation schools is slower and more unsatisfactory. But here the work is begun, and with every return of the pupils to their homes for occasional visits or vacations, and with every visit of the parents to the school, new ideas from that school are carried out into the reservation. Thus a leaven of civilization is diffused in the very haunts of the densest ignorance and superstition. Boarding and day schools thus become elevating factors, preparing the way, on the reservation, for the students from the distant schools to return with less disadvantage.

To my mind it is plain that it is the wiser course to give the present generation of young Indians as much education as they can easily receive, in boarding and day schools on the reservations, because of the leavening influence they exert directly upon the Indian camps. By perfecting the grading system the brighter pupils from the camp schools

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can be promoted to the boarding schools, and from the boarding schools to the training schools, for I believe we need all of them; but the reservation schools are doing the most vital work in lifting the Indian people, because they work directly in the dark haunts which we are most anxious to enlighten and transform.

NEW BUILDINGS, ENLARGEMENTS, REPAIRS, ETC.

No small part of my work during the last year has been to examine and report upon the condition of the various school buildings of the institutions I have visited, and upon the question of establishing new schools in localities where they do not now exist. I have studied these questions closely, from a practical standpoint, taking into consideration the number of children of school age on the given reservation, the number attending the larger training schools outside, the capacity of the local schools, the increase or decrease of the tribe in population, and other matters of an incidental character. I have recommended such additions and improvements as each case demanded. In doing this I have not stopped to inquire as to the amount of money appropriated for such purposes, or the amount then remaining unexpended. It is impossible for me, in the field, to keep acquainted with the expenditures and resources of the Bureau, nor is it necessary. I report what is needed and the Department must decide what can be done.

Large expenditures have been made each year, and very excellent buildings erected. It is creditable to the Government that so much has been done during the last two years. At Pierre, Santa Fé, and Carson City new large and magnificent training schools have been established. At Sacaton, Ariz., entirely new buildings take the place of those destroyed by conflagration. Fort Mojave, Ariz., has been taken and occupied by a boarding school having 100 pupils. New training-school buildings are in course of erection at Phœnix, Ariz., and at Perris, Cal. A new building doubles the capacity of the Navajo school at Fort Defiance, N. Mex. The Fisk training school at Albuquerque has had its capacity increased 50 per cent by a dormitory building for girls, just completed, and by an assembly and recitation building now going up. At Siletz there has been enlargement and improvement. Chemawa has had several fine buildings added to its plant. Umatilla has two valuable new buildings, entirely superseding the old shaky structure. Puyallup has now very fine and commodious buildings, a great gain upon the old wornout structures. A new girls' building at Fort Simcoe takes the place of one destroyed by fire. The new building on the Okanagan Reservation, which stood two years unoccupied, has been furnished and a school opened. Large additions have been made to the Nez Percés school at Fort Lapwai, and two schools 4 miles apart are now conducted. After considerable delay, a new edifice is in course of erection for the Government school on the Crow Reservation in Montana. Genoa is greatly enlarged in capacity by new and valuable additional buildings. A new building for an assembly room at Santee is in course of erection, and an enlargement is being made to the schoolrooms. At Yankton a new girls' building, very attractive, has been built, and the boys' building is raised one story, much increasing its capacity. Valuable additions are being put upon the Sisseton school edifice. The first steps are being taken towards the erection of one of the finest training-school edifices at Flandreau and another at Pipestone, Minn. Plans are ready for the enlargement of the boarding school at Pine Ridge. A site is selected for the long promised boarding school on the Rosebud

Reservation. At Osage a first-class girls' boarding school is under way, and the boys' school building is greatly improved. Carlisle has added another large building to its plant.

The foregoing statement does not include all the new buildings, additions, and improvements, but such as have come more or less to my personal knowledge. They have involved large outlays and given a great impulse to the cause of Indian education. These improved conditions are in themselves civilizing, introducing more widely the spirit of modern progress among the Indian population.

While during the last two years the appropriations for the reservation schools have been liberally increased, the great work of Indian education has so greatly advanced, and the readiness of the Indians for the education of their children has so much improved, that larger demands are made upon the Indian Office than formerly. More ample sums must be provided by Congress to meet the pressing needs of education on the reservations. Some of these needs, coming to my personal knowledge, I respectfully represent to the Department.

Beginning with the largest and most neglected tribe of Indians, the Navajos, two entirely new boarding schools should be founded within the limits of that reservation. Either Keam's Cañon school should be rebuilt and enlarged, or a new school should be established on the Moqui Reservation, at a point between their largest villages. The White Mountain Apaches are very worthy Indians with sufficient numbers to demand the setting up of a boarding school near Fort Apache. I hope that new buildings are already in course of erection at San Carlos; if not, they should be commenced without delay, for the case is one of great urgency. The Papagos, numbering full 4,000, hitherto almost entirely neglected, should have a boarding school. The Pima school among 4,000 Indians is full to overflowing and will bear further enlargement, and then the reservation can contribute a large number to Phœnix and Albuquerque.

Hoopa Valley, in northwestern California, deserves better treatment than it has received. The military post at that place should be abandoned and the buildings converted into a boarding school for the Hoopas and the Klamath River Indians occupying contiguous territory, for whom absolutely nothing has ever been done by the Government. These Klamath River Indians are orderly, worthy, and self-supporting. They must not be confounded with the Indians on the Klamath Reservation in Oregon, 200 or 300 miles away. But the first step is to remove the military from Hoopa Valley.

Coming to Oregon, the Klamath, Yainax, Warm Springs, and Sinamasho boarding school buildings are all of an inferior character. They are old, and were never what they should have been, are more or less dilapidated, and must have liberal outlays in the way of repairs, or else should be superseded by new structures. At Klamath Agency I suggest whether the recently abandoned fort, 6 miles away, could be occupied by the school to great advantage? There are two fine buildings for dormitories for boys and girls, some 200 feet apart, and in quite good condition. A nearly new first-class bakery stands near by, and the late military hospital, also in a good state of repair, has ample rooms for assembly and recitation purposes. The quarters lately occupied by the military officers will furnish accommodations for the employés. There is a first-rate large barn, in good condition. A mountain stream of clear water perpetually flows close by, and can easily be carried all over the grounds. These buildings surround a beautiful grassy lawn. An abundance of the best wood and timber closes in on two sides one of the finest hay fields in Oregon, and an unlimited amount of pasturage completes the statement.

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The school buildings at Skokomish, Quineault, and Quillcheute are far from being creditable to the Government and occasion much vexation and trial to the employés. They should be new, at least in part, but will not involve large outlays, for the school population is small. They are, however, situated at such remote points that they can not be blended with other schools, nor can the pupils be easily transported elsewhere. The two latter are upon the outer rim of the continent on the Pacific coast. Liberal repairs should be made upon the Neah Bay school buildings.

Colville Reservation comprises eight tribes of Indians, numbering 2,421. For the education of the Cœur d'Alenes, the Nespelims, Okanagans, and the Colvilles, numbering 1,110, provision of some kind has been made, leaving 1,300 unprovided for. They should not be neglected, and I recommend that for the Lower Spokanes, the Columbias, and Joseph's band of Nez Percés a boarding school be erected not far from the agency on a fine table-land overlooking the agency and the junction of Spokane and Columbia rivers. Excellent water is at hand and at such an elevation on the butte as will carry it into all parts of the buildings. If Fort Spokane is to be abandoned by the military, as has been reported, that plant would make good quarters for a school.

At Cheyenne River Agency, just removed to a point on the Missouri River, opposite Forest City, of course it will be necessary to erect boarding school buildings. The Government school at the late agency quarters, a poorly constructed building nearly ten years old, will answer a short time longer with a few repairs, but even then its capacity is only 65 and it is adapted only to boys. The St. John's Episcopal school for girls, close by, accommodates 50; the day schools accommodate 194, and the Oahe school accommodates 60, making in all accommodations for 369, and leaving about 200 children of school age not provided for except some in outside schools. The school at Pierre has gathered in about 130 of this number. This shows the need of another boarding school at the new location opposite Forest City.

At Yankton, in addition to the girls' new dormitory, there should be another building devoted to assembly and recitation rooms, with dining room and kitchen at the rear. Then the 75 girls on this reservation not now provided for can find school accommodations. The St. Paul's Episcopal school at this point is for boys alone, and the Government building for boys has accommodation for about 50 per cent more than the girls' building. These statements show the lack of provision for girls.

In addition to the new assembly building at Santee there should be an enlargement of the principal edifice, so it will not be necessary to lodge 3 and 4 pupils in each bed, and in dormitories already too limited in respect to breathing space.

I make these recommendations in reference to schools with which I have become personally familiar; but I doubt not there are others just as needy.

Many of the Government buildings have been in existence ten or more years, and are not in condition to meet present needs; and some that have seen less years are open to criticism, because of faulty construction, inadequate accommodations, and other causes. Indeed these criticisms apply to both classes. I insert at this point some samples of criticisms sent the Department. In one case I said:

I find the dormitories more crowded than any others I have elsewhere seen, most of the beds having in them every night 3 or 4 boys; all but three beds have 3 boys each, and four beds have 4 boys each. The girls are nearly as much crowded.

There are no suitable sitting rooms for either boys or girls, only rooms which would be small even for bedrooms, with 50 or 60 boys and nearly as many girls to use these rooms; no space for chairs or tables; no chance for any of the amenities of civilization.

The accommodations for the employés are very small, distressingly contracted, rooms 11 by 13 feet, giving painful occasion for practicing the gospel of thankfulness for a little. In most cases 2 employés are obliged to occupy one small room together.

The present laundry is two rooms, the better of which was built for a chicken coop. The other is an addition built on to the first, partly with rough boards taken from a pile of rejected lumber, and partly with boards taken from an old fence. It sits flat on the ground. How the civilization of cleanliness and decency can be promoted in such a building is a grave problem respectfully recommended to the Indian Bureau for solution, or perhaps more justly to Congress.

The bathing accommodations are two bath tubs for over 60 boys, and two for 54 girls.

The storehouse for tin, wooden ware and hardware, crockery, glass, etc., is the upper story or garret of an old building 12 by 30 feet, used as the hoghouse, such a hog-house as would not be tolerated in the decent quarters of any modern civilized community.

The school barn is a miserable apology, only 20 by 36 feet, one and one-half stories high, leans badly out of plumb, sits right on the ground, with no floors, leaks badly, and cattle and horses often stand in water. The accommodations are utterly inadequate for the stock.

This school of 120 pupils has only two or three milch cows. A dozen or more should be purchased.

There is no granary, though the school has this year 10 acres of splendid grain growing.

One of the great deficiencies almost everywhere in Government schools on reservations is the lack of sitting-rooms for either pupils or employés. In one of the largest reservation schools, in which for most of the time there are more than 100 boys, the only room that could by any construction be denominated the sitting-room was a wash-room. This is not large enough for all to stand in at one time unless packed as closely as sardines. It has a sink running the whole length on one side, and seven bath tubs are in the room, besides a large stove in the center. There is no table, chair, or bench. If the boys sit at all they must roost like turkeys on the edge of the sink and bath tubs, and frequent rotation in position is necessary to accommodate all round. In the coldest weather, when the boys are all driven in from outdoors, part of them find sittings in the hall, on the balustrades and stairs. The girls have little better accommodation.

In another school I was obliged to report that what is called a sitting-room for the boys is simply disgraceful; small, dark, dingy; no table; no chairs; and the dormitory accommodations for the boys are only a little better.

In another school of 80 pupils the girls have a pleasant, cheery sitting-room; the boys, fully equal to the girls in number, have a sitting-room scarcely half so large, dark, never touched by the sun, without furniture, and pictureless. Most of the sickness in that school is among the boys, very little among the girls.

THE BUILDINGS OF GOVERNMENT AND CONTRACT SCHOOLS COMPARED.

While the Government industrial training schools are, without exception, in very excellent buildings, not exceeded by any contract schools off from reservations, on the other hand, within the reservations the contract boarding school edifices, as a whole, are superior to those of the Government. In some cases the superiority is very great, making the school much more attractive and investing it with more potent civilizing influences. The later school buildings erected under Bishop Hare's supervision are models of convenience, ample space, water,

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sanitary provisions, and architectural taste; and all this without extravagant expense. I have been surprised at the very reasonable cost of these buildings, as reported to me, far less than the Government often pays for poorer results. The Roman Catholics also have many boarding-school edifices of the best quality, with the most modern appointments, and the cost of these, as stated by definite figures, is a marvel.

These contract schools to which I have referred are seldom stinted in room, have better assembly rooms, a good supply of pleasant, airy sitting rooms, and separate play rooms for the younger children. One is particularly interested in noticing the lavatories and water-closets adjoining the dormitories. The barns are what barns should be. The Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Unitarian schools are well supplied with libraries, papers, tracts, toys, etc. As a whole the gardens of contract reservation schools are larger and better than those of the Government reservation schools. This latter fact is due in part to the larger number of employés furnished the contract schools. If the class-room work was equal to that in Government schools, these contract schools would be what some now claim they are, the best schools; but as a whole in this respect they are much inferior.

It should be said, in partial explanation of the crowded condition of many Government reservation schools, that it is chiefly owing to the improvement of these schools, during the recent years, in scholarship and general administration.

Very few sitting rooms, and I may add very few rooms of any kind in Government reservation school buildings, have pictures or any kind of ornamentation upon the walls. Nevertheless, if the sitting rooms were large, airy, and convenient, with proper, simple furniture, the case would be more tolerable. The sitting rooms I have described are among the worst, but there are numerous others only slightly better, and in many cases there is nothing which can be called a sitting room. One school of 90 pupils had no sitting room for employés or pupils and no office room for the superintendent. His office desk stood in his bedroom. I will only hint of evils which grow out of such conditions, but the blame for which, in charity to the employés, I charged upon the Government.

One sitting room for boys was only a shed, without a floor, but with a badly cracked, antiquated stove, and benches, upon which the boys were accustomed to take primary lessons in woodwork with their jack-knives. In another school on this same reservation the boys' sitting (standing) room is in an old abandoned log house, floorless in part, with only a stove and table. This building is very small, stands at such a distance from the boys' dormitory that when they retire at night, in that mountain region where the thermometer falls to 40° below zero, these boys go through the snow, up a flight of outside stairs into sleeping rooms without fire, and in a building little warmer than a barn. This on a reservation of about 1,000 Indians. The descriptions are not caricatures, nor do they apply to the smallest and poorest reservations.

I hope by calling attention to these deficiencies in this annual report to impress Congress with the necessities continually pressing upon the Indian Bureau for immediate relief.

From one large reservation school, ranging in numbers from 175 to 225, I made the following report upon a building called a barn:

I can not imagine how this school has hitherto got along without a barn. The miserable shed of thin boards, 30 by 12 feet on the ground, with slightly pitched roof and eaves only 7 feet above the ground, can not be called a barn. It has no place for hay or grain, nor is it in any sense an adequate shelter for stock. School cows kept for milk to be used for the pupils, it is well known, must have shelter or they will be worth little for milk. It must be understood there is no barn here. The poultry occupy most of this shed.

The school has 16 head of cattle, 6 of which are cows, giving milk for 175 pupils in school most of the time. The number of cows should be increased to 12 or 15.

Another school of 50 pupils had no milk at all.

Besides lack of sitting rooms, assembly rooms, and barns, I have often reported the entire absence of play rooms, toilet facilities, laundry accommodations and furnishings, poor facilities for bathing, and unsanitary outhouses.

The sewerage question is a very grave one, and also the question of the water supply. One school of 65 pupils for eight or ten years has hauled all the water used with horses and in barrels winter and summer from a spring a half mile away, and a pipe would easily bring the water into the building. At another school of 50 pupils, during a dry season, in which the spring failed because no money had been appropriated to properly develop it, for thirteen months all the water for school and stock was hauled 2½ miles by teams. Nor has this school a sewer. At one day school where the teacher resides in the building, having no other possible place of residence, all the water for teacher and pupils is hauled by the Indians twice a week, in a barrel, a distance of 2½ miles. With the thermometer 90° plus, much of the time in summer, water which has stood in that barrel for one, two, or three days is the only refreshing (?) beverage.

DAY SCHOOLS.

I have mentioned this class of schools several times, but I will now speak of them more at length. I was very much interested in those among the Mission Indians of southern California; a part of those in the vicinity of Hopland and Ukiah, in northern California; the Ponca, in Nebraska; and the Pine Ridge and Rosebud, in South Dakota. Of the latter I will give a somewhat extended view.

They are thirteen in number, scattered in various Indian camps, from 15 to 50 miles from the agency, and consequently where superstition and ignorance and old-time religious customs and prejudices are densest. The buildings are the best, for the purpose designed, I have found in the service, and a heavy bell rings out its notes of civilization far and near. Wells have been dug or bored in connection with each school, and a piece of land is inclosed and broken up for a teacher's garden, and another piece for the Indian boys of the school. Adult Indians come and watch with great interest the planting and raising of vegetables, and become anxious for seed, that they may raise a larger variety of products in their own fields.

The day-school employés on this reservation, considering the position they are called upon to occupy and the character of the work they perform, are seldom exceeded in faithfulness, devotion, and success. They are in difficult and trying positions, so far from the agency, and as far removed as possible, in a country like this, from civilization. Amid such surroundings none but genuine missionaries, themselves true object lessons, can perform the work desired by the Government. It is a work taxing their strength day and night, because it brings them almost constantly in direct contact with squalor, superstition, and paganism.

I call attention to figures taken from the school registers, showing the large average attendance:

Enrolled.....20-34-24-28-20-19-24-32-31-31.
Average attendance....16-32-21-25- - - -31-28-30.

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It will be admitted that these averages are unusually large, the practice of giving the pupils a midday lunch having doubtless contributed to this result. The children come to the school from distances varying from a half mile to 4 or even 7 miles, for the local camp in which the school is situated stretches along the narrow valley, skirting the little "creek" which gives the locality its name. Those coming the greatest distance usually ride ponies, which are picketed on the field near by till the return. Few Indian families are sufficiently advanced in civilization to provide school dinners for their children, for cooking and eating by red men are still irregular habits. It is feared that too often the children have little breakfast before leaving home in the morning. Provision for this midday lunch is made by the agent, by methods creditable to both his head and heart. The lunch consists of three hard-bread crackers and a drink of coffee, served to the pupils before they leave the desks for the noon intermission.

Everywhere else, in day schools, I have found the girls wearing shawls over their heads, generally even during recitation; but in all the Rosebud day schools girls wear sunbonnets to school and hang them and their shawls in the hall. All the boys at this agency attend school with short hair; but this has been found impossible in other reservation day schools. Children coming directly from the camps are continually under the influence of their parents, and are tenaciously held back by the old time conservatism. Camp school teachers have generally found it impossible to overcome these customs; but Agent Wright has helped his teachers, interposing with a firm hand, and insisting that all the boys shall have their hair cut short.

The assistant teachers in these schools are not such merely in name. All the clothing for the girls, and a part of that for the boys, is made by the assistant teacher or under her direction. Two afternoons in each week are devoted to this work by the schoolgirls. They assemble in the industrial room, garments are cut and fitted, and the girls usually do the sewing; the older girls soon learn to cut and fit. Some of these teachers also instruct the girls in washing, starching, and ironing their dresses, aprons, and sunbonnets. In some camps the sunbonnet is becoming popular with all but the oldest women; and in some cases the women bring flour to the schoolhouse, and take lessons in bread-making.

The large boys help about planting and raising vegetables, whatever they raise being their own. They have a garden close to the teacher's garden, varying from a half acre to four acres, in which they are taught to raise tomatoes, cabbages, beets, radishes, parsnips, carrots, peas, squash, corn, potatoes, onions, and melons. In some districts the variety is smaller. In most instances, the boys work cheerfully in their gardens, at least two half days in each week; and in other cases they are more reluctant to work.

The principal work in these schools is to promote the knowledge of English, and this is a very difficult task, because the pupils are so constantly in contact with their homes. It requires great skill on the part of teachers. I watched this phase of the school work closely, and was pleased with most of the methods used and with the results gained.

The influence of these day schools upon the remote portions of the reservations is very helpful. They are attracting a great deal of attention from the parents, who frequently visit the schools, coming and occupying vacant seats, listening with eagerness to catch hold of something they can understand, and by rude methods expressing approval. Friday afternoon is visiting time in some of these schools, when the parents are particularly invited to be present. The exercises are varied, reading, spelling, "spelling down," declamations, singing, etc., which the parents often applaud. The parents also show much interest in the industrial work, and many Indian women, so far removed from civilized society in these remote camps, are adopting the white woman's style of dress. The teachers require cleanliness from their pupils, in person and in dress, and this practice, in connection with instruction in laundering, is exerting a purifying influence in the camps.

On Sunday, in most of the camp schools, Sabbath school exercises are conducted, and all the teachers, so far as is in their power, though of diverse religious denominations, coöperate harmoniously in the religious work of the Episcopalians and Congregationalists (A. M. A.) in the neighborhoods. The moral and social atmosphere of the schools is most excellent and bracing. Some of the teachers have been several years in the same school, and because of the great influence they have acquired over the Indians their practical wisdom and constancy have become almost indispensable to the uplifting of the reservation. In short, I have become fully convinced that camp schools, with such outfits of teachers and assistant teachers as these have, and conducted as these are, accomplish the very best work for the civilization of the Indians. They carry civilization right out into the heart of the reservation. But such schools need "hand-picked" teachers, selected by an agent who has the right ideal, a good knowledge of men, and the ability to adapt them to the work he wishes accomplished.

I have found here the best and most complete plan for securing the attendance of pupils. In selecting his policemen two are chosen from each day school camp. One is on duty at the agency and the other at the school, changing places every fifteen days. On going to the camp the policeman carries to the teacher a paper from the agent, stating how long he is assigned to that camp, and placing him under the direction of the teacher for the given time. When the policeman returns to the agency, he carries with him the aforesaid paper, with remarks from the teacher telling the agent how he has performed his duty while at the camp. He is on duty at the school during school hours. One half hour is allowed each morning for the pupils to reach the schoolhouse. At 9:30 o'clock the names of absent pupils are given the policeman, who immediately goes and brings them in. If the family have left the camp the policeman reports the case to the teacher and the teacher to the agent; and any case of continued absence is reported in the same way. The agent gives the name of said family whose children have been absent from school to the commissary clerk, who takes up the "rations ticket" of that family when presented to him on "issue day," and the Indian is sent to the agent to make explanations. The object of this is to bring the Indian to the agent and have the case understood. Generally this is sufficient. It is rarely necessary to resort to any other means. Agent Wright says he has never been obliged to stop the rations. Sometimes, in bad cases, the children are brought to the agency by the policeman, where they are kept for a time in attendance upon the agency day school, until the parents will promise to keep them in the camp school. It is a remarkable fact, confirmed to me over and over in response to repeated inquiries at all the day schools, that there are no children of school age within reasonable distance of each school who are not enrolled as pupils; and the average attendance, as given in the preceding paragraph, is the largest I have ever found. The beauty of the plan is that it works smoothly and all seem happy under it.

Several times during the past two years I have urged the importance

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of larger expenditures for schools on the reservations, and have indicated many points which might be profitably occupied by reservation boarding schools and day schools. These convictions grow upon me every day and upon every reservation I have visited.

A gentleman of long and varied experience in the Indian work writes:

I quite agree with you that the present most urgent demand is for more and better reservation schools. Vast good can now be accomplished upon the adult Indian population by maintaining in their midst for the education of the youth these promoters of civilization. The base of operations and the main effort should be on the enemy's own ground. These have been my views for sometime past, and I am glad to find that your personal contact with the work in the field convinces you of their correctness.

INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE DAKOTAS.

Having spent six months in these two States, closely studying the Indian school work, the number of Indian children of school age, the number and capacity of the schools, the actual enrollment, the average attendance, and the number of Dakota pupils in schools outside the two States, I am able now to make such an analysis of each reservation, and of the reservations as a whole, as will show which localities are well supplied with school accommodations, and where are the greatest and most urgent needs. I have done this prompted by the conviction that the Department is now reaching a point where it is more needful than formerly to closely discriminate in each case as to the necessities or the relative necessities of each particular field.

The following tables aim to give the exhibits for each Indian agency in North and South Dakota. The statistics are the latest available, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. The figures showing Indian pupils from the Dakotas, in schools outside these States, I have gathered by correspondence with said schools. The number of school population, except in a few instances where the agent has given me the figures of the last census of children, has been calculated by the method used in the Indian Bureau *—20 per cent of the total population.

From the total number of children of school age I might deduct 10 per cent for those diseased or otherwise unfit for school; but this number is balanced by pupils in school who are over 16 years, and most of those who attend schools off the reservations are over 16 years of age; I therefore make no deductions.

Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.—Total Indian population, 1,183; children of school age, 236.

Schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Fort Stevenson, Government (boarding)[1]	125	113	98
Contract Mission, boarding } Mission House at agency }	54	40	38
St. Edward's, day } Little Missouri }	20	12	8
Three schools	199	165	144

[1] All pupils in the Fort Stevenson school are from the Fort Berthold Agency.

* Since preparing this report the Indian Bureau has extended the period of school age from 5 to 18 years, which would increase the school population considerably. Some agents have given me the census of pupils from 5 to 17, some 7 to 18.

Pupils in schools outside the Dakotas: In Carlisle, 4; in Genoa, 8; in Santee, 2; total, 14. Total pupils from this reservation enrolled in schools somewhere, 179.

Here are 236 children of school age, with school accommodations for 199, leaving 37 not provided for and 57 not enrolled in any school.

These are mostly in the band of "Crow That Flies High," living off the reservation but enumerated with Fort Berthold Agency. This band is stoutly opposed to the education of their children.

Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak.—Indian population: In Devil's Lake Reservation, 1,038; from 7 to 18 years (by census), 226. In Turtle Mountain Reservation 1,458; in country contiguous to Turtle Mountain Reservation, but not belonging in Canada, half-bloods, etc., 686; from 7 to 18 years (by census), 404. Total Indian population, 3,182; total of school age, 630.

Gentlemen long familiar with the population in the northern tier of counties from Bottineau to Neche, a distance of 120 miles, in which the Turtle Mountains are included, estimate that there are 3,000 Indians, half-bloods, and quarter-bloods in said district who are mostly a stable population, making 4,038, including those of the Devil's Lake Reservation. But strictly within the limits of the two reservations there are only 2,496 Indians. In the larger construction there are in this region 806 children of school age; in the smaller, 498; and in the medium construction (see above) there are 630. As a matter of fact, pupils are found in Indian schools, supported either wholly or in part by the United States Government, from all the large area of 120 miles from Bottineau to Neche.

Schools.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Devil's Lake Reservation:				
Government, boarding:				
Fort Totten department	1	[1]300	107	97
Sisters' department		100	104	98
Total	1	400	211	195
Turtle Mountain Reservation:				
Contract boarding	1	175	267	153
No. 1, Government, day	1	50	35	15
No. 2, Government, day	1	50	51	19
No. 3, Government, day	1	45	82	16
Total	4	320	345	203
Private:				
Protestant Episcopal, day, at Belleconrt, on reservation	1	50	27	9
Aggregate	6	770	583	407

[1] Three hundred and fifty, with small additional outlay in fitting up the buildings.

Pupils from this agency in schools outside the Dakotas during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891: In Clontarf, Minn., 94; in Morris, Minn., 83.; in Avoca, Minn., 3; total in Minnesota, 180; in Rensselaer, Ind., 8; in Santee, Nebr., 3; in Denver, Colo., 36; elsewhere, 47; aggregate, outside of reservations, 227.

There are, in the largest construction, on these two reservations, 804 children of school age, with a capacity for accommodating 770 pupils in the reservation schools. During the last year there were 583 pupils enrolled in schools on the reservations, and 227 in schools outside the res-

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ervations, making a total of 810 enrolled pupils from Devil's Lake Agency. But the Fort Totten school has capacity for 193, possibly 243, more pupils than it has yet enrolled.

The pupils in Clontarf, Morris, and Avoca, in Minnesota, and in Denver, Colo., and in Rensselaer, Ind., 224 in all, were gathered from the northern district, in and contiguous to Turtle Mountain, which country has come to be a famous hunting ground for pupils, with sharp competition.

Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.—Total population, 1,096; of school age, 818.

Schools.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Government, boarding	2	300	271	175
Protestant Episcopal, boarding	1	30	5	28
Government, day	7	200	326	168
Total	10	530	602	371

Pupils in schools outside of reservation: In Hampton Institute, 21; in Yankton Episcopal school, 7; in Avoca, Minn., 8; in Clontarf, Minn., 9; in Rensselaer, Ind., 3; in Santee, Nebr., 1; total enrolled in any school, 612 plus 49 equals 661.

Of the 818 children of school age on this reservation 661 are already in schools, and 157 not yet brought in.

The 157 children on this reservation and the 37 on Fort Berthold Reservation, now without accommodations, can mostly be provided for at Fort Totten. Those from Fort Berthold can be transported on the Great Northern Railroad via Minot, about 60 miles from that agency, direct to Devil's Lake. Thus all the Indian children in North Dakota are provided with school accommodations.

Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.—Total population, 2,823; of school age, 564.

Schools.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Government, boarding	1	60	70	61
Contract, boarding	1	60	61	49
Contract, semiboarding	1	40	59	47
Government, day	8	191	184	149
Total	11	351	365	306

Pupils in school outside the reservations: In Hampton Institute, 5; in Lincoln Institute, 1; in Immaculate Conception at Stephan, 13; in Genoa, 7; in Santee, 6; in Pierre (Government), 73. Pupils in reservation schools, 365; in outside schools, 105. Total in school somewhere, 470; not provided for, 94.

A new school building for both sexes will be provided at the site of the new agency, opposite Forest City. The old edifice at Fort Bennett, with some repairs, will suffice for a short time, but the school will be conducted at a disadvantage on the ceded lands below Cheyenne River (55 miles away from the agency). The supplies will be shipped to the new site opposite Forest City, the terminus of the railroad.

Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.—Total population, 2,084; of school age, 416.

Schools.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Government, boarding	2	115	141	132
Contract, boarding	1	150	95	90
Miss Howard's contract	1	50	16	14
Government, day	3	78	63	54
Total	7	404	318	290

Pupils in school outside the reservations: In Hampton, 23; in Lincoln Institute, 5; in Pierre, 8; in Genoa, 6; in Santee, 12; in Hope school, 4; total, 58. Total school population, 416; accommodations on reservation, 373; total enrollment, 376; not in any schools, 40.

Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Last year's report: Total population, 5,701; of school age, 1,140. Revised figures: Almost 600 Brulé Indians from Rosebud have been transferred recently to Pine Ridge, giving at present, total population, 6,301; of school age, 1,260.

Schools.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Government boarding	1	180	185	165
Contract boarding	1	200	149	129
Government day	8	320	385	233
Total	10	700	710	527

Pupils in schools outside of the reservation.—In Carlisle, 72; in Lincoln Institute, 46; in Genoa, 37; in Wabash, 30; in Haskell Institute, 9; in Avoca, 4; in Santee, 4; total, 202.

With school accommodations on the reservation for 700 pupils, 710 were enrolled last year, and 202 were in schools outside the reservation, giving 912 who were provided for. This, according to the population of last year, left 228 children not provided with school accommodations. With no increase in school capacity for this year, but with 120 more children, there will be 348 who will need school accommodations. To meet this need an enlargement of the Ogallala boarding school, and several new day schools, have been planned.

Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.—Last year's census: Total population, 5,345; of school age, 1,068. Revised this year: About 600 Brulé Indians from Rosebud were transferred to Pine Ridge. Recent numbers by agency census give: Total population, 4,723; actual census of children from 6 to 18 years, 1,500.

Schools.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Semicontract	1	56	58	51
Contract boarding	1	100	98	89
Government day	13	416	356	285
Total	15	572	512	425

Pupils in schools outside the reservation: In Carlisle, 11; in Lincoln Institute, 11; in Genoa, 49; in Santee, 6; in Avoca, 31; in Ste-

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phan, 18; total, 126. Total number pupils of school age, 1,500; total enrollment, 638. A large boarding school is already planned, and several more day schools.

Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.—Total population, 1,509; of school age, 300.

Schools.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Government boarding	1	130	128	77
Contract boarding	1	135	113	94
Total	2	265	241	171

Pupils in schools outside the reservation: In Carlisle, 4; in Hampton Institute, 1; in Genoa, 2; in Santee, 13; in Stephan, 13; in Clontarf, 3. Total number of children of school age, 300; enrolled in reservation schools, 241; enrolled in schools outside, 36; total enrollment, 277.

Some enlargement has been made to the Government school this year.

Yankton Agency, S. Dak.—Total population, 1,775; of school age (7 to 17, as taken by agent), 377.

Schools.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Government boarding	1	125	146	115
Semicontract boarding	1	48	50	45
Presbyterian day (private)	1	20	18	15
Total	3	193	214	175

Pupils in schools outside the reservation: In Haskell, 12; in Hampton, 5; in Lincoln, 1; in Avoca, 4; in Wabash, 1; in Genoa, 6; in Hope, 27; in Santee, 23; in Stephan, 13; total, 92. Children of school age, 377; school accommodations on the reservation, 193; enrollment in reservation schools, 214; outside, 92; total enrolled, 306; not accommodated on the reservation, 184; not accommodated either on or off the reservation, 92.

Flandreau (nonreservation) Indians, S. Dak.—Total population, 292; of school age, 58. There is one Government day school, capacity, 50; enrollment, 60; average attendance, 30.

Pupils in schools away from Flandreau: In Santee, 10; in Hope, 7; in Stephan, 1; total enrolled in all schools, 78.

A large industrial training school is in course of erection at this place.

Recapitulation.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Agencies.	Children of school age.	Capacity of reservation schools.	Enrolled in reservation schools.	Capacity in reservation schools not occupied.	Children in schools outside agencies.	Children not in any school.
Fort Berthold	236	199	165	34	14	37
Devil's Lake	804	770	583	187	227	42
Standing Rock	818	520	612	(*)	49	157
Total	1,858	1,489	1,360		290	236

* Enrollment greater than capacity.

It will be noticed that while there was a large unoccupied capacity in the Devil's Lake Agency school, *i. e.*, Fort Totten Training School, sufficient for 187 additional pupils, at the same time there were 227 pupils from that agency in schools outside the Dakotas, and there were only 42 children not in any school. But Fort Totten has sufficient capacity also for a large part of the children not accommodated at Fort Berthold and Standing Rock, besides all those from Devil's Lake.

Pupils in schools outside the above agencies (all but 7 of these pupils are outside the Dakotas): In Avoca, Minn., 11; in Clontarf, Minn., 103; in Morris, Minn., 83; 197 in Minnesota. In Carlisle, Pa., 4; in Genoa, Nebr., 8; in Santee, Nebr., 6; in Rensselaer, Ind., 11; in Denver, Colo., 36 (these have now returned home); in Hampton, Va., 21; in Yankton (St. Paul), 7; total, 290.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Agencies.	Children of school age.	Capacity of reservation schools.	Enrolled in reservation schools.	Capacity in reservation schools not occupied.	Children in schools outside agencies.	Children not in any schools.
Cheyenne River	564	354	365	(*)	105	94
Crow Creek and Lower Brule	416	403	318	71	58	40
Pine Ridge	1,290	700	710	(*)	202	348
Rosebud	1,500	572	512	60	120	362
Sisseton	300	265	241	24	36	23
Yankton	377	193	214	(*)	92	71
Flandreau	58	50	60	(*)	18	.....
Total	4,475	2,537	2,420		637	1,438

* Enrollment greater than capacity.

It will be noticed that the enrollment in the above table is nearly equal to the capacity of the agency schools. It will also be seen that, with the large Pierre school to draw from the reservations bordering on the Missouri River, not many more pupils can be spared for the outside schools. The agencies which have the largest surplus of children not in schools are the Pine Ridge and the Rosebud; but a large boarding school is already projected, and several additional day schools for the latter reservation, and an enlargement of the Government boarding school and a half dozen day schools are planned, for the former reservation. The new boarding school at Flandreau will have to be filled from some of these reservations.

Pupils in schools outside of the above agencies: In Avoca, Minn., 39; in Clontarf, Minn., 3; in Lincoln Institute, Pa., 64; in Wabash, Ind., 31; in Haskell Institute, Kans., 21; in Pierre, S. Dak., 81; in Stephan, S. Dak., 58 (from outside the Crow Creek Reservation, to which it belongs); in Carlisle, Pa., 87; in Hampton, Va., 34; in Genoa, Nebr., 107; in Santee, Nebr., 74; in Hope, S. Dak., 38. Total, 637.

NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

	Children of school age.	Capacity of schools.	Enrolled in reservation schools.	Enrolled in outside schools.
North Dakota	1,858	1,589	1,360	290
South Dakota	4,475	2,537	2,420	637
Total	6,334	4,026	3,780	927

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North and South Dakota have 1,626 Indian children of school age not in any school, either on or outside the reservations. Of these 1,222 are on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies, and 404 are scattered in seven agencies. The Dakotas furnished last year 748 pupils for Indian schools outside of these two States; 239 of them went to fill schools in Minnesota, at Clontarf, Morris, and Avoca.

The progress made by Government in providing for the education of the once wild Dakotas is clearly demonstrated by the foregoing statistics, and the points towards which attention should now be directed are clearly marked.

RETURNED STUDENTS.

It is a well-known fact that in some circles there is a disposition to disparage and denounce the young Indians who have returned to the reservations after an absence of a few years at the great Indian training schools. This is not peculiar to any one section of the country, in reference to any single class of Indians; but inasmuch as the two Dakotas have furnished more students to these schools than any other locality, they have been more severely subjected to this criticism.

My attention was called to two very grave allegations, which appeared in the Washington Star the 11th of October, and are here quoted.

Allegation first:

> Go to Pine Ridge or Rosebud, and select from the thousands the most gaudily dressed of the young savages, those whose faces are continually smeared with paint, those whose feet now know no covering but heavily beaded mocasins, those whose blankets are decorated to excess, and you will discover a Carlisle or Hampton boy.

Allegation second:

> Go through the camps, make patient inquiry as to the identity of those females whose immorality is a matter of public knowledge and open comment, write their names down, and then carrying your investigations a little further, look in the records of the educational institutions for Indians, and find nine-tenths of the names on your list recorded on the roll of graduates.

Feeling that charges so grave demanded more than a passing notice, and should be met by definite testimony from persons long and familiarly acquainted with the great Sioux Reservation, I sent out a letter to a few persons, the body of which I here give, soliciting specific information in regard to the matter. In that letter I inquired:

> Are the allegations true, according to your best knowledge?
> If so, of how many or of how large a portion?
> How are the average returned male students doing?
> How are the average returned female students doing?
> What kind of housekeepers do the latter make, so far as they have the means?
> How do their homes compare with the homes of Indian women who have never been away to school?
> How much justification is there for the allegations.

I received the following replies, which deserve candid study:

STATEMENT OF MAJ. J. GEORGE WRIGHT, UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT, ROSEBUD AGENCY.

Referring to your letter of November 2, inclosing copy of allegations regarding returned Indian pupils, and requesting me to state frankly the results of my observation on this agency, I have the honor to report that according to the best of my knowledge the allegations are strained and exaggerated with reference to our returned pupils.

The average male student is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances and with the means at his command. There are but few returned Indian girls of full blood here, nearly, if not all of whom are married. Some of these "ran away," or married according to the Indian "custom," but subsequently have been induced to be legally united. Those who have married have houses kept as well as their means and surroundings allow, and above the average house of Indian women.

I am of the opinion that while there may be individual cases such as reported, they will prove the exception, not the rule. It can not be otherwise that males or females returning to their former homes and camp life (and they have no other to go to) must of necessity either raise their people to the standard they have been taught when at school, or in a very great measure drop to their level. To adopt the way of the masses is the natural consequence with all, whether Indian or white, for there is no other course or opportunity open to them. Without permanent employment, they naturally fall back to original camp life, and being freed from recent restraint, sometimes use their liberty to excess. There can be but one result with children of both sexes sent away to school for a period of three to six years and on their return thrown on their own resources among their own people. The fascinations of a wild camp life would ruin many of the average white college graduates, if the same opportunities were offered them as to these Indians. With rations, clothing, etc., sufficient, they are not compelled to labor in order to live. White men generally do not work for recreation or ambition.

Unfortunately many learn trades, while at school, unavailable at this agency, such as tinners, tailors, bakers, etc.

Many on their return find their houses and homes, life and habits, so changed from their life while away, that they are discontented and breed dissatisfaction among others.

It can hardly be said, with justification, that at this agency they are as bad in their habits as the average Indian, but the fact of their being "returned students" causes them to be especially pointed out as delinquents, while others are passed unnoticed.

Out of 32 returned male students at present on this agency, I have 9 employed in various capacities, and 8 have enlisted in the United States Army.

I have no position for girls except in day schools. My experience has demonstrated the fact that their qualifications or stability does not fit them for this position.

STATEMENT OF REV. AARON B. CLARK, MISSIONARY OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, ROSEBUD AGENCY.

Your communication of November 2 concerning certain recent allegations unfavorable to the character and standing of students returned from Hampton and Carlisle is now at hand.

From my knowledge of the people, gained by two and one-half years' residence and constant labors and journeys among them, I am able to say that the allegations in question are, on the whole, either barefaced falsehoods or else blind misstatements of the facts, calculated to deceive those who may see them.

Considering their present surroundings, the condition in which they find their parents, and which it is impossible to improve much, under the present state of things, the returned students generally are holding on to the knowledge, the dress, the manners, and the morals of their school life with as much tenacity as human nature is capable of anywhere.

Cases such as are suggested by these allegations as exceedingly common are very rare. I could not name ten among all those living here. Give them an opportunity to put in practice their education, without sacrificing their homes, and see then what would be the result.

STATEMENT OF MISS M. NELLIE WRIGHT, DAY SCHOOL TEACHER, ROSEBUD AGENCY.

Yours of November 2 reached me some days since. I think the allegations you sent me are very much overdrawn, as they are always apt to be.

In many cases the returned students do not do as well as we hope, or perhaps as well as they might do upon their return to their homes. But one should remember they were held up and supported all the time they were away, and when those supports are taken from them they find themselves not as strong as they or others thought. At school they have every convenience and help which modern invention can give, and at home they have nothing more than the bare necessities; so the difficulties to meet are great and very discouraging.

Most of the students here returned before I came back, and have scattered. Almost none live at or near the agency. So I have little opportunity of knowing or keeping track of them. That some of the male students have gone back to the blanket and paint I understand to be true, but not the greater portion, I am sure. I have no means of knowing how many.

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I went to an Omaha dance not long ago, where there were between twenty and thirty dancers, but not one had ever been a Carlisle student. Several of the students have enlisted in the company of Indian cavalry, and I understand are doing very well. Not many are engaged at the agency, for at the schools they are taught trades, and there are no shops here.

The majority of female students whom I can now recall (there are only two living at the agency) have not returned to their Indian dress. I do think when they have married returned students their homes are neater and better in every way than those of the Indian women who have not been away. But when they have married others, I do not think their homes are any neater than the average Indian woman's. I do think they take more pride in keeping their children clean and neat. In that I see a marked difference. As regards their morals, of course we expect more of them than of those who have never been taught. Therefore their wrongdoing attracts more notice and comment. But I do not believe that "nine-tenths of the women's names on the list" will be those of returned students. No; nor one-half.

While there may be some grounds for these allegations, whoever wrote them is far too sweeping in his accusations, to my knowledge.

STATEMENT OF B. J. GLEASON, ADDITIONAL FARMER, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

Yours of November 2, relative to returned students, received.

Allegation No. 1 is a libel, as relating to Pine Ridge. During the last thirteen months, which covers my residence here, I have seen but two returned students with any paint on them. During the warm season it is not uncommon to see them with moccasins on their feet, but seldom in cold or wet weather. It is an unusual thing to see one with a blanket.

Their education shows in their personal appearance, in their mode of living, etc. Many are doing well; some are clerks, others are employed by the agent, doing various kinds of work, and others are trying to raise stock, and are progressing.

Allegation second is not true. I do not know of one woman who comes under this charge, and I am told by a person who is fully qualified to know that but two women (returned students) come under this head. Many are married and have clean, cosy homes, far in advance of the homes where the inmates have not been at school. The unmarried are honorably employed. These statements will bear investigation.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. J. MCLAUGHLIN, STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

Replying to the inquiries regarding returned Indian students, contained in your letter of November 2, I have the honor to submit the following as my observations, covering a period of ten years at this agency:

Since October 1, 1881, there have been 196 boys and 58 girls, total 254, belonging to this agency, who have attended nonreservation schools, of whom 98 were at Hampton; 41 at Fechanville, Ill.; 32 at Clontarf, Minn.; 16 at Avoca, Minn.; 8 at Rensselaer, Ind.; 1 at Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia; 17 at Yankton, S. Dak.; 3 at Hope, S. Dak.; 4 at Oahe, S. Dak.; 10 at Santee, Nebr., and 25 recently transferred to Fort Totten, N. Dak. Nine of the above number returned for a second term, and 60 are yet absent in the respective schools; 16 died at the schools, and 21 have died since they returned.

Two of the girls, one at Lincoln Institute and the other at Hampton, after being at school about two years, respectively, misbehaved while at school, and were returned to their homes before the expiration of their terms. One of these girls undoubtedly inherited the weakness, and is still of questionable character and unmarried; the other married some years since, is a good housekeeper, dresses like a white woman, and has the reputation of being a faithful wife. Another girl was wild and reckless, conducting herself badly, from the time she returned, and died in the agency hospital, about two years ago, from an illness brought on by exposure and her own recklessness. A fourth girl gave birth to a child by a young mixed blood, but subsequently married another mixed blood and removed to Crow Creek Agency, where I believe she is doing well. A fifth girl married a young man, also an Eastern school student, and after living together for about a year, she deserted him and eloped with another young Indian, going to Fort Peck Agency, since which time (about a year ago) I have not heard of her.

This makes only 5 girls out of 58 who did not meet the expectations of their friends; and when all things are considered, with the family influences in the three last-mentioned cases tending to produce just such results, the wonder is that so many—53 out of 58—have profited by the instructions received, and are now either well-behaved unmarried girls or happy wives, exerting a wholesome influence among the Indians in their respective avocations.

While there have been no very dissolute characters developed amongst the returned boy students, yet about a like percentage of them have been indifferent and lack stability. The principal weakness in them is that they labor under the impression, inherited or inculcated, that the Government should provide a paying position at the agency for each, upon his return home. The majority, however, have done well and are steadily improving; and when married to girls who have been at boarding schools, either on or off the reservation, their homes are more attractive and kept in better order than are the homes of those Indians who never had the advantage of any special training.

As a rule the returned student needs encouragement, and I have always advised and endeavored to assist them in every possible way; also to reward, reprimand, or punish, as their conduct merited. I can say without fear of contradiction that the development and behavior of the returned students of this agency, together with the graduates of our agency boarding schools, will compare favorably with the whites of any frontier community. The larger number are doing admirably, and the small percentage of failures is no greater than occurs among a like number of whites.

I will say in conclusion, however, that I am a strong believer in home education for Indians, as, by having the schools on the reservation, the parents are kept "in touch" with the pupils; it is the "leavening process," and though the advancement of the pupils may not be so rapid, it is more beneficial and permanent. The parents coming in frequent contact with their children aids in the education and elevation of the whole people.

I am also an advocate of the Eastern schools, for the brighter pupils of suitable health and condition, as it not only enables the student to see the comforts of civilized life, but also educates public opinion in their interests.

STATEMENT OF COL. A. T. LEA, SPECIAL U. S. CENSUS AGENT, STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

In compliance with your request, I submit this brief statement of my personal observations of the Indians upon the Great Sioux Reservations.

My observation has been that education has done more to bring about a state of civilization among these people than all other measures combined. But when I make this sweeping assertion I do not mean merely the schoolroom, but comprise all the other educational agencies brought to bear upon this once wild race. For instance, every white man sent among this people is supposed to be a teacher, an educator, and especially is this the case with agency farmers and like employés.

After having been brought into daily contact with these people, at their places of abode, for more than two years, I must say that in many respects they are not unlike the white race, though there is some difference in temperament and in present capacity to learn the arts and sciences. Hence education does not affect all alike. While some are amiable in temperament, others are vicious and disposed to be ugly. The first class more readily accept industrial positions, while the vicious element decline positions which require industry and good behavior. I am most happy to state that the latter class of returned students is far in the minority, and even these show that they have been materially mellowed by the education which has been thrust upon them.

I have seen every living man and woman, boy and girl, who has been educated in Government schools and returned to the great Sioux Reservations, prior to my visit at each agency; and, in a large majority of instances, I have found the men in citizens' dress with hair cut. I have found the women in civilized dress, and when they are housekeepers their houses are more like those of white people than of Indians. But I regret to say that I have found a few of the males with long hair, wrapped in a blanket, with leggins and breechcloth to complete their wardrobe, instead of wearing the clothes furnished by Government. Among the women I find a few in squaw dresses, and as filthy around their houses as if they had never been inside a schoolroom, and with no apparent ambition to do better.

The great mass of those who have had the advantages of education show the good effects in their lives and morals. There is a smaller percentage of immorality among the educated than among the uneducated. Few young men and women who have been at the schools show any disposition to live together as man and wife, except through lawful marriage. There is little tendency to prostitution among the Indians. I have made it a part of my official work to inquire into these matters.

In conclusion, permit me to suggest that if proper employment could be furnished these young people on their return from the schools they would, in my candid judgment, be ready and willing to accept industrial pursuits, and would rarely think of going back to the habits and customs of the old Indian life.

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STATEMENT OF HENRY S. PARKIN, TRADER AT CANNON BALL, N. DAK.

Mr. Parkin is a very intelligent gentleman, a member of the North Dakota legislature, and for seventeen years a resident on or near the Standing Rock Reservation. I proposed to Mr. Parkin the following question, and received the answer which follows.

Question. It has been stated quite freely, by persons disposed to criticise the work of Indian education, that the girls returning from eastern training schools become in most cases loose women on the reservations, and that the boys who return from said schools speedily adopt the old Indian costume, paint, and roving ways, and lead dissolute lives. What is your opinion so far as the returned students have come under your observation?

Answer. These reports are not true. They are a slander, a libel upon those young people. As a rule the girls marry very quickly after returning home, and conduct themselves with propriety. I know of but one who has turned out to be a loose woman, and her mother was bad. These girls make better housekeepers than do the untaught women, though they often have but little means to do with.

I know quite a number of Indian boys who have returned from the schools, and they are doing as well as they can in their limited circumstances. They have little to do with, but they marry, get a yoke of cattle or a team of horses, and a house, and are fairly industrious and honest. They are ready to work when they can find a chance to earn something. It is astonishing that they do so well. Government can employ but few of them, and they have little to start with. The suit of clothes they wear home from school is soon gone. Then comes the "tug of war," with meager opportunities for getting money. I wonder they do so well. I do not know of one who is vicious or addicted to bad practices. The statement that "they are the worst Indians on the reservation" is false and malicious. I have known every one who has returned here from the schools.

PROGRESS OF THE DAKOTA INDIANS, INDUSTRIALLY, SOCIALLY, AND MORALLY.

Having spent seven or eight months in the two Dakotas, closely studying the general progress and condition of the Indians, as well as their educational needs and progress, it seemed to me to be very desirable, in my annual report, to group the best information possible, showing the condition and advancement of these Indians toward civilization and self-support. That I might be able to do this in a more definite and tangible form, I addressed letters to gentlemen long familiar with the Dakotas, their manners, customs, etc., for testimonies which might be used. The persons addressed are gentlemen of such high intelligence, candor, and discrimination, that their statements must be weighty and helpful to those whose minds are dark and pessimistic in regard to Indian matters. I also requested brief practical suggestions as to what may contribute to the further improvement of the Indians.

As the result of these inquiries I give the following letters:

STATEMENT OF THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP W. H. HARE, D. D.

SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK., *December 12, 1891.*

MY DEAR SIR: My acquaintance with the Sioux began in 1873, and I have been quite familiar with their condition, having traveled their reservation over in every direction, and shared not a little in their camp life. Though they are a warlike people, and capable, when exasperated, of deeds of great violence, I have found them under fair treatment very cordial, kindly, and reasonable, and ready, when shown to be in the wrong, to make all honorable amends. There need never be any trouble with them unless the Government, by negligence of its obligations or delay in discharging them, provoke it.

When I first met them, the Sioux were, almost to a man, living in tents and pursuing a roving life. In some cases they indignantly tore down log houses erected for their chiefs by the Government as innovations which infringed on their known tastes and wishes. Now the great majority of the people—nine-tenths I should say—are settled in log houses. Of farming, twenty years ago there was none. The people were hunters and lived upon game. Now their country is dotted over with beginnings of farm life, and in favorable seasons many of them raise considerable crops.

In 1873 there did not exist among them a boarding school of any kind whatever, while now there are over twenty, and all of them in full operation. The results of school work have been in the most marked way beneficial. Before schools were introduced there were but two or three persons in the tribe who understood both English and Dakota; and the poor people when they came together to make known their wishes or grievances, or to learn the will of the Government, were entirely at the mercy of one or two persons, who might easily be bought up by interested parties and grossly misrepresent the Indians or the Government, or both. Now, thanks to the work of the schools, there are dozens of persons in every tribe ready and competent to expose any such doings. A marked improvement in the general intelligence of the people has resulted from the educational work.

Much has been said of the tendency of the educated Indian to "return to the blanket;" and of course, as in all school work everywhere, one meets with grievous and flagrant cases of nonsuccess. But as a matter of fact any careful observer who should travel through the Indian country would have his attention attracted by a large element totally distinct in its bearings and appearance from the old Indian life; and should he inquire what is the history of the young people who thus attract his attention, by their appearance and by the work they are doing in the schools, churches, offices, and shops, as teachers, catechists, preachers, apprentices, clerks, etc., he would find that they are persons who have had the advantages of education in the mission or Government schools.

In mission work I know of no field which yields larger results. In the mission of which I have charge (it is but one of several) there have been redeemed from heathenism, and are now engaged in mission work, 9 clergymen, 7 candidates for orders, and nearly 50 catechists and other workers, the whole number of Indian communicants being over 1,600. The offerings of our native Christians have increased from year to year since we have been able to make systematic effort in this behalf, from $585 in 1881 to $2,500 in 1890.

With warm sympathy in all your efforts for the elevation of the Indian, very sincerely,

W. H. HARE,
Missionary Bishop.

REV. DANIEL DORCHESTER, D. D.

STATEMENT OF RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP M. MARTY, OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

SPRINGFIELD, S. DAK., *November 13, 1891.*

SIR: Please accept my thanks for your welcome letter of the 2d instant, and the kind invitation to give you some facts of my experience concerning the progress of the Dakota Indians. I am here without books or papers, and therefore can only answer your questions in general terms.

I came to Standing Rock Agency, which by President Grant had been assigned to the supervision of the Catholic Church, a month after the so-called Custer massacre, in 1876; and I have since visited annually this and the other Indian agencies of the Dakotas, especially Devil's Lake, Crow Creek, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, where we have boarding schools.

Industry was then a thing unknown to the Dakotas, who only spoke of war and hunting. At present there is not an able-bodied man among them who is not willing to work at any time and at anything. They would be self-supporting to-day, if they did not live in a country where the best white farmer can seldom succeed in raising a good crop. Those among them who have a start are now making money at stock-raising.

Socially, marriage, as a permanent union and a basis of family life, was unknown among them in 1876. Polygamy and the sale of their daughters to white men was very common among them. Gambling and drinking were practiced by a good many. The sound of the drum for dancing was heard in different directions every night. Now hundreds of them are united in Christian worship; husbands work hard to make their wives and children comfortable and happy; women endeavor to make their homes cheerful and attractive, and the children are trained to regularity of life. Nearly all have adopted citizen's dress, eat three meals a day, stay at home to do their work in the house and on the farm, whilst in 1876 they were all in blankets, spent their time in talking, smoking, and going from tent to tent to get something to eat.

Then they had no property but their tents, ponies, robes, and some trinkets; and even those would be given away at dances or taken by any one at the death of the

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proprietor. Now they have their houses and furniture, farms, cattle, barns, corn sheds, haystacks, and provisions, of which they take proper care, and are anxious to provide something for themselves and for their children.

They have always been commendably peaceful among themselves; and if anyone was injured, he was protected or avenged by his chief; but now they have their own courts of justice, presided over by the agent, and their submission to its decisions, and to law and order in general, is truly remarkable.

We have baptized about 3,500 at Standing Rock, 2,500 at Devil's Lake, 1,000 at Rosebud, and 500 at Pine Ridge; and nearly everywhere one finds among them the fervor, docility, punctuality, and charity of the early Christians. They attend Divine service on all holy days and Sundays, receive holy communion once a month, perform their morning and evening devotions at home, and the young men and women have formed societies for mutual benevolence in health and sickness, and social enjoyment in reading, recitations, and singing on appointed days. We can say of them in truth that they are one heart and one soul.

But whilst they are men and women of good will and great moral worth, their intellectual and material progress, within the lifetime of one generation, can not go beyond certain limits; and the same law of development which history shows in the gradual civilization of other nations can be clearly traced in our experience among the Indians. We must be satisfied to bring our pupils to a stage within their reach, whilst we see that their children will doubtless be able and willing to go higher and traverse other regions of science, art, and culture.

Hoping that the friends of the Indians will ever work harmoniously in aiding and directing them, I have the honor to remain, reverend sir, your obliged servant,

BISHOP M. MARTY.

Rev. Dr. DORCHESTER,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. JAMES G. WRIGHT, INDIAN AGENT, ROSEBUD, 1883–1886.

No. 36 WOODLAWN PARK, CHICAGO, *November 9, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 2d, and in reply beg to say all data or statistics that I could give as to my work among the Indians will be found in my annual reports from 1883 to 1886, to which I beg to refer. I have not these reports with me, and can not give statistics from memory.

I went to Rosebud, Dak., as agent July, 1883, and remained till October 1, 1886. My attention was first attracted to the want of school facilities, there being no schools on the reserve at that time. After persevering correspondence with the Department I obtained permission and built two schoolhouses in 1883; in the spring of 1884 two more; and in 1886, when I left the agency, I had built eleven school and teachers' residence buildings. The success of these induced the Protestant Episcopal Church to build two chapels, which were turned over to the Government for school purposes, also the building of two mission boarding schools—the Protestant Episcopal and the Roman Catholic. These, with two mission day schools, making seventeen schools on the reserve, were all (except the two latter) eminently successful.

About the same time, my attention was attracted to the advantage to be gained by inducing the Indians to leave the vicinity of the agency, where about seven-eighths of their whole number were located, and where they were incapable of any industrial pursuits. This effort was also successful, and many camps and settlements were made on fertile lands, varying from 10 to 100 miles distant, where some agricultural effort could be made, and where they were induced to build houses in lieu of the canvas "tepee."

During my sojourn, the Protestant Episcopal Church built three chapels and one church (at Oak Creek, they having one at the agency). These were built at special request of the Indians (as were also the schoolhouses), who manifested their interest by hauling the building material of at least two of these a distance of over 50 miles free of charge, purchasing bells, and making other improvements at their own expense. This speaks well of them from a religious inclination.

I suppose it is well known that the marriage relation among Indians is rather lax, though there are many very creditable cases where it is stable and permanent. My endeavor was to strengthen this, and whenever possible to induce parties to be legally united. I was gratified with the encouragement I met. I had cases come to me and request to be legally married and protected in their relations subsequently.

For the success of the school and the Indians' interest therein, I would refer to statistics in my annual reports, showing the number of children in school on the reserve, and away at Carlisle, Genoa, and other schools during the years from 1882 to 1886, inclusive; also, the number of houses built, and the acreage under cultivation, with the changes in dress and mode of living, from the blanket to citizen's clothing. In point of industry I believe, from experience, that most Indians will work where they see profit in money therefrom, but, like white men, they are not desirous to work without some return. I see much advancement in the Sioux since I first know them, and though it may be slow I think it is sure.

With much respect, yours, truly,

JAMES G. WRIGHT.

Dr. D. DORCHESTER,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

STATEMENT OF DR. T. V. MCGILLICUDDY.

RAPID CITY, S. DAK., *November 17, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d instant received, and in accordance with the request contained therein I will first state briefly the condition of the Ogalallas, or Pine Ridge Indians, when I took charge of them as agent in the spring of 1879, and which was virtually their condition for the four years prior, *i. e.*, from 1875 to 1879, during which time I was more or less associated with them, while connected with the Army.

When I assumed charge, the Sioux and Northern Cheyennes belonging to the Pine Ridge Agency were living in large villages or camps, consisting entirely of canvas or skin lodges, within a mile or two of the agency. There was not an Indian dwelling house upon the reservation and never had been. There was not a schoolhouse or church, and never had been. There was not over one dozen Indians wearing civilized costume. There was no police force. The Indians were not farming and never had been. They owned no breeding beef stock. Indian freighting was just being tried as an experiment. In fact, the Indians were a wild, refractory mob, holding no allegiance to the Government, and fully under the control of the chiefs and the tribal system. The sun dance, an aboriginal semireligious ceremony, was in existence with all its demoralizing and brutalizing features and tortures.

When at the end of seven years I was removed as agent, in the spring of 1886, the condition of these Indians had changed as follows: Their villages and settlements were scattered out to a distance of 50 miles from the agency, occupying over 1,000 miles of creek bottoms. They were occupying over 1,000 log houses of their own construction, to which were attached many small farms and gardens. One central boarding school at the agency of 200 capacity, and 8 district day schools of 400 capacity, were in operation and were fully patronized, constructed, and operated by the Government. Two churches were in use and well patronized. White labor at the agency was largely supplanted by Indian labor.

Five hundred freight wagons were in use among the Indians, and their war ponies had become freighting animals. With their wagons the Indians not only transported their own supplies, amounting to 4,000,000 pounds a year, distances varying from 25 to 200 miles,* but many of them were engaged in freighting white men's supplies to the Black Hills.

A police force, consisting of 50 full-blooded Indians thoroughly organized, disciplined, and uniformed, had entire control of the peace of 4,000 square miles of reservation, and maintained that peace without the aid of the military for seven years, notwithstanding repeated attempts on the part of the mob element among the Indians and whites to cause trouble.

In 1883 the time-honored sun dance was suppressed at Pine Ridge without bloodshed, notwithstanding shrieks and fears of an outbreak. Rosebud followed suit the next year. For the administration of justice there was a general police court, presided over by a native judge, with an Indian jury, and a guardhouse or jail well patronized. Many thousand head of breeding cattle were owned by the Indians, and in 1885 they sold $4,000 worth of 3-year-olds of their own raising. Three-fourths of them had adopted civilized costume. Plural marriages decreased largely.

In the way of morality the Sioux take the lead among the Indians of the plains, and they are to be commended for their high standard. They are naturally a superior Indian in this respect. In my time private diseases and prostitution were very limited among them, but I regret to state that they are now on the increase.

The above changes among the principal ones were accomplished as follows: By continually, everlastingly, and unremittingly antagonizing the chiefs and tribal system, to individualize the Indian; by rewarding and encouraging the progressive Indians, and in every way discriminating against the nonprogressive element; by

* To Rosebud Landing, on the Missouri River, for a time.—D. D.

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visiting swift and unwavering punishment upon all offenders against established laws and regulations, and of the severest kind if necessary; by insisting on and sustaining the established authority of the police force, even going so far as to sacrifice human life, if necessary, in so doing; by seeking and securing the backing and support of the younger and growing element (which is the warlike and dangerous element) and switching their superabundance of energy into new channels.

Practical suggestions.—My suggestions for the future would be in the above line of policy.

The most attention should, however, in the future be given to education in agency day schools, boarding schools, industrial schools, and shop training; and in schools off the reservations, both in the East and in the towns adjacent to the reservations.

Let the old die off and labor with the young. But by all means provide some employment for the Indian children after you have educated them and given them trades. Don't turn these young Indians loose among ten times their number of uncivilized young Indians on the reserve. The old parable of leavening the mass don't work. The leaven is lost, forced back into a state of more hopeless barbarism than was the original condition of the child. It is positive cruelty.

Give more attention to securing a better class of people for agents and employés generally. It is very well to claim that the service has improved in that respect, but seventeen years' knowledge of the Indian service convinces me to the contrary.

So far as the Sioux nation is concerned, with its six agencies, it is very important that there should be a resident supervising agent, or inspector, or whatever you wish to call him. He should put in his whole time seeing that the various agents or agencies work in harmony under one common uniform system that has been tested and found practicable; and he should insist on the agents working together. In this one respect our handling of the Sioux agencies is defective.

Yours, truly,

V. T. McGILLICUDDY.

Rev. Dr. DORCHESTER.

STATEMENT OF REV. JOHN P. WILLIAMSON, LIFE-LONG MISSIONARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN DAKOTA.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *November 18, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: Owing to my removal from Yankton Agency to this point, I have been unable to answer your letter of November 2 until now.

I have been acquainted with the Sioux Indians ever since I can remember, first in Minnesota and since 1863 in Dakota. Before 1863 I do not think there was a full-blood Sioux in Dakota who dressed in citizen's clothes or had learned to read in English or any other language. A few Sioux in Minnesota had so far advanced. Neither had there been a church or school-house for Indians in Dakota. At that time the sole dependence of this people for a livelihood was on the chase. The men killed the buffalo, and the women manufactured therefrom food, clothing, and tepees. That was the extent of their industrial pursuits.

The defeat of rebellion and heathenism, after the Minnesota massacre of 1862, made a way for civilization and Christianity among the Minnesota Sioux, and their subsequent removal to Dakota had its effect in opening the eyes of the prairie nomads to the dawn of a new era.

The most powerful factor, however, in changing their mode of life was the treaty of 1868, the influence of which, beneficial and otherwise, will be felt for generations to come. As a result of that treaty the Sioux who had previously roamed at will from the Minnesota border to central Wyoming have now for twenty years been settled down on the different reservations in Dakota, very much as we now find them.

These twenty years have wrought a wonderful change in their exterior life, and, could we see it, I have no doubt as great a change in their interior life. Then in thought and habit they were the same savages Columbus discovered in the fifteenth century. They received from civilization only such articles as were adapted to their wild life, nothing that would change that life. Blankets had largely taken the place of robes in dress, and guns of the bow and arrow, but had not as yet displaced them. As yet a man was never seen without a weapon at his hand, else he was no man. They were radiant with paint and bristled with spears, knives, tomahawks, war clubs, and quivers. I need not tell you how completely these things have passed away, for your own eyes have seen it.

God in his providence has brought about a change. There was no longer a place for the roaming savage. He has been corraled, and is insensibly losing his wildness. Much remains to be done. But the past gives hope for the future. A firm, steady hand, guided by patience and love, and directed by wisdom, will overcome the obstacles still in the way.

New observers are apt to think the progress of the schools has been slow. Having watched the schools—Government and missionary—from their very beginning, I am convinced remarkable progress has been made in the Indian schools. Let them press on with an enlightened management and such improvements as experience shows from time to time are needed, and in another score of years the sun will rise upon an enlightened Dakota race.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. DORCHESTER,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. COL. W. F. DRUM, U. S. ARMY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., *November 7, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry concerning the advancement of the Indians on this reservation, I will say that officers who knew them a few years ago note a great change for the better. Then they were indeed "wild or blanket Indians," and took little or no pains to conceal their dislike to the white people or the advancement of civilization. Now a large majority of them are taking an interest in farming and stock-raising. They live in houses in winter instead of in tents. Many of the men cut their hair and wear the clothes of the white man; while the women are becoming interested in housekeeping, and are dressing more like white women. Less paint is used than formerly, and they are beginning to know something about cleanliness.

The schools are well attended and the children appear to be making progress. There are several missions, and at the time of trouble last winter it was estimated there were about 600 Christian Indians on the reservation. It is to this fact and to the wise administration of affairs by the Indian agent that I attribute the reason why so few of the Indians joined in the "ghost dance." Of course the presence of troops ready to sustain the agent, may have had some effect, but the two reasons given I believe are the principal ones. I am credibly informed that many of the adherents of Sitting Bull who, last fall, were "ghost dancers," have since their return united with some religious denomination on the reservation.

The Indians last fall sold about $20,000 worth of cattle they had raised, and it is estimated that they earned about $10,000 more by their labor and with their teams. They show a willingness to work which is certainly commendable. This year the crops have done well, and while there are no large farmers among them, it is thought that their earnings will exceed that of last year. Most of the Indians put up some hay for their stock in winter. A number of young Indians are working in the agency shops and learning to be mechanics.

It can not be expected that we can at once make good citizens out of a race that for centuries has been savages; but they are improving, and the people who feel an interest in their welfare have reason to be encouraged.

I am, doctor, with much respect, very truly yours,

W. F. DRUM,
Lieut. Colonel U. S. Army, Commanding Fort Yates.

Dr. D. DORCHESTER.

STATEMENT OF H. F. DOUGLAS, POST TRADER.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK. *November 21, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in complying with your request of November 2. My residence on this reservation dates from 1876. At that time but little had been done in the way of civilizing the Indians; they knew no habitation save the tepee, and their clothing was of the most primitive kind. Moccasins, a breech clout, a buffalo robe or blanket, with a liberal supply of paint and feathers, constituted the wardrobe of the Indian man; and that of the Indian woman was not more modern. From 1876 to 1881 the improvement in the condition of these Indians was very slow; in fact it was hardly noticeable.

Since 1881, however, their progress has been steady, and for the past three years very rapid. The Indian of to-day cuts his hair short, has discarded the blanket and buffalo robe, the paint, feathers, and trinkets with which he formerly adorned himself, and he is clothed as well as you will often find the average Western farmer.

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In the past the women and children were sadly neglected; now the husband and father provides, first for the wife and children, and then for himself. When they have the means, they buy everything that white people in this community use—table cloths, carpets, curtains, clocks, sewing machines, and articles too numerous to mention, showing that they now have a full appreciation of that class of goods which will add most to their comfort.

The sullenness which is peculiar to the Indian savage is now seldom seen. They are social, and fond of showing to their neighbors any addition to their household goods or wearing apparel. The men are willing workers and are ready to work either with their teams or without them. During the summer many of them work on the steamboats as roustabouts. They no longer regard it as beneath them to labor, and are only too glad to have employment.

Immorality does not and never has existed to any extent among the Sioux in this vicinity.

In no particular has their progress been more marked than in the interest which they now take in their churches and schools. The churches on the reservation are well filled every Sunday with well-dressed, orderly, and attentive congregations, and the schools are taxed to their utmost capacity. The parents no longer, as in years past, object to sending their children to school; on the contrary they are very anxious to have them educated. Very much of this is due to the vigorous policy of the present administration in promoting and improving the school system and the efforts of the agent in carrying out this policy.

I am convinced that if you want to educate the Indian, you must give him good reservation schools right at home, where his growth and progress may be daily observed by his parents and fellows. Don't send him away to an Eastern school, from which he returns so changed that his own family hardly know him, and feel as though he were no longer one of them. In this connection permit me to say that, in my opinion, the establishment of an industrial school on each reservation would greatly contribute to the improvement of the Indians and hasten the time when they will become self-supporting. Clothing, shoes, and many articles now issued to them might be made; and while one could not expect such schools to become self-supporting, I am satisfied the expenditure would be a satisfactory one.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

H. F. DOUGLAS.

Dr. DANIEL DORCHESTER.

STATEMENT OF J. F. KENNEY, JR., SUPERINTENDENT ST. JOHN'S MISSION SCHOOL.

FORT BENNETT, S. DAK.,
November 9, 1891.

DEAR SIR: Your favor, desiring that I should give my impressions of the progress of the Indians in the Dakotas for the past ten years, has just arrived.

I have the honor to state that I have been closely connected with the educational department of the Protestant Episcopal mission work for the past twelve years, and while there have been many discouraging instances of individual failure there has been a steady improvement in the Indians as a people.

Among many steps taken forward I will mention the following: From the blanket to civilized clothing; from paint to soap; from the war club to the hoe. They are also, as a people, discarding their superstitions and dances, and in lieu thereof are adopting the different forms of worship in use among civilized nations of this country. In place of the chase they have, in a small way, tried agricultural pursuits, with discouraging results, but they have been more successful with cattle and horses. As a whole, I should say the Indians have advanced as rapidly as could be expected. The process of civilization is necessarily slow, and we find in our efforts that first to tame, next to train, and then to teach, are the necessary steps to be taken.

Future steps.—For the further improvement of the Indians, I would suggest that a thoroughly equipped hospital with a corps of trained nurses be established on each reservation; that the Indians be made to dispense with their dogs, and that sheep, hogs, and chickens be substituted; that the Indians shall be, as soon as possible, deprived of their rations and receive a monthly payment of money, and that this should be commenced at once by issuing part money and part provisions.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. F. KINNEY, JR.

HON. DANIEL DORCHESTER,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The following statement is taken from a conversation with Mr. H. S. Parkins, a trader on the Cannon Ball River, close to the Standing Rock Reservation, North Dakota:

I have been in this region since 1871. At that time Indians considered it a disgrace to wear pants with seats in them. They cut out the seats, and would not wear a coat. Cattle issued to them as stock were soon eaten up. There was constant war between them and cattle men, because of lawless shooting of cattle, making much trouble for the Indian agent. Some of the older Indians did not make these depredations, but the younger bucks did.

Then there was not an Indian who could talk English, nor one who could read the letters on a sign, nor was there any school until 1877. Then every Indian carried a gun or a revolver and a knife. There was not a yoke of cattle on the agency. They did their traveling on two long poles hitched to a pony and running back upon the ground, on which they packed their goods and children. Now nearly all have wagons. Then they had as many wives as they could get; now only a few old Indians have plural wives. Then an Indian girl had no protection; there was no punishment for rape. Then the Sioux did nothing or almost nothing in raising grain or vegetables—only a little corn. Then Indians thought it no crime to steal from any persons with whom they were at variance. It was no crime to steal a horse from anyone, but a brave, meritorious act; but now there is very little, if any, thieving.

There is not much sexual looseness among them; seldom find Indian prostitutes; and they are not as loose as the lower orders of whites. The Indians observe their relation ties more strictly than white people, and will not marry their cousins of the second or third degree.

Their homes, beds, and comforts are much better than formerly. Then they had wild game, meat and furs, which are now gone. They have only the Government rations, and the small crops they raise. Only a few are without fields of grain—20 to 30 acres. The wonder is that they are not discouraged in attempting to cultivate the soil—there are so many failures in crops. I am certain these Indians can not depend upon agriculture for a livelihood—I could not—*i. e.*, on this reservation or in this vicinity. This reservation has as good soil as any in Dakota, but not sufficient moisture as a general rule. This year is better, but phenomenal.

Cattle-raising is their only hope for self-support. Some full-blood Indians have already from 50 to 100 head, others very few. The half-bloods are doing more with cattle, as a rule, some having 300 to 400 head. Agent McLaughlin purchased considerable beef last year from Indians and mixed bloods.

The tribal feeling is declining; almost entirely gone. The chief is only so in name and by courtesy. Chiefs do not try to exercise power as formerly. Indians care little for chiefs now, but do care for the police. The "Soldier Band" of the olden time, which surrounded the chief and inflicted vengeance upon Indians who did not comply with his wishes, has passed away. The medicine men have little influence now, only as they show skill as doctors. It was one of the complaints of Sitting Bull in his last days that he no longer had any authority, and but little influence.

TESTIMONIES OF RESERVATION AGENTS.

Late in the autumn, when the crops were nearly or quite gathered, I sent to the several Indian agents in North and South Dakota letters containing eighteen leading inquiries, touching upon points relating to the advancement of the Dakota Indians, toward the better life which the Government is anxious to promote among them. These inquiries clearly analyzed the situation, and it is hoped the answers will convey to many citizens of the United States more definite views of the real status and trend of the Sioux.

Very late changes in some of the agents have prevented my receiving replies from several of the reservations. While the data which follow may not be all that could be desired, nevertheless it must be accepted as a valuable contribution toward the better understanding of the Dakota problems.

Question 1. Are the Indians connected with your agency improving in industry? If so, is it quite marked or only slight? State facts.

Maj. E. W. Foster, Indian agent at Yankton Agency, answers: My Indians are improving. The improvement is slight, if compared with a recent period; quite marked, if compared with ten years ago. It is

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estimated that about 30,000 bushels of wheat raised by Indians have been sold from this reservation this year; price, 60 to 75 cents per bushel.

Agent A. P. Dixon, of Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency: Improvements are rapidly being made in morals and in industrial pursuits.

Agent P. P. Palmer, Cheyenne River: The Indians of this reservation are quite industrious, and are improving. The fact is, these Indians are good workers, when they work. They do not like to work steadily, and prefer plenty of company when they work. When they are employed to do any kind of labor, they do it as well as they know how to do it.

Maj. James McLaughlin, Standing Rock Agency: These Indians are improving. The progress is not marked by rapid strides, but by steady improvement from year to year.

Maj. John S. Murphy, Fort Berthold Agency: I have no hesitation in saying that in the matter of industry there has been great improvement. I do not however like to make any distinction between the tribes, as to which has shown the greatest amount of improvement. There are of course drones among each tribe of Indians, the same as in every community of white people. The Arickarees have in the past been considered the most industrious, but during the last year the Gros Ventres and Mandans have been so willing to work, and have done so well, that I think it would be manifestly unfair to make any distinction between them in this matter.

Maj. John H. Waugh, Devil's Lake: During the past year, 58 young men have been induced to begin farming.

The Flandreau Indians are not upon a reservation, but upon land taken up and occupied for more than twenty years. Rev. Hosea Locke, the day school-teacher among them for the last seven years, reports: A marked improvement is quite visible among the Flandreau Indians in farming; many of them seem to do as well as their white neighbors.

Question 2. What amount of land have your Indians had under cultivation this year (approximately)? How many acres do they average? How many have only 2 or 3 acres? How many do not try to cultivate any land? Does the agency farmer have to use much influence to keep the Indian attentive to his farming?

Maj. E. W. Foster, Yankton, reports: Nearly 5,000 acres have been under cultivation this year. They average 7 to 8 acres each. Forty to fifty old Indians have only 2 or 3 acres each. None except the feeble and very aged neglect to cultivate some land. Frequent visits at Indian homes, urgent and continued exertions by farmers, are well repaid by the encouragement they give to the Indians.

Maj. A. P. Dixon, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé: Six thousand acres have been cultivated this year, an average of about 10 acres each. Few of them cultivate as little as 2 or 3 acres; but about one-quarter do not try to cultivate any land. It is with difficulty that a large number are made to care for their farms.

Maj. P. P. Palmer, Cheyenne River: About 3 acres is a fair average cultivated, but quite a number from 8 to 20 acres. Thirty-five acres is the largest farm reported. The Indians prepare the land for crops without much trouble to the farmer. About all he has to do is to instruct them as to what kind of a crop they shall raise, how and when to prepare the ground, how and when to plant. The fact, is the farmers who have been among these Indians formerly have known very little more about farming than the Indians themselves—not much more than a dry-goods clerk in a great city. Most of the half-blood farmers are lazy and shiftless. The full-blood Indians are universally the best workers.

Agent McLaughlin, Standing Rock: About 5,000 acres have been under cultivation this year, an average of 5 acres to each Indian, though a majority have less than 3 acres each. Every family cultivates some land. The majority require constant urging by the agency farmer to make them properly care for their fields.

Maj. Murphy, Fort Berthold: Nearly 1,100 acres were under cultivation last summer. The general average in past years has been somewhat less than that, but during the past summer I have had the Indians "summer fallow" about 750 acres of an old field which had not been cropped for some time, and which, together with what breaking has been done, will give them in the neighborhood of 1,900 acres for cultivation next year, and I intend to see that it is all put into some kind of a crop. Thirty-five acres is the largest amount put in by any one Indian. There are quite a number who only cultivate 2 or 3 acres, but every family who has a male in it able to work must next year crop at least 5 acres. The small patches are usually devoted to corn, and are owned and worked by the old women.

Prof. Locke, Flandreau: About 1,000 acres are cultivated this year by these Indians, an average of about 16 acres. Only two families cultivate as little as 2 or 3 acres, and there is no family which does not cultivate some land. These Indians not being on a reservation there is no "agency farmer." Rev. John Eastman (Indian) is the overseer; I also encourage and advise them.

Question 3. What quantity of crops have the most successful Indians raised this year? The most successful half-bloods?

Maj. Foster, Yankton, replies: Best Indians, wheat, 300 bushels; oats, 300; corn, 600. Best half-bloods, wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 600 plus.

Maj. Dixon, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé: Whole tribe, wheat, 10,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels; corn, 5,000; potatoes, 3,000; besides many garden vegetables.

Maj. Palmer, Cheyenne River: One hundred bushels of corn is the largest crop reported by any one Indian. The half-bloods do not do much farming. While the Indian can be and is required to do what he can in the way of farming, the half-bloods object somewhat, and the "squaw men" insist that they are not required to till the soil.

Maj. McLaughlin, Standing Rock: One Indian raised 300 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn, and 100 bushels of potatoes. One half-blood raised 350 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of corn, and 150 bushels of potatoes.

Maj. Murphy, Fort Berthold: The best crop by any individual was 375 bushels of wheat, 95 bushels of flax, and 110 bushels of oats.

Maj. Waugh, Devil's Lake: About 2,000 acres on this reservation have been devoted to wheat and 600 acres to oats. One Indian woman raised 2,200 bushels of wheat; another woman, 1,800 bushels of wheat; one Indian man, 2,000 bushels of wheat; another averaged 33 bushels to the acre. Very few indeed have raised only small crops.

Mr. Locke, Flandreau: The most successful Indian has raised 600 bushels of wheat, 700 of oats, and 100 bushels of potatoes. One half-blood has done a little better than the above.

Question 4. Are the seasons so precarious from drought, hot winds, frosts, etc., as to make crops very uncertain? How much can be realized from crops in the poorest seasons? How often do these bad seasons come?

Maj. Foster, Yankton: The seasons are very precarious. In the poorest seasons nothing is raised. Three out of four years the crops are generally damaged from want of moisture, etc., from 25 to 90 per cent; and sometimes they are a total loss.

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Maj. Dixon, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé: Crops are very precarious and uncertain. In the poorest seasons the harvest does not equal the amount of seed sown. About three out of every five seasons are very bad.

Maj. Palmer, Cheyenne River: Nothing can be realized in the poorest seasons, and very little in the best. There has been no good season for many years. The past four years have proved a total failure except in a few sheltered places. This year the amount harvested will not be more than the seed put into the ground. On the 65-acre field at the boys' school, 33 bushels of potatoes were planted, and not more than 15 bushels harvested. There was a fair crop of summer squash, but a hailstorm about the 1st of August ruined the squashes, corn, cabbage, etc.; and no crop except the potatoes was harvested.

Maj. McLaughlin, Standing Rock: Crops are very uncertain. In the poorest seasons not more than 10 per cent is harvested, and two out of every three are bad seasons.

Maj. Murphy, Fort Berthold: The seasons are certainly precarious, this year's being the first good crop harvested since 1885. In the poorest seasons nothing is raised—many times a loss both in seed and labor. In 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1890, either drought or frost damaged the crops so that not enough could be realized out of them to pay for the seed and harvesting.

From Flandreau we have reported: There is never a total failure here in crops. In the poorest seasons we get a half crop. In 1887, 1888, and 1889, we had hard seasons, but only a partial loss of crops. This year, a good average crop.

Question 5. How much are these Indians and half-bloods doing in cattle raising? How many cattle have any of them? How much beef has been bought of the Indians, the half-bloods, and the "squaw men," to be issued as rations, during the last fiscal year? Have any of your Indians sheep? How many, and with what results? Have any steps been taken by the Government towards issuing sheep to the Indians, and if so, what?

Maj. Foster, Yankton, reports: Not much is being done in cattle raising; a few have 25 head. No beef has been bought of the Indians except by contractor, who has purchased probably 20 head. One half blood Indian keeps a few sheep, 16 head, with good results. Government has not issued sheep on this reservation for twenty years.

Maj. Dixon, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé: These Indians do what they can with cattle. They have little stock. A few have 50 head. No beef has been bought of the Indians. There are no sheep on the reservation, and I do not know that any were ever introduced here.

Maj. Palmer, Cheyenne River: The Indians and half-bloods are doing well in the way of cattle raising. The Indians have from 2 to 100 head of cattle each, average about 8. There are a number of large herds among the half-bloods and "squaw men." About 1,500,000 pounds of beef cattle were bought from Indians, half-bloods, and "squaw men" last year, and all—3,000,000 pounds—is to be bought from them this year. None of the Indians on this reserve have sheep, and so far as is known no steps have ever been taken by Government in this direction. I believe that a herd of sheep in common, for the full-blood Indians, would be a very good venture for the Government.

Maj. McLaughlin, Standing Rock: The Indians and half-bloods are becoming interested in cattle raising, and a number have now a good start. Several Indians have from 20 to 55 head each, and several mixed bloods from 50 to 300 each; 749,460 pounds of beef for rations were bought of these people, for which they were paid $21,134.76.

None of the Indians here have sheep. I regard cattle better to start them on. Sheep require more care. No steps have been taken by Government toward issuing sheep, as it is not yet deemed advisable.

Maj. Murphy, Fort Berthold: There were 400 cows issued during the month of September. Before that the Indians owned 233, making a total of 633. Every head of a family and every male over eighteen years has at least one cow. Some of the Indians have now as many as 18 head of cows; generally they take good care of them. The chances for grazing are unlimited. Twenty-five hundred sheep and 128 rams are held here as an agency herd; none have yet been issued to the Indians, and I am unable to say when it will be done.

Maj. Waugh, Devil's Lake: These Indians are not in the stock-raising business, and have nothing but work oxen, except some cows, etc., which have been issued this year.

From Flandreau it is reported: Some of the Indians are doing well in cattle, averaging from 2 to 18 head. No beef has been bought of the Indians for rations, for no rations are issued here.

Question 7. What kind of houses do your Indians live in? How large? How many windows? Any floor? How many rooms in a house? What proportion have more than one room? What furniture?

Maj. Foster, Yankton, says: My Indians live in log houses, with dirt roofs and floors, except some built for them by the Government. The former are generally quite uncomfortable and unfit to live in during cold weather. The smaller are 10 by 12 feet; but some are 18 by 20 feet, with from two to three windows and one room. A better class of houses is now being built, with floors and shingled roofs. The furniture is generally home made, or made at agency shops, except a few chairs and bedsteads which are issued.

Maj. Dixon, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé: These Indians live partly in log and partly in framed houses. The log houses average about 15 feet square, and the framed houses about 30 feet square. The log houses have from one to three windows, and the framed houses six. The framed houses have floors and four rooms, but the log houses generally one room—one-half have only one room. The furniture consists of a stove, chairs, cupboard, table, and bedstead.

Maj. Palmer, Cheyenne River: Most of these Indians live in small log houses, 12 by 20 to 14 by 24. A number have double houses; many have floors, and all would if they could get the lumber for floors. About one-fourth of these houses have more than one room. Every house is supplied with some kind of a stove, and nearly every one with cooking utensils, crockery, lamps, and other necessary articles. Nearly all have one or more bedsteads, many have mattresses and pillows. About 700 chairs were issued at this agency last year. The most progressive Indians have good furniture. The house of the Indian is as good and sometimes better than that of the "squaw man."

Maj. McLaughlin, Standing Rock: These Indians live chiefly in log cabins, with earth-covered roofs; average dimensions 16 by 24 feet inside, mostly with one window, though some have two. About half the houses have floors, and few have more than one room. Seventeen families have three or more rooms, and about forty families have two rooms. Nearly all have two or more chairs, and about half have tables and bedsteads.

Maj. Murphy, Fort Berthold: The Indian houses here are, nearly without exception, log, with dirt roofs and floors. I hope to be able to put in floors. They are usually about 12 by 14 feet, about one-half with

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more than one room and more than one window. Their stock of furniture is usually limited to a bedstead, a table, and sometimes two chairs.

From Devil's Lake we learn that the houses are almost entirely of logs, size 12 by 14 feet, 16 by 18 feet, 18 by 18 feet, and 24 by 40; height, 7 to 9 feet inside. All but fifty with sod roof, seldom more than one or two windows, except in the largest. Government has just provided for putting a shingle roof upon these houses, supplying them with floors and windows, and ceiling them overhead.

The Flandreau Indians live in the best class of Indian houses.

Question 8. In what manner are your Indians married; do they often separate; is there improvement in these respects, say, within the last ten years?

Maj. Foster, Yankton, replies: These Indians are for the most part married legally, though some still take wives in the old Indian fashion. They occasionally separate. There has been a very considerable improvement within the last ten years. The Indians who have married during the past year have been required to take out licenses and marry legally.

Maj. Dixon, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé: My Indians are married either by a clergyman or by the agent. There has been marked improvement during the last ten years in this respect, but there are still occasional separations, for which they are held to strict account before the Indian court.

Maj. Palmer, Cheyenne River: Marriages are all solemnized in church. This is one of the agency rules, and to disobey would make the offender liable to confinement in the guardhouse from thirty to sixty days, and then to be married in church or serve another term of imprisonment. The Indians seldom separate after being married. Plural marriages are no longer tolerated by these Indians.

Agent McLaughlin, Standing Rock: At the present time marriages are consummated either before one of the several missionaries or before the agent. Separations seldom occur now. A wonderful improvement in these respects within the last ten years, the greater part having been within the last five years.

Maj. Murphy, Fort Berthold: But a small portion of these Indians are married according to any religious rite or ceremony. The greater part are married according to whatever may be the method in vogue in the tribe to which they belong. Separations are but few now, except for a just cause. I began a reform in this respect soon after taking charge of the agency, punishing the offending parties, and compelling them to go back and live together. I can truthfully say there has been much improvement in this respect.

Agent Waugh, Devil's Lake: These Indians are now married by regular forms; there are a few cases of separation, but none of divorce.

The Flandreau Indians are nearly all Presbyterians and Episcopalians, and are married according to the rites of those churches.

Question 9. Is there much sexual looseness among your Indians?

Maj. Foster, Yankton, replies: Not much; but young people, just coming to maturity, require to be closely watched for a time to prevent looseness.

Agent Dixon, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé: Their idea of virtue and morality is creditable, and sexual familiarity is looked down upon, and severely punished by the Indian judges.

Agent Palmer, Cheyenne River: The Indians of this reservation are a virtuous people; very few are otherwise. Adultery is severely punished by the Indian judges.

Maj. McLaughlin, Standing Rock: There is very little sexual looseness among these Indians; their morals are of a high order.

Agent Murphy, Fort Berthold: Taking their condition ten years ago and speaking comparatively, there is not much sexual looseness. In fact, I think I can safely say that there is but little more than would be found in a white community numbering as many people.

Major Waugh, Devil's Lake: These Indians are quite free from licentiousness; there are very few cases of bastardy.

The Flandreau Indians rank high in all phases of morality.

Question 10. Is there much thieving?

Agent Foster of Yankton answers *No.*

Agent Dixon, of Crow Creek and Lower Brulé: Very little.

Agent Palmer, Cheyenne River: These Indians are honest; they do not steal; any kind of property can remain unprotected anywhere on this reservation and an Indian will not touch it, but will care for it if need be.

Agent McLaughlin, Standing Rock: Very little; occasional petty thefts, but of rare occurrence.

Agent Murphy, Fort Berthold: Very little, if any. I have not had a case of it reported.

Agent Waugh, Devil's Lake: No, and seldom a case of assault and battery.

The Flandreau Indians are proverbially honest.

Question 11. Do your Indians live more comfortably than formerly; if so, is it owing to more liberal issues by the Government, or to greater industry and devotion in crops and cattle than formerly?

Major Foster, Yankton, replies: Undoubtedly their comforts are much increased by diligent farming and good crops. There has been no increase in rations. The old and infirm sometimes suffer for want of food in cold weather.

Agent Dixon, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé: They are in more comfortable condition than formerly, which is due to both causes, but principally to their advanced ideas of civilization, greater efforts to better their condition, and better care of articles issued by the Government.

Agent Palmer, Cheyenne River: These Indians live more comfortably than in the past. They have better houses and have learned to economize. There is no longer any game, and they are learning to live on what they get from the Government and what they can get by "rustling" for themselves. They nearly all have money and buy what they need. They sell cattle, horses, wood, hay, and work for pay, for each other, and for the "squaw men." They do all the freighting for the Government, which amounts to $4,000 or $5,000 each year.

Agent McLaughlin, Standing Rock: My Indians live much more comfortably. Both the assistance received from the Government and their own industry contribute to this improved condition.

The Fort Berthold, Devil's Lake, and Flandreau Indians possess very much greater comforts than in former years.

Question 12. Is much force necessary to get the children into the schools?

Agent Foster, Yankton, says: With a good many, yes.

Agent Dixon, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé: Few children of school age not in school, but about 3 per cent need the help of the police.

Maj. Palmer, Cheyenne River: Much force is necessary to get some of the children into the schools and to keep them there. Very little trouble is experienced in getting in the children of Christian Indians.

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This class do as they are told to do by the agent. The wild pagan Indian always objects, and nothing will awaken his hostility quicker than to tell him that his children must go to school. It is only through fear of punishment, or of having his rations withheld, that any of the children of this class are allowed to be taken to school. It has been the custom with this class to send or take their children to another agency whenever a demand has been made for their children to go to school. Some trouble was experienced this year on account of a report current among the Indians that they could not be compelled to send their children to the school. They had been so informed by the military at Fort Bennett, who said the courts had so decided. Notwithstanding these reports, however, the schools are full for the first time in many years, and not one case of truancy has been reported at the boys' school since it opened.

Maj. McLaughlin, Standing Rock: It requires a great deal of persuasion in all cases, and of coercion in some.

Agent Murphy, Fort Berthold: In the few cases where there is any trouble, the withholding of the rations for one issue usually brings about the desired result.

All the children at Flandreau are in schools, the result of the moral sentiment of the tribe.

Question 13. Are the adult Indians improving in the knowledge and use of English?

Agent Foster, Yankton, answers, "Not much." Agent Dixon, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, "Rapidly." Maj. McLaughlin, Standing Rock, "Yes, I am confident that many adults are acquiring an understanding knowledge of English, but do not make use of it unless to their interest." Agent Murphy, Fort Berthold, "I notice but little disposition on the part of the adults to acquire the English language." From the Flandreau Indians there is reported a marked improvement.

Question 14. On the whole, what is the average trend among your Indians, morally, socially, and intellectually, as compared with ten years ago?

Agent Foster, Yankton, replies: Morally, no special advancement is noticeable, unless the abandonment of dances is so regarded. The abandonment of dancing comes from the breaking up of camps or villages, occasioned by the building of houses on the allotments, more than from any moral influence. This remark is applicable to their social status also. Intellectually, there is doubtless a great advance within a few years, which advance is still going on.

Agent Dixon, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé: They have made wonderful progress morally and socially, and their progress intellectually has also been good.

Maj. Palmer, Cheyenne River: The trend among these Indians morally has not improved by contact with the whites. Socially, they are unchanged, being social to a fault. Intellectually they are greatly improved. The Christian Indians along the Missouri are a grand people. Many of the half-bloods are good, and some of the "squaw men" may be.

Maj. McLaughlin, Standing Rock: A steady and wholesome advancement is apparent all along the whole line. It is not so noticeable to those who see them daily, except by yearly retrospection; and when compared with ten years ago the improvement is truly wonderful.

Maj. Murphy, Fort Berthold: From what I can gather, I should say that in a moral sense they have improved vastly, but their social ways have changed but little. They still cling to a great many of the old customs. Intellectually they have improved greatly, and as the old people die off and the rising generation comes to the front, the improvement will be still more marked.

Rev. Hosea Locke: The morals of our Flandreau Indians are very good indeed. They are nearly all church members; ten years has made a great change along all lines. We have ample proof of this.

Question 15. What is the prospect for your Indians to become self-supporting? Can they do this on your reservation by agriculture alone, or chiefly by cattle-raising?

Agent Foster, Yankton, answers: I think they can become self-supporting within fifteen to twenty years. If it were practicable to irrigate this country, which it is claimed can be successfully done, through the use of artesian wells, this would be one of the best producing countries in the world, and agriculture would be very remunerative. As it is now, cattle-raising is the safest business.

Agent Dixon, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé: If provided with a sufficient number of stock-cattle, the majority are now capable of self-support, but it must be by cattle-raising.

Maj. Palmer, Cheyenne River: This is a hard question to answer. If it applies to individuals, many are self-supporting now or ought to be; if it applies to the whole, then I will say they never will become so on this reserve. Take away the rations and annuities from this people and they could not exist. This is not an agricultural country and never will be.

Agent McLaughlin, Standing Rock: It can not be done by agriculture alone, unless we have some climatic change that will bring about more rainfall, and it will require some years of patient instruction and encouragement by cattle-raising; but I believe that eventually they can be made self-supporting if a fixed system is followed. A great obstacle to advancement of the Indians is the too frequent changes of policy pursued.

Maj. Murphy, Fort Berthold: This is grappling with the Indian problem. Of course, with the present small farms operated by these Indians, it would be impossible for them to support themselves. The allotments to these Indians will be made I hope next spring. As soon as each individual head of a family shall have been settled on a farm of his own I intend he shall do what breaking he can each summer until he has a farm which would ordinarily support a farmer. I shall compel this of them, either by withholding their rations and annuity goods, or by any other means in my power. The farms, together with what stock they will get under the new treaty, should, by the time the treaty funds are exhausted, put them in such shape that they will be able to support themselves without the aid of the Government. I really believe with good management this result can be brought about.

Agent Waugh, Devil's Lake: The prospect of self-support is very favorable with good seasons for raising small grain, as the Indians are industrious enough so far as the work is concerned.

Rev. Hosea Locke, concerning Flandreau: These Indians are now self-supporting, excepting the annuities, which are given to them according to an old treaty made with them. They took up homesteads about twenty-two years ago, and are now farming, raising grain, etc.

Question 16. Is the number of Indians connected with your agency increasing from year to year, or otherwise?

Agent Foster, Yankton, says: My Indians are gradually decreasing.

Agent Dixon: My Indians are decreasing.

Agent Palmer, Cheyenne River: My Indians have not increased, nor have they decreased materially within the past few years.

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Agent McLaughlin, Standing Rock: Decreasing.

Agent Murphy, Fort Berthold: Each census shows a small decrease among all the tribes here, except the Mandans, who this year show a slight increase.

A small increase is reported at Flandreau for the last two or three years.

Question 17. Is the power and influence of the chiefs declining?

Agent Foster, Yankton, answers: The influence of the chiefs is not very noticeable, except when supported by the agent.

Agent Dixon, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé: Yes. There are no chiefs recognized at this agency. Persons are chosen to represent bands, and are called heads of bands. There are twelve bands at Crow Creek, and twenty-two bands at Lower Brulé.

Agent Palmer: Chiefs are no longer recognized on the Cheyenne River Reservation.

Maj. McLaughlin, Standing Rock: The chiefs are steadily decreasing in influence here. Individuals begin to think and act for themselves in all matters independent of their former chiefs.

Maj. Murphy: On the Fort Berthold Reservation, the Indians still, in a measure, listen to or obey the head men or chiefs; yet it is safe to say that their power and influence is rapidly declining. This is especially true when they try to use power and influence for evil.

From Flandreau comes the report that "Big Eagle, one of our former chiefs, has long since become a citizen of ———, and is now farming for a living."

Question 18. What is the disposition and ability of your Indians to care for their work-horses, cattle, wagons, harness, etc.?

Maj. Foster, Yankton, replies: Equally as good as the average white settler in this country, except in the care of work horses. The Indian will make a saddle or a driving horse of any of the equine species.

Maj. Dixon, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé: Not what it should be; only fair.

Maj. Palmer, Cheyenne River: The Indians take very little care of anything. They let their cattle and horses run at will, only going out to look after them when it is most convenient. As to wagons, harness, and other articles, very little care is taken of them, as it is well known that repairs cost nothing.

Agent McLaughlin, Standing Rock: Their dispositions are very good, but their natural indifference makes them careless, and they require constant prompting in matters of this kind.

Rev. Hosea Locke reports of the Flandreau Indians: On the whole they take very good care of their stock, especially of their horses. There is less of selling or trading off wagons and farm machinery than formerly. They begin to understand the necessity of keeping their property.

THE MESSIAH CRAZE.

As to what were the causes which incepted the late Indian revolt, there has been much speculation. Lack of food was doubtless one cause, but, I judge, in not so wide an area as has been supposed. With many it was the unconsidered result of years of discontent; but with the shrewder leaders, who had long contended against progress, it was a desperate stroke of policy. The ghost dance was seized as the most

available factor for rousing and fusing their people and bringing on the contest. I came to Dakota in the wake of the hostilities, when the Messiah craze had lost its vitality.

All depressed peoples have their Messiah. The Pueblo Indians, who look for the coming of Montezuma as their deliverer, are conspicuous examples. In his honor a fire in their *estufas* or shrines is kept burning perpetually, awaiting his advent; and because tradition says he will come with the rising of the sun, the old men, with the dawning of each day, look toward the east, prepared to meet their Saviour, Montezuma.

In 1855 and 1856 a Messiah craze agitated the Indians in eastern Oregon and Washington. An Indian named Smohalla, living near Walula Junction, was a famous dreamer, and as such was much revered by the tribes. One day he dreamed he was in the presence of the Great Spirit, and was told that soon the Messiah would come and deliver the Indians from their abject condition; that when he came the Indians must go forth and kill off the whites; that the dead Indians would rise and join in the contest; that the Indians would be victorious and once more possess the land, and that then the buffalo and deer would be as abundant as formerly. The effect in that region of the promulgation of the dream was a severe war, during which the Indians were badly whipped. Since then the Messiah doctrine has been held quietly by a few, but seldom referred to, save historically, until the spring of 1890.

On the 11th day of March, 1890, three Indians from Dakota, giving their names as Broken Arm, Elk Horn, and Kicks Back, appeared at the Umatilla Agency, in eastern Oregon, where they remained two weeks. They came without official leave, making their way across the country via the Shoshone Agency. They were quiet, well-behaved men, and made no disturbance. They conversed chiefly by signs, not knowing many words in common with the Western Indians. The object of the visit was to learn about "a great man who could bring dead animals to life," endow men with immortality, and perform other like wonderful acts. They heard he was somewhere in that country; and they remained long enough to gather up the old story of the Messiah which infatuated the Oregon Indians thirty-five years before. Fearing lest, if they remained much longer, they might attempt to reinaugurate the ghost dance, Agent Morehouse bought tickets, put these Indians on the train, and sent them home.

On their return to Dakota these Indians seem to have come in contact with Sitting Bull, who, seeing material easily utilized to subserve his purposes, seized upon the Messiah idea and started the ghost dances. Sitting Bull was not a chief, as some seem to suppose; but he was a medicine man and a skillful demagogue. At previous periods in his life, when his influence waned, he had seized upon some new expedient for agitation, and thus recovered his preëminence. It was so now. Through his influence the ghost dances spread rapidly and hostilities were commenced.

As early as about the 20th of June the ghost dance commenced among the Sioux attracting little attention at first. A teacher in the Government day school on White Clay Creek in the Pine Ridge Reservation, who was an eye witness, finely described this strange dance. I insert her account for its historical value:

We drove to this spot about 10:30 o'clock on a delightful October day. We came upon tents scattered here and there in low sheltered places, long before reaching the dance ground. Large hords of ponies were feeding on the hillsides, watched over by numberless little urchins lazily sauntering in the sun, or gathering in merry

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groups. The Indian always takes his ponies and dogs wherever he goes. Presently we saw over three hundred tents placed in a circle, with a large pine tree in the center, which was covered with strips of cloth of various colors, eagle feathers, stuffed birds, claws, and horns—all offerings to the Great Spirit. The ceremonies had just began. In the center, around the tree, were gathered their medicine men, also those who had been so fortunate as to have had visions, and in them had seen and talked with friends who had died. A company of fifteen had started a chant and were marching abreast, others coming in behind as they marched. After marching around the circle of tents they turned to the center, where many had gathered and were seated on the ground.

I think they wore the ghost shirt or ghost dress for the first time that day. I noticed that these were all new, and were worn by about seventy men and forty women. The wife of a man called Return-from-Scout had seen in a vision that her friends all wore a similar robe, and, on reviving from her trance, she called the women together and they made a great number of the sacred garments. They were of white cotton cloth; the women's dress was cut like their ordinary dress, a loose robe with wide flowing sleeves, painted blue in the neck, in the shape of a three-cornered handkerchief, with moon, stars, birds, etc., interspersed with real feathers, painted on the waist and sleeves. While dancing they wound their shawls about their waists, letting them fall to within 3 inches of the ground, the fringe at the bottom. Some wore beautiful brocades, and others costly shawls given them by fathers, brothers, and husbands who had traveled with Buffalo Bill. In the hair, near the crown, a feather was tied. I noticed an absence of any manner of bead ornaments, and as I knew their vanity and fondness for them, wondered why it was. Upon making inquiries I found they discarded everything they could which was made by white men.

The ghost shirt for the men was made of the same material—shirt and leggings painted in red. Some of the leggings were painted in stripes running up and down, others running around. The shirt around the neck was painted blue, and the whole garment fantastically sprinkled with figures of birds, bows and arrows, sun, moon, and stars, and everything they saw in nature. Down the outside of the sleeve were rows of feathers tied by the quill ends and left to fly in the breeze, and also a row around the neck and up and down the outside of the leggings. I noticed that a number had stuffed birds, squirrel heads, etc., tied in the long hair. The faces of all were painted red with a black half moon on the forehead or on one cheek.

As the crowd gathered about the tree the "high priest," or master of ceremonies, began his address, giving them directions as to his chant and other matters. After he had spoken for about fifteen minutes they arose and formed in a circle. As nearly as I could count there were between three hundred and four hundred persons. One stood directly behind another, each with hands on his neighbor's shoulders. After walking about a few times, chanting, "Father, I come," they stopped marching, but remained in the circle, and set up the most fearful, heart-piercing wails I ever heard—crying, moaning, groaning, and shrieking out their grief, and naming over their departed friends and relatives, at the same time taking up handfuls of dust at their feet, washing their hands in it, and throwing it over their heads. Finally, they raised their eyes to heaven, their hands clasped high above their heads, and stood straight and perfectly still, invoking the power of the Great Spirit to allow them to see and talk with their people who had died. This ceremony lasted about fifteen minutes, when they all sat down where they were and listened to another address, which I did not understand, but which I afterwards learned were words of encouragement and assurance of the coming Messiah.

When they arose again they enlarged the circle by facing toward the center, taking hold of hands, and moving around in the manner of school children in their play of "needle's eye." And now the most intense excitement began. They would go as fast as they could, their heads moving from side to side, their bodies swaying, their arms with hands gripped tightly in their neighbor's, swinging back and forth with all their might. If one, more weak and frail, came near falling, he would be jerked up and into position until tired nature gave way. The ground had been worked and worn by many feet, until the fine flour-like dust lay light and loose to the depth of 2 or 3 inches. The wind, which had increased, would some times take it up, enveloping the dancers and hiding them from view.

In the ring were men, women, and children; the strong and robust, the weak consumptive, and those near to death's door. They believed those who were sick would be cured by joining in the dance and losing consciousness. From the beginning they chanted to a monotonous tune the words—

Father, I come;
Mother, I come;
Brother, I come;
Father, give us back our arrows.

All of which they would repeat over and over again, until first one and then another would break from the ring and stagger away to fall down. One woman fell a few feet from me; she came toward us, her hair flying over her face, which was purple, looking as if the blood must burst through; her hands and arms moving wildly; every breath a pant and a groan; and she fell on her back and went down like a log. I stepped up to her as she lay there motionless, but with every muscle twitching and quivering. She seemed to be perfectly unconscious.

Some of the men and a few of the women would run, stepping high and pawing the air in a frightful manner. Some told me afterwards that they had a sensation as if the ground were rising toward them and would strike them in the face. Others would drop where they stood. One woman fell directly in the ring, and her husband stepped out and stood over her to prevent them from trampling upon her. No one ever disturbed those who fell or took any notice of them except to keep the crowd away.

They kept up their dancing until fully 100 persons were lying unconscious. Then they stopped and seated themselves in a circle, and as each one recovered from his trance he was brought to the center of the ring to relate his experience. Each told his story to a medicine man, and he shouted it to the crowd. Not one in ten claimed that he saw anything. I asked one Indian, a tall, strong fellow, straight as an arrow, what his experience was. He said he saw an eagle coming toward him. It flew round and round, drawing nearer and nearer, until he put out his hand to take it, when it was gone. I asked him what he thought of it. "Big lie," he replied. I found by talking to them that not one in twenty believed in it.

After resting for a time, they would go through the same performance, perhaps three times in a day. They practiced fasting, and every morning those who joined in the dance were obliged to immerse themselves in the creek.

This infatuation was one of the factors which prepared the way for the hostilities.

To the country at large the affair at Pine Ridge seemed very alarming. My study of the Dakotas for six months at the date of this report, much of the time amid the late hostile localities, has led me to wonder why such an ado was ever made. Take away the newspaper sensationalism and the scare is reduced one-half. Take away the spectacular military display, with the theatrical and almost farcical deploying of troops at a cost of $2,000,000, and we reduce the trouble to a minimum.

Only a small per cent of the 26,000 Dakota Indians were hostile, probably not over 1 per cent; some have estimated them as low as 2 per cent.

Visiting the localities outside the reservation, I was astounded at the stories of timidity, alarm, and hurried flight everywhere related; the vacating of homes, in many cases permanently, and the enormous decline reported in real estate. It was freely declared by prominent gentlemen that "real estate in this region will not recover from the Indian scare in fifteen years." With some of these people, the condition described has become chronic, and the talk is staple—a convenient plea to excite sympathy over imaginary losses. Some white settlers fled to the cities, making great ado; but when the excitement was over and anything was said about returning to the ranches, these refugees replied: "What have we to go back to?" Not that the Indians "had cleaned them out," for no Indians had been within 50 or 75 miles of these homes. Successive failures of crops and general shiftlessness had left little in hand.

At one place, about 20 miles from a reservation of Indians, largely Christian, and separated by the Missouri River, the scare was excessive. A poster was distributed advertising "Safety in the round-house for refugees. On the approach of the hostiles the whistle will sound." One night a family from the country drove in a wagon so furiously that a little boy 6 years old was lost out without being noticed by his parents; but the lad, with characteristic western push, found his way to the city with his scalp unharmed. None of the Indians within 80

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miles of the last named city had joined the hostiles, and they were indignant beyond measure at those who fomented the "ghost craze." But these Indians could hardly forgive the distrust of the frightened whites across the river, and said: "We have lived here twenty-five years and have never harmed the whites. We have always been their true friends, and have told them over and again that whenever we heard of any danger threatening them we would let them know, and yet they can not trust us."

In another city, a place of 3,000 inhabitants, 75 miles from any Indians and 150 miles from any "hostiles," word came about 2 o'clock Sunday morning for the militia to be in readiness. The company promptly assembled, were instructed and drilled. In an evening church service one of the pastors broke out in prayer: "O Lord, prepare us for what awaits us. We have just been listening to the sweet sounds of praise, but ere the morning sun we may hear the war whoop of the red man." The effect on children and nervous persons may be imagined. The legislature was in session, and the impression upon that body was such as to lead it to make an appropriation for the benefit of the State militia at the expense of one to the State agricultural fair.

The general effect of the recent hostilities upon the "hostiles" themselves was bad, leaving "their hearts sore and bitter;" and some of the nonhostile class shared somewhat in the same feeling. The memory of the loss of kinfolks and friends rankled, and was a source of long discontent, which would easily have broken out if only a match had been applied. They were in a state of unrest and were reluctant to commence farming. Houses and property had been plundered by the "hostiles" and there was much discouragement and unwillingness to try to fit up the homes again, lest another outbreak should turn their work to naught. Some turbulent spirits, upon whose future no one would risk a prediction, sullenly accepted the situation. This class was not numerous. The Christian Indians, who almost to a man stood aloof from the hostilities, constituted a large part of the Indian population and were disgusted at the action of the "hostiles."

In May and June I traveled by wagon 550 miles on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations, talking freely with farmers, police, missionaries, teachers, and Indians, questioning closely, but could discover no ground for apprehending future trouble. The ghost dances subsided several weeks before, even in the outlying districts. It was then said that several of the younger Indians had fixed upon the 4th of July as the time beyond which they would cease to look for the Messiah. In the meantime a few Indians were watching from the hilltops, in the belief that when the Messiah came the hills and mountains would move—a signal that then the Indians should act.

On the Rosebud Reservation, about May 10, certain superstitious notions were current. It was said that each night an impenetrable shadow of intense blackness, about 2 feet thick, passed over the earth from west to east. In the east a star of great magnitude and brilliancy was reported to flicker with indescribable colors and marvelous beauty. From behind each star and the moon, the face of a person was seen peeping at the "faithful." This wonderful state of affairs was said to continue from about midnight till dawn. When light in the east heralded the approach of day, the shadow rapidly passed back to the west, the wondrous star darted hither and thither and sank below the horizon, and inhabitants of the starry world retired into the deep mystery from whence they came. Each night the shadow was reported to advance farther to the

eastward than on the preceding night. These superstitious Indians held the opinion that when this shadow, the type of the coming new earth, reached the Atlantic, then the new earth would suddenly come in all its grandeur and destructiveness. These marvelous phenomena were invisible to those who had not been consecrated by Short Bull and his apostles. They held that none but the faithful were to inhabit the new earth, toward the coming of which their minds were ardently bent. These are specimen superstitions connected with the prevalent "craze."

Associated with these superstitions is the peculiar organization among the Indians in some sections through which their strange notions have been circulated and made effective. Each Indian village or camp is composed of warriors, who have a sort of feudal chief, an autocrat in his band. No man lives in his village who is not loyal to him. He has warriors who belong to the dancing clubs. These clubs are ostensibly social in character, but they are the means by which the chiefs maintain control and summon their men together at a moment's notice. A chief becomes such in the fullest sense by his prowess in battle. What he says is accepted as law. This feudal chief system, together with the cunning of the medicine men, lies at the bottom of the dangerous elements among the Indians. By means of this system and the ghost craze, Sitting Bull succeeded in widely arousing and concentrating many Indians in Dakota against the Government. This system is fast passing away.

It has been said that the late "campaigns" have not made the desired impression upon the Indians; that there was "a theatrical display of force without any adequate use of it;" that "the policy of conciliation seems to have been adopted at an inappropriate moment, and bids fair to be but half carried out;" that there has been "ineffectual bullying and weak temporizing;" that "after all the Indian has not been successfully conciliated," "nor in any sense conquered;" and that sooner or later the result will be "serious trouble."

There are some half truths in these statements, but the situation, as I studied it for several months, does not justify these sweeping assertions. A few things should be said. On the Rosebud Reservation the trouble was instigated by a few leaders, nonprogressive Indians, who led away to Pine Ridge some 1,500 Indians. So infatuated were they that when they left Rosebud they destroyed the property in their homes, smashing stoves, etc., and other Indians remaining at home continued the work of destruction, tearing down houses, etc. Those returning found the condition different from what they expected. They became sullen, discontented, talked of revenge, boasted of bravery and what they would yet do. But these leaders have lost much of their former influence; they have a small following and do much grumbling; they persist in remaining on the barren sandhills where there are no inducements to work, discouraging and sometimes threatening the lives of those who attempt to raise crops. Had these leaders been arrested and removed, the welfare of the reservation would have been promoted.

During these troublous times all the camp day schools were closed, four day schoolhouses were burned, and others pillaged. All the camp schools were closed for three months, some for four months, and some remained closed till the end of the year, a part of the latter owing to the scattering of the Indians, and others owing to the destruction of the school edifices.

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RELIGIOUS FACTORS.

I am certain that citizens who broadly study the Indian problem will be interested to learn to what extent the churches of the United States are entering into the work of elevating the Indians, and with what success. I confine this statement to the Indians in the Dakotas, who are recently brought into such conspicuous prominence. It is not long ago that "the fierce and intractable Dakotas," as they were then called, were wholly pagan, and this Christian country had within easy reach of some of its largest cities the darkest and densest paganism and savagery in the world. I have been surprised to learn to what an extent the work of Christianizing the Dakota Indians has progressed, and I know that many will be gratified with the information I now give. It has been gleaned from church authorities, and I only wish I could make the statement more full and complete.

The Roman Catholic Church has the following missions in the Dakotas:

Belcourt—Chippewa and Cree Indians; 2 priests.
Devil's Lake Agency—3 priests, 2 boarding and 1 day schools, 15 teachers and employés.
Fort Berthold Agency—1 priest, 1 school with 5 employés.
Standing Rock Agency—2 boarding schools, 25 employés.
Pine Ridge Agency—2 priests, 1 boarding school, 20 employés.
Rosebud Agency—3 priests, 1 boarding school, 15 employés.
Crow Creek Agency (Stephan)—3 priests, 1 boarding school, 12 employés.
Totals—Missions, 7; priests, 17; schools, 8; employés, 92; total Roman Catholic Indian population, 1,710; churches, 12; pupils, 811; baptisms, adults 713, children 1,350.
NOTE.—The above figures were taken from Hoffman's Roman Catholic Year Book for 1891.

The Presbyterian Church has the following exhibit, furnished by one of its oldest ministers. Its missions are situated in the Yankton, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, Sisseton, and Devil's Lake agencies and at Flandreau:

Native communicants	1,104
Native members of Sabbath schools	736
Native churches organized	15
Native pastors installed over churches	8
Stated supplies in charge	7
Added on profession of faith last year	120
Number of deacons	213
Number of ruling elders	44
Number of chapels	15

Of the 1,104 communicants only one was known to have been led away by the ghost dance.

Judging from the above figures of communicants, the Indian adherents of the Presbyterian Church in the Dakotas must be not far from 3,000.

Congregational (A. M. A.), missions are as follows:

Cheyenne River Agency—9 stations, 25 laborers, 1 school.
Standing Rock Agency—5 stations, 13 laborers.
Rosebud Agency—3 stations, 6 laborers.
Fort Berthold Agency—5 stations, 12 laborers, 1 school.
Totals—4 missions; 7 ministers (4 at Cheyenne River and 1 at each of the other places); 22 stations; 56 laborers and 2 schools. Communicants not known.

The **Protestant Episcopal Church** has the following:

Missions.	Churches.	Chapels	Stations.	Clergy.	Deacons.	Catechists.
Cheyenne River Agency	1	6	1	1	1	6
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	1	1	7	1	.....	7
Pine Ridge Agency	1	6	3	1	1	9
Rosebud Agency	1	6	3	1	3	4
Sisseton Agency	1	2	.....	1	.....	3
Standing Rock Agency	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Yankton Agency	1	2	.....	1	1	2
Yanktonais	1	2	2	1	1	3
Flandreau	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Total, 9 missions	9	25	17	9	8	37

Communicants	1,712
Indian contributions, 1890	$2,575
Average church attendance	2,600
Church sittings	4,672
Church property	$61,246
Total population Episcopal Indians	6,200

It is not a wild estimate to say that probably there are from 10,500 to 11,000 Indian adherents of the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Congregational churches in the Dakotas.

The Indian population has become a subject of special interest to the Dakota churches. It was at first a question of responsibility with the churches, because of their proximity to great palpable needs; but it is now nearer to the hearts of the people, for the Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics have absorbed large numbers of red men into their ecclesiastical organizations, associations, convocations, presbyteries, congresses, and dioceses, which advance very materially the stages of progress towards civilization. In these gatherings there have been two conspicuous figures, Red Cloud and Ehanamani, both early trained on the warpath, active in war scenes, and long supposed to be incorrigibles. The latter has been for a score of years, pastor of one of the oldest Indian churches, and has conspicuously demonstrated the influence of Christianity over the fierce Dakota heart.

Many faithful missionaries patiently labored year after year, as a kind of fire department, quenching the flames of hostility and paganism. But little more, seemingly, could then be done by way of planting the principles of a better religion. Occasionally some unlooked-for circumstance has opened the way for deeper heart culture.

This was illustrated by Rev. T. L. Riggs, of Oahe, before the South Dakota Association, a few weeks ago, who cited one small circumstance which resulted in fruitage out of the late hostilities seemingly so disastrous to Indian progress. Some weeks after the death of Sitting Bull and the desertion of his village, Mr. Riggs, with several Indians, went to bury the dead of that desolate spot. The impression made by that generous Christian act upon the Indians of that neighborhood was so great, that they expressed a desire for a religion which prompts to such humane acts, and have since been asking for teachers and preachers.

The Indian women, too, naturally much more conservative than the men, are beginning to appreciate the benefits of Christianity, and desire to share them with those people not yet so highly favored. Various women's societies have been organized, in all the religious, bodies to raise money for the support of native preachers among their less fortunate brothers and sisters. Sewing circles are formed and conducted like similar circles among white women; quilts are made, and clothing, embroidery, and curiosities, by the sale of which, and by personal con-

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tributions, quite large sums of money are raised for the support of native pastors and for other benevolences.

During the past summer there were held three large ecclesiastical assemblages of the Christianized Dakota Indians, one by the Roman Catholic Church, another by the Protestant Episcopal Church, and another by the Presbyterian Church.

On the 4th of July last, "the First Catholic Indian Congress among the Sioux nation" was held at Standing Rock Agency, with representatives of Catholic Indians from the various Dakota reservations—100 families from Devil's Lake, 20 from Cheyenne River, about the same number from Rosebud, and some from other localities. Chief Red Cloud was prevented from coming by old age and sickness. Maj. James McLaughlin, agent, made fine arrangements for their accommodation. Right Rev. Bishop M. Marty, of South Dakota, and Right Rev. Bishop J. Shanley presided, and gave direction to the exercises during the four-days' session. Eight missionaries were present and participated. The visiting Indians enjoyed the full benefit of all the privileges and favors the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs had granted for the occasion.

Fourth of July was celebrated by appropriate addresses from leading Indians and Bishop Marty. The Indians spoke freely of their experiences in the past, and how they came to abandon the ways of savagery and paganism by hearing the gospel message. Resolutions were passed expressing love and devotion to our country, and a determination to endeavor to become worthy citizens of the Republic, contributing their share to its greatness and prosperity.

Fully 800 persons were present at the exercises, and 224 were "confirmed," some of them followers of the late Sitting Bull. They had revolted on account of the failure of their leader's promise of the Indian Messiah, and become zealous neophytes of the Christian faith. Indian women, presidents of the various local women's circles, spoke eloquently of their work at their reservations.

The second of these large gatherings comprised the Presbyterian Indians and their missionaries, and was what the Indians call the Paya Owohdake (united talk). It met at Yankton Agency, S. Dak., September 17 to 20. Hundreds of Indians came hundreds of miles by wagon, and many by railroad. The assembly hall was a large Government warehouse, that was made to seat comfortably 690 people. As many as a thousand were gathered at one time. The walls and ceiling above the speaker's platform were decorated with flags and asparagus plumes, and directly back of the chairman's seat hung a picture of Dr. Thomas S. Williamson.

The practical character and trend of the meeting will be seen from the following topics which were discussed during the two and a half days of the convention:

How to prevent the people from being led away by false religions.
Can a church live and prosper without growth in faith and good works?
Should mourners refrain from attending public worship?
The proper uses which the Dakotas should make of money annuities.
What courses of instruction should we encourage our children to pursue?
How to make preparation for the Sabbath.
What means can be taken to stay the decrease in the Indian population?

The last topic was proposed by the Indians themselves, and quite intelligently discussed. They emphasized hygienic and moral life and education, in order to enable them to cope with all the new and rapidly changing conditions of existence.

During every evening but one, the Young Men's Christian Association held sway. These Indian associations have become a power in the land of the Dakotas. Saturday afternoon, the women's missionary meeting fully occupied the large assembly hall. The last great missionary meeting of the occasion was the anniversary of the native missionary society organized in 1875, in which year the Indian churches contributed $249 for mission purposes. During the year just ended this Indian Board of Missions received $1,386 from the Indian churches and kept four Indian missionaries in the field.

The progress has been great, but the encouraging feature is that the advance is so steady and sound.

The Annual Protestant Episcopal Convocation of Indians for South Dakota was held on the Rosebud Reservation August 28 to 31. More than 2,000 Indians, it was estimated, from all the South Dakota reservations, and from Santee and Standing Rock, came with teams across the prairies and settled down upon a broad plain on Antelope Creek. They formed their tepees, 470 in number, in a circle half a mile in diameter, with wagons in the rear, and 2,000 to 3,000 horses feeding upon the plains beyond. Their beloved Bishop Hare, with clergy, deacons, and catechists, was present, holding religious services in a large booth constructed in the center. All the Indians were in citizen's dress, and, as a whole, impressed me as evincing much intelligence, high character, and other evidences of progress in civilization.

The last day of the convocation was devoted to business affairs, and the meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Missionary Board was a special attraction, and was thus reported:

As the bishop would call for reports from the different churches and chapels, the woman who made the report stepped forward and placed the amount of money her society had gathered, the past year, on the table before the bishop and other officers of the society. When all was gathered in, the money was placed in a large, beautifully wrought head bag, the work of skillful Indian women. The offerings from the different societies ranged from $13 to $87, the total amounting to upwards of $1,000. This is a very good showing coming from "the heathen." This is all the work of the Indian women, and the delegates representing the different societies were Indian women. Many of them made quite lengthy addresses, and by the manner in which they addressed the hundreds of interested spectators it would seem that Indian women, as well as the men, possessed the powers of oratory.

In the evening vesper service closed the day's work. The next morning the hundreds of white tents were taken down, the people stowed themselves in their conveyances, and started on their homeward journey. Lieutenant Dravoe brought the troop of Indian cavalry, many of whom are Episcopal Indians, from Fort Niobrara, that they might enjoy an outing. They encamped close by the convocation, much to the joy of their friends; and thus closed a most interesting event in the lives of the Christian Indians of South Dakota.

As to how far intelligent Christian ideas have come to pervade Indian minds there is much skepticism in some quarters. Undoubtedly a considerable residuum of old pagan notions long adhere to them, as in the case of all other people coming out of paganism. A distinct crucial test of the effects of Christian civilization among the Dakotas, I am glad to cite, as exhibited during the period of the late hostilities. It shows very clearly the benefits which are accruing to the Government from its large expenditures among these Indians for their education and civilization. The well-authenticated statement is made by one in the midst of the late troubles "that in no Indian village where there has been active church work for any length of time did any large number join the hostiles." In many cases it is said that the persons unfriendly to mission work were the only ones to go on the warpath.

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A missionary writes:

To many of our native Christians it was a severe test, but in every case they came out on the right side. For example: Among our members at ——— church, one man had a pass to leave Rosebud and go to Pine Ridge; when about half way from home he was overtaken by the fleeing "ghost-dancers and hostiles." They tried to have him join them, but he turned round and immediately came home. One young woman refused to join the hostiles with her husband, and stayed at home alone. Another family stayed at home, while the parents, brothers, and sisters of both husband and wife went away. There are other cases as marked as these, where the native Christians remained faithful.

One Indian wrote:

While the heathen Indians were in constant terror, by day and by night, the Christian Indians slept quietly through the night, without alarm or fear.

While the period of the Indian trouble was very disheartening to the laborers, in both educational and Christian lines of effort, it has, nevertheless, become exceedingly interesting, in the proofs it has afforded that Indians can become, under proper training, industrious, intelligent, reliable, Christian men and women.

Another advantage coming out of the late troubles is a growing sentiment against the old degrading Indian dances. Indian agents can more easily than formerly carry out measures for their suppression. The Grand River Indians, some time ago, had got along without the dance for months, and turned their attention more fully to the school and the church. If this state of things can continue, much good will result from the Indian trouble, and a great hindrance to educational, mission, and civilization work will be removed. On the whole, the indications are hopeful. Of course such a people is not to be born either into the kingdom of God or into an enlightened citizenship in a day, nor can the darkness of long centuries be dissipated in a single year.

While the Government can not organically promote Christianity, it can, nevertheless, open the way for the churches, remove obstacles, and encourage them, irrespective of sects, in their work. This is important, because the Indians are thoroughly controlled in all their ideas and customs by their pagan notions. It is surprising to how many very common customs these old beliefs apply and how firmly they are held by them. Their pagan beliefs therefore constitute the chief basis of life, so that little change is possible, except through a change in religion. Pagan Indians have a peculiar religious philosophy which so powerfully, shapes their lives in the wrong direction that only the inculcations of the true religion can set them right. The hope of the Indian's regeneration, therefore, lies not in education alone, nor in civilization alone, but in Christianity united with these great forces.

Respectfully submitted.

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The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MORAL TRAINING IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

[A paper read by D. Dorchester, superintendent of Indian schools, at Lawrence, Kans., December 23, 1891, before a conference of Government Indian school officials.]

The moral training in Indian schools will depend—

First.—Upon the moral environment of the schools.

This principle will apply alike to schools on Indian reservations and to those outside of reservations. The variations, if any, will be only in degree.

Some nonreservation schools are in communities where the moral sentiment is very low and the moral influence weak. I refer to frontier towns and cities, where real estate schemes and scrambles, projects for opening up and grabbing Indian lands, and the idea of using the Indian so as to make money out of him—"that is all he is good for"—pervades the popular thought. Such communities have no faith in the high moral possibilities of the Indian, and care less. The churches in such places have only a minimum of religious power. Only the most meager estimates of the importance of education exist, and the educational standard is very low. The atmosphere of such communities is not bracing and helpful to Indian schools, and the type of civilization is bad.

The moral training in such a school is very difficult, and will involve a larger outlay of power than on many of the Indian reservations. Far better than in the frontier towns I have described is the moral environment directly on the reservations of Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Devil's Lake, Yankton, Crow Creek, Cœur D'Alene, Tulalip, Skokomish, Chehalis, Yakima, Yainax, Pima, and Papago.

Other reservations and reservation schools are so near to towns and cities in which intoxicants and other evil elements abound—like Umatilla close to Pendleton, Puyallup to Tacoma, Lemhi to Whatcom, Jamestown and Port Gamble to Port Townsend, Lapwai to Lewistown, Pyramid Lake to Wadsworth, Yuma to Yuma City, and the Indian missions in California to like places—that the evil environments work powerfully against all efforts toward moral improvement.

The evil environment directly around schools on the reservations has often been a serious impediment to moral training. I refer to agency officials and employés. I will mention some cases in which the moral training has been difficult:

When an Indian agent celebrated his coming to an agency and sought to ingratiate himself into the favor of the Indians by joining personally in their pagan dances till late at night; when the agent spent many evenings at the post trader's store, acting pantomimes and telling low stories; when the agent put forth no positive efforts towards getting or keeping the children in the schools; when an agent was so anxious to get a friend into the superintendency of the school that he gave only a quasi support to the existing superintendent, and pursued a course calculated to divide the school force against him; when an agent had such low views of the comfort and necessities of the pupils that he reduced the drawing of supplies to a minimum, or allowed the reduction by "the issue clerk" until the table crockery was little better than that of paupers in the most straightened circumstances; when an agent indulged in the most foul-mouthed obscenity and profanity in the presence of both whites and Indians, children and adults; when an agent openly and loudly declared against all stringent discipline in the school and boasted that he had no need for a lockup, unless, perhaps, for meddlesome Government officials; when an agent condoned improper sexual relations among Indian pupils, occurring in consequence of the relaxing of the regulations at his behest, by saying, "O, that's only human nature;" when an agent stood in fear of the nonprogressive Indians, yielded passively to their whims, exerted no power to lead or enforce progress, and allowed his police to disregard his orders with impunity; when an agent was so wanting in moral and executive ability that he could keep the pupils in attendance upon the school only by erecting a 12-foot board fence around the premises; when an Indian agent allowed girls of 15 or 16 years of age, year after year, to drop out of school and pursue the business of prostitution among the soldiers located at the agency; when Government inspectors and special agents indulged in terrific oaths while visiting the agency; when the agency clerk could not go to a neighboring town and return sober; when an "issue clerk" in his office cursed Christian Indians with round oaths; when

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agents and school superintendents boasted that they "knew how to fix inspectors and special agents"—with rich dinners and fine entertainments long protracted; when the purest men and women in the school were vilely slandered and worried into resigning their positions in disgust by worthless agency officials seeking to make places for their friends; when employés, anxious to raise the standard of school administration, standing up with becoming firmness for better things, were removed from their places under charge of being "troublesome elements;" and when agents and superintendents could not nominate school employés or recommend the removal of unworthy ones except at the will of politicians.

These are some of the environments which have made the moral training of Indian schools difficult. A part of these ill conditions have belonged to the schools on reservations and a part to schools off reservations. Bonded schools have not been free from these evils, nor contract schools. The much boasted harmony of the latter may be heavily discounted.

The cases I have cited are not imaginary ones. Though, thank God, they belong to the past, yet they have projected their shadows over into the last two years. I refer to them because a large residuum of evil has flowed from them, in some cases traceable down through several years. The evil seeds were sown in so rich a soil that they have not yet been wholly exterminated. The confidence of Indians in those sent by Government to civilize them has often been fatally impaired. In some cases it was a herculean task to do much to lift the schools. The odds were heavily against the workers, and they were compelled to study the grace of quiet endurance, or else to conclude that quiet endurance under such circumstances was not a grace, and resign their positions in disgust.

The moral training of Indian schools depends more upon the moral environment than upon any other one thing.

Second.—The moral training of Indian schools depends also very largely upon the moral character of the school force.

I do not look for paragons of perfection. Some slight blemishes and eccentricities are inseparable from human nature. Nevertheless, I shall be understood when I say that the presence of an unworthy superintendent, matron, teacher, or other employé, will militate against the effective moral training of the pupils.

For instance, a superintendent who is profane, who uses tobacco, who is fractious or violent in temper, who spends much time in hunting, who is unchaste or untruthful, can not impart good moral training. There were formerly superintendents and industrial teachers who used profane language freely among the pupils, and, in one of my first visits, I found an assistant matron who swore the roundest oaths among the girls. She was quickly removed. Though a year and a half have elapsed since the last example, it is still quoted by Indian boys and girls, who say, "White woman swear; why can't we?"

When half the school force is warring against the other half, how much moral training can be expected? When the matron and the industrial teacher set at naught the superintendent, and "run the school," with the support of the agent, what moral elevation can be expected of the pupils? When an Indian laundress and Indian assistant, with whom the large girls are in close contact in their work, were dissolute, but were long retained by the agent, under the plea of smaller salaries and the obligation to employ Indian help, what could be said of the moral atmosphere of the school?

Shall I proceed to mention the case of a teacher who gave whisky suppers at the hotel near the school, and who felt sorely grieved and persecuted when removed from the service? Shall I ask how can a superintendent who is exceedingly jealous, peevish, and fretful under the slightest provocation, and often under only imaginary provocations, administer moral training? Or shall I attempt to solve the dubious problem how a superintendent who openly discards any recognition of Christianity can impart moral culture? Or shall I start the inquiry how a superintendent who lights his cigar as soon as he passes beyond the school grounds and smokes all over the reservation can look his pupils in the face and presume to inculcate moral training?

The cold selfish employé who scouts the idea of being a missionary, even of civilization, and frankly says he is in the service only for the money he can get out of it, is not a moral force in any school. There are, however, interesting examples of men and women who, prompted simply by self-interest, entered the school service; but, when they came to live face to face with the painful necessities of an Indian reservation, felt a wonderful resurrection of their better natures and became zealous missionaries of the best type of civilization.

Transparent purity, honesty, and sincere devotion to the good of the Indian children are needful qualities in those who would effectively train these young wards of the nation into higher types of living. Indian children are noted for their quick discernment of character. They seldom fail to detect shams. The silent thoughtful Indian pupil, sometimes called stolid and sullen, is often reading character and detecting foibles which undermine confidence in the instructor.

Character is a wonderful thing—one of the most potential elements in the world. In the teacher it gives untold potency to spoken words. There is a principle recognized in gunnery which I may not express with exact accuracy, but which is about as follows: A gun must be a thousand times heavier than the projectile. The words uttered by a man of light flippant character, however wise and true in themselves or eloquently expressed, produce little effect for good; but the plain quiet utterance of a person of clear weighty character sink deeply into the heart.

Third.—The moral training of an Indian school depends largely upon the character of the means used and how they are used.

I would not say that physical inflictions and privations do not exert a moral influence. They may need to be resorted to in extreme cases—cases of great perversity. I do not believe, however, that the element of perversity is as prominent in Indian children as in white children. An Indian school can be more easily managed than a white school. Some think the contrary, because they have had considerable difficulty in managing Indian pupils, and claim they have been obliged to resort to severe measures. Such persons should pause, and inquire whether they may not have been more at fault than the pupils, by unwise steps needlessly precipitating a condition of stout resistance.

These Indian children have only a slight familiarity with our language and do not readily catch the full import of what we say. Even when they have picked up some English words and began to use them, they often have only a slight conception of the real meaning. How often are lessons read in the classes, sometimes quite glibly, which the pupils fail to comprehend. Some teachers do not seem to appreciate this fact, and when the Indian girl or boy fails to promptly respond to their commands, in a moment of impatience, the pupil is driven to an attitude of stout resistance, for which the superintendent or teacher is alone to blame. But, it is said, "He is an incorrigible fellow," and a severe penalty is administered. This is not good moral training. Every person familiar with teams knows that, some drivers never have balky horses and that other drivers always have them. Generally it is the driver who is balky, and not the horse. So some teachers and superintendents in the Indian schools are more perverse than the pupils.

Fourth.—In order to the best moral training, the moral powers should be intelligently developed.

The best moral action is based upon intelligent moral convictions. The mind should be clarified and the conscience developed. Pupils should be trained to the habit of acting upon convictions of right and duty. It is astonishing how easily Indian children, when properly approached, respond to moral appeals. Training on these points should not be occasional, but constant, as opportunity opens, by superintendents, matrons, teachers, industrial teachers, seamstresses, and indeed by all employés. The method is the old one, "line upon line." The beneficiaries of these labors are just out of the densest ignorance and superstitions of barbarism and paganism, an inheritance of centuries. What an opportunity to cast new seed into fresh soil and cherish the germs until they become strong and choke out the old weeds. But much enriching of the soil with moral and religious influences and constant cropping of the old growths will be necessary. But the more beautiful flora of a new creation will be the result.

God has nowhere invested man with the prerogative of creating the slightest object in the material universe; but in the moral realm, which infinitely exceeds the material world in importance and in grandeur, he has made it our privilege to develop that highest and most enduring of all potencies, character.

Such training is necessary to the investiture of the Indian pupils with the elements of the best civilization and citizenship. In this training all Indian school employés should participate *con amore*.

Fifth.—Such moral training must have a religious basis. I do not say a sectarian basis, a Roman Catholic basis or a Protestant basis. I speak more broadly—a religious basis. There is a Christianity that is broader than Protestantism, or than Romanism, or than all sects; and, in its breadth, it loses none of its positiveness. Because it is broad, it is not therefore latitudinarian; for latitudinarianism ties up to nothing. I detest that condition. The broad Christianity to which I refer is full of roots which strike down into eternal verities and draw nutriment from the richest elements of the divine spiritual kingdom; and the flora and the fruitage which it produces, in renewed lives, infinitely transcend, in beauty and sweetness, the sour and shriveled products of a cold sectarianism.

This broadest Christianity comprises the deepest, the highest, the acutest, and the most influential elements of all religion that is worthy of the name. It holds strictly to accountability to God and loyalty to Christ; not a dogmatic Christ, but the Christ of the New Testament, is the test. It hallows the moral and religious nature of man. It inspires self-sacrificing devotion to humanity; and charity, chastity, honesty, and love for one's neighbor are its most constantly exhibited fruits. I pity the man or the woman who can not find out and inculcate the great, broad, positive elements of true religion, and rise superior to sectarian narrowness, in the training of Indian pupils.

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Here is an enduring basis for moral training. In the case of Indian children, a Christian basis for such training is particularly necessary, from the fact that the barbarism, the polygamy, the abject subjection of woman, the dance rites, the medicine superstition, and many other evils common among Indian races are founded on their old pagan philosophy. These notions, so prolific of evil, will not be effectually removed until the great essential truths of Christianity are implanted in Indian minds.

Let the Ten Commandments be taught and repeated daily in all our schools; the Beatitudes and prominent psalms of praise also. Let the parable of the prodigal son be frequently recommended for reading or recitation, and I care not what version of the Bible you use. And let us recognize and inculcate the essence of Christianity as concentrated in this beautiful "collect." "Oh, my God, I love Thee above all things, with my whole heart and soul, because Thou art infinitely good and worthy of all love; I also love my neighbor as myself, for the love of Thee; I forgive all who have injured me and ask pardon of all whom I have injured. Amen."

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE FIELD.*

[By Mrs. Merial A. Dorchester, special agent Indian school service.]

To the Honorable Superintendent of Indian Schools:

It is very clear to those most closely studying the "Indian problem" that the elevation of the women is, to a greater degree than many realize, the key to the situation. That the men are from 15 to 25 years in advance of the women is a no more freely admitted fact than that the children start from the plane of the mother rather than from that of the father. Therefore the great work of the present is to reach and lift the women and the home.

For years the appointment of field matrons as helpers for the women, similar to the reservation farmers as helpers for the men, has been advocated. It is a matter of congratulation that the last Congress took advanced action, and that during this fiscal year there will be three field matrons at work among the tribes of the United States. It is hoped the number will be greatly increased. Without some prospect of help for the mothers, many toilers have felt there was little encouragement to insist upon more training for the daughters; but now a better teaching of home duties must be given the girls if we are to gather a respectable harvest from the field matrons' sowing.

One agent says about field matrons:

"I regard the position of field matron as of the greatest importance in the matter of the education of the Indians. Civilizing influences commenced at home are of infinitely more value than the little knowledge that is grafted upon the savage stock. The virtues of cleanliness, thrift, and economy can be best learned in early youth, and, so learned, are of enduring influence in the forming of character. The rations issued are ample if economy could be used in preparing them for food. In actual practice the Indian is alternately in a condition of feasting and famishing, and the proper use of vegetables is almost unknown to him.

"As many as 12 good, practical women could be employed on this reservation to great advantage in the prosecution of this work, and money could not be expended to better advantage as a means of practical education. The effect of it would be far-reaching and of great value as a means of making the next generation of Indians self-supporting."

Besides these field matrons appointed by the Government, there are women missionaries regularly appointed by missionary societies, and at least two self-supporting women who have done missionary work on two reservations during the last year.

There is no work which seems to bring quicker returns than this labor among the homes and for the Indian women. And when the laborer is a sympathetic woman, able to reach the hearts and with tact enough to conceal the matron behind the woman, lasting good will be the result of her teaching.

But my work has been among the schools, and I wish to speak of the ways in which the girls are being helped to become the good mothers of the next generation and to give some hints as to how they may be more efficiently encouraged to make the most of themselves.

Two years ago I was ready to say, "Open every door of pleasure and profit to the girls in the schools as freely as you do to the boys. Teach the girls telegraphy, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, and fit them to go into offices, stores, shops,

*This is the substance of two papers presented by Mrs. Dorchester to the conference of Government Indian school officials, at Lawrence, Kans., December 23 and 24, 1891.

etc." I knew they could master these studies and was proud of their intellectual strength. Experience sometimes brings wisdom. I am now more thoroughly acquainted with these girls, I understand them better, and my love and respect has grown with the years and strengthened with the acquaintance; but the truth borne into my soul by the visit to every school and hardened by every reservation experience is that these girls, sweet, affectionate, and attractive as they surely are, follow many years behind their brothers.

Now I can only say, teach them every industry which may be prosecuted at their homes, but do not shove them out of the home nest, poor and unsheltered as it may be. Only a few—mostly mixed bloods of the better type, or girls who have had especially good training from individual friends—are fitted to meet the outside life.

I have yet to find the Indian worker of much experience who does not acknowledge that the Indian men are far beyond the Indian women in intelligent industry and mental training.

Coming directly to the schools, I am glad to say that on nearly all lines of work there has been great progress since the last annual report. As a whole, the employés are more efficient, the supplies are better, the environments of the schools are more encouraging, and the children are accordingly more appreciative.

In the matter of food there has been much improvement during the time I have been in the service. It is now more than two years since I found a wagonload of rotten hams at one school; and wormy fruit by the half ton is an item of the past, as is also rancid lard. But while this is all true the cooking and serving at many schools is still far from appetizing. At present the greatest need in the kitchen is a better-paid cook. It is as necessary to have an intelligent woman, with manners above reproach, in the kitchen as in the class room. The girls are less upon their dignity in the kitchen than elsewhere, therefore more impressible, and many of the large girls spend more time cooking than studying books. In some instances the good influences of the teachers and matrons are wholly dissipated in the kitchen.

In serving the food there is need of more crockery, more help, and more instruction. Sometimes the warehouse is quite well filled with crockery, but the agent is saving, lest Uncle Sam should be crippled. In one dining room where coffee, soup, and sirup were all on the menu for the same meal, each was served in the same-sized large water pitcher, and a boy who wished for soup tipped two or three pitchers before he got the right one. While soups are a favorite dish at many schools, very few dining rooms have soup plates, and soup and sirup are often eaten from the same shallow plate. At many schools no saucers are given with a cup of coffee, because it saves work and there are so few workers.

In a warehouse, not long ago, I saw a large number of tumblers, and asked why they were not used in the dining room. The reply was, "The children drink out of coffee cups." Yes, and they might drink water, milk, or coffee out of bowls, three girls to one bowl, as I have seen them drink; but why not give them tumblers? Tumblers are not a great luxury, and the Government is willing to furnish a supply.

I know of but one Government school where napkins are used, and they were put in years ago. When I ask that such table linen be introduced the reply is, "We are not allowed napkins; I can not carry them on my property list." One superintendent is solving this problem by making the napkins out of brown crash and carrying them as towels. The older pupils are delighted in having their table like the "mess" table, and when some individual butter plates were offered their joy and pride in the school were increased perceptibly. A napkin, a tumbler, or a plate may not be so essential as a reading book; or, it may be—that depends upon how each is used. But if the customs of civilized life are taught the pupils they certainly give them more self-respect and more confidence. And what qualities do they so much lack? The best-behaved pupils I know are in a school where each one uses a tumbler and a napkin at every meal, and their table is set exactly like the teachers' table. These small matters do not cost much, but the civilizing and refining influence, especially upon the drove of boys who are usually turned into the dining room three times a day, can not be estimated.

In the best-appointed dining rooms we find small tables with a pupil at each end to serve the food; but the size of many dining rooms prevents this arrangement. If these children came from well-organized home tables the teaching of dining-room etiquette would not matter so much; but most of the table manners ever learned by these bright pupils will be gotten at the schools, and in too many dining rooms very little attention is given this subject.

For two years I have believed that the quickest and easiest way of solving dining room and kitchen problems is to put the employés and children all into one dining room, and let them fare alike. Then good-by to sour bread, half-baked meat, sloppy soups, and all the list of untidinesses which horrify so many new employés in the schools. A white man or woman has some rights which his white neighbor is bound to respect, and when, on the dinner question, he makes common cause with an Indian it is a good day for the Indian. My faith in this plan has been strength-

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ened continually by finding so many of the best and most self-sacrificing workers in these schools who believe in this plan and are advocating it.

Cooking should be taught in such a manner as will qualify these girls to cook for a family, and such training can not be expected in any desirable degree under the the present system of instruction, even when every woman employé is doing her best. The girls should not only be taught to cook and serve simple foods in a healthful and appetizing way, but should know how to cook for invalids and children, and how to save and use the scraps and pieces. Canning, drying, and preserving fruits, if learned at school, will add many healthful and tempting dishes to the future Indian tables; will help crowd out the always-present beef, and teach the fathers and brothers the value of fruit growing.

Perhaps there is no department of industrial work where greater improvements have been made during the last three years than in the laundry. I have no objections to steam laundries, and no fear that our girls will not learn how to wash. The great trouble is to teach them to keep clean. But as all schools can not have steam laundries they should be supplied with steam boilers or washing machines, either of which a smart girl can secure for her own home, and which are beginning to enter into the calculations of the more advanced Indian mothers, as sewing machines have done already. Washing machines are an especial blessing at reservation schools where the girls are quite young. The fact that all new laundries are made, by order of the Commissioner, with a drying room above and more conveniences below is another cause for congratulation. Now no matron need let the children sleep between the blankets because the sheets can not be laundered in winter. Four or 6 sheets could be managed, but 75 is another matter.

The same need for a better paid employé is felt in the laundry as in the kitchen, and for the same reasons. The laundress who will say, "I told the girls not to go with wet feet, and now, if they do, it's their own fault," should be discharged at once. She is in the laundry to teach the girls how to wash; girls are not born with the bump of carefulness well developed. I have seen girls with wet feet, wet ankles, draggled skirts, working for hours in a room full of steam, and then we wonder why they sicken and die.

In many localities where schools are established the water is very hard, but on most buildings there is roofing sufficient to catch rainwater enough for all practical purposes. A cistern, piping, pumps, etc., would pay for themselves in a little time from the saving on clothes. But those agents and superintendents who have always lived on the frontier, and have let their wives wash in hard water, will likely wait till they feel the Department behind them before they take any active steps toward securing soft water for the laundry. Every school should be supplied with pearline, soapine, and gold dust, etc., and the concentrated lye now in use should be banished from the list of allowable articles. The lye is hurtful to the girls' hands as well as to the clothes. Many complaints about poor material would be stopped if the arrangements for washing were better.

Some superintendents and industrial teachers are learning that a wet sink with a long trough, properly arranged, will carry off waste suds as well as two girls with a tub, and almost as far. Such helps greatly simplify the work of the women and girls, and are almost as useful as a thrashing machine in a wheat field.

If inexpensive laundry helps are used at the schools and the girls taught how to wash in a healthy manner, some girls will be enabled to earn quite a good livelihood by doing fine laundrying.

All schools should have large, well-lighted, properly warmed, and fully aired dormitories, with hot and cold water carried to each, and all slops piped away. This is the ideal standard, reached as yet by only a few, but not beyond the attainment of every school. The furniture should be simple—a bed, chair, bureau, and wardrobe. Where so many sleep in one room much furniture must be avoided, but an ordinary box, painted or covered with oilcloth, will help to individualize property, by making a place "all one's own." The best sleeping arrangement for the large girls is to have the dormitories divided into small rooms for two girls; and this is just as true for the boys. Some employés believe that in order to "toughen" these children for the hard lives which they think is before them, there should be no fire in their dormitories, and the clothing must not be too warm. But this theory may be carried too far. In order to save the largest proportion of very small children, and to help them grow up strong and healthy, the heat and cold must be tempered by clothing and artificial warmth. The girls should be taught how to arrange their dormitories or chambers in a plain but attractive manner, and how to keep them clean and healthful.

Housekeeping is important for every day, and must be well taught in the schools, for the sake of the lesson more than for the sake of getting the work done. But we should be careful not to teach, even by precept, that spotless floors and perfectly transparent windows are the chief aims of a woman's ambition, lest these girls think of us as one of their mothers said, "poor white woman, she work all the time."

One of the best evidences of the progress of Indian education is the fact of a large herd of milch cows at so many schools. It is more than a year now since I found a school without a drop of milk to use for the children. I have never yet been at a school where the girls are not very anxious to help in the dairying. Within two months this story came from Oregon. At a small school where, last year, in October, there were four cows only, and they fit for nothing save to be slaughtered, the diary has since been increased, and the matron, during the past summer, with the help of one girl, made 100 pounds of butter. When this girl went home for vacation and told what she had been doing, her father immediately bought a cow, and the girl taught her mother how to make butter. Two years ago many schools had no butter at any meal. During the last year I have known many cases where the pupils had butter once each day. I see no reason why every Western school should not have all the butter it needs.

Poultry-raising is becoming quite an industry among the girls at some large schools, and there are a few small schools where the children would think themselves badly used if they were denied butter, milk, eggs, fresh fruit, and vegetables, and all of their own raising. The only objection I have ever heard against teaching the girls to raise poultry was given me about fifteen months ago, when some employé said, "I don't see how the children can have any hens here; they would get mixed with ours."

I notice that in the West, on or off a reservation, wherever gardening is done, it is often the work of the women, white or red. Why not teach our girls to garden scientifically and profitably.

Cutting and sewing should be taught all these girls. They will cut and make dresses; the manner in which it is done depends upon the schooling. Each girl, when able to cut a dress by a model, should be given one for her own personal property. Will she not destroy it by carelessness and inefficiency? Maybe, but this will not be worse than for her father and brothers to make a mud hole passable by throwing into it farm machinery, as in some former days.

Early last autumn I saw some little dresses which had been worn for best during five winters. At the same school I saw linsey dresses which had been worn a month, had never been washed, and were past repairing. It takes just as much time, labor, and material to make the last-named dress as the first. Here is the recipe for sewing-room supplies: good goods. This year's new goods are much superior to most supplies previously found in sewing rooms. If no more prints or linsey goods are sent to schools, but Scotch or German ginghams instead, money will be saved; the girls will look better and be taught a much needed lesson in economy, and time will be saved which may be used in teaching the girls many industries now utterly impossible to be taught.

My second recommendation for the sewing room is to employ just such a woman as we would hire for our own family dressmaking, even if she has no "political backing;" and this also will be a saving in goods. Whenever the girls of a school prefer to wear to a sociable a dress made at home, rather than a school dress, there is something wrong about the seamstress. If possible, let there be more help and let all the garments be made at the school. This is a saving financially and is much better instruction for the pupils. Is it a sarcasm to say, Indians cannot afford to buy ready-made clothing; none but wealthy people can? Well, it is worth thinking about.

It would be bettter to have the shoes made at the school, and the superintendent or agent, if a sensible man, should buy the stock. In former years many of the shoes sent to the school were so hard and coarse that the tender feet, used to moccasins, were crippled. "Is that boy lame?" was asked. "Oh, no; I presume it is his shoes." The supplies of shoes sent this year are of a better grade than ever before. Let the children wear their moccasins in the house and keep the shoes for outdoor purposes. Some matrons tell me that the children can not be taught to change shoes or keep their feet dry; but the success of many other matrons assures me it can be done, and without scolding or corporal punishment.

When a littlegirl is asked to do an errand, and says, "May I get my hood first?" it is very apparent that one girl has been broken of the habit of wearing a shawl over the head. Enough hoods and hats should be furnished so that no matron may make the lack an excuse for not teaching the use.

There is a great and almost universal need of a larger supply of employés, especially women employés. This is more necessary in the reservation schools, as one usually finds the primary children there—children who know neither how to speak English nor to do work, who can not even understand a request. But reservation schools are not the only sufferers. At one training school the seamstress cut and, with the help of the girls, made 127 garments (dresses, sheets, union suits, pillow slips, aprons, and skirts), in fifty-one days; this is an average of eight and one-third garments a day. How much teaching could be done? No real teaching can be given,

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unless time is allowed to a certain work, for the sake of teaching, rather than for the sake of getting off the work. Many seamstresses can not find time to teach the little girls. At an age when they are quite crazy to learn to sew the seamstress is too busy to have them "bothering around;" and by the time when they have to go into the sewing room the seamstress is too "rushed" to give them good instruction, and so the poor girls pick up what they can and work at a disadvantage all their lives. This is just as true of kitchen and laundry, and true of nearly every school within my knowledge, though a few are able to do quite good work.

But I know one complete exception to this rule. It is a good school, a regular Government school—clean, quiet, orderly; children well dressed, polite, smiling; work always out of the way, never driving, everything seeming to be just done. I staid a week and solved the problem. The superintendent is a woman, but that is not the solution. There are more girls than boys, but, though that helps, it is not the solution. The real reason for the excellence of this school is in the fact that there are four more workers on the school force than there are paid employés. In other words, they have all the employés allowed the school and four more, who work without pay, but work all the time—3 women and 1 man. There are no more helpers at the school than the case demand. I saw no one idle while I was there, for more than a week, but the work was always done on time and there was no unseemly or unhealthy rush. The superintendent said to me, "I could not manage the school with just the employés allowed by Government." At this school every little girl is taught to knit and sew, and crochet, and braid rugs while she is a little girl; and there is a matron detailed to attend to such teaching of these little girls for an hour each day. But this could not be done with the usual number of employés. So far as the industrial work is concerned this is one of the very best schools I know, and every person praises it justly. No inspector can help seeing that this school is better than most others, but not many will find out the reason. One great need in Indian schools is more employés.

In nearly every school there are several girls who are much interested in vocal and instrumental music, in drawing and painting. Such girls should be encouraged by every possible means. Not because we expect them ever to make marked success, but because there is no instrumentality more civilizing than music and because between what these girls now are and what we wish them to be there must be crude attempts at everything which goes to make up civilization.

At a few schools where I have visited, it has become possible so to break down the partition wall between pupils and teachers that every girl feels at home in any part of the house and yet is not obtrusive. When guests visit the school, the large girls are introduced to the company as daughters would be. This has an elevating and refining influence upon the girls; and sometimes it does as much good to the guests in broadening their minds and adding to their stock of knowledge.

If it can always be remembered that every employé in an Indian school is a teacher; that every teacher, whether in or out of the class room, is constantly teaching; and that these children have everything to learn, even the language in which instruction is imparted, there will be little trouble in recognizing that, while educational qualifications are quite indispensable, much more depends upon the personnel of the employés. If we can only put such people in the schools as we wish the pupils to copy, we shall soon have schools of which we may be proud.

In the storerooms of most schools there is a large pile of old new books, which, I presume, were sent out sometime last century, but will never be used in class work. Some agents and superintendents dare not allow these old books to be used for school scrapbooks, because it will affect their "property list." I do not know the law, but in a country where the people make the laws, it seems as if some way might be devised by which these old books could be used to supply a long-felt need. Many valuable illustrations might be collected and the class-room work greatly aided, besides teaching the girls to make scrapbooks and keeping the little pupils amused and instructed. This will not destroy the books as books, but put them to some use.

I have been in several class rooms where, as soon as the pupils had read, or tried to read, the books were gathered up and laid away until the next recitation, and the poor little children left to swing their feet and bite their finger nails and chew gum. In such cases, much as I dislike the habit, I am always glad of the gum. Do you wonder these children like to play truant? Not many words of the exercises by the older pupils can they understand, and I often wonder what is their real opinion of the benefits of an education.

Kindergarten helps, clay for molding, sand for mapping, scrap books, picture books, toys, games, tables in abundance, in fact all the helps which make teaching pleasant for teachers and learning pleasant for learners, should be provided for these restless bits of humanity who are trying to master an education and a language, and who are too often forced to take it in that order.

Most school buildings lately erected have sitting rooms for both boys and girls, but many old ones and some new are still destitute. These rooms should be furnished as you would furnish your own sitting room if you lived near a reservation

and had a large family of children. There need be no expensive articles. Comfort is not spelled like expense. But the rooms should be home-like, with papers, books, games, etc., lying around, with simply framed pictures hanging on the walls, with potted plants in the windows and mats on the floors. Make it the brightest, cheerfulest room in the house, and then let the employés, by their presence and help, make the evening hour the happiest, gladdest hour of the day. The big boys and girls should each have an additional room where, under proper rules, they will be free to read, study, write, or play, and where the little people are not expected.

At each school should be abundant grounds for all outdoor sports; these pupils need much air, outdoor air, and plenty of exercise. There should be games, and Congress ought not to make it necessary for the employés to take up a collection every time a new game is bought.

The matter of industrial details is one which has caused much anxious thought. It has seemed that if rightly managed the girls might do more effective work with less fatigue. During the last three months I saw at a reservation school an entirely new method in full operation and it was working charmingly. Another reservation school is using a part of the same plan.

This new plan, in outline, is as follows: The schedule is made out for the year and pasted in several places, where the girls can read and digest. The details include the work of the laundry, the kitchen, and the sewing room. No detail work begins till 9 o'clock in the morning, and no period of work is more than three hours long. One period is from 9 to 12, one from half-past 1 to 4, and the other from 4 to 6. No girl does the same work longer than one period. All change at noon and at 4 o'clock. If a girl is in the laundry three hours some mornings, she will not be there again till every large girl in school has been on the laundry detail; if she irons some morning, she will not iron again until all the large girls have ironed one period. Thus the work is more like home work, where we expect to wash one day, iron another, and bake another. No detail work begins till 9 o'clock; but, before that hour, the girls are not idle. Each girl makes her own bed. Then there are "offices," each of which is filled by a girl or a number of girls. It is the "office" of one girl to sweep the halls, of another to put the reception room in order, of others to clean the lamps, wash the dishes, reset the tables, etc. In fact all the work, save bed-making, which is not performed in laundry, kitchen, and sewing room, is done by the girls who hold these "offices"—and no politician is ever prouder of being in office than are these girls.

The school is a very beehive of industry from breakfast till 9 o'clock, but when the school bell rings all the morning work is done, the halls are swept, the dormitories are in order, the dining room ready to receive the noon supply of food and children, and every part of the house is ready for inspection. At this hour, as many girls as are detailed, go into the laundry, the kitchen, and the sewing room. As these details are made by classes, the work of the class room is not affected. At the school mentioned every girl gets at least four hours of school work daily; no girls have more than two weekly periods of work in the kitchen, or more than two in the laundry, but each girl has from twelve to eighteen hours of weekly work in the sewing room. Of course the seamstress has time to teach many uses of needles and hooks. These girls work more hours than do the girls of most schools, but the frequent change of employment, which is always restful, always the natural way of doing housework, keeps them in good spirits; besides they are pleased to learn so many extra kinds of work. It takes two weeks or more to adjust a school to this plan, but when adjusted it works for a year and saves making out new details. The offices change every week, and as a special reward for good behavior or excellence in school work, the small girls are sometimes given an office.

Because every pupil has at least four hours of class-room work each day there is no need of a study hour, and this is a great advantage to weak-eyed pupils. The teachers take turns in helping make the evening hour the attractive hour of the day with lectures, talks, music, etc.

At the other school, where the same plan is partly used, I asked why the whole work was not put on the same basis, and was told by the superintendent that he had not help enough to try it. But he has tried the plan only a little time. The superintendent in the first school named said she believed the girls really did more work by this plan, after they had fully learned the details, and it is learned for the whole year. This method seems so much easier to the girls. The periods are so short. They enter upon a three-hours washing, ironing, or baking with the thought of a change at the end of the period, and it is not so wearing as the thought of being obliged to do this work every forenoon for a month. It is also much better for the health, and I believe that the wise forethought and management of the superintendent can secure for the school employés enough to put this plan in full operation.

I think ever reservation school should be supplied with a "model home" near the buildings, and every training school should have a "model room" and a "home mother" to preside in that room. This "model home," which I wish to see at every reservation school, should be built of the best material to be found on the said reserva-

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tion, but nothing should enter into its construction that a smart young Indian could not procure for his home. Taking no Indian's house or frontiersman's house for a sample, this home should be as large as common sense and the needs of a respectable family will dictate. Let it be built with all the conveniences that said young Indian may be able to obtain. Put into this model home all the furniture the Government provides for any Indian home, then supplement it with every article needed which an ingenious woman can make of ends and scraps. Make an old barrel into a chair, a drygoods box into a side table, a washstand, or a lounge; a board and four wardrobe hooks into a footstool. Let shoe boxes be painted and hinged for low seats and also for receptacles. With a saw and piece of board make a bracket, and evolve a book case out of boards, a string, and empty spools, etc. Let the girls have a chance to make pretty articles and hang them in this "model home" till the girls leave the school. In fact make this home just as pleasant as possible, remembering the laws of health and of beauty in simplicity.

It may not be practicable to have a model home at a training school, because the pupils come from such widely differing reservations. One is from Arizona, where adobes must make the home; another is from Washington, where lumber is easily obtained; and another from Dakota, where the houses must be made of logs. But a "model room" with a "home mother" will answer every purpose. Because there are so many large girls at a training school this "home mother" will need to be an extra employé. Let this "home mother" teach each girl how to furnish and care for a house, how to cook well and economically for a family, how to care for and cook for the sick, how to make her family happy, and how to entertain her friends; in fact, teach these girls just as she would teach her own daughters how to be true, earnest, helpful women.

One word more: for the highest development in character building (the desired end in all teaching) each school must have a true motherly matron. She should have method, discipline, and promptness in her management; but her methodical ways must never smother her motherly heart; her discipline must be steeped in love, and her promptness admit of kindly delays. Above all other needs is the one need of a mother for every boy and girl in our schools, and a matron should never be so pressed for time that she can not stop to "mother" any child who, physically, mentally, morally, or spiritually, needs her "mothering."

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. M. A. DORCHESTER,
Special Agent, Indian School Service.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF HERBERT WELSH INSTITUTE, FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ.

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ.,
August 1, 1891.

SIR: In accordance with instructions I have the honor to forward herewith my first annual report as superintendent of the Herbert Welsh Institute, occupying the reservation and buildings of what was formerly known as Fort Mojave.

The reservation and buildings were formally transferred to me as the representative of the Interior Department by Lieut. Hersey, commanding, on the 22d day of August, 1890.

The school retained the name of the post until March 9, 1891, when I was informed that "The school will be known hereafter as the Herbert Welsh Institute, in honor of a gentleman who has given so much time, service, and money, and worked so efficiently in the interest of Indian civilization." No more honorable name could be conferred upon any institution.

The school is situated on a gravel bluff, on the east bank of the Colorado River, near the head of Mojave Valley; latitude, 35° 6′ north; longitude, 114° 31′ west; altitude, 535 feet above sea level, and 75 feet above the river. The plateau extends north and south about 40 miles, with an average width of about 12 miles. There are two reservations containing, jointly, about 15,000 acres, 10,000 of which is rich bottom land.

The post was established in 1858 as protection for emigrants from the East over the southern overland route to California, the Mojave and other tribes of Indians being then hostile. The Indians remained hostile until severely whipped by Maj. Armistead, who encountered them in the valley below the fort. They then sued for peace. The fort was abandoned in 1861 and regarrisoned in 1863 by two companies of California volunteers.

The climate is comparatively healthy, with pleasant winters, but intensely hot summers. The extremes of temperature are 35° and 122° F. There is no rainy season, though thunder showers are frequent in July and August. The prevailing winds are from the south in summer and north in winter. Terrific sand storms are frequent. Vegetation on the mesas is scant, consisting principally of grease wood.

Buildings and improvements.—The school buildings number 21, most of them in good repair. Within the past two months we have completed a very cosy dormitory, intended for use of girls, with a capacity of about 30. New schoolrooms have also been completed, dining room and kitchen separated and repaired, boys' dormitories better ventilated and lighted, all the buildings painted and whitewashed, and school grounds fenced. In all of this work the boys of the school have assisted. No new building will be required for the accommodation of 100 pupils.

Farming.—Farming can not be successfully conducted here without a thorough system of irrigation. We have done what we could. At immense labor we have hauled soil from the bottoms and deposited it on the mesa near the school to the depth of about 8 inches. In this way we have covered nearly 2 acres. Here we have raised lettuce, beets, radishes, turnips, melons, etc. With a good pumping apparatus whereby water could be taken from the river and distributed over the fertile bottom lands by means of canals, an abundance of every kind of vegetable could be produced.

In March last I submitted an estimate for such machinery, etc., as would be necessary for the proper irrigation of 1,000 acres, 200 acres of which were to be used by the school, and the balance to be allotted to individual Indians in 5 or 10 acre lots. This plan, if adopted, would be of inestimable value to the tribe as well as being a source of revenue to the school. Since then I have learned that my views were heartily approved by the Indian Office.

In March of last year the school set out nearly 1,000 trees, vines, roots, etc., of various kinds. This was no small task when you take into consideration the character of the ground. Owing to the fact that these young plants would require con-

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stant care and attention during the heated term, it was necessary to set them out where they could be irrigated by the pumping plant used for furnishing water to the school. Thus they had to be set out in the mesa, but as they would not thrive in gravel and sand, we took out our picks, grub hoes, and shovels and for five long weeks dug and shoveled until we had trenches 4 feet deep by 4 feet wide and long enough to contain all our trees set 16 feet apart. These trenches were filled by soil hauled from the bottom mixed with stable fertilizers and bones ground fine. Then the gravel dug from these trenches had to be all carted away. A part of this work was done by the schoolboys who accompanied their work by a great many complaints. They did not come to school to work and thought they should be paid for work done.

I am very happy to state that 85 per cent of the trees and 95 per cent of the vines are in a most flourishing condition.

The school stock consists of 4 mules, 2 horses, 5 blooded Durham cows, 2 calves, and 1 thoroughbred Polled Angus bull. This herd should be increased by at least *5 additional milch cows.*

Industrial work.—Industrial work has been carried on in the carpenter and blacksmith shops, bakery, sewing room, laundry and kitchen, with an average detail of 6 in each department. Owing to the fact of this being a new school, having no tools or material to work with, not as much has been done in industrial work as might have been. They have, however, been taught to handle tools to a limited extent, and what is more important, to handle themselves, to keep themselves clean and neat, and to obey.

Literary.—In literary work we have found the pupils apt and eager. They love to draw and write, and are as fond of music as the negro. School work has been carried on along the line of the system adopted by the Indian Office by an able corps of teachers. No fault can be found with our literary work. Marked progress has been made, and but a few more years of such work will make an English-speaking nation of these Indians.

Many of the older Indians are opposed to sending their children to school, and living so near the school are a source of constant annoyance. However, we gathered over 100 of the little ones into school last year, and I think we can do as well this year.

Indian courts.—An Indian court would be of great advantage to the superintendent in controlling these Indians, who are off the reservation and consequently think they are their own masters.

The Mojaves.—The "solution of the Indian problem," as applied to the Mojaves, is simply a question of time; but I am very sorry to have to state it as my honest opinion that the necessary time will probably require generations instead of a few months or years. The Mojaves have some good traits. They are peaceable, partly because of their indolence, and partly because of a good sound thrashing given them by the United States soldiers in 1868. In this one battle they lost 72 braves. They are kind to their offspring through indifference. They exercise no control whatever over their children. While not polygamous they are at liberty to leave each other whenever they please and consort with anyone else. They build brush sheds for summer dwellings and caves for winter. They bestow no care whatever on the selection, erection, or adornment of their homes. Three or four families often live in one shack. They are dirty and filthy in their personal appearance. They are exceedingly improvident, literally taking no thought of the morrow. After the spring overflow of the Colorado they plant their seeds—melon, pumpkin, corn, wheat, barley, beans, and squash. All these grow in abundance and for three or four months they live well. Colorado Valley produces an abundance of mesquite and screw beans, which is the staple article of diet for the Indians.

Many of the middle-aged Indians of late years have found employment on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad as section hands. For this work they get $1.25 per day. Their employers have told me that they do excellent service for short periods of time, but they will not stay longer than a month or two at a time. There are a few exceptions to this rule—not many. This road employs from 100 to 300 Indians every day throughout the year. Mr. Murphy, their paymaster, informs me that every month the Indians are paid from $5,000 to $12,000.

This is a big sum of money, and renders them self-supporting. It also enables the men to dress a little better, but here the good ends. They live in the same old shacks; their food is cooked and devoured in the same old way. Their houses remain unadorned. They paint their faces more profusely and more hideously. Their women and girls dress more gaudily and are bolder by far, and they gamble more, because they have more to gamble with. Not a cent is saved; not a good habit formed or improved, except, perhaps, the habit of work. They gamble at all times when they have a cent. This, and the fact that when a person dies he and all his property of whatever description is burned together, keeps them a poor people.

But there is one thing worse than all. The whole tribe is terribly syphilitic. I think it perfectly safe to say that 90 out of every 100 have this disease in some stage.

The women of the tribe are entirely without virtue. The towns along the line of the railroad are infested with them—hideously painted and gaudily arrayed. Seventy-five out of every 100 will sell themselves for 25 cents, and boast of having made the money so easily. This is what the young girls have got to grow up to. As soon as they reach the age of puberty they are sold to some degraded and diseased white man—very often by their own parents. They have no ambition for anything better.

The authority given the Indian Office by the last Congress ought to be exercised in the case of these Indians, and every boy and girl of school age ought to be put into some good school for a long term of years.

Missionary work.—Here is a great field for missionary labor. Nothing of the kind has ever been attempted among the Mojave Indians. I have tried to get several churches interested in the work, offering a home for a missionary and a room for chapel use, but as yet without success. Why don't some good missionary man and wife take up their life work among these people and assist us in their evolution? Why don't some of our societies in the East take this matter up and send some one here? The field is as large and promising, and the work could be conducted more cheaply than almost any other place.

The Hualapais.—There is always a vast difference between mountain and valley Indians. The Hualapais are mountain Indians, bold and fearless, remarkably good shots, daring riders, the best trailers in the world, cunning, and treacherous. Unlike the Mojaves, they are exceedingly quarrelsome among themselves, and their quarrels usually end in blows, knife or bullet wounds, or death.

Many years ago their reservation provided them with subsistence in the shape of game, grass-seeds, piñon nuts, and roots. Of late years, however, many herds of cattle have been permitted to overrun their reservation, the game has mostly disappeared, and the Government has found it necessary to furnish them with a certain amount of their living.

From what I have been told by reliable men who have good opportunities for knowing, their reservation does not contain 5 acres of agricultural land. But even if it was made up of the best soil in the Mississippi Valley these Indians would not work it. They are constitutionally opposed to anything so degrading. They will not work at farming. Occasionally a young Indian can be hired for a few days to assist in "rounding up" cattle. This is a work they rather enjoy for a time. Like all Indians they are inveterate gamblers.

This tribe, like all others that I am acquainted with, is kept back by a few of the old leaders. These old chiefs, not satisfied with blood, long constantly for the old diet. The barbarous past rises before them like a dream, and visions of wild orgies, of horrible blood-lettings, and cruelties unspeakable dance before them still. Their hearts gloat over such visions, and as they realize that the time for such things is nearly past, not through any desire of theirs, but for fear of a brute force more powerful than they can wield, they gnash their teeth in impotent rage, and sulk. They never will accept the new order of things, but be forever a disturbing element.

Such was Sitting Bull. Such is Serrum, the chief of the Hualapais. Cruel and cunning and bloodthirsty as ever, he is only restrained from outward violence by fear. He rules his tribe with a powerful hand. One of the first to catch the "Messiah craze," he has had his tribe dancing ever since. Covertly he is doing all he can to keep a wide chasm between his Indians and white civilization. He is constantly killing cattle belonging to white settlers. Covertly he is gathering arms and ammunition to be ready for the conflict when the "Messiah" comes. He is in constant communication with the Pintes and northern Indians. He is bitterly opposed to schools, and will never willingly consent to sending his or any of the tribe's children to school. As his influence is entirely and constantly bad, he ought to be taken away from his tribe and locked up.

A number of years ago when the Hualapais were on the warpath, a half-brother of Serrum, now known as "Hualapai Charlie," was arrested and sent to San Quentin for three years. Before going he was as bad as Serrum. Since his liberation he will have nothing to do with the wild, fighting element of his tribe. He lives at Kingman, Ariz., dresses and acts like a white man, and last year sent his children to my school.

The Hualapai women are more virtuous than the Mojaves. The Hualapais are polygamous.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Indian Office for uniform and constant kindness and assistance.

Very respectfully,

S. M. McCOWAN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF MOQUI SCHOOL, KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZ.

KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZ., *August 27, 1891.*

SIR: The first work which engaged my attention after taking charge, July 1, 1890, was the rearrangement of and repairs to the school buildings. This work was sufficiently done to open school September 15, and all buildings are now under good roofs.

After opening school the most difficult task of the year commenced—that of filling the school. The Indians were informed in council September 1 that school would be opened September 15, and that they should have their children here promptly. The numbers varied from 2 to 18 until November 2, while I labored with them diligently, by every peaceful means in my power, to get them to send their children to school. They were informed that since they had asked the Government to establish this school for the education of their children, and it had done so, and spent much money therefor, it was now entitled to have their children for education. But while the headmen were willing for the children to come, and so spoke in council, yet they had few children of their own, and referred me to the parents, while the fathers said the mothers controlled the children, and the mothers said the children would cry, and hence they would not send them.

And thus the matter rested when Commissioner Morgan and Gen. McCook arrived November 1. The commissioner informed the Moquis that they must fill this school, and that each village must furnish its quota, and that they must have 25 here at once, 25 in another week, and 25 more in two weeks from that time, making 75 in all. When the two weeks had expired, no children had arrived and I waited another week, being informed in the meantime by Lololomi that he was being opposed by a large party in his village (Oreiba) in his efforts to get children.

Then, in company with Mr. Julian Scott, special agent of the Census Bureau, and Mr. Keam, the trader here, and five Moquis friends, I went to Oreiba, called a council, and was informed that all except Lololomi and a few of his friends would not come into a council. We then went to the leader of the opposing faction and brought him to the council place, and informed him that he and his people would be given fifteen minutes in which to produce the children which the commissioner had told them they must furnish, and that unless they did so he would be taken away a prisoner.

The time having expired and no effort being made to get children we left the village taking this leader away prisoner, going to the second mesa village; and on the way, meeting a friend of our prisoner who attempted his rescue, we also arrested him, and found that he was just returning from a trip to the other villages for the purpose of arousing opposition to the school. The second mesa people were told that their quota of children must now be forthcoming or the leaders of the opposition among them would be arrested. One village furnished their quota at once, and the other two promised theirs in three days. I went to them again after three days and by a display of determination succeeded in getting their full number. For several days Lololomi's friends kept sending their children, but the opposition was more active than ever, and they arrested Lololomi, and confined him three days with threats to kill, etc.

Thinking I had done all in my power, I telegraphed the Indian Office and a company of troops was sent, and upon their arrival, Lieut. Greerson and troop, Special Agent Parker, Mr. Keam, and myself went to Oreiba and demanded enough children to fill the school, which by this time I had succeeded in making capable of accommodating 100 pupils. When the troops marched into the village we found all the people assembled in its center. Every man, woman, and child shook hands with every officer, private, and civil official there, and they formed the children in line and I took as many as I wanted; and thus on December 28, 1890, Keam's Cañon school was filled to its utmost capacity, having 101 bright, healthy pupils; none too old, none too young; one-half boys and one-half girls. Henceforward our number has never been under 100.

The schoolwork is carried on with the utmost regularity. All over ten years of age are classed in details which alternate and change work monthly, and work half the day and go to school the other half. All under 10 years of age attend school all day, and all attend evening session and Sunday-school. We put greater stress upon the speaking of English than anything else, but are trying our utmost to enforce the "Rules for Indian schools" in letter and in spirit and in fact, the only modifications being caused by the inadequacy of our buildings. The school is organized on the basis of the new course of study. The pupils are healthy, happy, and contented, and the parents visit them very often and express great satisfaction at their treatment and progress.

They are naturally industrious, and the boys have, besides doing the regular work at a school,, made a road in the rock out of this cañon, which is worth $500 to the Government; and they had cut and hauled from the timber a surplus of 50 cords of stove wood on the 15th of May.

The school farm consists of about 30 acres and has yielded quite well. We have 2 acres of beans which promise well, have had plenty of fresh vegetables, and will have plenty of hay for our stock unless the numbers are increased.

The cost of maintaining this school, which has heretofore been out of all proportion, is now I think coming within the prescribed bounds.

The work among the Moquis, which has been under my direct supervision, has been progressing slowly until recently. The Moquis have said they would move down from their mesas and build houses in the valleys, if the Government would protect them from the Navajoes, and give them some help in purchasing building material, which they can not get in their own country. The Navajoes have been removed from among them by the United States troops, and I now have most of the material upon the ground for the completion of twenty houses.

I have spent much time in looking up their water supply and have found thirty-six springs, bearing also of others. These springs nearly all need improvement, and piping and troughing material are now on the way for this purpose.

I have just returned from a trip among the Moquis, and find more than fifty houses now under way, many of which are ready for roofs, windows, and doors. Twenty of these are being built by the Oreibas. While there is still a large element opposed, in spirit, to civilization, yet I am persuaded that they will soon give way when they see the others reaping the benefits of a better way of living.

In general I think I am safe in saying that there has been no backward step taken in the civilization of the Moquis during the fiscal year 1891. They have been treated with great consideration in all things, protected in their rights, and made to do what was for their ultimate good with a firmness intended to convince them that there is a Government of the United States, and that in that Government lies the only hope of safety for themselves and of preservation for their posterity.

We have had an active, trying, progressive year, and I wish to express my sincere thanks for and appreciation of the efforts which have been made in behalf of this work by Commissioner Morgan, Gen. McCook, Special Agent Parker, Agent Shipley, Maj. McClelland, Col. Corbin, and Lieuts. Greerson, Brett, and Nance. They have all done their duty at this place nobly and well through many hardships and some dangers, and if there is failure here it will not be because of a lack of support from those whose duty it has been to give it. I am also under many obligations to Mr. Thos. V. Keam for numberless courtesies and services rendered in interpreting and other good works.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RALPH P. COLLINS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT YUMA SCHOOL, ARIZONA.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions received from you, I herewith submit the following report of the work and progress of the Fort Yuma Indian Industrial School during the year ending June 30, 1891.

Five years ago last March I first assumed charge of this school as superintendent. During this time I have noticed many changes for the better in the Yuma Indians.

My acquaintance with the Yuma Indians dates back to 1880. At that time these school buildings served as quarters for the military. Where now is heard the hum of recitation and the joyous laugh of childhood, then resounded with the sound of the bugle and other incidents to military posts. At this time most of the adult Indians visited Yuma and vicinity clothed in nothing more voluminous than a willow skirt; some of them, it is true, to a certain extent, affected the conventional dress worn by the whites, but these were noticeable exceptions to the general custom.

On taking charge of this school, I found nothing had been done toward correcting this; my first efforts were directed to securing a change here. By forbidding the entrance of any parent not suitably attired into the school buildings, and the influence brought to bear on them by the contrast with their children's dresses, supplied by the Government, a reform was soon accomplished. In drawing a comparison at this day in the dress of the Yuma Indian I can point with a feeling of conscious pride to the influence, direct and indirect, exerted by this school over the adult Indians in this reform.

I found on arrival here five years ago an attendance of 7 scholars—5 boys and 2 girls; and such children! timid and shy as some wild animal deprived of its liberty. The second day of our arrival, Chief Pasqual, since deceased, brought in 50 children from the reservation, who until then had been conscious of no restraint placed upon their acts. At first they openly rebelled against discipline, manifesting their dis-

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pleasure by breaking the glass in the windows and committing other deeds of vandalism. Persuasive measures, the exercise of great patience and kindness gradually overcame this objection, our efforts in this being ably seconded by Pasqual, chief of the Yuma tribe at this time. Their conduct at the present day in the schoolroom will compare favorably with that of the more favored race placed under more fortunate circumstances.

The attendance during the past year has been larger than that of any previous year. Greatest number attending, 113; average, 122. Of this number of pupils 97 were boys in years ranging from 6 to 16 years, and 16 girls aged 6 to 11 years. Such attendance surely proves that increased interest in the school has been aroused, and also shows the appreciation of the children of the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Great diversity of opinion is held by the Indians concerning the compulsory education act and its enforcement. I entertain no doubt of its utility; its beneficial effects are beyond question in increasing the attendance of many children who remain away from school, simply through the objection of their parents or a desire of their own to roam the reservation or the streets of Yuma. The fact of not being able to compel the attendance of children has worked serious mischief in the past, and has resulted in the loss of many promising pupils, through their removal from school by their parents, for some fancied wrong, more imaginary than real.

The improvement in the conduct of those pupils who have attended school for several years is most marked. It is to be regretted that the opportunities offered them after graduation are so very limited and few.

The progress in the several schoolrooms has been very satisfactory. Increased interest manifested by the scholars is observed, the marked improvement in many cases testifying to the attention paid their school studies.

The industry and application shown by the larger girls in the sewing room, where under the guidance of the seamstress the clothes for the school are manufactured, is quite commendable. In addition to this, many of them do crochet and fancy work that reflects great credit on their ingenuity and skill with the needle. In the laundry and ironing room they perform their work creditably, washing and ironing their own clothes in a very satisfactory manner. Under the guidance of the matron and cook of the school many of the girls have been taught the care of clothing, preparing and cooking of food; also, in the care of their dormitories and clothes room, instruction has been given. The improvement here has been manifested in the better care of clothing and in the exercise of more neatness of rooms inhabited. In the kitchen several of the larger girls have been instructed in the art of cooking properly. The interest taken by them in the attainment of this branch is very gratifying.

During the past year an effort has been made to improve the appearance of the school campus by planting trees, shrubs, and flowers. The hot sun here is very trying on shrubbery, but I trust I can succeed in my efforts to add to the attractiveness of the school grounds. Four acres of ground convenient to school have been cleared for cultivation, irrigated by a horse-power pump, and planted in fruit and vegetables. It furnishes necessary instruction to a number of boys under the direction of the industrial teacher. Each boy devotes three half days each week to this work. Several of them, having plats of ground for themselves, take great interest in cultivating same.

The carpenter's apprentices also show signs of improvement. They seem to appreciate the value of skilled labor, one of them, Vincent Miguel, a son of the chief, showing great aptitude for the work. They have been of great assistance to the carpenter in the building and repairs made during the year, performing the tasks assigned them in a very creditable manner.

During the year there has been erected a new pump house and stables, destroyed by the Colorado River flood of February last. New kitchens have been added to quarters of carpenter and industrial teacher; a workshop and dwelling have been repaired for shoemaker. Porches surrounding school buildings have been repaired. Plastering with a coat of hard finish the walls of adobe school buildings to preserve them from erosion by rain has formed quite an item of this year's expenses, this expenditure being necessary owing to the condition of walls of buildings long neglected.

The addition of a shoemaker to the list of employés for next year will furnish the necessary instruction in this branch of industrial training. I anticipate great results from this valuable department of school work.

Taking a general retrospection of the work so far I feel encouraged. That some of the seed has fallen on barren ground can not be denied. The results so far justifies the indulgence of a hope for the Yuma Indian of the future. That the generation to come will be bettered by our work in the present is my most earnest desire and hope.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the coöperation and able assistance rendered me by the employés of this school, whom I have ever found ready and willing in the discharge of their duty. For the courteous and considerate treatment received at the hands of the Department of Indian Affairs I return my heartfelt thanks.

Very respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHŒNIX SCHOOL, ARIZ.

PHŒNIX, ARIZ., *August 5, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with the instructions given in your circular letter dated July 1, 1891, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the educational enterprise committed to my charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, embracing a brief account of the efforts made to establish the Fort McDowell Indian Industrial Training School, and of what has been accomplished toward the establishment of the Phœnix Indian Industrial Training School.

On the 16th of May, 1890, I was appointed superintendent of the Fort McDowell Indian Industrial Training School, and shortly thereafter was designated special disbursing agent of the same institution. Before starting for my future field of work I received from the Indian Office three elaborate reports of Fort McDowell, Ariz., and ten photographic views of the buildings and grounds at the post. These reports and views on the whole were highly favorable, and led me to believe that Fort McDowell was admirably adapted to meet all the essential requirements of a large and flourishing Indian industrial establishment.

In pursuance of instructions received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to proceed to my post of duty and to receipt to the officer in charge for the public property there, in company with several assistants I arrived at Fort McDowell on the 12th of August. The post commandant, Lieut. John A. Baldwin, gave us a cordial welcome, furnished us with quarters, a couple of cook stoves, a few cooking utensils, chairs and other furniture, and some bedding. As no goods and supplies for the school had been or were subsequently secured at the post, our situation while there would have been attended with much inconvenience and heavy personal expense but for the kindness of this officer.

Lieut. Baldwin informed me that a board of Army officers appointed to determine the price to be paid by the Indian Office for the buildings and other permanent improvements at the fort had fixed their value in round numbers at $50,000, furnished me with a copy of the findings of this board, and requested me to receipt to him for the post on this basis. Having been led to believe from my correspondence and personal interviews with the Commissioner that the post would be turned over to me for school purposes without cost to the Indian Office, I declined to comply with the post commandant's request, reported the matter to the Commissioner, and asked for instructions. I was finally directed by the Commissioner to receipt for the buildings and other permanent improvements without regard to their appraised value, as the Indian Office would not be required to pay any sum for them. In immediate compliance with this order, on the 15th of September, I receipted to Lieut. Baldwin for two large water-tanks, and thirty-one buildings with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, and at the same time assumed charge of the post.

Shortly after my arrival at the Fort, Lieut. Baldwin handed me a list of personal property, and informed me that, in accordance with the recommendations of a board of Army officers, the War Department had authorized him to turn this property over to me on my receipting to him for the same, at its original cost, including transportation. The listed prices of these articles aggregated nearly $8,000. This property consisted of 20 tons of fairly good hay, 15,000 pounds of good barley, a steam boiler, pump and engine that had been in use for a considerable length of time, 800 cords of wood a part of which had commenced to decay, 2 old Army ranges, 4 cooking and 5 heating stoves, all bearing marked evidences of considerable use, an aged platform hay scale, and many other articles nearly all of which had long been in the service.

About the same time the post surgeon, Dr. Swift, furnished me with a long list of hospital goods and supplies, with prices given, embracing old cooking utensils, table furnishings, furniture and bedding, nearly all of which was much worn; quite a stock of medicines, a good dispensary set, office furniture and fixtures, several cases of surgical instruments, medical and surgical appliances, and other articles. He stated that in conformity with the recommendations of a board of Army officers, he had been duly authorized to turn these goods over to me on my receipting for them at their original invoice price increased by their cost of transportation.

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This matter having been referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in obedience to his instructions I made selections from these lists of the goods that would be serviceable to the school, and designated the prices that, in my judgment, should be paid for them, and forwarded these selected lists to the Commissioner. I was subsequently instructed by the Commissioner to receipt for such of these articles as would be required by the school, and at the prices I had named. I was finally notified by Lieut. Baldwin and by Dr. Swift that, in order to obtain any of these goods, I would be required to receive all of the articles embraced in their respective lists and at the prices fixed by the War Department. I did not receive the goods for the following reasons:

(1) Many of them were not required by the school.

(2) With few exceptions, the prices asked for them were exorbitantly high.

A part of the goods were shipped to other posts, many of them were destroyed or abandoned, and the remainder sold at auction. The 800 cords of wood, listed at $3.50 per cord and at a total of $2,800, were sold at auction to an imprudent Phœnix man for $11. Lieut. Baldwin did not get away from the post with his squad of men until the 5th or 6th of January. In other words, it took him nearly five months to dispose of this personal property.

My first impressions of the post were very unfavorable and disappointing, and my disappointment and surprise increased as I became more familiar with the prevailing condition; still, believing that the school would have to be established and maintained at the post, I accepted the situation with as good grace as possible, and at once proceeded to submit estimates for goods and supplies, and for labor and materials required for repairs and improvements, and to make all other necessary preliminary arrangements for opening the school as soon as possible.

I found the post to be situated 35 miles from Phœnix, the nearest available railroad station, and in the midst of an extensive and irreclaimable desert, remote from all existing or prospective civilizing influences, and hence, regardless of all other considerations, wholly unfit for the site of an Indian industrial training school. The Fort McDowell reservation contains in round numbers 25,000 acres of land. There are within its limits six disconnected bodies of rich bottom land along the river, varying in size from 30 to 300 acres each, and containing in the aggregate perhaps 1,000 acres. The balance of the reservation consists of rough, gravelly or rocky mesa, and of broken, ragged foot hills, wholly unsusceptible of cultivation and improvement. Even the bottom land, if not under irrigation, produces such vegetables only as is common to certain Arizona deserts, and is therefore essentially desert land.

The surface of the ground within and about the post during the rainy season is clothed with a quick growth of weeds, vines, and patches of "six weeks' grass" in favored localities; but this grateful vegetation quickly perishes with the advent of the long, dry, hot season in the spring, and for from six to eight months of the year it is quite bare, and beneath a semitropical sun seldom veiled by clouds becomes very hot, often radiating an atmosphere raised to a temperature of 115° in the sun, and from 112° to 118° in the shade. These conditions during the long hot period render the place very unattractive in appearance, trying to the eyes, and otherwise disagreeable.

I found the thirty-one buildings at the post as a rule to be very inconveniently placed and badly planned and constructed for school purposes; that a few of the minor ones recently erected were in fair condition; that the majority required extensive and costly repairs; and that quite a number, including two of the most important structures, were in a hopeless stage of dissolution. A careful, detailed estimate made with the assistance of the school carpenter, an excellent mechanic and an experienced and successful contractor and builder, disclosed the fact that to make the necessary alterations and repairs fairly to adapt the buildings to the immediate requirements of the school, render them tolerably comfortable and protect them from the disintegrating influences of wind and rain, would involve the judicious expenditure of fully $15,000. It became obvious, also, that after this large sum had been thus expended, quite a number of the buildings, including the large ones to be used for schoolrooms and girls' dormitory, would be fit for temporary use only, and that the interests of the school would require them to be removed as soon as possible and the erection of suitable buildings in their stead.

I ascertained that the same repairs or new buildings would cost from 20 to 50 per cent more at the post than at or near Phœnix, and that the transportation of pupils, goods, and supplies and material from Phœnix to the school would be attended with delays, inconvenience and heavy annual expense.

The waterworks of the post were in good condition, but as the water was pumped directly from the river into two large tanks, and from thence distributed to the buildings immediately after heavy rains in the adjacent mountains or during freshets, it reached the buildings so roily as to be scarcely fit for domestic use. The river, it appeared, was liable during any freshet to change its channel and leave the pumping station "high and dry." During the big water last spring it did so change its course, leaving the pumping station 200 yards from the stream, thus cutting off the water supply of the post, which is nearly a half mile from the river.

I found but one tract of land in cultivation, containing less than 100 acres. This tract is known as the Government farm, and is situated north of the post. About 25 acres, used for a post garden and a post pasture, were inclosed by pretty good wire fences. The balance of the land was surrounded by a miserable brush fence, affording secure harbors for numberless rabbits and other pests, and offering but a feeble resistance to the hungry cattle wandering over the range. The Mexicans who farmed this land were compelled to watch their crops day and night. The land was foul with weeds, grasses, and shrubs, and the irrigating ditch in bad condition. I found that to clear this land, inclose it with substantial wire fencing, and to clean and enlarge the main irrigating ditch so that it would afford a sufficient supply of water would cost not less than $2,000.

Nearly a half mile of the upper part of this ditch I found ran through a sand bank, and parallel with and close to the river, and was therefore liable to be destroyed by any freshet in the river. During the high water last spring this portion of the ditch was swept away, and the Government farm cut nearly in two, thus rendering the latter wholly worthless for farming purposes.

The other bodies of bottom land were successfully cultivated for many years, but the shifting, turbulent river, in the process of deepening and widening its channel during freshets, destroyed one after another the heads of their main irrigating ditches and thus rendered their cultivation impossible.

There is at this time no land on the Fort McDowell reservation that can be successfully and profitably cultivated. Had the school been established there it would now be without an acre of land available for farming or garden purposes.

During my stay at the post the foregoing and many other matters relating to the post and school were submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. On the 10th of October the Commissioner visited the post. He was much displeased with the place, and promptly decided that no Indian school would be opened there with his consent.

At the Commissioner's request I accompanied him to Phœnix, with the view of ascertaining whether satisfactory arrangements could be made for opening the school there. The leading citizens seemed very anxious to secure the school. After the Commissioner had departed on his journey of inspection of Indian agencies and schools, I learned that the West End Hotel, a two-story brick building, that would fairly accommodate an Indian school of from 40 to 50 boys, could be leased on reasonable terms. I secured the refusal of the same, reported these facts to the Commissioner, and returned to the post.

On the 11th of December I received a telegram from the Commissioner directing me to submit immediately a written proposition from the Phœnix people for the donation of not less than 80 acres for the establishment of an Indian industrial school near Phœnix, and in case the West End Hotel could still be rented, to submit estimated cost of preparing the same for school purposes. I readily secured a guaranty signed by 41 of the leading citizens for a school site of not less than 80 acres, to be located within 3 miles of the city, and to be selected by the Commissioner. I secured an extension of the refusal of the West End Hotel, and made estimates of the cost of preparing the building and forwarded to the Commissioner the guaranty and estimates.

In obedience to instructions received from the Commissioner, on December 31 I left the post in charge of our engineer, and in company with my other assistants proceeded to Phœnix, entered into an agreement on behalf of the Government for the lease of the West End Hotel for school purposes, at $100 per month for the balance of the fiscal year, with the privilege of a continuance of the lease from year to year, so long as required by the Government, and took possession of the premises.

It required but a few days to obtain our effects from the post and to establish ourselves in our new quarters. Having fitted up an office, I proceeded to submit estimates for goods and supplies for the school, and to make all necessary changes and improvements in the building, and arrangements for securing pupils and the additional assistants required. By the 1st of February I was prepared to open school, very soon after the arrival of the goods and supplies I had estimated for.

On the 20th of January my appointment as superintendent of the Fort McDowell Indian Industrial Training School was canceled, and at the same time I was appointed superintendent of the Phœnix Indian Industrial Training School, and on the 26th of January I was designated special disbursing agent of the latter.

Having been authorized by the Commissioner to select a suitable site for the school, I reported that with an appropriation by Congress of $6,000 and what the citizens of Phœnix would contribute, a most desirable site of 160 acres could be secured. This appropriation having been made by Congress, after a careful examination of the many sites offered I recommended the purchase of 160 acres of improved

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land of the finest quality, and most favorably situated, 3 miles north of town, at $9,000; the Government to pay $6,000 and the citizens of Phœnix, $3,000. The Commissioner having decided to purchase this tract of land, in obedience to his instructions I forwarded to him on the 11th of April an abstract of the title to, and a warranty deed for, the same, and two "water-right certificates."

In compliance with the Commissioner's request I submitted a scheme for the disbursement of the $50,000 appropriated by Congress for the establishment of the Phœnix Indian Industrial Training School, specifying the several sums required for buildings and other improvements to be made on the land and for the support of a school of 125 pupils and the necessary employes during the fiscal year of 1892.

In pursuance of instructions received from the Commissioner I employed Mr. J. M. Creighton, architect, to prepare plans and specifications for a school building to be erected on the school site. Preliminary sketches of the building designed to be erected were forwarded to the Commissioner on the 12th of May. These having met with his approval, complete drawings and specifications were submitted on the 22d of June.

The unprecedented floods that prevailed in the Gila and Salt Rivers during the last week in February and the first two weeks of March swept away the railroad bridges over these streams and otherwise seriously damaged the Phœnix and Maricopa Railroad. The goods and supplies shipped by the Indian Office to this school began to arrive at Maricopa about the time this destruction of railroad property occurred. Having ascertained that the railroad could not be repaired short of two months, I made repeated but unsuccessful efforts to have the goods forwarded to the school by means of freight teams. The goods remained at Maricopa until the road was in running order to Phœnix. They were received at this school on the 6th of June. As the hot season had then set in, and the fiscal year was near its close, I was instructed by the Commissioner to defer the opening of the school until the 1st of September.

The land purchased for the school site is well adapted to the cultivation of figs, apricots, raisin grapes, oranges, and all other varieties that are grown in this valley. It is the purpose to devote 80 or 90 acres of the farm to such fruits, with the view of training the pupils in the arts of cultivating, curing, and handling the same. Pupils so trained will readily find remunerative employment in the orchards and vineyards of the Salt River and Gila River valleys. Hence, the outing system can be successfully applied here.

Although little has been accomplished during the fiscal year just closing, it is confidently believed that the school now rests on a sound basis and that its prospects are very encouraging.

Very respectfully.

WELLINGTON RICH.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TELLER INSTITUTE, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

TELLER INSTITUTE, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., *August 31, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit the following report. Having taken charge of the institute only twelve days before the close of the fiscal year, my report from personal observation must necessarily be brief and it may be as creditable to all concerned to increase its brevity.

Arriving in May full of hope and enthusiasm with 53 new pupils, equally hopeful and enthusiastic, I looked over the situation. My enthusiasm weakened when I found a boy sick with the measles had been moved from room to room till there was not the remotest hope of escape. I looked forward to 53 cases of measles and was disappointed only in the fact that this number was exceeded. The weeks of nursing on the part of employés and suffering on the part of the children proved a black plague to enthusiasm.

Employés and such children as were able to be up were overworked. All were frightened or uneasy. Complications taking the form of pneumonia, acute bronchitis, sore eyes, etc., were developed. In the end, however, anything more serious than frightening 7 boys into fleeing to their reservation homes was averted. Since recovering from measles and complications not a child on the place has been confined to the buildings for a single day.

Sanitation.—I can conceive of no condition that would render sanitation more difficult. The site is flat. The soil is composed of an almost impervious adobe. My only hope lies in sinking cesspools to the gravel and underlying sheet water some 20 or 30 feet below the surface. These will need to be walled, close covered, and vented high in the air.

Farm.—What the farm is best adapted to growing has never been discovered; or if it has, such information has never been recorded or taken up, except in the case of hay. Trees, hay, and beets I know will grow, and to the cultivation of these we must devote ourselves for leading results and experiment in a small way till further information and a better condition of soil are obtained. Potatoes, beans, and garden vegetables are desirable, but if these have ever been successfully grown there has been neglect or oversight, as none have been taken up on the papers.

Stock.—Six horses and four pigs at the close of the year constitute the live stock—all good. Twenty-four colonies of bees of the most energetic variety and well cared for yield a desirable product in good quantity. In this connection I would recommend that the pigs be sold and the proceeds be expended in the purchase of domestic fowls and the erection of buildings for their proper care. The fowls will be more useful directly, and will furnish useful training to more children, besides getting rid of a stench that an ever-varying wind too frequently wafts into the dining room and dormitory from an undrained and undrainable piggery.

Industrial work.—In the farmer's work the present prospect indicates from 10 to 12 tons of hay and from 200 to 250 bushels of oats. In addition most of the farm has been put in condition for future seeding or for planting to orchard and vineyard. In the carpenter's work the barn, walks, and milk-house commend his efforts and the training of the boys.

There were but two girls in attendance until the 11th of May, at which time boys were detailed to the laundry, kitchen, and dining room, besides doing the sweeping and scrubbing. I suppose the two girls helped in the manufacture of the 282 garments made by the seamstress prior to my arrival. I know that the new girls helped in making the 141 articles manufactured from May 11 to June 30.

School training.—Sickness and the condition of the eyes of many of the children after suffering from measles precluded the possibility of thorough classification, and the time was devoted to working up such children as were behind and such as had never been in school, that classification might be simplified for fall work.

The enrollment for the entire year was, females, 22; males, 74; total 96. Average attendance 35.5 per day.

Moral training.—On taking charge June 19 I began preparations for the organization of a Sunday school, which is in operation and will so continue. I hope to secure at least occasional services from the ministers in the neighboring town.

Improvement.—The improvements of the year consist of an addition of 53 pupils, the partial erection of a two-story brick house, containing dormitories, dining room, kitchen, reception room, sewing room, sitting room, infirmary, and bathrooms; a large and well-constructed barn; a milk house; and a two-story brick containing carpenter shop, saddler and shoe shop, and tailor shop; as well as a small box blacksmith shop.

Very respectfully submitted.

THEO. G. LEMMON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT HALL SCHOOL, IDAHO.

FORT HALL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Blackfoot, Idaho, October 1, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to forward my second annual report of the Fort Hall Industrial School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

In our report of 1890 we gave as complete a history of the school and the buildings as the files of our office would afford.

As the name indicates, the original buildings were constructed by the War Department during the years 1870 and 1871, which were transferred to the Interior Department by an act of Congress in 1892 for Indian school purposes. The buildings are uniformly located around a rectangle 200 by 500 feet.

School.—At the opening of the school, September 1, we experienced very little difficulty in securing the attendance of all the children our buildings would accommodate. On November 11 we had on our roll 105 industrious and contented children. November 15 scarlet fever swept in upon us and struck down 68 children in ten days. Eight Indian children died in school and 30 died on the reservation. January 14, when the fever had apparently vanished and we believed the worst to be over, our own little girl 4 years old, the pet of the Indian children and the idol of our home, took sick, and January 19 God called her from earth to heaven.

The literary department of the school was closed from November 15 for four months. The children were not in condition to study on account of weak eyes for nearly two months after they were apparently well from the fever.

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Notwithstanding our affliction, the average attendance for the year was 86, and the progress of the pupils in letters as well as in the varied industries was more than could have been expected.

Farm and garden.—Our greatest difficulty is on account of our children being young and able to do but a small amount of labor, averaging but 11 years; but with the help of the reservation Indians we have securely fenced 600 acres (in all, 1,100 inclosed), cleared, broken, and ditched 80 acres. While it is true that land in this climate is considered of but little value the first year after breaking, we can safely estimate our year's products as follows:

Wheat	bushels	200	Peas	bushels	15
Oats	do	250	Turnips	do	20
Potatoes	do	700	Hay	tons	200
Onions	do	20	Melons	number	200
Beets	do	50	Pumpkins	do	200
Tomatoes	do	25	Cabbage	do	1,500
Beans	do	20			

Stock, we are able to report in good condition, with an abundance of feed for the winter, except oats, of which we had a poor yield, on account of the land having been newly broken.

Horses	9	Hogs	35
Cows	26	Chickens	35
Cattle (other than cows)	85		

The harness shop is doing the same kind of work as that of last year. While it is unprofitable to the school from a monetary standpoint, it has proven to be a valuable industry to the reservation Indians. During the year we have repaired more than one hundred set of harness, the labor in many instances equal to that of making them from new material.

Carpenter work has been continuous during the year. In addition to the current repairs the carpenter has either superintended, or with the help of the boys constructed, one two-story barn and stable, 40 by 60 feet; one school building, 35 by 60 feet, with wing 30 by 40 feet; one hospital building, 30 by 40 feet; one dry house for laundry, 16 by 50 feet; one chicken house, 18 by 30 feet; one hog house, 12 by 40 feet; one bath house, 18 by 40 feet; two coal houses, 12 by 18 feet each; one milk house, 12 by 14 feet; and a number of smaller buildings.

Sewing room.—The work here, as in most other departments, was suspended for nearly four months, but during the year there have been fabricated 300 articles of clothing, in addition to the repairing constantly demanded of the sewing girls.

The laundry building has been remodeled, appliances for water power and the requisite machinery purchased with which the laundry work can be made a pleasure to the children instead of a dreaded duty, as it has been to them in the past.

Moral and religious exercises are held each evening and Sunday school every Sunday. The employés have subscribed funds sufficient to employ a minister at $1 per day, for each alternate Sunday to preach for us the ensuing year.

The employés are persons of good moral character, most of them have had years of experience in the Indian service, and have proven themselves eminently qualified to discharge their respective duties.

I can say no less than that the industrial and literary work of the school, considering the great difficulties that confronted us has been executed in a manner highly commendable to those in direct charge. With scarcely an exception they have been untiring in their efforts to make the Indian school service a success.

General.—Our buildings have all been reclaimed from their dilapidation, and made fit for occupancy. The marked difference between the appearance and the comfort of these buildings now and one year ago has greatly contributed to the contentment of the children, and inspired them with energy to keep their rooms, their dormitories, and their persons more neatly than ever before.

We have been furnished water pipe with which we have conducted an abundant supply of pure water into or near all the buildings.

We have material contracted for to inclose 700 acres more land, which will in all make the school farm cover an area of 1,800 acres of as fertile land as can be found in the United States. We are now prepared to produce our own beef and furnish the agency with a large supply every year.

We have endeavored for the past two years to make the school the center of civilization on the reservation, and show by contrast the difference between life in neatly furnished and comfortable houses and the dusky lodges from which they came. I am confident that the wise policy of your office in assisting us in erecting new and repairing the old buildings has been more potent in creating a desire among the reservation Indians to erect houses for themselves than all other influences combined.

Extending my thanks to you and the honorable Secretary of the Interior for the liberal support you have given me, for the kindness, sympathy, and consideration you have shown us throughout our severe affliction.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN Y. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT LAPWAI SCHOOL, IDAHO.

FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO, *August 30, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with circular instructions, I have the honor to forward my first annual report of the Fort Lapwai industrial school. My bond was accepted September 19, 1890. I receipted to Mr. George W. Hatfield, my predecessor, for the public property and assumed charge of the school October 1, 1890; my report will therefore cover the first nine months of the year, and will contain a brief statement of the condition of affairs at this school and such improvements and changes as have been made during the year.

The Fort Lapwai buildings were erected by the War Department in the years 1861 and 1862, and in 1885 all the property belonging to the War Department was transferred to the Interior Department under an act of Congress in the year 1882.

The military reserve proper contains 669.66 acres and the old military hay reserve, 655.61 acres, which cornered with the military reserve, and could be reached only by going 1¼ miles. This inconvenience has recently been overcome by an exchange (made under authority of July 2, 1891) of this hay reservation for 652.55 acres of land joining the school farm on the west, making the school land in a compact body of 1,322.21 acres. As the hay reservation lay it was of little value to the school, being so far away, and being in an irregular shape it affected the shape of Indian farms adjoining, so that the exchange was an advantage to the Indians as well as this school, for which I am indebted to Special Alloting Agent A. C. Fletcher for her kindness in assisting in having the exchange made.

Buildings.—Upon assuming charge of the school I found the buildings in a dilapidated condition, many of them already fallen and others unfit for use; no walks of any kind connected the buildings, so that the girls had to pass a distance of one quarter of a mile in going from their quarters to the schoolroom, through snow, rain, mud, etc. The girls' dormitory, a building which had previously been a military hospital, was the *only building on the grounds which had not been condemned*, and it was not large enough to comfortably accommodate more than 30 girls, although 60 have been obliged to occupy it.

The building used as boys' dormitory is one of the oldest on the place, and during the winter months, when the snow lay on the roof, we were obliged to put up props to prevent its falling, and it is now unsafe, so that the boys will occupy the old school building until new quarters can be erected. This old dormitory and the building used as kitchen and dining room are the old company quarters and will scarcely stand another winter, having been built about thirty years.

Since January 1, an addition, 30 by 60 feet, two stories high, has been built to the girls' dormitory, making it possible to accommodate 80 or 90 girls, the lower floor being used as a sitting and reading room and wash and bath rooms, while the upper floor is a sleeping room. We have also about completed a new schoolhouse of four rooms and a large assembly hall, which will be a vast improvement over the old arrangement and will give much more room. Authority has been granted for the erection of a large building for the boys, the plans for which I am daily expecting from the Indian Office, and in hopes of having the building completed before the severe cold weather, so that the boys may be as comfortably situated as the girls.

A sidewalk has been built from the girls' dormitory to the kitchen and dining room, so that they may go to and from their meals without having their feet wet and muddy.

The buildings are in a better condition and the pupils will be more comfortably situated than ever before, with the exception of the kitchen and dining room, which I hope to be able another year to replace with a new and more commodious one, also a new hospital building, which is very much needed.

School.—The school filled up very rapidly and the parents brought their children in willingly. I think the indifference heretofore manifested by the parents in the education of their children is fast giving way to an earnest desire to see them prepared to take their place along with white people.

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They show a great pride in the progress their children have made this year, and especially are they proud of our brass band, which was organized last November, under the leadership of Mr. George W. King. They have furnished some very fine music for all our social gatherings and the closing exercises on the Fourth of July. They have been several times to the agency to play for an assembly of the prominent men of the tribe, and have had two or three invitations to play for celebrations at neighboring towns, and although they have never accepted an invitation of that kind, it was a source of gratification to them to feel that they were appreciated and desired.

The school was graded the first of the session and consisted of four departments, with 150 pupils. The attendance has been greater than ever before known and the progress made in the schoolroom work reflects great credit on both teachers and scholars. Owing to the great amount of sickness in the school last spring, the schoolroom work was much hindered, there being over one hundred cases of la grippe at one time. The health of the pupils, with the exception of this attack of la grippe, has been very good. I can not speak too highly of the valuable assistance rendered by all the employes at this time in caring for the sick.

One of the greatest difficulties met with in the Indian service is in securing good and efficient employés who are interested in the education and advancement of the Indian children and who can work harmoniously together. Only one or two of the old force was retained after I took charge, as there was an unfriendly feeling existing among some of them, so I deemed it for the best interest of the service to recommend several changes in the corps of employés and the appointment of others to the positions who would aid me in building up the school, the result being that I have had an able corps of employés, who have all worked together with me for the advancement of the scholars and the prosperity of the school. Whatever success I may have gained I owe great credit to my employés, who have assisted me in every way.

Our school session closed on the 4th of July, with a literary and musical entertainment given by the children, which was witnessed by several hundred Indians among whom were the parents of the school children, who were assembled to celebrate the Fourth of July. They all seemed well pleased with the exercises and with the progress the children had made, and signified their appreciation of our efforts to please them. The exercises closed with fireworks in the evening, which pleased the children and the parents alike. Their feelings were expressed by cheers loud and long. The higher the rockets the louder the cheers.

Shops.—The carpenter, blacksmith, and shoe and harness shops have been under the charge of Indian employés, who learned their trades at Chemawa Training School. These departments have not been such a success as I had hoped for on account of lack of material to work with, although a great deal of repairing has been done by each. I feel confident that I shall be able to render a more satisfactory report the coming year.

Sewing room.—Work in the sewing room has been kept up the entire year, there being a detail of 8 girls each half day during school. The number of articles fabricated during the year is about 800, such as dresses, aprons, undergarments, sheets, pillowcases, and boys' underwear, as well as the repairing and darning for the entire school: the work of this department has been very satisfactory indeed, and we expect to improve with the aid of the new sewing rooms and new machines. The kindness of the Indian Office has allowed us the assistance of a tailoress, of which we were greatly in need.

Laundry.—The laundry work has been conducted by an Indian girl assisted by the school girls. The work has been well done considering the fact that all the water had to be hauled or carried to the laundry. We have had the advantage of three washing machines, which lightens the work very much. Authority has been granted to put in a system of water works, which will also greatly lessen the labor.

Kitchen and bakery.—The inconvenience of a small kitchen and a small range very materially affect the success of instruction in this industry. Considering these disadvantages the work has been very successfully managed. The girls have been taught industry and economy as well as to prepare good palatable food, care for the dining room, set and clear tables and wash dishes. Four girls are detailed each day to the kitchen and four to the dining room. The boys do the work in the bakery and are taught to make bread and yeast, and to cook pies and cake, all of the baking being done in the bakery on account of the kitchen being so small. We hope to have a new and more commodious kitchen this winter where the girls can learn more in the line of bakery.

Farm and garden.—The school farm land consists of 80 acres, 72 of which were sown to wheat for hay, but owing to the extreme dry weather and grasshoppers the crop did not yield as in former years, though we put up about 75 tons of hay. The yield was: Potatoes, 60 bushels; carrots, 30; turnips, 5; onions, 20; cabbage, 400 pounds.

The old fence, which was in a very dilapidated condition, has all been repaired, and 160 acres of land fenced with barbed wire, and the campus with picket fence, which has been whitewashed. I intend to fence all the school land, taking in the new pasture, and much will be cultivated. I have posts all ready for the fencing, and will begin work as soon as the rains come and the ground is in a condition to be worked. Also the road out of the valley, which has been recently surveyed, will be worked as soon as possible. This will give us a shorter and better road than we have had before.

Stock.—The school stock consists of six horses, ten new milch cows, and a bull. We are greatly in need of another team, as one of the teams we have is old and can only be used to do work around the school ground, such as hauling wood and water, and such light work.

I am well pleased with the work in all the departments, and can see no reason why we should not make greater progress than ever before, and I believe that with the improvements in the buildings and the water supply we will make a record that will be a credit to the Indian service.

Thanking the Indian Office and the Commissioner for the kind considerations which have assisted me so materially in the advancement of the school, I am, very respectfully,

ED McCONVILLE,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

LAWRENCE, KANS., *September 1, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward my second annual report of Haskell Institute for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Haskell Institute is in good condition and doing a grand work. The attendance has been greater than ever before, the maximum reaching 531 with the average for the year nearly 500. There have been only a few severe cases of discipline, and weeks at a time when no pupil was under punishment. My aim has been to teach these children of nature reverence for God, cleanliness of body and mind, truthfulness, respect for the rights of others, habits of industry and frugality, and a recognition of obligations that arise from being members of society.

There has been on the part of employés a commendable willingness, and, in many instances, a hearty desire to coöperate with me in carrying out the policy of my administration. There is a spirit of harmony and unity among the employés with reference to the work that is truly gratifying and without which the results that have been achieved would have been impossible. In the schoolrooms, in the shops, on the farm, and in all the various branches of household affairs, the work has been carried on systematically, methodically, and with a spirit that gave evidence that the employés, as a rule, realized that it was an honor to be engaged in one of the great educational movements of the day.

The moral tone of the students has, I believe, been raised, though there is yet room for improvement. The material progress has, however, been great.

Improvements.—The introduction of city water has made possible urgent sanitary improvements. Individual bathrooms, water-closets, urinals, and lavatories are being provided in the basement of each of the boys' buildings. A large steel tank is about to be put in position in the basement of the boiler-house, so that in a few weeks the dormitories will all be provided with both hot and cold water.

The exterior of the hospital as well as all the inside walls and ceilings have been thoroughly painted, and other conveniences added, until it has every convenience, with the exception of gas or electric light, to be found in the average city home. The hospital is presided over by a physician, nurse, and assistant nurse, who reside in the building and devote their entire time to caring for the sick, ministering to their comfort, and keeping the building and its surroundings in a proper sanitary condition. Through your kindness, the hospital is now regularly provided with delicacies and luxuries, such as the sick and convalescent require. These Indian children receive far better care when sick than the average white child.

An addition to the boilerhouse and laundry has doubled its capacity, giving us two large rooms, one of which is used by the seamstress and the other by the harness-maker. A stone workshop 180 feet long and 50 feet wide is in process of erection. When this is completed it will be used for the manufacture of wagons, thus relieving the crowded condition of the present workshop, and giving for the use of the tailor and shoemaker, respectively, a large, well-lighted room. A storehouse

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100 by 50 feet is nearly completed. The basement will be cemented, and a large part of it used as a cellar or storehouse for fruits and vegetables. The contract is about to be let for the erection of one of the largest hay barns and cow stables in the State, 155 feet long and 50 feet wide. One hundred and sixty acres of grass land on the southwest have been added by purchase during the year, also 10 acres near the entrance to the grounds. A neat and commodious office building is being erected on this last purchase, and it is hoped that during the year a residence for the superintendent and a home for the employés will also be constructed. Wardrobes have been built in many of the rooms in the boys' dormitories, and it is my plan, as soon as possible, to cut up the wards in the boys' dormitories into smaller rooms. The exterior of the boys' dormitories have been painted, and the halls and stairways wainscoted.

The greatest improvement has been made with the school building. New floors have been laid throughout the entire building, the ceilings and walls kalsomined or painted, the woodwork painted, all the furniture scraped, stained, and shellacked, and all the woodwork of the entire building neatly painted. When the teachers have their plants, pictures, and other decorations in these rooms, I believe there will be no pleasanter schoolrooms in the State of Kansas.

All of these improvements, with the exception of the erection of the new buildings, and the plumbing and more difficult parts of steam-fitting, have been done by the Indian boys themselves. To show that the Indians are capable, I will remark that the contractors for the erection of the office, storehouse, and workshop have employed at current rates of wages many of the Indian young men.

While the yield of small fruits, apples, peaches, some kinds of vegetables, corn, and grass have been abundant, much of the work on the farm has resulted in failure, owing to the excessive fall of rain from April 1 to August 1. The ground was so wet that seed potatoes decayed, and when the ground was again plowed and replanted, the newly-planted seed also decayed.

In contrast with a year ago, it gives me pleasure to state that we now have nearly 300 pairs of shoes, 300 pairs of pantaloons, and 200 coats made up in advance, while a year ago there were none, and it was well-nigh impossible to manufacture them as fast as needed.

We have few good milch cows, and the herd ought to be increased at once by the addition of 25 or 30 head.

Safety demands the introduction of an electric-light plant at as early a day as possible.

We have now 1,000 feet of hose pipe, which with the high pressure on our water mains affords ample exterior protection in case of fire. Standpipes, however, for interior protection, ought to be placed in all of the dormitories.

There should be erected at an early day a building to be used as a chapel and gymnasium combined. There is only one place of assembly on the reservation, and that is the chapel, in the second story of the school building. It was originally designed to accommodate 500, and can accommodate only that number fairly well. With the largely increased attendance of the past, and with this continued increase which we have a reason to expect, it is almost impossible for this large number to enter the room, to say nothing of comfortable accommodations. At the present time two schools are kept in the boys' dormitories.

Exhibit of Industrial and School Work.—I have confined myself almost wholly thus far to a description of new buildings and other improvements. Haskell Institute was established to provide Indian youth with an elementary English education and a trade as a means to civilization and citizenship. I have given little attention to the school and the trades up to this point in my report, for the reason that there never have been provided at Haskell Institute the conveniences and conditions essential to carrying on the work with the largest measure of success, and the highest degree of economy. When the improvements now under way and those contemplated are completed, the superintendent of Haskell Institute can devote himself wholly to furthering the purposes for which the institution was established. I can, however, refer only with pleasure to the progress that, under even unfavorable conditions, has been made during the past fiscal year in the school and shop work. The Indian students have shown an aptitude for the various studies and mechanical pursuits that have been to me very gratifying, and a surprise to the large number of people who have visited the institution and seen them at work.

The last of June, instead of the usual closing exercises, we had, in the chapel, a three days' exhibit of the industrial and school work of the year. This exhibit comprised every article made in the shops and samples of many things raised on the farm, together with a great variety of school work, such as written examination papers upon the various studies pursued, together with specimens of penmanship, drawing, and kindergarten work. The exhibit was an unqualified success, and was looked upon with great favor by the large number of visitors. The whole exhibit reflected great credit upon the teachers in the school and those in charge of the shop work.

My special aim in all lines of work has been to recognize the needs, the abilities, and the desires of the individual rather than to look upon the pupils collectively or in the mass. This will continue to be my aim, and is one of the reasons why I am anxious to cut up the large wards in the dormitories into smaller rooms, such as are provided in the average college for white students. The massing of 20 or 30 students in one room savors too much of the reservation idea.

In closing this report I can say that, while there are discouragements in this work, as in all lines of human activity, the future is full of hope, and if I could personally look back over a period of thirty years, as many Indian workers can, I should feel that wonderful progress had indeed been made, and that this progress was but the harbinger of greater and grander achievements that will be witnessed during the next thirty years. Indian education is no longer doubtful or impossible.

The good results that have been accomplished at Haskell Institute during the past year could not have been brought about by the superintendent and employés without the sincere and hearty coöperation of the Indian Office. I may be pardoned for saying that the confidence placed in me the last year, wherein my requests for authority, almost without exception, have been promptly granted, has been gratifying in the extreme, and encourages me to enter more heartily into the work of the coming year, and to strive to merit a continuance of your confidence and support.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS MCSERVAL,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF GRANT INSTITUTE, GENOA, NEBR.

GRANT INSTITUTE, *Genoa, Nebr., August 28, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my third annual report for the year ending June 30, 1891.

In regard to the girls' department, I would say that during the past twelve months a more manifest improvement and advancement has been made than during any of the previous years of the school's history. The girls have numbered about 85, ranging from 5 or 6 years up to 20 years of age. All, with the exception of 10 or 12, have been regularly detailed to the different works of the household, and, as a general thing, have performed their duties to the best of their ability, are easily governed, and are always willing to try again, and learn to do as they are taught.

Increased advantages have been given during the year. A music teacher has been appointed, and many of the larger girls have made excellent progress, both in vocal and instrumental music. Some have marked taste and ability, and are able to play the organ in the Sunday services, and also to add very creditably to the school-room entertainments. A piano has recently been procured which will add still more to the pleasure and instruction of both boys and girls. Another advantage has been the sending by friends of the Indians of books, papers, and magazines, furnishing good reading, for which there is constantly an increased demand, showing that the minds of the children are being enlarged, and that they are learning, though perhaps slowly, to grasp new ideas and subjects which were unknown to their ancestors.

Through the suggestions made by Mrs. Dr. Dorchester during her visit of inspection, three circles of the "King's Daughters" have been formed. One for the large girls, called the "Golden Rule;" one for the medium sized, designated as the "Watch Circle," and another for the small ones, known as the "Little Pick-ups." The latter have been most useful in their "pick-up" duties, and the formation of these societies has had a good and refining influence over all. The desire to become members, procure suitable badges, and pay dues has spurred them on to industrious efforts in the way of beadwork, fancywork, etc., the sale of which articles will procure the money for the desired object.

Last year the girls had no sitting room or parlor. This year they have carpeted a small room, which is also the music room, and from their own earnings they have saved sufficient to help procure rocking-chairs and curtains, cover a lounge, and make cosy and home-like a room which was bare and unfurnished. Considerable taste has been displayed by them in the decoration of the walls with pretty pictures and engravings, for which we are indebted to Mrs. Dorchester and other friends.

Improvements are seen in the keeping of the dormitories, the private rooms of the larger pupils, and in the personal appearance of the girls, which is shown every day

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in little ways, such as can be known more particularly by the matron, who stands in closer relationship to them, and who has a better opportunity of seeing every favorable change.

Good English is being rapidly acquired. The new girls, who have come during the past year or two and were unable to speak or understand a word of English, are now making excellent progress, while reporting at roll call for talking Indian grows decidedly less. With the exception of two or three new girls all are prepared to say "no."

Some of the girls have taken great pride and pleasure in the care of the chickens which have been added to the school farm. These are about 100 in number. A pleasant variety of food at the children's table is due to the fresh eggs and abundance of milk and butter, which now supplies the whole school. The farm furnishes the best of vegetables, and never has the school fare been better than at the present time. This variety of good food has proved healthful for the children, and the excellent sanitary condition of the school during the past year may be partly owing to this consideration.

Only one death has occurred among the girls during the year—that of one very delicate child who was unable to rally from a severe attack of la grippe. Sore eyes are quite rare among them, and the matron reports having been called up by illness only one night during the whole year. This better condition of health may be attributed partly to a greater degree of cleanliness and personal attention, the importance of which they are daily taught to observe. The bathing facilities are very good, but could be better.

Farm and Garden.—The farm consists at present of 180 acres of ground, 120 acres of which the Government owns, and the balance, 60 acres, is rented. The soil is a rich black loam, lying nearly level upon the first and second benches west of and adjoining the town of Genoa. The farm is crossed by the Union Pacific Railroad from east to west, the road running about 75 yards south of the main building. No particular change during the year has been made in the farm, except such as naturally comes in planting, raising of various crops, and caring for the school stock. A detail of 8 boys under the care of the farmer and an assistant do all the farm work except hoeing. During the weed season an extra detail of boys is made for the purpose of hoeing and killing weeds. The several yields this year have been exceedingly gratifying, and in many cases above the average. The farm and garden have been a source of great profit to our school. The children have had a bountiful supply of potatoes, beans, radishes, sweet corn, peas, carrots, etc., and I attribute the continued good health of the pupils largely to the fact that they have an ample and varied vegetable diet.

Following is a statement of the acreage of crops on our farm for the past year and present year, together with a fair estimate of yields and values and of the probable miscellaneous receipts of the school:

Farm, garden, harness shop, and broom factory.

Product	Acres.	Yield.	Value.
Past year:			
Wheat	25	775 bushels	$[illegible]
Oats	5	125 bushels	[illegible]
Potatoes	25	500 bushels	[illegible]
Indian corn	125	5 [illegible] bushels	2,500.00
Broom corn	40	[illegible] tons	1,100.00
Sorghum	24	[illegible] gallons	[illegible]
Cabbage	2	2,000 head	240.00
Onions	1	75 bushels	75.00
Beans	1	18 bushels	[illegible]
Sweet corn	8	160 bushels	[illegible]
Beets	2	200 bushels	200.00
Peas	2	50 bushels	75.00
Squash	1	500	50.00
Pumpkins	1	250	25.00
Tomatoes	1	50 bushels	60.00
Radishes and cucumbers		50 bushels	50.00
15 cows			468.75
20 hogs			300.00
195 sets harness at $8.98			1,561.10
175 sets harness at $17.50			3,062.50
1,200 dozen brooms at $2.50			3,000.00
100 dozen whisks at $1.10			110.00
Total			15,016.85

Farm, garden, harness shop, and broom factory—Continued.

Product	Acres.	Yield.	Value.
Present year:			
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible] bushels	[illegible]
Indian corn	[illegible]	[illegible] bushels	[illegible]
Broom corn	[illegible]	[illegible] tons	[illegible]
Millet	[illegible]	[illegible] tons	[illegible]
Prairie hay	[illegible]	[illegible] tons	[illegible]
Beans	[illegible]	[illegible] bushels	[illegible]
Sweet corn	[illegible]	[illegible] head	[illegible]
Cabbage	[illegible]	[illegible] head	[illegible]
Beans	[illegible]	[illegible] bushels	[illegible]
Peas	[illegible]	[illegible] bushels	[illegible]
Radishes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsnips		[illegible]	[illegible]
Cucumbers		[illegible]	[illegible]
Tomatoes		[illegible]	[illegible]
Beets	[illegible]	[illegible] bushels	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]	[illegible] bushels	[illegible]
Turnips		[illegible]	[illegible]
Grapes		[illegible]	[illegible]
12 [illegible] at $20			[illegible]
[illegible] at $[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]
27 [illegible] at $[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]
Total			[illegible]

The Printing Office.—When there is taken into consideration the insufficient apparatus with which the work is performed, and the inadequate access for facilitating work, very satisfactory progress has been made in the printing office. The school paper, the Pipe of Peace, is neatly and creditably printed, despite the numerous obstacles, and has already reached a circulation of nearly 1,000. The pupils are always eager to get their first newspaper, reading it thoroughly each week, with infinite interest and to their evident benefit. Six boys, ranging in age from 13 to 22 years, have received instructions in the office and made advancement that is encouragement to all concerned, exhibiting an aptitude and ability to learn, in nearly every instance, quite as marked as might be expected in the average white youth; and in one case—that of a 14-year old, full-blooded Sioux boy—a degree of proficiency truly surprising. The printers, with a single exception, have taken a deep interest in their work, signifying their intention of completing the trade and following it for a livelihood. On various occasions several of them have given to the publisher of the village paper satisfactory assistance, both as compositors and pressmen, and there is ample evidence that, when qualified, they will have no trouble in obtaining remunerative positions in neighboring printing offices. I feel well satisfied with the progress these boys have made, as all have fairly demonstrated their natural capability to in a reasonable length of time learn the "art preservative."

Kitchen.—The assistants in the kitchen work are 2 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon. They are taught to prepare the food for the table, and have the cleaning of the kitchen and the utensils used for cooking. Many of the girls would be found capable of preparing a grand meal for a smaller household.

Dining room.—The dining room is in charge of a large girl, who gives out the bread sufficient for daily use, has the supervision of the dishwashing, and sees that the waiter girls are in attendance at the proper time and have their tables suitably arranged for the meals.

Bakery.—In the bakery there are detailed 3 girls in the morning to mold up the bread into loaves for the baking, which is done by 2 girls in the afternoon. Most of the girls do well in this department, while a few excel.

Laundry.—There are 5 girls detailed for the morning and the same for afternoon. The work, under an efficient laundress, has been done remarkably well, considering the drawbacks to which she and her assistants are subjected, owing to the want of facilities and conveniences in a laundry which is not sufficient for a school of this size. Plenty of soap, starch, and wringers are supplied, 6 washing machines have been added, which have helped to improve the labor, but there is only one small boiler and not sufficient room. There should be more drying conveniences, as in the winter it is almost impossible to get the clothing in proper condition for the children to wear.

Sewing room.—The sewing room gives a most creditable report this year, showing the

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finishing of nearly 4,000 well-made garments, in addition to the usual weekly mending and repairing. The little ones have contributed their share to the gratifying results in the way of pretty carpets, which have helped to make cozy and comfortable the rooms of the larger girls. During odd moments many of the latter have accomplished much in the way of crochet work and knitting—tasteful lamp mats, worsted and lace being the work of their hands. The average attendance at sewing room is 15 or 20 girls, who make all of their own clothes, sheets, and pillow slips, and the underwear for the boys.

Harness shop.—This shop has an average detail of 16 boys—8 in the forenoon and 8 in the afternoon—and has produced 195 sets plow harness, 175 sets harness of a better grade, a large amount of strap work, and, besides, done considerable repairing. The money derived from the sales of harness made in this shop the past year amounted to $1,206.10; which is a remarkably good showing, considering the fact that the leather supply was not received until November 26.

Broom factory.—With a detail of 11 boys each half day this shop has turned out 1,100 dozen of brooms and 112 dozen of whisk brooms, nearly all of which were shipped under contract as soon as completed. This season, as last, the boys have been taught the trade in its entirety. They planted the seed, assisted in cultivating the corn, and are now aiding in preparing the bulsh for the factory. This year we sell to the Government 1,292 dozen brooms and 112 dozen whisk brooms, but as we expect to make 2,000 dozen in our factory, we will have 808 dozen to dispose of at private sale. Our factory furnishes nearly all the brooms used in the Indian service.

Tailor shop.—The tailor shop has an average detail of 11 boys, about equally divided for the forenoon and afternoon work. The boys are taught cutting and fitting and the trade in detail. Besides making all the clothing used at the school, they have made quite a number of suits for employes and outsiders. The following articles have been made in this shop: 201 jean coats, 201 jean pants, 86 uniform coats, 86 uniform pants, 79 denim pants, and 29 duck aprons, besides all the mending and repairing for the school.

Shoe shop.—The shoe shop has had an average detail of 12 boys, 6 in the morning and 6 in the afternoon. Most of them have shown great ability, and some in ten months have turned out work that would grace the shelves of many of our stores. The boys have made nearly all the shoes worn at the school, besides doing the necessary mending. During the year they have made 550 pairs of shoes and have repaired 900 pairs. The boys are taught the entire trade. They cut, fit, and make a complete shoe. Several of the boys who learned their trade at this school are now earning a living working at the same.

Carpenter shop.—Six boys, under the charge of a competent instructor, are detailed to perform the carpenter work. This year, in addition to doing all necessary repairing in and about the buildings, they have made 2 large benches, 28 boxes for shipping harness, 6 washtubs, 1 bench for the harness shop, devised a power to operate our Pearson harness machine, erected a blacksmith and wagon shop, put down many rods of sidewalk, and performed a great deal of other miscellaneous labor. They are taught the use of tools and the trade in general.

Blacksmith and wagon shop.—This shop was opened last September, and not only has done all the necessary repairing about the premises, but has built 2 forges, made quite a number of implements needed in the shop, and has completed 3 large lumber wagons. We are now making 3 spring wagons for delivery at Cheyenne River Agency. We expect to make 15 wagons during the present year. Only 2 boys are employed in this shop at the present time.

Paint shop.—Two boys are on this detail. They have painted a number of the buildings, and are now papering and painting the main building. The boys are instructed how to mix paints, apply the same, and to hang wall paper. Two wagons made at this school were painted and striped by this detail, and they present a fine appearance.

School stock.—The dairy consists of 43 milch cows, which furnish an abundance of milk to the school and produce butter enough to last the year round. Our cattle were well wintered and have done splendidly this summer. During the last year we derived 3,179 pounds net beef, 500 pounds net veal, and 17 hides from our herd of cattle. In addition to the above, our school stock consists of 12 calves, 1 colt, 16 horses, 1 mule, and 12 hogs.

New buildings.—Two fine large buildings are to be erected here this season, and one is now in course of construction. The girls' dormitory, a four-story brick, is located west of Morgan Hall and occupies a space 132 by 41 feet, standing east and west. When completed it will be a grand edifice. The building calculated for chapel, dining room, and kitchen is to be placed just west of the new dormitory. It also will be of brick, a 18 by 98 two-story structure, with 10 by 50 one-story ell. The chapel will be seated in the most approved style, and the building throughout finished and furnished in a suitable manner.

Sanitary.—The health of the pupils during the first half of the year was exceeding good. About that time la grippe seized upon us and continued until late in the

spring. It was particularly severe upon those affected with scrofula, and also those who either had consumption fully developed or were in the first stages. One child had inflammation of the brain and died. A summary of the records for the year shows the following: Severe cases of scrofula, 11; consumption, 15; sore eyes, 38; mumps, 38; inflammation of brain, 1; chorea, 2; erysipelas, 1. Besides the above there were numerous cases that required and received treatment, but being of minor importance were not recorded. Grant Institute is situated in an extremely healthy locality. The records of this school show that only three pupils have died of acute disease during the past five years. Two of the above died of brain disease, and one died from the result, probably, of injuries received in a game of football. The tendency in this locality, both among whites and Indians, is toward recovery from all acute diseases, except such as are regarded almost certainly of a fatal character, and fortunately we have never been visited with any diseases of a malignant and contagious nature since the organization of the school.

Schools.—During the year we have had an average attendance of 196. The highest number in attendance at one time was 240. The schoolroom exercises have been the same as heretofore reported, and the course of study adopted by the office has been followed as closely as possible under the circumstances. The teachers of last year have been retained in all the departments, most of them being instructors of superior qualifications and successful experience.

Distinguished visitors.—During the summer and autumn we were favored with visits from several distinguished individuals employed in the Indian service, whose presence and influence resulted in noticeable good to our school, directly and indirectly. Hon. R. V. Belt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, came here the 5th of July, 1890, remaining one day. He made a hurried though thorough inspection, spoke to the assembled pupils and gave such advice and directions in regard to various matters concerning the school as to him appeared expedient. His visit was appreciated by all.

Some ten weeks subsequent, about the middle of September, Gen. T. J. Morgan Commissioner of Indian Affairs, arrived at the school in company with Mrs. Morgan. They made quite a stay. Both entered at once upon a careful inspection of this institution, which also was general and most thorough, and both made suggestions and gave counsel that thereafter proved of good advantage. One evening during his stay Commissioner Morgan addressed the citizens of the village, together with the pupils and employés, in the large dining hall of the school. He gave an able discourse in support of Indian education, and, after showing what a help the school is to Genoa, urged the people to give it all possible encouragement. Commissioner Morgan gave permission for the purchase of 20 new milch cows and 100 chickens, which have been a great help in furnishing the tables this season. He also selected the location for the new dormitory and dining hall.

In October Dr. D. Dorchester, superintendent of Indian schools, came here with his wife. They also performed their duties of inspection with thoughtful care, slighting not the smallest matters, and, departing, left most pleasant recollections in connection with their brief stay.

Extending sincere thanks to the Department for prompt consideration of business matters, and with kindly acknowledgments to the employes of this school for faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

W. B. BACKUS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF STEWART INSTITUTE, CARSON, NEV.

STEWART INSTITUTE, *Carson City, Nev., September 1, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report for this school and school farm.

On May 15, 1890, I receipted to S. S. Seals, United States Indian agent, Nevada Agency, for this school building, then just completed under contract, and at once assumed charge of the building, together with all property connected therewith, consisting of 210 acres of land, two dwelling houses, barn, root house, shed and chicken houses. During the six weeks intervening from the time I took charge until the commencement of the fiscal year 1891 my time was devoted to formulating plans for new buildings, making surveys to define our farm lines, arranging to prepare the new schoolhouse for occupancy, and submitting my plans to the Indian Office.

Having received authority to employ irregular labor to put the building in order for the reception of pupils, the first work done was to clean the floors and windows, which were besmeared with paint, varnish, putty, etc., and in many places could

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only be cleaned by scraping with hoes and the use of jack planes. Had it been left to me to accept this building, the contractors would have been obliged to have done this cleaning before my acceptance. However, two men under the supervision of the carpenter and two Indian women under the direction and assistance of the matron, placed it, after three weeks labor, in very good condition.

As this building was erected during the winter months, the shrinkage was so great by the time the hot season set in that all of the windows and doors had to be reset. This done, 50 gallons of boiled oil was applied to the floors. After thoroughly drying, an additional 50 gallons of hard floor oil was applied also, all of which was well worked in by the use of paint brushes. This last oiling not only added to the durability, but also gave the floors a hard, bright, finished appearance.

Next I had a carpenter shop built, dimensions 18 by 26 feet, height 12 feet. This completed, the carpenter commenced making tables, blank case, copy-press stand, etc., for the office; and tables, closets, shelving, etc., for dining room and kitchen; and partition, shelving, etc., for linen room.

After this the old worthless roof and siding was stripped from the substantial framework of the barn, which has a frontage of 58 feet, depth 12 feet, height from center to ridge boards 32 feet. This done, new siding was placed on the barn and a new roof of redwood shingles put on.

Next a harness and tool house, 20 by 30 feet, 10 feet high, was constructed from selected lumber torn from the barn. This roof was put on with redwood shingles. This building answers well the purpose for which it was built.

Then a wagon yard, horse corral, hay yard, cow corral, and calf pens were built, which required some 60 rods in their construction.

Bids for the construction of a laundry, wood and coal shed, and storehouse, at a cost of $5,865, being considered by the Commissioner far too expensive, the same were by him rejected, and I was authorized to construct them by employing labor by the day and the purchase of material in open market. In the construction of the same I was limited to $2,525. This work was done within the limit of the amount allowed, to wit: Storehouse, $789.27; dimensions, 24 by 36, height 12 feet; rustic siding, ceiled throughout, filled between rustic and ceiling with sawdust, and 6 inches of sawdust overhead: this was done to equalize the temperature. Laundry was completed at a cost of $1,232.87; dimensions, 24 by 70 feet; height, 12 feet; sided with rustic, ceiled throughout, finished with improved stationary tubs, linen closets, and sleeping room for laundryman or laundress. This building is furnished with a furnace range for heating water for washtubs and boys' lavatory and bathrooms, which are a part of this building. Also, in connection and a part of the building are the boys' and girls' water closets, furnished with modern apparatus, including automatic flushing.

The wood shed and coal house (combined) cost $487.13; dimensions, 24 by 36, 14 feet high; is lined with 1-inch boards; outside, of rough boards. These buildings are roofed with redwood shingles, and built on a solid stone foundation and completed in a workmanlike manner.

A contract for plumbing for the new schoolhouse and laundry was completed. Besides the requisite hot and cold water pipes, connections, closets, etc., on both floors, called for in the articles of agreement, the contract called for five ordinary sized bathtubs and two large plunge baths, sinks and wash trays in boys' and girls' lavatories, about 1,000 feet of 3-inch pipe, with five hydrants outside and three attachments inside the school building, range for kitchen, and furnace for laundry; also about 1,400 feet of 6-inch vitrified iron sewer-pipe. This contract was completed, including the pay of a competent plumber to superintend the work, at a cost of $1,750.

A contract was also let to build a tank tower 16 feet high, with tank of 10,000 gallons capacity, housed in with rustic from pit to dome, and in connection a windmill frame with cyclone mill force pump, all and everything complete for $2,500. This work was superintended by the school carpenter. As there are three stories in this tank tower, it affords much storage room for supplies. The construction of this mill and tower has given entire satisfaction.

A contract was also let for sinking, by boring, a 200 foot well, and so far it has given us for culinary and domestic purposes a bountiful supply of pure water; but as the contractor failed to comply with the terms of the contract, I refused to receipt for the work, and so far as I know he has received no payment thereon.

Contracts were also let for material for fencing, embracing 29,000 feet of lumber, 820 split cedar posts, 5,000 pounds barbed wire, staples, nails, etc., which were expended in building fences on this farm. The old fence on the west side of the county road was torn down and 632 rods of new substantial fence put up, 4 feet 8 inches high, posts set 8 feet apart, with four strands of barbed wire, and a board 8 by 1½ inches placed above the wire the entire length of the fence. In addition to this material there was also furnished by contract 100 rods of five-strand wire picket fence and 310 sawed cedar posts, which were used in building a fence on both sides of the county road in front of main school building. The posts to this fence were

placed 8 feet apart, with base boards, and 2 by 4 railing on top of posts. The fence on that portion of the school farm located on the east side of the county road was repaired to answer the purpose for this season, but will require a new fence, which I propose building this coming winter.

After the construction of these buildings, then came the painting of them; the roofs were painted by Indian boy pupils, excepting about $50 worth of work, which sum was paid to irregular white laborers who worked with the pupils and taught them to go on with the work. With the exception of the laundry building, all of the new buildings have been painted, including the roofs.

Contracts were also awarded by me and approved by the Indian Office for the 25,000 pounds net beef, 25,000 pounds of flour, 14,000 pounds of grain, 20 tons of hay, wagons and carts, 100 cords of wood, 50 tons of coal, besides harness, etc.

The front yard of the school grounds, now covered with a fine stand of lawn grass, has been made more attractive by the erection of a painted picket fence, gravel walks and carriage driveways, and an arch over the double front gates on which is painted, "Visiting day, Wednesday 9 a. m. to 12 m." I have also had planted in rows an equal distance apart 176 shade and ornamental, and 160 fruit trees, also about 20 rose bushes, of which 90 per cent of all planted have thrived. This has encouraged me to plant as many more next spring.

This school opened on December 17, 1890, with 57 pupils. On the morning of January 1, 1891, there were 91 pupils answered to their name at roll call. Our members steadily increased until we had 105 pupils in attendance. It was supposed our schoolhouse was built to accommodate 100 pupils, but I found that the 105 pupils more than crowded the dormitory capacity, consequently I was obliged to cry, "Hold, enough!" After the school had filled to this number I was visited by several headmen (Indians), who, after seeing the manner in which the children were cared for, expressed their willingness to send children from their different bands to this school. Noticeably so was a visit paid me by an intelligent Indian from Alpine County, Cal., at the head of Carson Valley, this State. He had been selected by the people of his band as a representative to this place to confer with me and to ask of me to take in 50 pupils from his vicinity. Another Indian from Esmeralda County, this State, came to me saying he would bring in 20 pupils if I would pay his expenses in collecting and bringing them here. I was obliged to refuse these children admittance until more room was provided. I believe at this time I could easily obtain 200, and possibly 300 children, had there been room to accommodate them.

About the middle of January the mumps broke out. Three pupils were taken simultaneously with the disease, which spread rapidly. I think at least 90 per cent of the pupils were taken with it. This outbreak had a tendency to reduce the number of pupils. Some ran away through fear, while the parents of others, hearing of the sickness, came to the school and insisted on their children being allowed to return to their homes with them. However, we held most of the scholars. Several were confined to their beds for a few days. This exodus reduced our daily average to 83.5, while the school was in attendance during the six and one-half months.

I believe our school was as well conducted as any in the State. Still discipline was not as rigidly enforced as I would have liked it, on account of children running away when too much restricted.

Having had considerable experience in Indian schools, I was not as much surprised at the progress made by pupils as those who visited the school, among whom were many teachers. They seemed astonished at the discipline, the intelligence, and advancement made by the children; all departed with a much better feeling toward the Indians and the service.

In conclusion, on behalf of the pupils, employés, and self, please accept thanks for the courtesies extended by your office and attaches, with the assurance that any thanks you may choose to bestow upon us for the credit we merit in advancing the efficiency of the service at this place will be cordially received.

I am, very respectfully,

W. D. C. GIBSON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FISK INSTITUTE, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., *August 24, 1891.*

SIR: In submitting this my third annual report of the Indian industrial school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., I take "the flattering unction to my soul," that greater advancement has been made in all the industrial departments, in the improvements to the buildings and grounds, in the additional comforts, and facilities for the education of Indian youth this year than in all previous years combined.

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One of the prerequisites to a successful accomplishment of our aims is to make the school life attractive, to win by gentle treatment and tender care the confidence, love, and esteem of the pupils when they enter the institution. To them the school life is an entirely new existence. Their whole manner of life is entirely changed. From a life of idleness, vagrancy, poverty, and distress they enter one of industry, activity, and plenty. The change is sudden and great, yet the pupils soon adapt themselves to the changed condition of things and are reconciled to their surroundings. They are almost without exception of good disposition, are quick to learn, and easy to control. They seldom need punishment, yet if it be necessary they receive it with ready good nature. The denial of a request is sufficient punishment with many of them. They readily content themselves with their surroundings. This is only the natural result of their early habits and associations. Living only for the present, taking no heed for the morrow, "accepting the good the gods provide," without a thought beyond the one of pleasure that the present is provided for, is peculiar to this people.

The discouragements to be met with by the superintendent of an institution of this character and magnitude are numerous, the chief of which are: the jealousy of rival institutions; the machinations of Catholic priests; the malignity of incompetent employes, whom one is forced to discharge if he has the interest of the service at heart; the profane, ungentlemanly, and pernicious conduct of baneful inspectors; and the barbaric superstitions of the Indian parent. "Taking it all together the life of a superintendent is not a happy one."

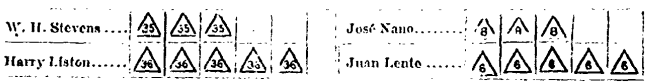
The Indian Bureau expects and demands of the superintendent that his whole efforts be directed to the building of a good, honorable, and noble Christian character in each of the pupils intrusted to his charge. He is expected to keep the boys from forming bad habits, such as smoking and chewing tobacco, swearing and using spirituous liquors. Yet inspectors are sent to this school to inspect the work, report upon the morals, and to point out how the Indian work may be improved, who practice some of these habits. It would be unjust to say that all inspectors practice these impropriieties, but I am sure some do. I have in mind at present but one inspector who came to the office of this school and used tobacco freely, and showed himself to be the most profane and most ungentlemanly man that has ever been at the school since I became the superintendent. I do not wish to do this inspector any injustice, but I can truthfully say that he smoked and used profane language in the presence of the pupils of this school. I have been informed that he told one of the boys that he (the boy) could smoke if he desired to do so; that it was none of the superintendent's business; asked him if he spent the superintendent's money; said it was right for him to smoke if he spent his own money.

This school has accommodations for 200 pupils. On the completion of the new building, at an expense of $8,600, to be used as a girls' dormitory, and the completion of a large two-story school building just commenced, we can accommodate 100 pupils. It will be necessary upon an increased attendance to increase the facilities, and to enlarge the shops in the various industrial departments.

My intention is to give the various industrial departments all the assistance possible, with the hope of turning out skilled mechanics in the various trades taught. I am satisfied that a man can be more successful who thoroughly understands one trade than one who has a scattering knowledge of many. It is well known that skilled mechanics are in constant demand while the unskilled are always seeking employment.

The industries taught are carpentry, shoemaking, harness-making, tailoring, farming, house-painting, cooking and baking, laundry work, sewing, and fancy work of various kinds.

Carpenter shop.—In the carpenter shop 29 boys have been employed, half of whom work in the forenoon and half in the afternoon. The boys have done an immense amount of work, building a laundry, carriage house, girls' dormitory, poultry house, frame kitchen, besides a great many alterations and changes in main building, assembly hall, schoolrooms, etc. The apprentices in this department are taught theoretical as well as practical carpentry, which adds to the interest of the pupils and makes a happy combination. A system of checking the tools issued has been inaugurated with perfect success. The boy in charge can tell instantly where each tool is. The system is explained as follows, viz, each boy who works at the trade and each employé is given a number which is written on triangular-shaped checks. Six checks are used, but any number desired can be used. When a tool is issued to a carpenter boy a check with his number is hung in the place the tool occupied. Perhaps the following diagram will make the plan clearer:



Since adopting this plan there has not been one tool lost, as one is made personally responsible for the tools he uses. I desire some of the carpenter boys taught cabinet work to the extent of making a few of the most essential articles of household furniture. This gives variety to their work. The boys in this department have made rapid advancement in the use of the various tools and in the theoretical and practical knowledge of the trade.

The superintendent of this department is a most competent, careful, and agreeable person. He has the respect and confidence of all his apprentices. Were all the departments as well managed as this, I think this school would be second to none in the service. This department is a source of much pleasure to me.

The shoe shop.—The shoe shop is in charge of a competent man who thoroughly understands the trade in all its branches and has had experience in the management of Indian apprentices. He is a man who brings to his work the true missionary spirit, "a heart filled with love for his fellow-man and a deep interest in the uplifting of the Indian."

During the past year there were 16 boys working at the shoemaking trade; half worked in the forenoon and half in the afternoon, attending school the other half of the day. They manufactured shoes as follows: men's and boys' shoes, 367 pairs; women's, 111 pairs; misses', 51 pairs; children's, 88 pairs, a total of 623 pairs, besides repairing 600 pairs of boots and shoes—a most gratifying result truly. The boys in this department all like the work, and show a great advancement in their work. The shoe shop, harness shop, carpenter shop, and sewing room will have specimens of Indian industrial work on exhibition at the coming Territorial fair, which occurs in September next.

Harness making.—The harness shop was combined with the shoe shop until September, 1891, in charge of an employé, who taught both trades. It was evident that the two trades could not be successfully taught at the same time by one person; that one or the other must be dropped; that two positions ought to be made, and that the two trades should be taught in separate shops and by a master of each trade. This was done September 1, 1891, since which time a marked difference is observed in the progress of the apprentices to this trade. The employé having charge of this department has proven most satisfactory to me. He is a young man who thoroughly understands his trade, he has a good disposition, is industrious, patient, and thorough. The boys in his charge think highly of him, and are making rapid progress in knowledge, and are becoming skilled in manufacturing harness, etc.

The number of boys working in this department has been small on account of limited shop room, which I hope to enlarge. When the shop is enlarged I intend to increase the number of apprentices in this department, as I consider this trade a most important one to the Indian people, who seem to take more kindly to the use of harness than any other innovation. The amount of work done is given below: 12 sets of double-work harness, 1 set double carriage harness, 21 blind bridles, 13 riding bridles, 8 open bridles, 8 halters, 16 blinds for bridles, 13 curb straps, 6 pole straps, besides doing all the necessary repairing for the school. I think this and the shoe department can be made self-supporting, and shall endeavor to accomplish this end. This department I consider a decided success.

Tailor shop.—The tailor shop is in charge of a man who has served a regular apprenticeship, and is fully competent to teach the Indian how to measure, cut, and make men's garments. This is a favorite trade with the boys, and constant applications are made by pupils to be detailed to this trade. All the uniforms worn by the boys are made in the tailor shop, as well as many coats, pants, and vests of other material. The boys in this department show a decided progress in fabricating men's and boy's garments.

The amount of work done last year, as shown below, is very creditable to this department. Manufactured: 100 uniforms of blue kersey cloth, 15 pantaloons extra of blue kersey cloth, 1 jeans coat, 170 pairs drawers of canton flannel, 57 pairs boy's pants of jeans, 73 hickory shirts, 65 blue flannel shirts, 187 boys' undershirts (canton flannel), 30 boys' jeans vests, 22 vests of blue kersey cloth, 1 tent of 8-ounce duck.

This department is doing good work and is a very great aid to the school. The number of boys at this trade is not large, therefore their instruction is more thorough. It is my opinion that it is not a good plan to have too many apprentices at one trade, as an industrial teacher can only instruct a certain number, which will vary with different men in proportion to their ability to impart instruction and their capacity for work. I consider this department very satisfactory and of great benefit to the Indian people.

Farming.—This department is the most difficult to manage of any in this institution, for the reason that the soil is so thoroughly impregnated with alkali that it seems an impossibility to eliminate entirely this most undesirable and troublesome feature of farming on this reservation. Nothing will grow until the alkali is removed or neutralized. Therefore it requires to be fertilized anew each year by the application of manure and frequent irrigation with the water of the Rio Grande.

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This water is said to act upon the soil in this section by washing out the alkali and depositing a sediment similar to that of the overflow of the Nile. If this be true it is certainly in a much less degree. It is a hard matter to get water just when it is needed most, as the main ditch is small and supplies numerous small farmers, some of whom are using the water at all times.

The uncertainty of getting water for irrigation at the proper time is another difficulty in the way of successful farming at this school, and prevents a rapid reclamation of the land. It is my opinion that a large irrigating pump placed near the laundry and using steam from the laundry boiler, and supplied with water by a large reservoir with walled sides to prevent the earth crumbling in and partly filling, would be the best plan for irrigating that could be devised for this school farm. The water lies near the surface and an apparently inexhaustible supply can be relied on at all times. The water could be pumped into a large reservoir already built and on ground a little higher than any other part of the farm. This reservoir has been formed for this purpose. From there water can be distributed to any part of the farm desired. This method would make us independent of others and would insure a plentiful supply of water whenever needed.

The farmer and his apprentices have worked hard and faithfully. Vegetables of every kind were planted, as were also corn, oats, and rye. The outlook for a good crop was very bright, as almost all the seed planted came up, although in some cases rather sparsely, and in the case of the rye not at all. Yet generally the prospects were very bright. I had confidently counted on making an unusually good report of the increased productiveness of this farm, when, alas! "I saw my fondest hopes decay." There came a very destructive hailstorm and entirely destroyed the melon and pumpkin vines, and almost ruined the corn, also the cabbage and other vegetables. If a half crop is gathered it will be better than I now expect. About all we will have left from the storm will be some alfalfa, some corn, and a few vegetables. Yet a larger area was cultivated this year than last. As the crop is not yet harvested I can not give the exact product, but in spite of the disastrous storm it will greatly exceed last year's crop.

Painting.—I have mentioned house painting as one of the industries taught here. The house-painting trade—that is to say, the method of mixing and forming various shades and colors and laying them on the woodwork of buildings both inside and out—is taught by the carpenter. He is a man who has had considerable practical experience in this business. The new building going up and the constant repairs being made have given the boys who work at this trade a great deal of practice. Their work is as well done as could be expected.

Cooking and baking.—Cooking and baking are taught by competent persons. So thoroughly has an Indian boy learned baking that I have nominated him for the position of baker for the next year. He now (with the assistance of two other boys) bakes all the bread, pies, and cakes for the pupils. The baking is not only well done, but with neatness and regularity. This department can always be relied on to do what is required of it. In the cooking department several changes have been made in the past year. I now have a woman cook who, judging from the short time she has been in the service, bids fair to make a success of this department. She is careful and thorough in her instructions and kind and gentle to those under her charge. Four girls and two boys are taught to cook ordinary dishes. They are also taught how to wait on table and such other duties as pertain to this department.

Laundry.—This department is in charge of a woman who has held the position for several years past and who is perfectly satisfactory to me. Since my last annual report the laundry has been moved to a distance of 300 yards from the main building, a distance sufficient to prevent the obnoxious odors arising therefrom affecting the health of the pupils. A steam laundry plant, consisting of a steam engine, a boiler, a steam heater, two washers, an extracter, one 64-inch mangle, two ironing machines, and other necessary adjuncts to a steam laundry have been added.

Eight girls and eight boys are taught this work. They do the work well; about 2,000 pieces are washed each week. This department is very satisfactory to me, for I believe it is managed exceedingly well.

Sewing room.—The sewing room has been one of the most successful of the industrial departments. This is due to the earnest efforts of the instructress and the increased skill of the pupils detailed to this department. The room used for a sewing room is entirely too small. I shall have a larger one when the new dormitory is occupied. The girls are taught how to make all kinds of female garments and household linen. They are also taught how to knit, to crochet, and to do other kinds of fancy work. As I write these lines there hangs on the wall before me a photograph holder, made by one of the girls of this department, which took first prize at the Territorial fair last year, and still has the blue ribbon attached to it.

The following table shows the work done: Curtains, 2; chemises, brown, 11; dresses, gingham, 66; dresses, night, 82; dresses, calico, 70; dresses of dress goods, 129; dresses, linsey, 2; dresses of blue flannel, 10; dresses of cheviot, 26; drawers, girls', 92; drawers, boys', 102; drawers of brown sheeting, 37; aprons of various kinds, 253; pillowcases, 177; jackets, girls', 11; sheets, 300; shirts, hickory, 20; shirts, blue flannel, 9; sunbonnets, 25; towels, 100; besides doing considerable repairing.

This department, and in fact all the industrial departments, have made steady advancement and are all doing good work, and are very helpful adjuncts to this school. They are a source of gratification to me, as I feel that they are carefully and properly managed, and cause me no annoyance whatever.

Sanitary.—During the year there were in the hospital at various times 101 sick, of which number one (a boy) died of typhoid fever, six were returned to the Pima Agency, the rest recovered and are now attending school. Since the laundry has been moved to a distance from the main building the sanitary condition is much better. I think it will be improved further when the new dormitory is occupied, because the pupils will not be so much crowded, and the new building is much better ventilated than the main building, which is now used as boys and girls' dormitories.

Owing to the flat nature of the country here it is almost impossible to have a system of drainage so essential to health. However, the matter of drainage has been accomplished as well as possible. The slops are carefully placed in barrels provided for the purpose and hauled to a distant part of the farm twice daily. In fact the greatest care is exercised to protect the health of pupils. Good, plain, well-cooked food is provided three times daily. Clean, well-aired beds, consisting of iron bedsteads with woven wire springs, excelsior mattresses with cotton tops, two sheets to each bed, and plenty of covering for winter is provided. The pupils are required to perform their ablutions three times daily under the supervision of an employé. They are also required to bathe thoroughly, and change all underclothing once each week under supervision. The disciplinarian supervises the boys and the assistant matron the girls. A large room has been fitted up with twelve bath tubs with hot and cold water. I will do the Indian pupils the credit of saying that in no instance to my knowledge has anyone attempted to evade the bath; on the contrary they seem to look forward to it with pleasure. During the heated term, which embraces the months of July and August, they are given an outing for three or four weeks in the mountains which lie 12 miles east of the school. The boys have their outing first. Upon their return the girls are sent in care of the matron and other employés, where they enjoy themselves to their complete enjoyment.

Closing remarks.—The citizens of Albuquerque are awakening to the importance of this work. They have agitated the matter of building a good road to the school so effectively that the county commissioners have ordered it done. In the course of a few weeks the new road will be finished, giving an easier, shorter, and more direct route to the city.

The prejudice against this school which was held by the citizens of Albuquerque, and was so noticeable to me upon my arrival here, seems to have entirely disappeared, and a deep interest in the welfare and success of this school has taken its place. The fact that the citizens show an interest in the school and a disposition to assist me in every honorable way to make the institution a success, where formerly a feeling of apathy existed, is very encouraging to me. It gives me renewed vigor to push the work, a feeling that I am pursuing the right course, and that I am assisting in the grand work of civilizing the Indian people who are groveling in ignorance and superstition. The full measure of success attained by this school will be seen only when these children have grown to manhood and womanhood, when they will practice the precepts instilled into their young minds. They may not practice these precepts wholly, perhaps, but to such an extent as will undoubtedly have an influence for good and a tendency to excite emulation in the uneducated and savage minds of their less fortunate people.

To the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the officers of the Indian Bureau I offer my heartfelt thanks for the ready assistance and kindly words of encouragement received from them, for without that assistance I could do nothing. Whatever measure of success has been attained by this school is largely due to them, and I hope that they may be allowed to continue the good work they have so well commenced. I feel that the right course is being pursued by the Indian Bureau, and that complete success is only a question of time.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. CREAGER.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF DAWES INSTITUTE, SANTA FÉ, N. MEX.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 15, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891:

On the 30th of June, 1890, the school building was still in the hands of the contractor. On the 3d of July, under instructions from your office, I took charge of same and completed it on the 19th of same month. When the building was completed there were no other improvements of any kind on the school farm. Water had to be hauled for domestic purposes. The sinking of a well was at once began and an abundant supply of water was procured at a depth of 111 feet. The well was completed on the 1st of November.

The first supplies were received through the Indian Office November 5. By borrowing beds and bedding I was enabled to open school November 15 with 9 pupils. This number was increased to 93 by June 15. Of this number 42 are Pueblos, 34 Jicarilla Apaches, 11 San Carlos Apaches, and 6 Navajos.

Securing children.—In securing children I met with various difficulties. First, all other schools in the vicinity were in operation and had drawn children from the territory from which this school was to be filled. Second, this being a new school, it was more difficult to secure children for it than for those already established. I found this to be true especially among the Pueblos. Third, the weather during the winter was unusually severe for this climate, which rendered it almost impossible to visit those Pueblos away from the railroad. Fourth, most of the supplies were late in coming, which rendered it very inconvenient to accommodate even the limited number we had.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the school upon the whole has been good. During the month of May an epidemic of measles broke out. Twenty seven cases were reported by the school physician. None of the cases proved fatal, but following the disease were two cases of acute pulmonary tuberculosis among the Jicarilla Apaches. One child died at the school and the other was sent home and died soon after reaching the reservation.

Improvements.—During the year a frame barn and carpenter shop and brick building for bakery have been erected and the foundation laid for laundry, and steam laundry authorized. Posts have been set to fence the farm, but no wire has yet been received. About 6 acres have been plowed and planted in garden vegetables and alfalfa. Two hundred and fifty fruit trees and twenty-five shade trees and some shrubbery have been planted, most of which are growing. The amount of farming done may seem very limited, but this is even more than could be properly irrigated.

During the latter part of the year water was hauled to irrigate the trees. During the spring and early summer months there is generally plenty of water to be had from the irrigating ditches in the vicinity of the school farm, but later in the season there is no water to be procured. I am fully convinced that to make the school farm productive a supply of water must be procured from some other source than the Santa Fé River. A tubular well upon the farm is no doubt the most available source for water supply. If this can not be had, another well similar to the one already here may furnish a supply to irrigate a considerable portion of the farm by using steam pump to raise the water. A windmill would not be sufficient, owing to the irregularity of the wind.

Industries.—Beside the regular household work, a carpenter shop and sewing room have been in successful operation since the school was opened. The work in the carpenter shop has been greatly retarded owing to lack of tools, but a full supply has just been received. The sewing room has furnished all the clothing for the girls and mending for the boys' clothing. A tailor shop and a shoe shop were greatly needed, but owing to lack of material, tools, and funds, could not be opened.

Literary work.—The school was opened with one literary teacher; another was assigned to duty January 15. But few of the pupils in attendance had been in school before, hence the literary work was of a primary nature. Rapid progress was made in school work and in acquiring a knowledge of English, especially among the smaller pupils.

Needed improvements.—With the improvements already made and authorized to be made the present year, 170 children may be properly accommodated. In my opinion the following buildings should be erected next year: School building and assembly hall, hospital, permanent barn, and two storerooms; also two large cisterns should be constructed. These improvements would cost about $16,000. The school could then easily accommodate 250 pupils. I would also suggest the advisability of heating the buildings with steam and lighting with electricity. It would be cleaner, safer, and in the end cheaper than by the old methods of heating by stoves and lighting by kerosene lamps.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL M. CARE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT STEVENSON SCHOOL, N. DAK.

FORT STEVENSON INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL, N. DAK.,
September 1, 1891.

SIR: As I assumed charge of this school the first of June last I am unable to speak of the progress made during the past year.

The former superintendent, George E. Gerowe, looked carefully after the property of all kinds belonging to the school, and the stock had more than doubled in number. Various needed improvements had been made during the years he was here that show on the part of my predecessor forethought and consideration for the comfort of the school.

The farm and stock have been under the charge of Mr. Daniel LeRoy for more than two years with the most gratifying results. The wheat, oats, barley, corn, and potatoes are as fine a crop as this latitude and soil will produce, while the garden furnishes a supply of many kinds of vegetables. Since Mr. LeRoy's taking charge the stock has increased at least 100 per cent, and to his energetic efforts and painstaking care is due in a great measure the success attained in this department of our school the work, both as regards the ability of the boys to do most kinds of farm work, and fine crops in field and garden now being gathered for food for the children and stock.

The carpenter and shoemaker shops were closed when I assumed charge and had been for some months. We now have a carpenter of experience and one well adapted to the position. No permanent shoemaker has yet been employed. The blacksmith and tin shops have been used of late years only to do the necessary tinkering and repairing.

The girls, under the general guidance of the matron, Miss Jennie M. Hull, have made an advance towards civilization that all the years of the future can never entirely overcome, no matter how unfavorable their surroundings. The sewing room has been one of the most valuable features in connection with our school, as nearly all the girls' clothing, the sheets, pillowcases, tablecloths, and towels have been made here. In addition to this the mending for the entire school is done in this department. Nearly all the work in this department is done by the girls, many of whom are quite skillful in darning and general sewing. This work has been under the direction of Mrs. Sarah M. Gerowe, who resigned August 20. Since her resignation Mrs. Daniel LeRoy has had charge, and under her skillful management it will lose none of its former usefulness.

The laundry, under Miss Alice E. Tower, is a pattern of neatness and dispatch. Here hundreds of garments are carefully washed and ironed each week. Four medium-sized boys, two each fore and afternoon, assist in running the washing machines, which helps to lighten the work of the girls in this department.

Miss Frankie Brintnell presides over the kitchen. This is the place where the hungry are fed, and here more than a ton of meat, flour, meal, and potatoes are cooked each week, besides many other articles of food, such as beans, rice, hominy, and oat meal.

Dishwashing, setting tables, scrubbing floors, and nearly all work of this character is done by the girls, with Miss Brintnell to direct them. This shows that our girls know how to work, and are able to accomplish a great deal when properly directed. A large boy is detailed to cut meat and mold bread in the kitchen; also, smaller ones to bring in wood, coal, or anything that is needed.

The food is plain but wholesome; tea and coffee are used sparingly, and the children under 10 are given nothing but milk to drink at their meals. A few of the girls, under the direction of the matron, have become quite valuable help in caring for milk and making butter.

The teachers at present number three: Dr. J. R. Finney, principal teacher; Mrs. Mary F. Burton, intermediate; and Miss Ellen M. Judd, primary. They have all had years of experience in the school room. Miss Judd comes to us highly recommended, and so far has proved herself equal to all requirements. The doctor's proper place is that of clerk, but as our principal teacher has not arrived, he is obliged to fill this position, which he does with credit, as he has had much experience in educational work.

On the first day of the school, August 31, there were 120 children in attendance, the largest number in the history of the school. Maj. Murphy has taken hold of this matter of filling up the Government school with much zeal, and it is owing in a great measure to his kind offices that the school has arrived at its present numerical standing.

Some features not new to schools of this kind, but new here, have been introduced: the court, presided over by the superintendent, where many of the graver cases of discipline are tried and where talks are given on the object to be attained by rules in the school, laws in the State, the necessity of obeying them, etc., with the hope that the pupils may be well grounded in the principles underlying civil government.

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The military drill is a new feature much enjoyed by the boys. The larger ones are divided into two companies of 25 each, and are drilled twenty minutes each day. It would be hard to find a finer or more soldierly looking company of young men than the older division. We hope at no distant day to be able to uniform them.

The pupils in this school are bright and capable, and with the earnest, willing workers we have in all positions, our anticipations are bright for the future.

Believing that no system of education is complete without the education of the heart as well as the head, it is the earnest desire of the superintendent to obtain employés whose daily life is a constant example of that which is noble in man and refining and elevating in woman. Morality can not be taught by precept alone, and he whose stock in trade is only what he says should have no part in teaching the young or guiding the steps of youth. We are hopeful for the future, earnestly laboring in the present that a step may be taken in directing the youth along the road to a self-sustaining future for the red man and an honorable career for them boys and girls.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. A. BURTON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT TOTTEN SCHOOL, N. DAK.

FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK., *June 30, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to hand you my first annual report of the Fort Totten industrial training school for the year ending June 30, 1891.

The Fort Totten school plant consists of the abandoned military post buildings and a Government building situated three-fourths of a mile distant, formerly a contract school under the management of the Gray Nuns of Montreal.

The school buildings at the post were erected by the War Department of the United States during the years 1868 and 1869. They are situated on the south shore of Lake Minnewaukan (Devil's Lake), a beautiful body of water 55 miles long and ranging from 3 to 12 miles in width. They are constructed of brick and are in excellent condition. I am reliably informed that their original cost was about $200,000; and when remodeled will accommodate with ease 500 pupils. The construction is in the form of a hollow square, within which is a beautiful parade ground, ornamented with trees.

The buildings consist of a dining hall, 6 barracks, which will be useful for dormitories, a commissary, a warehouse, bakery, office building, guardhouse, and 7 sets of officers' quarters. Behind the barracks are two one-story buildings, which are now used for laundry, wash rooms, and play rooms. There are also two stables, two frame warehouses, a carpenter and blacksmith shop and a bathhouse containing fourteen tubs and a furnace for heating water, which stand back of the square on the south.

The system of waterworks is admirable, equal to any demand. The water is carried in mains, from springs in the hills to the south, into an underground reservoir, from which it is pumped by steam into an elevated tank, giving a high pressure.

The abandoned military reservation contains about 11 square miles, and taken as a whole affords every facility for farming and stock-raising. This tract should be permanently retained for school purposes.

Pending repairs at the post the Fort Totten school was opened October 27, 1890, in the Government building before mentioned, with the Gray Nuns as employés. The military post was not finally abandoned until January 5, 1891; but temporary repairs upon a portion of the buildings were begun in November, and on January 19, 1891, the buildings were finally opened for school purposes.

The division under the charge of the Gray Nuns is in a sense a preparatory department, from which pupils will be promoted to the school proper. The shops and other industrial departments for boys are confined to the latter division.

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining the attendance of most of the children of school age residing on this (Devil's Lake) reservation. During the warm spring weather some grew restless and manifested a disposition to return to camp, but success was had in holding all until the close of the term. Quite a number of the pupils were taken directly from the camps, never having attended even a day school, and it was surprising to note their aptitude in the matter of adopting civilized customs. The building used for school purposes is one of the old barracks, and its arrangement is unsuitable for the purpose and retards the progress of the work to some extent. We greatly need a new school building with modern facilities and an assembly room capable of accommodating the whole school.

Many of our pupils have attended the schools in this vicinity from five to ten years, and upon examination were found to be fair readers and good at penmanship, but very deficient in arithmetic, United States history, and other branches, being unable to reason out simple practical examples in mathematics or answer general questions regarding our country and Government. The rules of arithmetic, merely memorized, without the ability to reason and think independently, are useless, and the teachers have labored faithfully during the past year in imparting thorough practical instruction in each of the grades.

Our efforts have been aimed at training the pupils to think and not merely to remember. Pupils formerly reading in the fifth and sixth readers, who could not calculate the cost of 2½ tons of hay at $8 per ton or exchange 30 dozen of eggs at 15 cents per dozen for coffee at 30 cents per pound, were transferred back to the second and third readers upon the basis of classification arranged in the Indian Office.

The result of the year's work in this department has been quite satisfactory. The pupils as a whole have been awakened and interested, and have made good progress in their various studies.

The industrial work has been carried on with marked success. Boys were instructed in milking and care of stock, and girls were instructed in housekeeping, caring for milk, laundry work, making butter, plain sewing, and running of sewing machines. Work in the carpenter shop, light repairs, etc., were carried on by the carpenter's detail, while much of the lathing in buildings being remodeled was done by the pupils.

Following is a statement of the acreage of the farm and garden:

	Acres.		Acres.
Oats	20	Parsnips	1
Potatoes	7	Cabbage	2
Beans	4	Beets	1
Peas	14	Turnips	1
Carrots	1	Onions	2

The native work has been performed by the pupils under the direction of the industrial teacher. The prospects now are excellent for an abundant yield of all products of farm and garden.

The repairs and improvements made during the year have been extensive. The military hospital has been converted into a dining hall having a seating capacity of 250; the entrance hall, dining rooms, serving room, and kitchen were wainscoted, painted, and kalsomined. Permanent ration bins, shelving and closets for dishes, carving tables with plate racks above were constructed, and a large sink with draining racks was also added, and an abandoned cistern was converted into a milk room.

Five of the large barrack buildings have been converted into dormitories, two for boys and one for girls, and will accommodate 250 pupils. A 5-foot hall was built through the center, and the rooms open from that, each room being intended to accommodate three pupils. The buildings have been plastered throughout with cement plaster. The girls' building is provided with a parlor about 10 by 40 feet, also a reading room. The boys' recreation room is directly behind their dormitory with which it is connected by an inclosed walk. These buildings are very complete now. Extensive repairs have also been made in the commissary and in the barns.

I am of the opinion that it would be advantageous to the service to heat the buildings with steam. It would materially lessen the danger from fire and during a term of years would be less expensive.

I can see no obstacle to the teaching of all industries at this school. In view of the fact that the tract of land set aside for the use of the school is so suitable for farming and stock raising, these industries will, necessarily, be very prominent in the future work of the institution. Nine-tenths of the pupils tributary to the school will follow these occupations after returning to their homes.

In closing, I wish to say that the work of the year has been largely preparatory; and we are now in condition to make the coming year a very successful one.

Extending my thanks to your office for the many favors of the past year, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

WM. P. CANFIELD,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF HAWORTH INSTITUTE, CHILOCCO, OKLA.

CHILOCCO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, OKLA.,
August 25, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report, being the eighth in course of this school.

Location.—The 8,610 acres embraced in the school reserve were set aside for the uses of the school by executive order on July 12, 1884. After much inquiry and observation this site was selected from the vast area of available land in the Indian Territory by the first superintendent of Indian schools, Hon. James M. Haworth. The wisdom of his choice is now seen. Lying for 4½ miles against the thrifty farms of the Kansas line, only 4 miles from the Arkansas River, the timber-fringed Chilocco Creek passing diagonally through it with its living water for stock and gushing springs for house supply, and composed of soil unexcelled in fertility, rolling gently backward in open prairie on both sides of the creek, it offers a rare combination of natural advantages for cultivation of cereals, garden products, trees, and for raising stock. It is in the life and pressure of civilization; 5½ miles brings us into Arkansas City with its splendid schools, its elegant buildings, its numerous stores, banks, express, railroad, and telegraph offices; its printing rooms, factories, street cars, gas, and electric lights, showing a full exhibit of a high civilization. From our buildings eastward we see the trains on the Santa Fé for 6 miles as they roll over the prairie on their way from Kansas City to Galveston. Northeast we see the village of Cale, on the Frisco branch railroad, lying in full view against the school line, and glancing westward as far as the eye can run it is greeted by the dwellings, orchards, and improvements of the Kansas farmers. In full view, thousands of vehicles pass yearly over the Arkansas City and Guthrie and Arkansas City and Kingfisher roads. This is one of the healthiest localities in the Indian Territory. It is centrally located as to ease of travel by railroad to all of the agencies and schools in the Territory and sufficiently remote from all reservations to be quite free from tribal influence, yet near enough for ease of communication. Being in the Territory we are enabled to exert an influence on parents and forming communities of Indian farmers that will be strengthening to returned pupils and to all aspiring, by self-help, to independence.

History.—The present main building was erected in 1883, and school was opened on January 15, 1884, under the supervision of W. J. Hadley. The school has since passed under the care of H. J. Minthorn, W. R. Branham, T. C. Bradford, G. W. Scott, and the subscriber. Each has found his full share of difficulties. The most trying ones encountered in the early work of the school are removed by the extension of railroads nearer the agencies, and the opening up of Oklahoma.

In 1885 six cheap buildings were erected for workshops and cottages for employés; in 1886 a bakery and a cattle shed; in 1887 an ice house and a barn. A very cheap storehouse of stone was put up in 1888. In 1890 and 1891 two cottages, a hospital, a farmer's home, a granary, milk and tank house, a slaughterhouse, and a building for workshops were added.

From the opening of the school the attendance has ranged from 140 to 180 pupils.

The changes in employés have been almost constant, much to the injury of both the work and the credit of the school.

A fair garden was opened in 1884. In 1885 a farm was broken from the prairie and many miles of fence constructed, inclosing pastures, meadows, and plow land. Cattle, horses, mules, and hogs were procured. Instruction in the industries followed the erection of shops.

The three years following, the religious side of the work was maintained. The farm went to weeds; 100 heads of cattle died; all stock was poorly cared for. Buildings were neglected and some phases of the work languished. The name and fame of the school became so ill as not to be a credit to the Government.

In 1889 my predecessor sought with wise industry and commendable zeal to cleanse and repair the buildings, to reclaim the farm, improve the stock, give the school a fair name, and fill it with pupils. The task was formidable. After a few months' trial he became discouraged and disheartened, and resigned.

In 1890-'91 I have sought to maintain all departments of the work. I may be allowed to say of the year just closed that good work has been done in the schoolrooms, in the shops, in the house, upon the farm. The moral, the spiritual, the literary, the industrial culture, with the health of all, has been subjected to careful inquiry and oversight. A host of friends has risen on every side to speak a good word for our school.

The farm.—Our farm has been well handled the past year. Our yield of wheat will be about 4,200 bushels, corn 5,000, rye 320, potatoes 2,000, hay 800 tons for use, after disposing of grass that cut 3,000 tons and the greatest abundance of pasturage all season. We have received for grass for laying purposes, and from sale of cattle, hogs, grain and other products $2,201.90. We raise all of our beef, hogs, meal, potatoes, garden vegetables, milk and butter.

Garden.—Excessive rains have prevented our securing a succession of some vegetables. Of others we have had an abundance for the school all season. Our supply has included 200 bushels of roasting ears, 100 bushels of radishes, 50 bushels of cucumbers, 1,200 heads of cabbage, 20 bushels of peas, 200 bushels of onions, 100 bushels of tomatoes, 50 bushels of beets, and 100 bushels of peaches. We have growing 1,500 fruit trees, 700 grapevines, 100 rhubarb plants, and 3,000 strawberry sets.

Stock.—Our horses and mules have kept in good form and flesh, though they have worked steadily through all months of the year. We have 12 horses, 11 mules, and 3 ponies. We have sold 25 hogs, slaughtered what was necessary for the use of school, and increased the number on hand from 70 to 110.

Our milk herd is effective in supplying the entire school with milk and frequently with butter. We have recently added to the herd 20 fine, high-grade heifers by purchase.

Our stock herd is very fine. They were well wintered, grain fed, and started on pasture. They have known no lack of the best feed and care. The wild-eyed, long-horned Texans have mostly disappeared via the slaughterhouse or sale pen. The quality of stock and number of herd has been increased 30 per cent by breeding and purchases. We are this year supplying all of our beef from the herd. We may keep 40 cows in the milk herd and have 450, including calves, in our stock herd.

Industries.—The capacity of the school has not been sufficient to allow us to push all departments of our work at all seasons. Eight apprentices in the tailor shop, with their instructor, have made the boys' clothing. They have shown themselves diligent and skillful in their work, turning out well-made and well-finished suits.

The detail in the shoeshop has ranged from 8 to 12. They make and repair the shoes for the school, besides mending harness, making halters and bridles as needed. They get beyond piecework and the best boys will take the leather from the side and in a brief time will set aside well-made and fairly well-finished shoes to fit the order.

The carpenter and his boys are mostly employed on repairs, on the making of gates and fences, thus getting a practical training for neighborhood work. They have found some time for work on new buildings and make a fair showing.

The boys have done quite an amount of painting, both of inside and outside work.

The blacksmith, in charge of four apprentices, has accomplished a large amount of repairs on machinery, farm implements, and tools, besides horseshoeing and new work, giving the boys a varied, but useful line of experience and training.

The shop room and facilities for teaching the above-named trades are sufficient for our school when the attendance is doubled.

In the sewing room the girls have made their own clothing and the needed mattress covers, sheets, and pillow cases. They have done the necessary darning and repairing of clothing, have made rugs, and cut 60 pounds of carpet rags. With the teachers they have done considerable crocheting and fancy work.

With the matron and assistant matrons they have kept house, learned to make beds, scrub, mop, sweep, patch the boys' clothing, make the boys' shirts and some of their underwear.

With the cook they have done the cooking for the school, kept the dining room, cared for the milk, and made butter.

With the laundress and a detail of boys, they washed for the school and did the ironing.

Class rooms.—The schoolroom work has been uniform and uninterrupted through the year. Careful grading and enthusiastic application by teachers and pupils have secured good results. Commendable progress was made in each grade. The student spirit has been pervasive; a proper ambition to develop mind and character by regular mental effort and daily acquisition of knowledge has been awakened. A good sized class the coming year will finish the preparatory course of study.

While the review of the year's work, as given in this report, shows mostly an improvement in buildings, grounds, and cattle, yet the part in which I take the most interest and satisfaction is the evident gain in the home feeling, the moral condition, the literary culture, the harmony and coöperation of children and employés, with the high standard of health that has prevailed.

An active, aggressive, well attended Young Men's Christian Association has been a potent factor for good in the school.

Buildings and improvements.—The past year has been one of activity in the erection of new buildings and making of repairs. The main building has been largely refloored in schoolrooms, halls, stairways, and dormitories, the whole building cleansed and freshened with whitewash, paint, and paper, and supplied with clothespresses.

Two cottages for employés, a substantial stone farmer's home, a good stone slaughterhouse, a stone workshop containing eight rooms 30 by 40 feet each, an entire new system of water supply, a suitable granary, and an excellent milk-house have been added during the year. Authority for the erection of an implement building has been granted, and plans have been submitted to your office for a group of main

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buildings to enlarge the accommodations and make administration more perfect and the work of the school more efficient. These are the building for girls, the school building, with the chapel, and the combination of dining room, kitchen, laundry, and power house in a third building. We are able to set aside $65,000 from our appropriation of the current year for their erection.

Other improvements made include the erection of stock-yards, branding-pens, and feed yards to accommodate 800 head of cattle, 13¼ miles of four-strand wire fence, with extra heavy posts, putting out 10,000 osage hedge plants, 750 fruit and shade trees, 3,000 strawberry sets, and 100 grape vines.

Having named the buildings erected, it is proper to say they are all substantial and suited to the purpose for which they were erected.

Employés.—For the first time this school has carried a company of employés through a year without any changes. The responsibility of a department of work and the credit of its success is given to each employé. They have worked with an independent zeal that merits success and with a collective harmony that insures permanence and growth in our institution life. They have been loyal to me and devoted to the interests of the school and the Indians. As the credit of the year's work belongs largely to my employés, I may speak of it more fully. Every girl that entered the school during the year remained to the close, and nearly every boy. A delightful feeling of contentment and home life has been maintained. The building has been kept clean, the hours of work and school have been observed; the moral and religious tone of the place has been good; improvement has been noticeable in every phase of our work. The health of employés and pupils has been above the average. The returns from farm and garden have been satisfactory for a rainy season. Our stock of every kind has done well. Our shops have kept pace with the needs of the school. Our relations to agencies and pupils' parents have been pleasant. We are cheered by the kindly good will of the best people in the State near by us.

Pupils.—All of the pupils are from Oklahoma and Indian Territory. A considerable per cent are orphans or children of a large admixture of white blood. More full-bloods were added during the past year. I think it would be well for the school to bring some pupils from the north and west.

I add a table showing the tribes, sex, and attendance of pupils for 1890 and 1891:

Tribes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tonkawa	4	1	5
Pawnee	39	17	56
Shawnee	20	12	32
Apache	2	1	3
Caddo	13	7	20
Delaware	10	3	13
Ottawa	3	.....	3
Cheyenne	1	.....	1
Kiowa	5	.....	5
Sac and Fox	6	13	19
Otoe	9	1	10
Quapaw	1	2	3
Iroquois	2	.....	2
Pottawatomie	2	5	7
Wyandotte	.....	2	2
Arapaho	.....	3	3
Sioux	.....	1	1
Miami	.....	1	1
Peoria	.....	1	1
Wichita	3	.....	3
Ponca	1	4	5
Kaw	1	.....	1
Iowa	2	.....	2
Comanche	1	.....	1
Osage	1	.....	1
Kickapoo	1	.....	1
Enrollment	127	75	202
Average attendance	102.45	61.48	163.93

The contentment, the hope, the earnest labor, the intelligent interest of the pupils in their future welfare, all have proved valuable aids in the work of the year.

Our needs and the future.—Whatever may be done to break up reservations, allot lands to the Indians and scatter those educated among the whites, there will certainly be left a large number on their allotted lands through Oklahoma and Indian Territory who will be quite dependent upon the Government for protection and aid in farming and stock-raising, as well as for the education of their children. A non-

reservation school should not undertake the work of the Indian agents and the employés and schools of the tribes. Yet there is a common work in which there should be a full understanding and close coöperation. Some of the best advanced pupils should be sent to Chilocco. They should there see and learn what is necessary to aid them in making a living on their lands. We should equip and manage this school to this end. Adopting the suggestions of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs in office letter of June 21, 1891, I would outline as follows:

(1) Make here such clothing and shoes, with repairing of the same, as is necessary for the needs of the school.

(2) Repair all harness, farm implements, wagons, tools, and machinery possible, shoe horses, and take up new work only as necessary.

(3) Raise all the different grains and grasses possible to this soil and climate.

(4) Raise a good garden of all vegetables.

(5) Grow a large variety of fruits.

(6) Develop a nursery.

(7) Keep as many kinds of stock as practicable.

(8) Keep a good milk herd.

(9) Keep honey bees in paying quantities.

(10) Keep land and water fowls of all profitable kinds.

(11) Open up small farms for training married young couples in self-dependence, toward self-support, under a farmer and visiting matron, hoping to prepare them for earning a subsistence on their claims after a course of three years of such schooling. In a word, adapting our mechanical industries to affording facilities for training only to the few who have special aptness or genius for each trade, and thereby supplying the necessities of the school in shoes, clothing, and repairs, while we utilize our unequaled facilities for training both boys and girls in the use of all natural advantages of soil, seasons, and productions, so that when toil and their land are united they will procure a living from field, garden, orchard, and pasture.

Remarks.—In opening the upper spring for new water supply we found an abundance of good, pure water, slightly "hard." We arranged an adequate reservoir and put in a 2-inch pipe to connect the pump with a 1,099-barrel tank, which stands in height above the chimneys of all the buildings. In digging a well at the farmer's home we were surprised when 12 feet down to find a 2½-foot vein of putty of a very good quality, and at 20 feet an unfailing supply of "soft water."

I have opened on the farm a stone quarry, from which any quantity of excellent building stone can be secured. We have used from it the past year in buildings over 1,000 cords of rubble, broken ashlar, and range stone. We get a light gray and a blue limestone. The latter we have used for sills, caps, and trimmings in the buildings. The nearness of the quarry, water led by a hose to mortar beds, and two good railroad depots within 2 miles, give us building facilities that enable us to erect at lowest rates the most substantial stone buildings.

Several of our large boys have gone home during the year and selected the land for their future homes. They work and observe with a definiteness of purpose not to be easily attained under other circumstances. Allotting agents are working with tribes that represent one-half of our attendance. Our whole school feels the pressure of passing events. These children know they are going to lands of their own, and not to reservations and an issue house. They are wide-awake, intelligent, industrious, progressive youths. They are showing the "staying" qualities that are not credited to the Indian by public opinion. Several whose time was up and were not needed at home to put up wheat and hay have remained here of choice to help harvest during vacation. Others have helped put up hay at home and returned here to work the remainder of their vacation. The influence and feeling of the girls is with the boys in the purpose to make land valuable. They all have caught an inspiration for habits of industry from the knowledge that open prairies, as seen in the "Strip" on one side of us, may be made productive farms, as seen in the school and along the Kansas line on the other side of us. Their land is valuable when plowed, mowed, or grazed. Their future subsistence must come from the soil. They learn to speak English, to write, compute numbers and quantity, count money, to get skill at handicraft from the trades, to cook, to can and to dry fruit, to store vegetables, to raise calves and pigs, all with reference to future use in securing a subsistence, if not a competence, from a land allotment or homestead.

I have authority to open a nursery, employ a suitable experienced foreman, and prepare to supply the future needs of the school and of the pupils in their homes with nursery stock.

An event of the year was a visit to the school of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, accompanied by his most estimable wife. I think necessary business with the office has been more quickly and understandingly done since. I am sure the effect of the visit upon employés and pupils and the entire work of the school continues yet, and has been most cheering in toil, consoling in difficulties, and inspiring when discouragements thicken.

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In closing, I desire to express my thanks for the courteous treatment and prompt action of your office in the transaction of business.

Respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN S. COPPOCK,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HARRISON INSTITUTE, CHEMAWA, OREGON.

CHEMAWA, MARION COUNTY, OREGON,
August 20, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you my annual report of Harrison Institute, formerly Salem Indian Industrial School.

The year just closed was a year of more than ordinary progress for this institution. We have had enrolled during the year 250 students and our average attendance has been 228.

The advancing of the school grade making our school course now to consume not less than eight years, has placed our graduation scroll beyond the ability of any in the school, and therefore we had no so-called graduates. Our closing exercises were of great note to the school. The interest taken therein by visitors was very marked.

Our mechanical display was of a very superior quality, all the industrial departments being well represented. This display of work seems to be a great incentive, and they vie with each other for the best, and the work that was the product of competitive efforts would do credit to the best shops of the county. I have tried to build up the mechanical departments, claiming they would at least qualify those taking interest therein for the better taking care of themselves.

In our carpenter shop the boys, 12 in number, have found ample opportunity to get some idea of the trade, and, with some, it was a success, yet it is true that not all who attempt to learn trades are a success. By these carpenter boys there has been built our carpenter shop, 30 by 60; partly built an addition to boys' dormitory of 30 by 42, three stories high; 50 rods good board fence; besides a number of articles constructed in the shop.

The blacksmith and wagon shop has employed 12 boys, and, besides all horse shoeing, wagon repairing, and various other mending done, they have built by themselves, directed by the superintendent of that department, an addition to the shop 30 by 40, 1 hack, 6 farm wagons, with two others well on the way. Our shop, enlarged as it was the past year, is proving itself too small for the demands upon us. We are endeavoring to make the best wagons we can, that we may find a market for them.

I think it would be well if the department would take what we can make for distribution on agencies in this part of the country.

Our shoe shop is a very important part of our work. We are making all shoes demanded by our school, which is a very considerable thing, and this department greatly reimburses the Government for their outlay. There have been 12 boys at work in the shop, and the following is the work they have done: 329 pairs of boots and shoes for boys, 203 pairs of shoes for girls, and 231 pairs mended during the year.

The tailor shop, like the shoe shop, is a necessity, and is a paying institution. Four boys and 6 girls have been at work in the department and the result is as follows: 212 coats, 222 pairs of pants, 225 shirts, 196 pairs of drawers, besides mending all the boys' clothes, which consumed thirty days of the entire force in the shop. I realize that this department is not only training many for this kind of work, but it is meeting our demand for clothing, which is a great advantage and very much more satisfactory, as many of our boys are positively unwilling to wear the misfits that seem to be supplied the Indian schools in general.

In our engineering and plumbing department not so much opportunity is offered for the boys to take lessons therein. It is a particular trade, the care of machinery so essential to our needs; and not many, in fact the fewest boys, have an aptness for this kind of work. We have added to our machinery an 8-horse power engine, a steam laundry washer, and added various pipes that were deemed necessary to do the work. By the constructions now going up we will be under the necessity of rearranging our steam and water pipe system.

It appears to have been the design in the construction of the present system to provide for safety in case of fire, but it is very evident that the present system is exceedingly defective. I desire to so rearrange and lay mains of sufficient size that shall warrant me in the belief that a moderate conflagration could be suppressed. What we need for this is larger mains, with plugs and hose of sufficient size to be

useful. This work is of such a nature that a novice in the business could not master it, and I hope the present incumbent in the position is master of the situation. I trust my requests for pipe and hose to make this security will not, by your honor, be considered unnecessary nor excessive. Of this part of the work I shall speak again farther on.

In the sewing room all girls are educated to do their own dressmaking, and some who design to make it the work of the future with them are given special time and instruction. We make all clothing for the girls. Some of the girls have a desire for dresses out of better material than the Government furnishes, and so out of their own savings they purchase this additional dress material. Many of the girls are very proficient in making thread lace, and I feel free to furnish them the thread for this work.

Buildings.—By authority from the Honorable Commissioner, contracts have been awarded for new buildings which were very much needed, in order that the school might progress according to the wishes of the Department and the demands of the Indian education. In our boys' department we were overcrowded, having to put in the dormitory 140 when the design was only 100. I am happy to say that though this crowding was very inconvenient and unpleasant, yet, because of diligence and care, no bad sanitary effects were apparent. The buildings let under contract, and which are rapidly undergoing construction, are: a superintendent's residence; an apartment house for employés, capable of accommodating comfortably at least 12; a hospital that is an honor and credit to the Department; an addition to the girls' dormitory, greatly needed; and an addition to the school building. I feel assured in saying that the Commissioner, in granting the construction of these buildings, has done a most creditable work, an honor to his judgment and an inestimable benefit to the Indian. When these works are completed, along with what is designed to be done by the school carpenter and his helpers, for which construction material has been authorized and provided, we will have an educational center here of which the Indian Department may truly be proud.

Health.—The health of the school has been unusually good during the past year, and I am convinced will continue to grow better as we succeed in getting well arranged in our system of sewage and sanitary provisions. No longer can the Indian say, "Children all die at Chemawa." They really had no right to say it before, but this shadow of reason therefor is about gone now. We shall be provided with accommodations for 300 when our buildings are completed, and I am trusting I shall be able to bring the number up to that standard.

This brings me to the question of obtaining children for the school and to consider some of the difficulties attending the work. A prominent fact with the Indian is his tribal relations. Any invasion of this, to him, sacred domain is resented with undue energy. To allow children to go away for even the highest possible good is contrary to his feelings. If they are to be educated he wants it done at home, and the home education is almost worthless. Old habits remain. Association with old Indians is extremely antagonistic to education on a civilized basis, and civilization is scarcely a factor in their idea of the work. When in some places for twenty years or more schools have been in nominal progress, and yet but seldom is an Indian found who can read or write and the English language is positively ignored, it becomes evident that system of education is a failure. Associations are powerful, more so than books, and when a child is taken from Indian associations and taken under civilizing influences and elevating associations there springs the hope that when educated he will be something besides an Indian.

There is no particular surprise in the fact that a reservation school teacher is jealous of his standing in the educational work, and that to send from his school his advanced boys and girls will lower the grade and character of his work, and may give him a bad standard when inspectors should come. It is admitted that the only hope of success lies in the fact of segregation from old associations, localities, and habits, and must be done for a term of years. It is a matter of astonishment to find the unreasonable demands made on the Indian school policy by the criticising public. A public that practically knows nothing of the work, its struggles, and its difficulties, claims to sit in judgment and pronounce the whole system a failure because all are not, in the space of a very few years, turned out full and complete American citizens, with all modern evidences of civilization. I can not refrain from quoting from the report of Capt. Pratt of Carlisle, for year 1890, when he says:

> Pandering to the tribe and its socialisms, as most of our Government and mission plans do, is the principal reason why the Indians have not advanced more, and are not now advancing as rapidly as they ought.

My experience and observations have led me to the following conclusions:

The nation should have supreme control of the entire system, as our common schools are under State control. As church and State are separate in our nation, so should the church and Indian school system be separate, giving the Indian the highest moral culture aside from all dogmatisms.

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The large part of the education should be done away from reservations, and away from tribal associations and the influence of the older people.

The children should be kept away from reservations and tribal socialisms for a sufficiently long time that habits may become to a degree fixed in the Indian life. It must also be regarded that at least as long a term is necessary to reasonably educate an Indian boy as a white boy, and no one ever thinks of educating a white child under 8 or 10 years, and that too at full days in school. Old Indians should be prohibited from interfering with the education of the children.

With the law which the late Congress passed regarding compulsory education, put in force under proper restrictions, there will be a disposition to realize that this education is a national business rather than mere play at doing something which the Indian could submit to or not as might suit his uncultured ideas.

All over this coast there is a growing realization that this work means something, and if a patience can possess the critics of the day they will see the upward movement of the Indian toward the goal of honored citizenship. Contact with good white people is what is mighty in lifting them. I am happy to report that while I have not yet the full outing system at work yet I have a number of boys and girls at work on farm and in white homes during our vacation and am much pleased with the fact that the satisfaction given by most of them is a matter of surprise. I feel confident that ere long I shall have the system in good working order.

I feel it my fortune to be able to say that though the year past has been one of the severest toil and anxiety on my part, subject to the severest and unwarranted criticism, I can record a success of which I am not ashamed, and which I feel is only the foundation of still greater success that may attend the work.

Permit me to sincerely thank your honor for the readiness with which my requests have been granted and the favors shown me.

With the favors of the Department continued and the assistance I am led to expect I shall hope to make the coming year still more successful.

G. M. IRWIN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PAWNEE SCHOOL, OKL.

PAWNEE AGENCY, OKLA., *August 25, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Pawnee industrial school.

On the 2d day of September, 1890, I took charge of this school as its superintendent. It was then under the immediate supervision of United States Indian Agent D. J. M. Wood, and remained so until the 10th of November, 1890, when I receipted to Agent Wood for all school property, since which time it has been a bonded school.

On taking charge of this school, I found unmistakable evidences of dissensions having existed in the school during its past sessions—dissensions which had materially affected the advancement of the school and had left matters in a somewhat chaotic and unsettled condition. To restore peace, order, and brotherly love among school employés was our first duty, and, though strange it may seem, it was not a great task. To gain the confidence of agent, clerk, and agency employés was our second duty, and while it seemed dubious at first, yet we have the satisfaction of believing that we have succeeded fairly well. The very best feeling has prevailed during the past year between agency and school employés, with an apparent desire on the part of each set of employés to aid and supplement the work of the other.

In making this my first annual report I am unable to give any statistics in comparison, owing to the fact that there is not in this office a vestige of any reports that have ever been made of this school.

School attendance.—There has been an average attendance during the past school year of 95, about equally divided between the sexes. This attendance has been kept up without any great effort, and it could have been increased if the capacity of the school was greater.

Schoolroom work.—The work of the schoolroom during the past year has been of a very satisfactory character, taking into consideration the many inconveniences under which teachers have to labor. Grades have been as closely adhered to as is possible in a school where such vast differences exist. Several have been promoted from lower to higher grades at close of session, though the idea of promotion is not a stimulus for advancement as is the case in white schools.

Teachers have taken great pains in teaching the idea of time in all movements, in singing exercises and all movements to and from recitations. Gymnastic or calisthenic exercises have occupied a prominent place in all programmes, and I firmly believe that no other class of exercises have had so great an influence for good as these. This calisthenic work has not been done in a desultory and haphazard manner; but, on the contrary, has been taken up systematically with a view to develop the child physically, and give him grace and ease in movement, elements lacking in the average camp-Indian child. Much of the good order and discipline which has prevailed throughout the school is attributable to the fact that teachers have learned that restlessness, disorder, and mischief (characteristic of the average Indian school) may be avoided by turning the pent-up forces which cause these conditions into channels whereby the pupil will get pleasure and the school profit thereby.

The elements of industrial and design drawing have received considerable attention at the hands of teachers, and their efforts have not been in vain, as many of the children show decided advancement and natural aptitude for this study.

From morning until night the great battle of teaching the Indian youth to use and comprehend the English language goes merrily on. Pawnee children when taken into the school at an early age readily learn to use the English, but when once outside the school influence they have a strong aversion to using it.

Vocal music has received considerable attention from teachers and others, and the children evince a decided liking for all singing exercises. The elements of vocal music are being taught, while voice culture is attempted in all exercises. This last branch is not attended with any great degree of success, owing to the peculiar guttural characteristic of the Pawnee dialect.

Industrial work.—During the past year boys have been taught the following industrial pursuits: Farming, care of stock, working in laundry and kitchen, sweeping in dormitories and schoolrooms, preparing wood for use, repairing building and fences, etc. Under the supervision of industrial teacher and farmer the boys of the school have assisted in planting the following crops: 10 acres in garden; 35 acres in corn; 35 acres in oats; 15 acres in millet; 5 acres in potatoes. They have also prepared for use in cook and schoolroom stoves 150 cords of wood 4 feet long. The year having been a favorable one the yield in crops is large. The yield in garden has been very good and during the months of May and June school children had all they could use of the following garden vegetables: Onions, radishes, beets, pease, beans, squashes, lettuce, potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn and melons. During the fall months there will be an abundant supply of potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables for use of school children.

Repairs and improvements.—During the year there has been a general cleaning up in and around the school buildings. Several floors have been repaired; walks have been laid to outhouses; cellars cleaned and whitewashed; a drain 400 feet long has been laid to conduct the waste water away from the laundry; 500 rods of fence have been built around the school farm, and many rods of fence repaired around the farm and garden. A new building for commissary and shops is now under construction, and when completed it will tend to relieve the crowded condition that exists at this school. During the fall or winter the school capacity should be increased so as to accommodate the children not now in school. Propositions of this nature have already been submitted to the Indian Department for consideration.

Health of school.—Generally the health of school children has been fair, taking into consideration the many diseases inherited by these Indian children. In the early fall a siege of sore eyes lasted about six weeks, and in the late winter a six-weeks' siege of pneumonia completed the general sickness.

The sanitary condition of schoolrooms and buildings in general has been closely watched, and no little credit is due the agency physician, Dr. G. H. Phillips, for his suggestions and advice in improving the hygienic conditions of school and surroundings. The physician sees nearly every child from three to five times a day, and by studying their habits and knowing their natures he has been able to counteract to quite an extent the many scrofulous, syphilitic, and pulmonary diseases that lurk in the blood of these children, which are sending many of them to early graves.

The hospital facilities have been very poor during the past year; but with the hope of having more room added at an early date, we expect better facilities for the coming year.

The addition of a nurse to the corps of employés gives sanction to the belief that more systematic attention can be given to the sick children hereafter, besides relieving the other employés from a very burdensome task in which they have participated without murmuring.

Many are the needs of this school and few are its conveniences, but trusting that the same liberality that has been shown by the Indian Department during the past year may continue for the coming one, we hope to greatly improve the surroundings.

Very respectfully submitted.

T. W. CONWAY,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF CARLISLE SCHOOL, PA.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Carlisle, Pa., September 1, 1891.

SIR: I come to you with this my twelfth annual report for this school, with nothing abated of its life-long purpose, which has been, as you know, to make the Indians a component part of the grand structure of civilization and nationality which we have erected on this continent. We are now, as we always have been, equally at war with the savagery and ignorance of the Indian and with those systems that spread a thin glamor of civilization over him, hold him *en masse*, separate and apart from the national life, and then fasten him as a festering parasite upon our national treasury and impose him upon our charity and civilization with no sympathy or purpose trained into him to be other than a parasite.

The following table shows our population for the year:

Population.

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.			Absent in families and on farms.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Alaskan	1		3		4	1				3		3	1	
Apache	78	18	1	1	98	10	3	1		68	16	84	67	21
Arapaho	15	14			29	3	6	1		11	8	19	13	9
Arickaree		4			4						4	4		4
Assiniboine	21	13	6	4	44	1	2			6	15	41	20	9
Bannock				2	2						2	2		2
Blackfeet		1			1						1	1		1
Caddo	7	3			10	2				5	3	8	4	
Cherokee		1			1						1	1		1
Cheyenne	26	9		2	37	10	1	1		15	7	22	15	10
Chippewa	32	24	28	21	105	6	2	1		54	43	96	33	23
Cree			1		1					1		1		
Creek	1				1					1		1		
Comanche	4	1			5	2				2	1	3	2	1
Crow	28	14			42	12	6			16	8	24	17	7
Gros Ventre	12	5		1	18	2	1	2		8	5	13	6	2
Kaw	1		1		2	1				1		1	1	
Keechi	1				1	1							1	
Kiowa	7	3			10	2				5	3	8	6	4
Lipan		1			1						1	1		1
Mandan	1				1					1		1	1	
Miami	1	1			2		1			1		1	1	
Navajo	3				3	1				2		2	2	
Nez Percé			9	5	14	1				8	5	13	7	2
Omaha	11	4	4	3	22	6	2			9	5	14	7	7
Oneida	47	47	9	5	108	16	4		1	40	47	87	40	45
Onondaga	1				1	1								
Osage	2	1	11	1	15	2				11	2	13	10	2
Ottowa	21	18	16	13	68	9	4			28	27	55	24	18
Pawnee	6	6	5	2	19	7	4			4	4	8	4	4
Peoria		2	1		3					1	2	3		2
Piegan	31	16			47		7	1		30	9	39	22	2
Pitde		1			1						1	1		1
Ponca	2				2					2		2	2	
Pottawattomie		1		2	3						3	3		1
Pueblo	38	31			69	5	3			33	28	61	32	26
Quapaw	2	1			3					2	1	3	2	1
Sac and Fox		1		1	2		2							
Seminole	1	2			3		2			1		1	1	
Seneca	2	1	2		5	2	1			2		2	1	
Shawnee		4	2		6		1			2	3	5	1	3
Shoshone	2		4		6					6		6	5	
Sioux	52	30	13	17	112	12	7	2		51	40	91	46	27
Stockbridge	1	4			5	1					4	4	1	3
Tuscarora			5	2	7		1			5	1	6	3	
Wichita	1				1					1		1	1	
Winnebago	13	6	6	1	26	7	2			12	5	17	10	4
Wyandotte	2	7	2	3	14		1			4	9	13	2	7
Total	474	295	129	86	984	123	66	9	1	471	314	785	411	247

It will be seen that we had an increase over last year of total under care during the year of 34. The average number under care during the year was 754; an increase over last year's average of 90. Our total cost to the Government for all support, buildings, and improvements, also all transportation, both of pupils and supplies, was $111,893.81. Our income from donations was $4,020, which, added to our Government cost, made $115,913.81; $5,500 of this was expended in the erection, repair, and improvement of building and $10,146.81 for transportation of all kinds. These make the sum of $15,646.81, which, deducted from $111,893.81, total expense to Government, leaves $96,247, which is the basis we should stand on in the comparisons of cost with other schools. By our system the Government has had 751 of its Indian youth in school for one year at a total cost of $111,893.81, including all transportation, both of supplies and pupils and all improvements, instead of costing $125,918 as it would in the other $167 schools, or $131,950 as it would in the $175 schools, and, in addition in both these classes the Government having to pay for all transportation of supplies and pupils and also improvements.

These results are reached in part through placing a portion of our pupils out in families and in the public schools, which we have so long practiced and urged as the best civilizer and educator for all Indian youth. There are many good reasons why this system should prevail. Among the most important are:

First. That in no other way can the differences between the races be so well and so entirely settled and the best there is in the Indian be brought into use to forward his development into a capable, civilized citizen;

Second. It is a system that can be promptly and sufficiently expanded to encompass all the Indian youth of the country;

Third. Without considering these far greater advantages of association and the opportunities of learning civilization by experience and contact, secured by our method, it is much less expensive to transfer the Indian youth to the east and work them into the public schools than it is to transport supplies, etc., to them at the west.

Eastern schools may claim especial credit for planting in the Indian mind ideas of citizenship and individuality, and for securing that public interest for them which has brought about such vastly increased educational help.

Our outing system brings our students into actual personal and commercial relations with the better class of industrious people of our race, and thus begets within the students common-sense ideas of individuality, independence, self-support, and citizenship. It grows to be more and more the most important feature of our school. During the year we had out, for longer or shorter periods, 413 boys and 249 girls, most of these during vacation, but we kept an average of about 200 out during the winter attending public schools. I again urge the great advantage of this system and the importance of its general adoption until the whole body of Indian youth shall thus come directly in contact with the intelligence, industries, and civilization of the nation.

While the demand for our students has greatly increased, the general fruits of the outing system have correspondingly increased.

The total earnings by farm labor during the year amounted to, boys, $13,165.36; girls, $3,036.67, making a total of $16,202.03, of which they expended $9,814.66, and had remaining to their credit June 30, 1891, $6,387.37. We paid to them for labor at the school during the year $1,061.27, which made their aggregate earnings $20,266.30.

Every boy and girl is encouraged to save, and regular bank accounts are kept, each one having a bank book. The total number of depositors at the end of the year was 723. The total amount to their credit was $10,130.

The debt on the gymnasium ($5,000), which has hung over us for three years, and which Congress has refused to liquidate (though the Senate in 1889 did grant the amount, but the conference committee refused, and the House in 1890 did give it, but the conference committee again refused), has been assumed by the pupils of the school, and almost $1,000 has been contributed. I have no doubt the balance will be raised in the near future. But for this contribution their credit balance would be above $14,000.

Students out from us are mostly with farmers, and receive pay according to their ability, as other farm helps. Many of course are somewhat inefficient because of their first experiences. Others are small—some so small that we are glad to get them places for the cost of their keep, and they are glad to go on such terms.

During the month of July the wages received by the boys were as follows; one received $20 per month; five received $18; one, $17; two, $16; thirty, $15; twelve, $14; one, $13.50; fifteen, $13; six, $12.50; fifty-five, $12; six, $11; eighty-two, $10; one, $9.50; twenty-two, $9; thirty-three, $8; thirty, $7; two, $6.50; thirty-three, $6; twenty-three, $5; and forty-seven received a less sum than $5 per month. Of the girls, two received $10 per month; one, $9; one, $8.50; two, $8; four, $7.50; three, $7; two, $6.75; two, $6.50; four, $6.25; thirty-four, $6; three, $5.75; ten, $5.50; two, $5.25; thirty-one, $5; and one hundred received various sums less than $5 per month. In all these cases the students received their board and washing, and a very considerable number of them were additionally rewarded with presents and various excursions and trips to the seashore, to the cities, picnics, etc.

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A close comparison of the salaries paid other laborers shows that there is no difference between the salaries paid for Indian labor and the salaries paid laborers of other races in the same neighborhoods.

By reference to the table of population, it will be seen that the Apaches, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Assiniboines, Crows, Osages, Piegans, and others of the supposed most uncivilized tribes have furnished their full quota in the outing system. Our arrangements with all who take our students provide that on the dissatisfaction of the student or the patron the student returns to the school. The number so returned during the year was twenty, or 3¼ per cent of the whole. Students are only sent out upon their own request after a full knowledge of the purposes, hardships, and benefits, and almost universally those who once go out in this manner one year beg to go out the next and every year after while they are at the school.

The principal blanks used in connection with the outing system are sent herewith as part of this report.

The mechanical and other industries of the school have been continued on the lines heretofore fully represented in my annual reports, and which have proved by our experience most advantageous. We have first supplied our own wants in clothing, including shoes, and in articles of furniture, and the equipment of school rooms, quarters, and farms, and then have furnished the Indian service with quantities of harness, tinware, and spring wagons. Through these demands we have been enabled to give instruction to 231 apprentices in the different mechanical branches during the year, not including special instruction given to girls in their particular lines of need. We have found it not specially advantageous to make great effort to fill large contracts for the Department, for the reason that when we undertake such contracts it interferes with our outing system, and compels us to narrow the opportunities of our students and hold them together as a mass of Indians, while the outing system enlarges their experience, gives them courage to meet and compete with civilization, and undermines the wall of separation which divides the white and Indian races.

The training in our shops and on our farms has had its rewards for quite a considerable number of students. Young men have obtained employment among the whites and in other schools in mechanical and in agricultural lines, and some have been specially enlisted in the Army as company mechanics.

Our school farm has been greatly benefited by the commodious barn, 120 by 65 feet, just completed with funds given by Congress, giving us ample accommodations for a large increase in our herd of cows. In building it we have put up three silos capable of holding 400 tons of ensilage, which we propose to feed hereafter. Another addition to the farm equipment has been an incubator and brood house, which has been successful in giving us a large increase of poultry.

The early spring was unfavorable on account of drought, but the plentiful rains of summer have pushed forward the crops, and the outlook at this writing is good for a large supply of vegetables and all farm and garden products.

The schoolroom departments have been continued quite on the same lines as last year. The school work covers nine grades, beginning with nothing and carrying up to graduation at about the grammar grade of the public schools. I have always felt that purely Indian schools should stop at this, and that any higher education required for especially bright pupils should be obtained in the public and other schools of the country; and indeed our experience constantly confirms the opinion that it would be far better if Indian youth were transferred to the public schools of the country as rapidly as they have learned sufficient English and application to enable them to enter such schools successfully. We graduated 10, the exercises occurring on June 3 last. About half of the graduating class aspire to higher education, and I have made arrangements for them in other schools. There is no race objection to Indian pupils in any of the public or higher schools of the country, so far as I have found. I am frequently invited by college presidents to send our graduates to them, and that they are welcomed into the public schools the 200 so out in the schools of this and adjoining States last winter fully attests. Instruction in the English language forms a most important feature of our school work always.

Last year we gave some special attention to instruction in mechanical drawing with excellent results, and about 20 pupils who showed special aptitude in drawing were formed into an art class and received one lesson per week from the art teacher of Metzger Institute. The results in copying from casts and other objects were gratifying.

In all the departments sufficiently advanced, all pupils were instructed in primary bookkeeping. The accounts were made personal, so far as possible, so that they might learn to look after their own affairs.

During the months of March and April our whole school work was materially interrupted by an epidemic of measles, which required the breaking up of several sections of the school for weeks and the detailing of teachers as nurses. The gymnasium and the chapel were both turned into hospitals for the accommodation of these cases. The teachers cheerfully performed these arduous duties, and the careful attention the sick students received from doctor and nurses relieved us from any of the fatal or bad results often following such attacks on the reservations.

The normal department of the school was continued as outlined in last year's report and 8 of the advanced pupils received special training as teachers therein. Several of these developed a capacity which will warrant me in recommending them for positions in schools anywhere, in the near future.

It has seemed best that the two higher classes of the school be partially relieved from mechanical and other industrial instruction and be sent to school all day instead of a half day school and half day work, as heretofore. I have, therefore, planned to adopt this method on trial the ensuing year.

Carlisle, in common with the majority of Indian schools, has always been Christian in its teaching and influence. This feature of the school has become more prominent as the scholars have advanced in intelligence and appreciation of their Christian surroundings. A regular Sabbath preaching service attended by all the students has been maintained from the beginning, in which at times preachers from all denominations, except Roman Catholics, have officiated, and Roman Catholics have been offered the opportunity but declined to use it. These services have always been supplemented by a Sunday evening prayer meeting attended by all but the youngest class of students; a Thursday evening prayer meeting especially for all church members, and a regularly organized Sunday school for the girls and such boys, as by reason of notunderstanding English or on account of being too young, do not go to the town Sunday school. This Sunday school is officered and taught by the teachers and other interested employes and advanced students, representing almost every denomination, including Catholics. Its statistics for the year are as follows: Average attendance, 238; number of teachers, 20; amount of collection, $79.37. The collections have been ample to furnish all the scholars with suitable Sunday school papers, besides forming the habit of giving according to their ability.

Most of the large boys regularly attend the several Sunday schools in town, and the Catholic students, of both sexes, go to their own town Sunday school, and the relations of the students to the several churches of the town of Carlisle continue to be most helpful to the students.

Several years ago the boys voluntarily organized a Young Mens' Christian Association, and became a part of the general State and College Association, to which they regularly send delegates. Their relations with these State organizations, and with the local societies of Dickinson College and the town of Carlisle, are most fraternal and have been of the greatest advantage to themselves. The average membership of the association has been about 60. They believe in their society and work for its advancement among the other students.

The girls have three circles of "King's Daughters," numbering in all about 60, and are equally zealous in their labors among the girls. They manufactured many little articles of bric-a-brac, and held a fair among the students last year at which they raised $60, which, together with other sums raised in various ways, enabled them to cultivate a missionary spirit of giving. Some of their money was donated to a needed school of which they heard in Tokyo, Japan. The most of it was given to those of their own race who were wounded in the Dakota campaign of last winter. I do not speak of this special work of our school in any spirit of ostentation, nor do I wish to assume that these features are special to Carlisle, for I have abundant information that most of the other Government schools are just as successfully engaged in the same kind of work.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0069973

BLANKS USED IN OUTING SYSTEM AT CARLISLE SCHOOL.

BLANK SENT TO THOSE APPLICANTS FOR HELP WHO ARE UNKNOWN TO US.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Carlisle, Pa. ——, 189 .

——,

Our object in placing pupils in families is to advance them in English and the customs of civilized life.

We send out as many as we can spare towards the end of the school term, then visit them before our school opens in September, and if everything is satisfactory and persons wish to keep them arrange for them to remain one or two years.

Pupils remaining out over winter must attend school at least four months continuously, and their labor out of school hours must pay their keep.

They are paid, as other persons, according to ability: Girls from 50 cents to $2 per week; boys from $5 to $15 per month. Wages can be arranged after a two weeks' trial and advanced as deserved. I must be kept informed of the wages fixed upon and any change thereafter.

R. H. PRATT,
Capt. and Supt.

Please answer the following questions, tear off at this line, and return to me.

1. Who are your references?
2. Who compose your family?
3. What other employés do you keep?
4. Is the use of tobacco or liquor allowed in your household?
5. Does your family attend religious services, and would the pupil have the same privilege?
6. What is the age of the —— you wish?
7. What will be the nature of —— work?

Signature ——,
P. O. ——.

Date ——.

INQUIRY SENT TO OLD PATRONS OR TO PERSONS WELL KNOWN TO US FOR INFORMATION ABOUT NEW APPLICANTS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Carlisle, Pa., ——, 189 .

DEAR SIR: Please oblige me by giving the information asked below, and return this slip to me in the inclosed envelope. Any information you give will be treated confidentially.

Are you acquainted with ——?
Does he use whisky or tobacco?
Is he a man of good habits?
What class of help does employ?
Is he kind to his employés?
Does he pay promptly?
Who compose his family?
Of what religious society is he a member, if of any?

Very truly yours,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain and Superintendent.

REGULATIONS TO GOVERN PERSONS IN CHARGE OF OUT STUDENTS.

[Copy furnished to each patron and pupil.]

1. Do not allow pupils the free use of money. Advise and assist in all purchases of clothing and other necessaries, which charge up at the time. Give pupil spending money occasionally if asked for it, but if bad use is made of it withhold it and notify me. After two weeks trial talk with pupil and correspond with me about wages; but what is customary for like service in your vicinity should determine the matter. When returning to the school give enough money for transportation and send balance to me in check, in favor of pupil.
2. Pupils must attend Sabbath School and church regularly where such privileges are accessible.
3. Absence without your permission, or loafing evenings and Sundays, must not be allowed.
4. Pupils visiting their companions must not be encouraged to make a practice of staying for meals.
5. Patrons or others are not to hire pupils who have been sent to their neighbors without my consent, nor should students be encouraged to change places.
6. Except authorized by me, students are not to return nor be returned to the school before the period for which they engaged expires.
7. Pupils are not to use tobacco or spirituous liquors in any form. This or any other offense against good order must be reported to me at the time.
8. When out for the winter, pupils are to attend school continuously at least four months, working out of school hours for board and washing.
9. Pupils must bathe at least twice a week.
10. Encourage pupil to read and study during the off hours, even at busy seasons, and give some assistance.
11. Reports must be sent in promptly the last day of each calendar month, even if pupil has been with patron only a few days.

R. H. PRATT,
Captain and Superintendent.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Carlisle, Pa.

MONTHLY REPORT BY PATRON.

Capt. R. H. PRATT,
Superintendent Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pa.:

——, 189 .

The following is the report of ——, student from your school in my employ during the month of ——.

Pupil was received ——, 189 .
Conduct ——.
Does pupil use tobacco or spirituous liquors in any form? ——.
Habits ——.
Does pupil bathe as often as our rules require? ——.
Health ——.
Kind of work ——.
Ability and industry ——.
Number of days at school during month ——.
Balance due pupil from last month $ ——.
Wages for this month $ ——.
Amount of money given or expended for pupil during month $ ——.
What amount of pupil's money in my hands now, $ ——.
What was bought with money given pupil and spent for him during month ——.

The above account agrees with the one kept by me.

——,
Pupil.

Remarks:

——

Respectfully,

——,
In charge of pupil.

NOTE.—It is important that all the above questions be answered correctly and fully, and especially important that accounts be correctly stated, in order that our records at the school may be complete. Please use pen and ink in making out report.

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

Report of ——, student of Carlisle Indian Industrial School, who went ——, 1890, to live with ——, of —— County, State of ——. Railroad station ——.

Health, ——.
Conduct and habits, ——.
Cleanliness, ——.
Ability, ——.
Economy, ——.
Number of months at school, ——.
Grade or quality of school, ——.
Name and address of teacher, ——.
Attends what church and Sabbath school? ——.
Wages, $——. Amount due pupil, $——.
Are careful accounts kept by both patron and pupil? ——.
When to return? ——.

NOTE.—Any general statement or wishes of patron or pupil, together with agent's estimate of place, people, and student.

——

——, 1890.

——,
Visiting Agent.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.

DEAR FRIEND: We require all students to write to their homes once a month. When at the school we see that such letters are written and sent. There is much complaint from parents that students out from the school do not write.

Hereafter all patrons will require pupils under their care to write home letters at the end of the month and inclose such letters to me, with their monthly reports, to be forwarded by me to their parents. Record will be kept and patrons notified of omissions.

Respectfully,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain and Superintendent.

THE OUTING SYSTEM AT CARLISLE.

A paperread at the Mohonk Indian Conference, October 8, 1891, by Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Carlisle, Pa., Indian School.

My theme is "A way out," or what we at Carlisle would call the "outing system." The Indians are walled off from participating in our civilization by their savagery and ignorance, aided by the reservation and other systems we have adopted for and forced upon them. Their opportunities to see and hear and know are so limited, that

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they are not to be blamed if they make little progress in the arts of civilization. This feature of their case struck me at once when I came in contact with them as an officer in the Army in 1867, and I have ever since urged foreign emigrant privileges for them, and that our civilization should absorb them and not they absorb our civilization and remain separate tribes and people.

How can a man become a sailor if he is never permitted to go to sea? Why expect a boy raised in exclusively agricultural surroundings to become anything but an agriculturist? If the Indians cannot participate in the privileges and benefits of our civilization they are not to be blamed for not adopting it. If the youth are raised and continued in the surroundings of their tribes and savagery we should find no fault with them for remaining tribes and savages.

The beginning of my experience in outing Indians, that is, in getting them away from their reservations, was in the spring of 1875, when I was sent by the War Department with prisoners to Florida, and the distress to them of that beginning equaled that caused by the prospect of certain death.

We had chased and fought a good part of the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches, and some Arapahoes up and down through the western part of the Indian Territory from July, 1874, to April, 1875, and had captured many hundreds of them, who were held prisoners at Fort Sill and at the Cheyenne Agency. On the recommendation of General Sheridan, the Government determined to send the bad leaders to prison in Florida. Seventy-four were placed in irons, that is, iron rings connected by a short chain were riveted on their ankles and many of them were handcuffed also. One Cheyenne woman, named Mochi, was thus chained. They were shipped to the railroad in Army wagons, ten in a wagon. A heavy chain fastened to a strong staple in the front of each wagon bed was passed between the legs and over the shackle chain, and they were made to sit down five on a side. The other end of the chain was fastened to the rear of the wagon bed with a staple and padlock so that it was impossible for any of them to get out except they were loosened by the guard.

As we moved away from Fort Sill crowds of their relatives and friends covered the high points as near as they were permitted to and women wailed and gashed themselves with knives. Two companies of infantry and two of cavalry protected the train, marching with loaded guns in front and rear and on the sides. At night the prisoners were taken out and long chains were padlocked to the wheels of the wagons and the prisoners strung on these so they could sleep on the ground between the wagons. Guards with loaded guns marched up and down each side of each string of prisoners. When we reached the railroad they were loaded into cars, which most of them had never seen before. When the cars began to move rapidly many of the Indians covered their heads with blankets from fear. We stopped nine days at Fort Leavenworth, waiting the orders of the War Department. Gray Beard, the principal chief of the Cheyennes, in the nighttime, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself with a piece of blanket he had torn off and fastened to the grate in the window and around his neck, and keeping his feet off the floor by lifting them up. He was saved by the waking of his old friend, Minimic.

Vast crowds of people were gathered at every stopping place on our way as we passed on through St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Jacksonville, to the old Spanish fort at St. Augustine, Fla. Above Nashville, Lean Bear, one of the principal Cheyenne chiefs, attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the neck and breast with a small penknife, making eight wounds. He was pronounced dead by a surgeon on the train, and I left the lieutenant and 3 men at Nashville to bury the body, but after we left Nashville he revived and five days after we reached St. Augustine he rejoined the party. He had, however, made up his mind to die, and steadfastly refused food and water until death came.

Just as we reached Florida, passing through the pine woods at 2 o'clock in the morning, Gray Beard, who had tried to commit suicide at Leavenworth, secured a whole seat for himself, managed to elude the notice of the guards standing in each end of the car and to jump out of the window when the train was going 25 miles an hour. It was reported to me at once. I pulled the bell rope and stopped the train. The conductor came and backed the train until we found where he had struck the ground. After searching for some time and failing to find him I detailed a portion of the guard to remain and secure him and had just got aboard the train with the rest of the guard when Gray Beard came out from under palmetto bushes in rear of the train and started to run so rapidly, that the guard, who saw him thought he had gotten his shackles off, cried out, "Here he is," and instantly fired, the bullet passing through Gray Beard's body. We lifted him on the rear car and he died in an hour.

San Marco had been fitted up as a prison, so that it was simply a great pen, so walled up with boards inside as to make it impossible for them to get out or even up onto the terreplein, 20 feet above the floor of the court. A strong guard, with loaded guns, marched to and fro on the terreplein, and the Indians' sole outing place was in the court, below where they could only look up and see the sky.

By this time the heart of the officer in charge was as sad and heavy as the hearts of his prisoners. The people were constantly anxious to see the Indians, but it was thought best to only allow them opportunities a few hours two days in the week, when they came in crowds as to an animal show. My orders from the War Department directed me to take charge of the prisoners and see that their proper wants were supplied. I reasoned that their proper wants included all the gains, morally, physically, intellectually, and industrially, that could be made for them while undergoing this banishment. Against the protest of the commanding officer at St. Augustine I assumed that I was entirely responsible, and that it was my business to determine what to do and how to do it.

I accordingly removed the chains, then reduced and finally dismissed the guard, and organized the young Indians as a company, placed them on guard, and during two years and a half there was no violation of my trust. I took down and removed that portion of the fort that had been constructed to keep them in the court, and built a house on the terreplein, where they could live and get the fresh sea air and look out upon the town, country, and ocean. I undertook the profession of school teacher first myself, then aided by my interpreter and Mrs. Pratt, and finally by some of the good ladies of St. Augustine—Miss Mather, Miss Perit, Mrs. King Gibbs, and Mrs. Couper Gibbs, also Mrs. Carruthers of Tarrytown, N. Y., and others, with a session of one and a half to two hours daily.

I removed the soldier cook and appointed Indians to do the cooking; built an oven, got a baker to train an Indian to bake bread; required all the policing, chopping of wood, carrying of water, etc., to be done regularly and systematically, so that each Indian had some work to do each day. I issued Army uniforms to them. About half of them, not being cautioned, cut off the legs of the trousers to use for leggings, throwing away the upper part. To these I again gave new trousers, admonished them, and had no more trouble. After some weeks I insisted on the men cutting their hair, and this was a sore trial, but as I wore my hair short, a little argument and sarcasm secured assent. Then paint was abolished, and there was regular bathing in the sea.

Mr. Ballard, a curiosity dealer, gave them 6,000 sea beans to polish at 10 cents apiece. After a while we went out on the beach and searched for miles, and found thousands of sea beans, which they polished and sold for themselves. Industry and commercial intercourse, together with a little schooling, kept their minds and bodies occupied and comparative contentment grew. After a while, when they began to understand, they attended the different churches of the town. We became great friends, and as they learned, their desire for a higher life grew. I bought and built boats, taught some of them how to sail and row; and they took visitors to the beach and up and down the coast and thus made other gains.

Later on I began sending them out individually to work. Miss Mather and Miss Perit first took one to look after their horse and cow, do errands, keep the yard clean, etc. Every morning and evening he went from the fort down through the town to their home and attended to his duties. From great fear, which was on all the people when they arrived, they, by their industry and good conduct, became favorites in the town, until at last there was scarcely any person opposed to the Indians, and they found jobs picking oranges, on the railroad helping to handle baggage, going to and from Tocoi, in the saw mill handling logs and lumber, grubbing land, etc. I need not attempt to tell you all that occurred.

Three years were away and they were released. They all said, "Give us our women and children; we would rather live here than go back to the reservations where there are many Indians as bad or worse than we were." Their proposition was submitted to the Government, but the opposition of a narrow-minded Indian agent led the Government to deny their request. Then 22 young men said, "We would rather stay East a few years longer and go to school than go home now." To this the Government said, "The money we have for school purposes is to be used for the youth on the reservations." My desire and the desire of their teachers to help these young men who wished to stay led us to go begging, and among the good people who visited St. Augustine we found those who would undertake the expenses of this one and that one until the whole 22 were provided for. Bishop Whipple undertook the expenses of five; Mrs. Burnham, then of Syracuse, N. Y., took four, and sent them up into central New York, near Utica, into the family of the Rev. Mr. Wickes, an Episcopal clergyman, who is here in the audience; Mrs. Carruthers took one to her home at Tarrytown; Mrs. Larocque, of New York City, paid for two, and others one each until all were provided for. Seventeen went to Hampton, and thus was engrafted Hampton's noted Indian branch. All the others returned to their tribes in the Territory.

Mrs. Pratt and I went to Dakota and brought 50 more, both boys and girls, to Hampton. I was detailed to stay there "until they were accustomed to their new mode of life and interested in educational pursuits." I urged Gen. Armstrong to get the Indians out, away from the school among our own people. He sent me to Berkshire, Mass., where, with the help of Mr. Hyde, of Lee, we planted a vacation colony of the

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"Florida boys," as we called them among the farmers, one here and one there, and so that work began and grew and has continued in Berkshire and elsewhere.

In the fall of 1879 Carlisle Indian School was begun. In the spring of 1880 we did a deal of writing and talking, and succeeded in placing 16 boys and girls among the farmers in Pennsylvania, for vacation only. The people were afraid of the Indians and the Indians were afraid of the people, and more than half of these first Carlisle outings were failures, some after a few days, others after two or three weeks; but we did not stop. Next year we more than doubled the number and kept a few out during the winter in public schools. The next year and every year thereafter the growth of the system was rapid, until during the fiscal year which closed June 30, last, we showed an outing list numbering 662, most of them during vacation; 413 were boys and 249 girls. More than 200 of these remained out during the winter, living in families, generally treated as their own children and attending public schools with the youth of our own race; a few in our higher schools and colleges; and all at no cost to the Government.

I have insisted that Indians should be treated like other people, and should receive pay in proportion to their labor. During vacation our boys and girls, "lazy, good-for-nothing Indians," as they are called, instead of idling away their time as so many youth of our own race under like circumstances do, are working hard and earning money for themselves. Their total earnings the past year were $20,266.30, $4,064.27 of which was earned by labor performed at the school, and $16,202.03 outside of the school. Testimonials by the hundred from their employers as to their good ability and character form part of the permanent records of Carlisle, and of the 662 out last year only 20, or 3¼ per cent, were failures. Of 768 pupils over 700 have bank accounts, aggregating a credit of over $13,000.

The outing system is a means of acquiring the English language and what goes with it far quicker and more perfectly than it can be gained in any school, for the reason that all talking is with English-speaking people, and being along the lines of civilized life and its needs, innumerable other important things are learned at the same time, and they are compelled to think in English. The outing system breaks down their old prejudices against the whites, their superstition and savagery, because, not being surrounded by them, all such qualities that may have grown up within them in their tribes fall into "innocuous desuetude." No plan that I know of will end the prejudices of the white race more rapidly and thoroughly. The whites learn that Indians can become useful men, and that they have the same qualities as other men. Seeing their industry, their skill and good conduct, they come to respect them. Not many boys or girls who have been at the Carlisle school three years or more, and have had the privilege of this outing system, but have made warm friends among the whites, with whom they keep up a correspondence after they return to the school, and in many cases after they return to their tribes, where, so far in their history, the inevitable generally consigns them.

The outing system broadens the whole Indian mind among the tribes, for the boys and girls so out correspond with father and mother and other friends at home and the thoughts of those who do not get the privilege of leaving are led away from the reservation. When the youth write home that they are kindly treated and of the many privileges and opportunities they have to learn and earn, that they have been down to the ocean, or to Philadelphia, New York, or even it may be to Lake Mohonk, the thought of the father and mother and the other friends who get this information is led into different channels; and slowly but surely the walls that surround the pen in which those at home are placed are lowered; and I look for the time to soon come when they will themselves break away from their hindrances and become free men and free women.

In all these years I have learned more and more to look upon our treatment of the Indians as being unjust and unchristian in its reservation methods, and to esteem the insidious plans we are constantly inaugurating to preserve the autonomy of the tribes as being worst of all, even worse than the wars and massacres that we have perpetrated upon them. Wars and massacres violently destroy life and they expect and understand that; but the reservations and the system of keeping them out and away from our civilization and our national life destroy hope, and beget a despair which brings recklessness and greater death, which they do not understand and are not able to provide against.

The solution of the Indian problem hinges upon the destruction of the present systems and in the devising of means that will disintegrate their tribes and bring them into association with the best of civilization. Partial destruction of past systems and the settling on them of others with the same trend will not accomplish the purpose. Lands in severalty, unless the distribution of the land is properly managed, will only band, bind, and confirm the tribal power and serve to continue the hindering of their civilization, absorption, and citizenship. If it is inevitable that they must occupy lands in severalty and not be allowed to get away and become individuals, then the distribution of their lands should be in alternate sections with white men; that is, there should be an Indian and a white man and an Indian and a white man, or, better still, two or three white men between each two Indians. Purely Indian schools, especially tribal Indian schools, not supplemented by actual contest with the brain and muscle of the other youth of the land will not bring them into possession of the courage and ability necessary for competition with us as a useful and component part of the inhabitants of this pushing, growing country.

REPORT OF PIERRE SCHOOL, S. DAK.

PIERRE, S. DAK., *Oct. —, 1889.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your instructions of April 3, 1891, I herewith submit my first annual report of the Pierre Industrial School.

This school is located within the limits of the city of Pierre, S. Dak., 1 mile east of East Pierre depot. Twenty acres of land were donated at this point by the citizens of Pierre for the site of the school; also 160 acres for a farm, situated 3½ miles north of the school. This last tract of land, owing to its distance from the school, the circuitous road through the hills necessarily traveled to reach it, and the general uncertainty heretofore attending all farming operations in this region of light rainfall, is as yet unimproved.

Work commenced on the school grounds in the fall of 1889, when the main school building, a two-story brick structure, costing $24,615, was erected.

March 8, 1891, I took charge of the premises. The school at this time consisted of a bare building furnished with nothing but a steam heating apparatus. In April a clerk, farmer, and carpenter reported for duty, and as soon as the necessary authorities could be obtained stock and tools were purchased, and the work of getting the school in readiness for use commenced. Ditches were filled, the grounds graded, walks and drives laid out and graveled, trees were planted, 8 acres of ground broken for garden; the land was fenced and cross-fenced; a two-story frame stable and two-story frame laundry were erected. Water mains were laid 4,715 feet to connect the school with the city water supply; a complete system of plumbing was placed in the school building and laundry, carrying hot and cold water to the different rooms where needed; a sewer was laid 3980 feet to the Missouri River; and wardrobes, tables, screen doors, and windows were manufactured.

Vexatious delay occurred. From July 1 to October 16 the school was entirely without funds. Owing to the failure of the appropriation bills to pass, credit was refused the school unless the bills were guaranteed, and necessary supplies did not arrive until December. In February teachers and other employés reported for duty and the school was opened.

The half-breeds were prompt to avail themselves of the opportunities offered for their children, but to the Indians the school was new; they required time to discuss it and become acquainted with its merits. After the usual amount of "talk" and visiting, the confidence of the Indians was obtained, pupils were furnished, and the school was filled; 51 girls and 30 boys were enrolled, which was as many as the school could accommodate without crowding.

The results of the first year's school work were highly satisfactory. The general health of the pupils was good, only one serious case of illness and no deaths having occurred. Excellent progress was made in the schoolrooms, the course of study being adhered to as closely as possible, though the delay in the arrival of books and other school supplies prevented a strict grading at the beginning.

The girls made noticeable advancement in the various housewifely industries, all that were old enough working one half day in the different departments in regular order. Several of the girls learned to make their own dresses, cutting, fitting, and doing every part of the work from first to last. Twenty-one different girls learned to make excellent bread, while all the older ones acquired considerable skill in cooking meat and vegetables. It is quite evident that many of the younger women are very anxious to learn the housekeeping secrets of their white sisters, a number having applied for admission to the school for this reason, several of whom were married women with families.

The boys were instructed in the care of stock, gardening, and carpentry, to which I will add this year blacksmithing, and as soon as possible harness and shoemaking and the manufacture and repairing of wagons. Several of the pupils refused to go home with their parents for vacation, although permission was given them, while a number of others went at their parents' command, but very reluctantly and with many and tearful protests.

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New buildings.—During the quarter just ended frame buildings have been erected here as follows: One large two-story cow stable, one tool house, carpenter and blacksmith shop, granary, pigpens, and poultry house. These buildings are all well made and very neat in appearance. Brick additions have been made to the school building, which afford us another large dining room, an assembly room, two large dormitories, and five employés' rooms. In addition to this, work is now going forward on a second addition to the school building, providing for two more schoolrooms and a large dormitory; also a large brick hospital, brick boiler house, frame warehouse, and frame hose house. These buildings will double the capacity of the school, besides adding greatly to its general convenience. Contracts have been let for lumber and an assortment of hardware to be used in constructing tables, wardrobes, screen doors, etc. This will furnish employment for the carpenter and a large number of boys for the present fiscal year, and affords an excellent opportunity for giving that instruction in the use of tools so much needed by these Indian youths. After watching their first clumsy attempts at using a saw or square, one ceases to wonder at the rude character of their huts and the utter absence of such ordinary conveniences as every white man considers himself competent to make for the use of his family.

Securing pupils.—The work of securing pupils for this school was most laborious. The school being located some distance from the reservation, children could be taken only with the consent of their parents, and as no power but persuasion and argument could be used with these parents, their consent was often refused, especially in the first days of the school.

The Indian agents furnished interpreters and such aid as they could to obtain pupils who were not enrolled in their camp or boarding schools; but as each agency has its boarding school, and as the Sioux Reservation is well supplied with camp schools, really this was our chief difficulty. Often we were compelled to leave children who were anxious to attend the Pierre school because they were enrolled in a camp school and the agent would not consent to their being removed. In some instances the agent had our sympathy, as we understood that he was required to keep his own schools full; but it made our work of securing pupils extremely difficult. Nearly every Indian camp had its school. A policeman was stationed there, whose business it was to see that every child of school age was enrolled and in attendance. This compelled us to travel over the reservation, collecting such scattered pupils as for various reasons were not attending any school. Occasionally a camp school could be found whose attendance exceeded its accommodations. In such instances the aid of the agent and teacher was cheerfully given, and a few hours' work would see us on our return with loaded wagons; but, unhappily, such instances were rare exceptions. Sometimes all the pupils in a school would have gone with me gladly if the consent of the agent and teacher could have been obtained, but this would have left an empty school house and a teacher without an occupation, and could not be permitted.

I am trying to make such arrangements with the agents for the present fiscal year as will allow me to draw pupils from localities where they can be spared, and prevent such competition in future.

Manufactures.—In the four and one-half months school has been in session there have been manufactured in the sewing room 51 aprons, 6 window curtains, 126 dresses, 68 pillowcases, 110 sheets, 46 skirts, 22 underwaists, and 70 suits underclothing.

Religious exercises.—The pupils attending this school represent several religious denominations, about two-thirds being Protestants and the remainder Catholics. Opportunity is given these pupils to attend their own churches in the city each Sabbath morning. In the afternoon suitable exercises, consisting of singing and nonsectarian reading and instruction, are held at the school, which all are required to attend.

Finally.—Surrounded as this school is by the various branches of the Dakota Nation, situated in the natural home of the Indian, and starting at a time when the younger members of the Sioux tribes seem to be awakening to the necessity of education, it promises to perform, under careful management, a great work among the adjacent bands and to be a chief factor in promoting that civilization that alone can save the Indian race from extinction.

Respectfully,

CROSBY G. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
Hampton, Va., July 1, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following account of the work of this institution for the past year for the Indians of our country, beginning with a general statement in regard to the work for both races under instruction here.

Let me state that in the thirteen years since Indians and negroes have been mingled in this school there has been no serious trouble between them. There is much mutual respect and good feeling. The situation is in some respects a delicate one, but it has developed much noble, manly feeling. Both races are broader and better for it.

In this the twenty-third year of the school it holds its attendance, reached two years ago, of 650 student boarders, representing twenty States and eight foreign countries. The great majority are negroes. The Whittier primary school, with 300 neighborhood children, makes the total on our grounds this year about 950. One hundred and thirty-two are Indians.

In the administrative, academic, industrial, business, and hospital departments there are 80 employed as officers, teachers, managers, foremen, clerks, and nurses.

Intensive rather than *extensive* development has been the plan. In class work and shop work there has been marked gain; more, I think, than in any other one year of the school's history. Never was the school more ready for scrutiny than to-day on the score of efficiency or economy.

Much attention has been given to the correlation of studies, by which better results are gained and time saved.

It was felt that under the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, for the benefit of the various State agricultural colleges, by which this institution receives one-third of Virginia's share (the State's share being $15,000 a year, to increase by $1,000 annually till it shall be $25,000), there should be more thorough instruction in scientific agriculture and science generally, for which the new science building provides excellent facilities. Accordingly Mr. J. T. Hatch, graduate of Orono Agricultural College, Maine, with one year's special study at Harvard College, Massachusetts, was engaged, and since January has taught the principles of agriculture and horticulture.

The industrial departments may be classed as follows:

(1) Household work required for over 700 boarders (students and teachers), including general cleaning, dishwashing and laundry work by girls, and cooking, waiting, and janitor's work in ten buildings by boys; students (chiefly girls) earned last year	$25,138.85
(2) Farmwork; students' (boys) earnings last year	8,430.18
(3) Mechanical work, sawmill work, carpentering and working machinery, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, painting, shoemaking, harness-making, tinning, knitting-machine work, work in machine-shop, and on steam, gas, and water plant, printing, tailoring, sewing, and dress-making (girls in last four only); students' earnings last year were	21,776.17
Total	55,345.20

The earnings of the Indian students who are distributed among the labor departments, are not included in this statement. The negroes depend wholly on their earnings. The Indians, being boarded and clothed by the Government, are paid according to the value of their work; half is given to expend as they choose (under advice) and the other half kept as a reserve or "tool" fund till they shall go home.

Instruction has to be considered as much as production. The shop is for the boy rather than the boy for the shop. It would be economy to select and retain skilled workmen, but the skillful graduate must go out among his people where he is needed and give place to a "green" hand, who perhaps, worth from 50 cents to 75 cents a day on entering, may be trained to command at graduation from $1 to $2.50 per day as a laborer or mechanic. The skill that has carried him through school will carry him through life. Character is the best outcome of the labor system. That makes it worth many times over its cost. It is not cheap, but it pays. Intelligent industry is the foe of immorality. More than anything else it will help make good citizens and good Christians of our negroes and Indians.

Training the head and the heart creates a wholesome discontent: training the hand gives the power to satisfy that discontent; without that power he may go from bad to worse. Like his brother in black, the Indian needs the spur of discontent and the capacity through industrial training to better himself.

Agriculture and stock-raising must be the chief occupations of the negro and In-

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dian races; stock to the former means meat enough for home use; to the latter it means hords on his wide ranges, to sell as well as to satisfy his hunger.

Our improved laboratory facilities, frequent practical lectures with illustrations, and the addition to our agricultural staff of two trained men, graduates of high-grade agricultural and mechanical colleges, will, I hope, make our future work for the farming interest better than it has been. Even our girl graduates as school teachers have been and can be most useful to the ignorant farmer, by giving the simple advice they know how to give; by circulating agricultural tracts for children to read to their parents.

There has been a great improvement in our mechanical department this year. It comes from the liberality of Mr. C. P. Huntington, who in 1878 established a steam sawmill, capacity 9,000 feet a day, also providing wood-working machinery, which was last year outgrown and in part worn out. The addition by him since last June of a sawmill extension at one end of the "works," cutting capacity 25,000 feet of lumber daily, and of a large two-story annex (125 by 40 feet) for workshops at the other end, with a new and greatly improved outfit of machinery, employing in all 63 boys, at a cost of $23,000, with other improvements, has given this school, I think, the most complete single industrial plant of its kind in any institution in the land.

Besides these advantages for manufacturing first-class lumber, for which there is a good market (not without competition in this rapidly growing section), the effect of improved and rapidly working machinery on the boys is excellent. The mere drudgery of handling logs is now done by a "steam canter," which relieves 5 men, who find use for their quickness of eye and of hand in selecting, sawing, handling, and preparing for market—a valuable skill—the products of machinery such as is found in all the best sawmills. The boys used to drive the machinery, and took their own time; now the machinery drives the boys, they move quickly, delays are dangerous, and the education of it is wonderful. Machinery is fast going into the South, and the negro should be ready for it. Even if it sometimes uses him up (he occasionally uses it up) he can afford the risk. It will some day help the Indian to compete with the white man. One of the Onondaga tribe has gone from this sawmill to run the steam engine of the Sweet Manufacturing Company in Syracuse, N. Y.

The bird's-eye view of the Indian work seems naturally to resolve itself into three lines—the material we are working upon, the aims we are working for, and the appliances we are working with.

As the Western schools steadily gain in excellence, and the plan grows in favor of sending the cream of these schools to the East, the natural result is a class of pupils more and more advanced in studies and in the ways of civilization. For some time to come, however, it is probable there will be each year a few young men who have had no advantages in their early days, and who shrink now from entering the primary classes of little children in the agency school, who yet eagerly grasp the chance of coming to an eastern school, where they can form a class by themselves, and where they can learn a trade. Such are often our most earnest and interesting scholars, and those who have a strong influence for good when they return home. We began the year with 57 in the normal school, more than ever before; 77 in the Indian classes; and 1 in the night school, the latter an Onondaga Indian from New York, working his own way through the course. Only 3 have left since October 1, one of these having been with us five years, another four. There have been no deaths during the year. We have now on our rolls 132—46 girls and 86 boys. The following tribes have been represented this year:

Sioux	67	Cheyenne	1
Omaha	4	Sac and Fox	3
Winnebago	5	Pottawattomie	6
Piegan	1	Oneida	37
Shawnee	2	Oneida, N. Y	1
Seneca	2	Onondaga, N. Y	1
Wyandotte	1	Cherokee, N. C	1
Otoe	2	Penobscot, Me	1

Four girls have spent the winter at the North.

The Indian classes proper have taken up the usual elementary studies with but little change in methods or text-books. Perhaps these classes have never been better graded or made more thorough and satisfactory progress than the past year. Having, as a rule, so fair a knowledge of simple English, they have been able to grasp new ideas more readily, and have not only been remarkably earnest and faithful in the evening study hour, but have shown more quickness and responsiveness in the class room. A glance at the language work of each division will give some idea of its grade.

The lowest, or fourth, division is the most difficult to handle; not so much because of the peculiar tact and ingenuity always required for beginners, as because this class consists, in part, of the unfortunates of several years, who have been stranded on the difficulties of our mother tongue. Here, as in all the divisions, a strong effort is made, in teaching English sentences, to put into them something of itself worth remembering. So these boys and girls in learning to talk about the things they see every day about them—paper, glass, coal, etc.—have also learned what they are made of. In connection with paper, they were greatly interested in one or two experiments showing how cloth is bleached. As the teacher looks back to the beginning of the term she can see progress sure, though slow.

The third division, which, so far as the boys are concerned, is really the class of newcomers, is one of the brightest classes in the school. The reading teacher is surprised at the quickness of their memories; the arithmetic teacher at the ease with which they master numbers, weights and measures, and the first principles of fractions. Some elementary science work has been given them for language; the lessons on the formation of the soil, after being explained and illustrated as simply as possible, being put on the board in the form of questions and answers, thus giving practice in the use of verbs and interrogative forms. These are copied and memorized in study hour.

The second division, though not so quick as the third, is very painstaking, and their written work excels in neatness and correctness. They have taken the same science lessons as the third, but in addition have had geography, which gives constant drill in English. Their teacher reports that they have studied about the vegetable and animal life of the earth (making their own illustrations on the board, to the delight of themselves and their frequent visitors), about its different races; comparing savage with civilized peoples—always a question of interest to an Indian class—and the voyages to America of European discoverers. They have been more ready than the corresponding class of last year to accept on faith wonderful stories of moving ice rivers, flaming mountains, and the movement of the earth among the heavenly bodies. Map drawing and sand molding have also been taken up.

In the first division we find greater facility of expression both in speaking and in writing. This is an intelligent, responsive class, and though many of its members are full Indians, is more like a class of white children. Natural history has furnished many of their language lessons, stuffed specimens being placed before them to talk about. They have also had much practice in reproducing stories and anecdotes. In their reading period the teacher has made a careful study of the Dawes bill, and given these future citizens some idea of Congress, the passing of bills, voting, etc. Their instruction in geography has awakened much interest in the story of the earth as a planet and the successive changes by which it was fitted to be the home of man; the thought of a common parentage of the human race being a great surprise. Atmosphere, winds, clouds, and currents have been pleasant topics of study; while trips to Alaska, Greenland, and South America have been much enjoyed.

The highest class in the Indian school is the all-day advanced class. Here one is struck with the extent of the vocabulary of some of the pupils; the readiness with which they define words and their correct use of them in sentences. Their reading teacher has given them good drill in this. English comes to them on all sides—in science, history, geography; yes arithmetic, too, as they make up their own problems in buying and selling or in fractions, sometimes illustrating them with very creditable drawings; or as they explain the examples in analyses found in Sheldon's arithmetic, which they use preparatory to entering the junior class. It has been an easy task to interest them in the stories and heroes of United States history. Pictures, maps, and the molding-board have been brought into play to make these more clear to them; the maneuvers of a battlefield, for instance, assuming quite a definite shape when illustrated on the sand table with little flags, to represent the opposing armies. In geography they have been over much the same ground as the first division, "going deeper, however, into cause and effect, and learning to judge from surface, drainage, latitude, an. climate what might and would be the productions and occupations of a country." They will go over this course more fully in their junior year, but it is very valuable as subject-matter for thought and expression. They have used a Primer of Physiology and Hygiene by Smith, and have now taken up natural history. An invasion of ants in one of their class rooms, which they diligently studied with a set of microscopes, furnished a topic for interesting letters sent to the donor of the microscopes.

They have received some elementary instruction in every days' business; business-letter writing; different ways of sending money, as post-office orders, postal notes, express orders, etc., having actual blanks to fill out. Some knowledge of banking business has also been given them, including checks and notes, which they made out and the holder indorsed and drew the money; likewise of taxes and fire and life insurance. In their language class proper they have taken up different

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kinds of sentences and use of capitals and marks of punctuation. But besides the mechanics of language, they have reproduced stories, committed short poems to memory and rewritten them, talked and studied about plant life or some scientific experiment, and then put what they could recall in writing.

In the Normal School there have been 57 Indians distributed through the various classes, as follows: 8 seniors, 16 middlers, 22 juniors, 11 intermediates. This is the greatest number of Indians that we have ever had at one time in the Normal School.

A graduate from this school is prepared to teach any common school. In his senior year he has completed his arithmetic and taken bookkeeping. Has had instruction in economics and civil government—made more real by debates and mock congresses—literature, composition, ancient history, physics, outline study of man, and practice teaching.

The seniors have had the privilege of keeping their evening study hour in the library. Having access to the valuable books of reference has taught them the best way to study and freed them from the narrowing results of confining themselves to their text books alone. Two classes have had lessons in free-hand drawing, and, at the opening of the morning school, once a week, instruction in reading music by Holt's method has been given. The girls have had calisthenic exercises in the gymnasium, in which they have shown a good degree of proficiency; their quickness in imitation standing them in good stead. The Indian band has flourished and a number of girls play on the piano or organ.

To cultivate and refine the social tastes of the Indian is no unimportant part of our work for them. The contrast between the new and the old is, perhaps, nowhere more striking than here. The newly-arrived maiden, bereft of the friendly shelter of her shawl, peers out from retired nooks in the big hall at Winona, or gazes down statuesquely from the landing of the stairway at the festivities below. When Saturday night brings over the braves for a social gathering, and if, perchance, she has been invited by a friend to sit with him at a concert or other entertainment in Virginia Hall, she may need to be pushed forward almost by main force when he appears to escort her upstairs. A half surreptitious interview in some shadowy corner may be quite to her liking, but to come forward with modest self-possession and quiet dignity, and bear her share in the entertainment of guests, whether white or Indian, seems utterly beyond her. It is done, however, and very gracefully, by our advanced girls.

A similar contrast in bearing appears among the boys. On one side we see the senior or middler, wearing his straps or chevron as an officer of the battalion, composedly offering his arm to a girl friend, and leading a long line of couples through an intricate march; or when introduced to a distinguished visitor from abroad, answering questions courteously and intelligently. On the other hand is seen the raw recruit, stuck fast to the wall and looking hopelessly stolid and reserved when accosted by a stranger.

This social training begins in the Indian dining-room, where boys and girls sit together on opposite sides of the long dining-table. Here, too, he learns the principle of waiting upon the girls first, and discovers if one is left standing he must be prompt in finding her a chair. Newcomers are silent as to their sensations, but it must be a revelation to some of them to note how readily the girls assume their part in the various literary and musical entertainments at Winona and elsewhere. On one of the Saturday evenings there, a cobweb party was introduced very successfully, while the work evening, shortly before Christmas, when boys as well as girls lent a helping hand in preparing candy bags, etc., for Western boxes, was one of especial interest. The home life at the wigwam has moved on as usual, and the pleasant, cheery sitting-room has been a favorite resort for the boys in their leisure hours, to look at pictures or read the daily papers, or talk over with their ever interested house-mother the plans and projects of their boy life, or seek counsel and help over its hard places.

The average Indian man does not know the meaning of the word home in its best sense, and he will remain in ignorance until he is enlightened by the trained women of his household. An Indian chief said to us lately, "I don't even know my house was dirty; but my child sees and she makes everything nice and clean." To make the Indian girl in the highest degree helpful in solving the problem of civilization is the one object kept steadily in view.

In "Winona Lodge," the home of the Indian girls, each is carefully taught to do for herself the various kinds of work that fall to the lot of the ordinary housekeeper. Each girl must keep her own room in good order and submit it to frequent inspection. She is encouraged to beautify it in simple ways, and some of the rooms are very pretty indeed. The spotless halls, staircases, and assembly rooms testify to the proficiency she gains in sweeping, dusting, and scrubbing. In the neat and pleasant laundry each washes, starches, and irons all her own clothes, and the neatly-arranged piles of garments carried upstairs for inspection every week are looked upon with pardonable pride by the busy workers.

One of the chiefs while here was shown about the laundry by his niece, herself a new arrival. He was much interested in all he saw, and presently pulled out a large and grimy handkerchief, saying, "You can't make that clean." The girl took it with a laugh, and quickly washed, ironed, and returned it, the chief watching the whole operation with the interest of a child, and receiving his handkerchief with great satisfaction.

In the sewing rooms the girls have cut and made all their own underclothes, and have stocked a good-sized closet with garments for incoming pupils; they have made the bedding and curtains for Winona and base-ball knickerbockers for the Indian boys. In their "teens" they have dressed dolls and helped prepare Christmas boxes for the reservations. They have done their own mending and kept their clothes in better order than ever before; most of them have cut and made their own dresses. The same natural gifts which produced from the mothers and grandmothers such exquisite work with beads feathers, and porcupine quills, manifests itself in the daughters in tasteful and well-made dresses, and dainty bits of needlework.

While these girls are supported by Government, it is thought well that they should have a little money for small personal expenses, that they may know its value, and how to use it in the best ways. A small sum is therefore paid them for the care of teacher's rooms, for sewing done on their workdays, etc. This money is being more and more wisely spent, and the training in careful expenditure is worth far more than the mere purchasing power of the amounts earned. The Indian girl is not different from her white sister in her appreciation of a pretty hat or an extra dress earned by her own industry.

Since these girls board in the regular boarding department of the school, their training in cooking must chiefly be given in the well-conducted cooking-classes. But as in these classes every needful appliance is provided, while very few such conveniences can be had by the Indian girl in her home, a new experiment has this year been tried. One of the Indian cottage kitchens was fitted up with only such things as were absolutely necessary. The school supplied milk, flour, and fuel, and the girls were allowed fifty cents per week, out of which four suppers must be provided sufficient for the three girls whose turn it was to cook. Their leader, and on one evening in the week, some officer or teacher, was invited by the girls to supper. How to get the greatest variety out of this small allowance was an interesting problem; but the girls have made muffins, rolls, biscuit, and white bread, have cooked eggs and potatoes in various ways, and made hash, codfish balls, and various other simple dishes. Account books have been carefully kept, in which every item was noted with its price. The meals were served in the little cottage sitting-room, and lessons were given in fire-making, table-setting, dish-washing, care of pots and pans, presiding at table, etc. The girls have greatly enjoyed this little bit of independent housekeeping, and the lessons learned cannot fail to be of great benefit to them.

Life on the reservation presents so many difficulties almost unknown to the eastern housekeeper, that a valuable part of the Indian girls' training is that received in the technical shop. Simple lessons in carpentering have been given each week to twenty-five Indian girls in classes of five each. They have learned how to use the saw, hammer, and plane, the bevel, square, rule, etc., and have turned out creditable boxes, book-shelves, tables, screen-frames, picture-frames, brackets, etc. They are also taught to cover and paint furniture, and to set a square of glass. Indian girls show great natural aptitude for the use of tools.

The girls sent away to work for a time in Northern homes have brought back excellent reports; and one girl employed in our tailoring department has become so proficient that she is likely to be very useful among her own people.

A boy who shows aptitude for any special trade has every chance and encouragement to become proficient in it. The trades taught are: all branches of woodworking as found in the large mill, carpentry and building, including lessons in planning and drafting, wheelwrighting, blacksmithing, engineering, tinning, shoe and harness making, tailoring, painting, printing, and farming. For those for whom an all-round training seems best, a technical course is provided, and the use of all the different tools connected with the simple making or mending of house, school, or farm belongings is taught and practiced.

The task of dealing with minor offences and breaches of military order has been greatly simplified by the adoption of stated penalties for stated offences; and these penalties have, in every case, been set by the officers' court, composed of twelve or fourteen of the cadet officers, and constituted according to the regulations of the U. S. Army. The effect of this system has been most beneficial, and the number of absences and other irregularities which would naturally come within its scope have been reduced during the past winter more than 50 per cent. The records of the officers' court show for the current year only sixteen cases (two of which resulted in acquittal) as against forty-two cases tried during the school year of 1889-'90. In addition to this court, the Indian boys, who live in a separate dormitory, annually

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elect from their number, by the Australian ballot system, a council of five, who have general charge of the "wigwam," and try such cases as may be referred to them. These two institutions serve to emphasize the principle of self-government, on which, as far as practicable, the entire department of discipline is managed; and, as was noted in the last report, their decisions are received in a "spirit of deference and ready acquiescence."

A change this year is the enrollment of all the Indian boys in a cadet company by themselves. This was done, after some deliberation, at their own request, and has worked well in many ways. It has materially improved the appearance and efficiency of the battalion, and has, by reason of the additional responsibility thus thrown upon cadet officers, tended directly toward a higher morale among the occupants of the wigwam.

The more serious offenses have been chiefly noticeable by their absence. Trouble has always been caused, to a greater or less degree, by the use of liquor among the Indians, and by personal difficulties between the students, but during the past year there have been fewer cases recorded under each head than ever before.

The dormitories are under the charge of ten janitors, appointed from the students, who make daily inspection of the rooms in their care, and report to the commandant every morning. They are also inspected throughout the week by certain teachers, and on Sunday morning a formal and military inspection of each room is made by a school officer. At this inspection, the occupants of each room are required to be present in cap and uniform.

Cadet students are required to wear the uniform cap on all occasions when not at work, and leaving the school-grounds without it is accounted a serious offense. This affords a safeguard against one of the commonest difficulties in dealing with young men at school, as it marks them as students of the institute, and the laws of the State of Virginia especially forbid the sale of liquor to such.

The military organization to which reference has been incidentally made above is above all others 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 students what both Indian and negro sadly lack—a knowledge of the value of time. The students are enrolled in a battalion composed of six full companies, three of these combining the members of the night school and the other three 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 the ranks. The battalion is under the general command of the ranking captain; but each of the six captains is appointed in rotation to act as instructor for one week. As such he commands the battalion at inspection and drill, and reports to the commandant on the general condition of the companies.

The regular military exercises are the inspection held on the morning of each school day immediately before morning prayers; the formation of the battalion in column of companies for the march to the dining hall; the battalion drill on Wednesdays, after school, under the direction of an officer of the U. S. Army; and the drill of each company in charge of its captain on one other afternoon of the week. On Sunday afternoons the entire battalion is formed in line in front of the church and formally inspected before marching in to the service.

Besides the religious training the Indians receive with their schoolmates, there are some services especially for them. The Indian Sunday school is one of the most helpful of these, for here they are graded according to their knowledge of English, and as each teacher prepares her own written questions, or whatever her exercise may be, the lesson can be suited to the capacities of each class. More preparatory study, I think, has been done by the scholars themselves this year than ever before, and they have taken up the gospel of St. John with much interest. The beginners from Dakota are taught in their own language by a teacher who understands it well, and who has had also, for some weeks, a Saturday morning class in Bible study for those expecting to work as catechists or Bible teachers on their return home. Some of the boys have formed a Christian Brotherhood; others, under the leadership of two of their teachers, have taken up a plan, by which the habit of noting all the kind, brave actions they see is encouraged. A prayer meeting in their native tongue has been held Sunday morning by some of the Sioux boys, a part of the year; and on Tuesday afternoon, girls of different tribes have conducted one by themselves at Winona, in English. Their Lend a Hand Circles have taught them to think of others, and not a little useful work has been accomplished by them. The school is undenominational; its object is the training of Christian workers who shall teach their people how to live.

The endeavor is made at Hampton to prepare them to help their people in their homes, in their farms as well as in their schoolrooms, and in their churches. Sunday school, temperance work, sewing-schools, labor from house to house, instruction in agriculture and cooking, in the saving of money, in the care of children; all these are considered a part of the work of the Hampton teacher. Large numbers of our graduates have accepted this broad view of what they ought to strive to accomplish, and they have, in some cases, completely transformed the character of the population among whom they have labored.

Seven-eighths of the students this year have been professing Christians. In the case of most of them, their lips and lives have borne witness to the gospel they professed. A large number have come into the Christian life since coming to the school. A number of the Indians have been confirmed in St. John's Church in Hampton.

Sunday is one of the busiest days in the week. The services commence with the morning prayer meeting, which is conducted by one of the students. The subjects and leaders are chosen by a committee consisting of teachers and pupils. The attendance is voluntary, but a large part of the school is usually present. Boats and wagons are in waiting at the close of the service to convey the workers to the more distant of the outlying stations for missionary labor. Roman Catholic Indians are expected to attend mass, and the priest has access to them at all times. At 11 o'clock the Episcopal Indians go to church in the town of Hampton, the others have a service at Winona which is something between a Sunday School and a family talk. The school service in the large church follows close upon the afternoon Sunday school before mentioned. The evening service is varied by different speakers from abroad or by individual experiences of those who have been out to teach or work. Prayer meetings during the week are inspiring and helpful, the attendance being large and voluntary.

The average standard of health has been high during the year. The boys when sick are all cared for in King's Chapel Hospital, where the moral as well as the physical advantages are vastly better than the best that could be given to a sick boy in his own room. Several cases of severe illness have terminated in convalescence. No death has occurred either among colored or Indian pupils. Eleven Indians, in regular attendance at school, have been under treatment for phthisis. In every case the benefit of the treatment has been great. But two of the eleven cases are to be sent home on account of health. One of these has been at school two years, and was unsound on arrival. At the present date he looks well, even robust, but could not safely go through the ordeal of another school year. The other case has been in school but one year, is able to attend school, but owing to his family history and other considerations is obliged to return home.

While it is true that the Indian is often a discouraging patient from the fact of his total want of knowledge of the most simple rules of hygiene, and often also from his constitutional tendency to scrofula, yet experience proves that much can be done for even serious cases. The manner in which the ignorance of some of the less enlightened Indians may bar the way to convalescence is apparent from an incident in one case. A girl, on being questioned about an aggravated cough, replied that it was worse when her feet were wet, and as her shoes were too small she was soaking them to make them larger.

With the exception of the grip, no epidemic has visited the school. The grip made its appearance, as an epidemic, in the last week of March, and for four weeks caused much sickness. One hundred and eighty-nine cases in all were so ill as to be confined to bed, the far greater number for only a few days. About the usual proportion of cases were serious. The disease made far less havoc than last year among the students. No serious relapses or sequelæ have occurred. The health of the school is now excellent.

To teach the Indians self-help and helpfulness to others is Hampton's constant aim. The test of its success lies in the record of its returned students.

Whatever the theory of what is best for an Indian to do, the fact remains that, for the present, most of them return home, and certainly this fact has its bright side in the critical transition state of the race. Miss Fletcher told us not long since that in her difficult task of allotting lands, returned students were among her best helpers. The value of an enlightened, progressive element, whether trained at the West or East, has been abundantly proved during the late troubles in Dakota, when the educated Christian Indians withstood the wave of fanaticism and hostility that might otherwise have swept those reserves. We know the odds against these children are often heavy; that the temptations of an idle, aimless agency life are strong. For this very reason when they do go home we long to give them all the uplift possible of inspiration and sympathy.

Time and education are changing many things, and now instead of the ever-present longing for time to pass, as in the old days, very little is heard now about the home-going, and much more about what must be accomplished first. For several reasons both girls and boys have voluntarily remained over their time, some several years,

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in order to go out into the world better prepared to accomplish something. The unreasoning home cry will naturally cease as education advances, and more young people will find homes and work where they can do just as much good as though they returned to their own particular families. As with us, not all are cut out for missionaries, and many find just as useful a sphere in a bold push for themselves. Hampton's advice, to "Put your life where it will do the most good," has had many followers, and, though the majority of the more intelligent young people—those best qualified to judge—believe that their greatest usefulness lies among the people of their own race, yet there are circumstances attending individual cases which make another choice best.

Richard Powless felt, after a year at home teaching, that he could do better at his trade, and is now earning a good living at the University Press, Cambridge, Mass., and improving his mind by reading and study during the evenings. In a few months he will be joined by another Hampton boy, and have a companion in work and study. Charles Doxon returned home, looked over the field, and decided that his trade was his work in life, and soon found for himself employment as engineer in a large manufactory in Syracuse, N. Y. The same is true of Chapman Skenandoah in Schenectady. Another young man realizes that he is not yet strong enough to resist the downward influence of his home life, and manfully and sensibly chooses to remain in the North until he feels sure of himself. Others are staying in the East preparing themselves better for work they hope to do sometime at home. Like the Rev. Chas. Cook, Dr. Chas. Eastman, Dr. Susan La Flesche, and others who have had flattering opportunities to remain in the East, they seem to feel that the greater their advantages the greater becomes their responsibility to use them for the good of their own race and therefore the good of the country to which we all belong. The feeling seems to be more of the race tie than of the tribal, and we find individuals choosing to go among other tribes, believing that they can do better work among strangers than among their own particular people, especially at first.

There is a growing disposition among the reservation Indians to scatter out, and we are encouraged by seeing young men, and women too, starting out for themselves in a very manly way. The average Indian can not yet, and it is a question which only time can decide if he ever can, compete with the white man in labor that demands long continued exertion of physical strength. The undeveloped muscles and the predisposition to pulmonary diseases make competition with the sturdy foreign laborer a physical impossibility. Those who have worked most with the full-blooded Indians seem to agree in this, that so far as absolute skill and faithfulness are required the Indian is all that he need be, but with his lack of physical endurance he also lacks a sense of responsibility—both natural outcomes of the reservation system under which the last two generations were born and bred.

In spite of all this, we find that every agency shop has more applicants than it can possibly supply with work, and agents complain that the Indians demand too much in that way, not realizing their own deficiency in all that is required by the trades.

As farmers, there has been much to discourage, but very little to encourage the Indian in the very arduous labor that opening up a farm on the prairie demands. The more progressive have made a start expecting the help promised in exchange for land, but the working horses, the farm implements, and other things have so far not been given. This, added to total loss of crops from lack of rain for two or three successive years, has had an effect hard to overcome, especially when the lazy majority stand by and jeeringly remind the plodder, "I told you so. That's what you get by trying to be a white man!"

It is therefore necessary for a farmer to have some other source of income, some employment for his winter months. The slender resources of the agency have been drawn upon to their fullest extent. More shops and new industries are demanded and should be supplied. Mills where Indians can work their corn and wheat; shops where decent shoes can be made to replace the Government contract brogans; tailor shops where men and women can make clothes to replace the issue suits provided by contract, many of which are no great credit to civilized dress and work. Boys and girls learn, or more often, partly learn, some trade at the schools, and could, by doing the work and earning a living from it, supply the demand for better things which is growing every year. Miss Howard, at Crow Creek, takes advantage of this and keeps her girls and women constantly employed in making garments for the Indians, who are glad to buy them at fair prices. One boy has recently started a tailor shop at his agency, and we await the result with interest.

At present the returned students are regularly employed as follows:

Regular teachers	10
Regular school employés	13
Attending other schools	25
Studying for professions	2
Catechists of the Episcopal church	11

Presbyterian missionaries	2
Agency physician, 1; interpreters, 3; clerk, 1	5
Agency police, 2; farmers, 2; herders, 3	7
Agency stables in charge	2
Agency millers, 1; harness-makers, 2	3
Agency carpenters	26
Agency wheelwrights and blacksmiths	8
United States infantry	1
United States scouts and interpreters, 1; drivers, 1	5
County surveyor, 1; assessors, 2	3
Government surveyor	1
Clerks in stores	11
Running stores of their own	3
Running shops of their own	2
Supporting themselves in the East: Printer, 1; engineers, 2; farmer, 1	4
Traveling with shows	3
Logging	3
Farms under cultivation	101
Cattle ranches of considerable size	5
Girls well married and in good homes	11

In eighteen of these homes both husband and wife have been Hampton students.

A visit to the homes of these returned students impresses one more than anything else with the practical value of an all-round sort of education and training. The demand for better things created in the schools West and East calls for a supply not easily obtained on an Indian reservation, and calls out individual resource in interesting and sometimes very amusing ways.

The school's influence is seen, too, in the relation of man and woman in the work and intercourse of the family: The little courtesies which before seemed unnecessary and awkward, but are now natural and helpful; the family prayers, the reverent grace at table; and more than all, the better bringing up of the children, the wiser care of their bodies as well as of their minds and morals. The father and mother love, so strong in every Indian, furnishes, when guided by intelligence, one of the most hopeful signs of Indian progress. These parents can never allow their children to grow up in the unwholesome and neglected condition that represented their childhood, and already we find Hampton's grandchildren well on the way to heights their parents could never attain.

At every agency where a number of students from Eastern and other schools have come together, societies for mutual benefit have sprung up. The Young Mens' Christian Association, various missionary, temperance, sewing, agricultural, debating, literary, musical, and base ball organizations have an influence toward broadening these young people, and giving scope for surplus energy, besides attracting and influencing the less progressive Indians. The missionaries and better class of agents encourage these things and we find them increasing everywhere. The young people learn different forms of amusements at the schools, and these are gradually taking the place of Indian forms of time-killing that seem more objectionable to us than those of our own invention.

The vast work of the churches and missionaries is too well understood to need repetition, only as we must emphasize the fact that without them the work of education could not possibly be the success that it is. It is they who prepare the minds and hearts of the parents and children for it, and more than all it is they who watch over, guard, and guide them on their return. Everyone knows the value of a wise and friendly hand in some new and trying experience, and this is where much lasting good is being done, not only by so-called missionaries, but by many agents and their wives and other interested men and women on the reservations. Few schools can now point to any bright light and say, "He is a product of our training." Too many hands have had a share in the work; and that is the way it should be. In Indian training, as in mission work everywhere, the school that gives an all-round drill is the stronghold and hope of the Christian teacher. Without the mission boarding school, mission work is weak. This work has had much to do with the good record our students have made.

On the record which we keep and change from year to year we grade these returned students according to the record they make and the influence they exert, whether excellent, good, fair, poor, or bad, and in this way make a very just estimate of their real value.

The excellent are either those who have had exceptional advantages and use them faithfully, or those who by great earnestness and pluck have won an equally wide and telling influence for good.

The good, the great majority, are those who are doing their best and exerting a decidedly good influence, even though it may not be very wide. They must marry

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legally, be honest, industrious, and temperate, and live a life which we can point to as an example for others to follow and improve upon.

The fair are the sick and unfortunate, those who have had few advantages and from whom no better could be expected.

The poor are those who have not done as well as they should; have married after the Indian custom while knowing better; have fallen from weakness rather than from vice, and some who are recovering themselves after more serious falls.

The bad are those who have done wrong while knowing better, yet, with one exception, those from whom no better was expected. Four on this list have recently left Carlisle with bad records (three were expelled and one ran away). Of this number three were brothers and all very nearly white. It may be of interest to state also that but one on this bad list is a full-blooded Indian, and he and two half bloods on the same list, are traveling with a show.

Excellent	72	
Good	149	
Fair	62	
Satisfactory		283
Poor	23	
Bad	12	
Disappointing		35
Total		318

Summing all this up we find but 35 who are not using, to a fair degree of advantage, the things they have been taught. Surely, this is a good showing.

Papers recently sent to all agents, and to others [illegible] qualified to judge of the character and influence of these students, have verified our own statements and given them additional force. These were sent since the recent troubles in the Dakotas, from which States most of our Indians come; and yet, instead of lessening the number on our good list, it has added to it. The one boy who did take part was never on the good list and is, of course, now classed on the bad list. As a gentleman writing about him says:

His circumstances were most trying. He was son-in-law of Sitting Bull and made his home with him. He became his private secretary, interpreter, and general informant. Instead of opening the old man's eyes to his folly, he seems to have lent himself a ready tool to the crafty savage.

The Rev. W. J. Cleveland, who has been "traveling up and down through the Sioux Reservation" for three months since the excitement, trying to get at the "bottom facts" of the trouble, writes March 30:

I heard no complaints of bad behavior on the part of Hampton students, except in the one case.* They were, as a rule, employed in school, mission, Government, or other work, as they could find openings, but the opportunities furnished them all around are pitifully meager. I think in nearly all cases they make a brave struggle to keep themselves up to the standard acquired at Hampton, and to raise their people up toward it. My investigation was specially with reference to the late war. I found but one Hampton student who had gotten mixed up at all in the ghost-dance craze and kindred evils. The rest seem to have all firmly stood their ground and tried faithfully to convince their people of the untruth, danger, and evil of the craze.

Maj. McLaughlin, for many years a most devoted agent at Standing Rock, from which 92 of our students have come, writes, March 24:

I have the honor to state that all the returned Hampton students remained loyal to the Government and firm friends of law and order throughout the excitement, except Andrew Fox, who is naturally a worthless fellow, Sitting Bull's secretary, and consequently one of his supporters. All the other returned students at the agency are doing very well.

Rev. G. W. Reed, of several years' experience among the Indians at Standing Rock, writes, March 18:

The longer I remain in this Indian country the less reason I have to find fault with returned Hampton students. When they are married and make their own homes there are none neater to be found. Even when they come home and live with their parents the effect upon the home is soon seen. Washing day comes oftener. Clean hands and faces become less of a curiosity in these homes. The boys introduce articles of furniture of their own make, the girls in many ways make the homes more attractive.

We often expect too much of them. We forget that they are about like other boys and girls who have had only five years of life under good influences. They don't find much to encourage them in their new life when they come back here on the reservation. There is every temptation to be idle where most people are idlers. Not every Hampton boy wants to be a farmer in Dakota after the experience of the last five years. There are a few positions at the agency, but these are not very desirable. I often wonder that they stand so well, when I think how scattered they are, often only one

* The same as others have noted.

in a large camp. Their conduct here during the late Indian trouble was admirable. I know of only one who had any sympathy with the "Messiah craze." They had a marked influence, which kept their parents out of it.

The Hampton boys share with the rest of the people in the curse of the "ration system." It takes away nearly every incentive to an industrious life. You have no need to be ashamed of your boys. You hear from them now. You will hear from them in the future. They are bound to be a blessing to their people. God speed you in your grand work.

These letters, and the testimony of many others more individual in their character, all go to show how manfully these young people have stood under temptation such as we can hardly appreciate; how neither disease nor famine, slaughter nor broken faith, injustice nor false Christs have been able to turn them from the truth as they have seen and known it.

Had the most enthusiastic friend of Indian education been consulted as to the proper time for applying the test, he would have hesitated long before confessing that the time had yet come for, its application; but all unsought and unheralded it did come, performed its work, and passed on, and the testimony of observers from both civil and religious standpoints each confirm the fact that these young people have stood most manfully by their colors, and placed beyond question the policy of sound education.

Higher education.—In connection with the subject of returned students came the very important one of higher education for the few who are seen fitted for it, and who have good prospects of success in some particular profession or business. No Indian school now can pretend to give more than a common-school education, and yet with Indians as with white people, there are always some who want more and are willing to work for it. The Government has sometimes made an allowance for such Indians, and given a wise and much-appreciated lift. The $167 per annum (or rather three-fourths of that sum for nine months of the year) is at best only a help, and a great deal more must be raised in some other way, generally by working out a year, and then receiving some help from friends.

The first of our students to try the experiment was Susan La Flesche, who, helped by the Connecticut Indian Association, was enabled to go through the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia without loss of time, graduating in two years, and then, after passing a most satisfactory examination, was admitted into the hospital, where she had the benefit of practice as a physician. Her career since she finished her studies has been most successful. She has been two years agency physician at Omaha, lives at the school, does a great deal in the homes, and, as those who know her say, works far beyond her strength. Her broadening education has fitted her for another work at home which was unlooked for, but nevertheless very important, the advising and instructing of the men on civil and political questions, which arise constantly in connection with their new duties as citizens and individual owners of their land.

The young men of course who have had this advantage of a broader education can do much more in this way than can a woman. The two young men Thomas Miles and Walter Battice, who have had this advanced training, are now influential members of a large tribal council, acting as secretary and treasurer, and in recent negotiations concerning the sale of land were able to understand and advise, as they could not have been had their education been less generous.

Annie Dawson, because her education was begun at an early age, graduated from here when she was too young to take the responsible position of teacher, and needed more time and more training. This she got at the Framingham (Mass.) Normal School in two years, and was then prepared to take a better position, and was independent of outside aid, and as capable of earning her own living and making her own way through the world as a white teacher would be. She has been for a year doing very satisfactory work at the Santee Normal Training School in Nebraska, where she is highly spoken of.

Josephine Barnaby, as a nurse trained in New Haven, has done a very brave and noble work among the Sioux at Standing Rock, and later among her own people at Omaha. One year's work such as she has been doing for three years would more than repay all ever spent on her education.

Henry Lyman, a Sioux, now in the law school at Yale, gives promise of success in this line. The dean of the faculty after his first year there, wrote:

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.

There seems to have been no change of opinion since.

John Bruyler, a Sioux, had for years "wanted to be a doctor," and after he had finished his course here decided that it was best for him to study medicine. Not being prepared in English as well as some others, he has wisely taken a course in a preparatory school in Meriden, and has now decided that one year is not enough and wants another. Three or four students will go to other schools after graduat-

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ing here this year. They are young and bright and know what they need and want, and give excellent promise of future usefulness.

A full and complete statement will be made in response to a resolution of the United States Senate calling for information as to the facts and results of educating Indians at this and like schools, to be presented at the next session of Congress. Such investigation can not fail to do good.

Miss C. N. Folsom, in charge of Indian graduates department, and the commandant, Mr. C. W. Freeland, will make special trips to the western reservations during the summer and fall, and report upon the locations, occupations, character, and influence of Indians who have since 1878 returned from this school to their homes in the West.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. C. ARMSTRONG, *Principal.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ., *July 13, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Apache Indian boarding school, as follows. As I was discharging the duties of industrial teacher prior to assuming those of superintendent and giving my undivided attention to my own department, my report must necessarily be short and based principally on my observations since assuming the duties of my present position on May 8 last.

Historical.—From November 24, 1889, till January 28, 1890, the school was left under my care, and I immediately set to work to increase the enrollment. I had some difficulty in doing justice to the industrial work of the school, nursing several cases of la grippe, and attending to the enrollment all at the same time. This was all the more difficult because an effort was made to enroll girls. It was successful, and we are indebted to Miss Ghiselin, who was matron then, for the first female pupils ever enrolled. The enrollment of girls was continued from time to time until the present time.

The unfriendly feeling entertained by the parents toward the school and its employés is now almost, if not quite, a thing of the past.

Statistics.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of pupils that can be properly and healthfully accommodated in the school	50	25	75
Number crowded into school at one time	56	40	96
Total number enrolled during year	98	58	156
Number transferred during year ending June 30, 1891, Santa Fé	5	.....	5
Number transferred during year ending June 30, 1891, Grand Junction	34	16	50
Number between ages of 6 and 18	56	40	96
Average age of pupils enrolled during the year	10	8½	* 9.3
Average age of pupils enrolled at present	9	7.5	* 8.37

* General average of age.

Sanitary.—With the crowded condition of the school and the lack of conveniences, we would predict a great many cases of sickness and weak lungs; but the pupils, on the contrary, have been quite healthy, as the following table shows. The following table shows the number of cases of sickness and cause:

Cause of sickness.	Cases.			Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Syphilis	7	6	13	2	.....	2
Consumption	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Pneumonia	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unknown disease of brain	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Total number of cases during year	9	8	17	3	1	4

All of the above cases except those of consumption and pneumonia are due to existing evils of the reservation, that are beyond my jurisdiction and not due to any mismanagement of the school employés.

The one death from consumption is, I believe, due to confinement of a child whose lungs were not strong in the beginning.

The cases of syphilis, I firmly believe, can be traced to the colored soldiers of the post. Dr. Pangburn, former agency physician, who came with the Mojave and the Yuma Indians when they were brought here about seventeen years ago, told me that the disease was unknown among the Indians then, but made its appearance soon after the colored soldiers came. The Mojave and the Yuma Indians, being more indifferent to moral restraint than the other tribes of the reservation, this dread disease has made greater havoc in their ranks. All of the cases, except two, in the school were Mojave and Yuma.

So long as our surroundings remain as at present and so long as the children come in contact with the immoral element of the reservation by visiting their camps, for which there seems to be a single remedy, just that long we can not feel secure and beyond the reach of this, the greatest hindrance to civilization at this place. We can only hope to buy partial immunity at the price of eternal vigilance.

The dormitories are overcrowded and poorly ventilated. We are in need of larger dormitories, built on a very different plan. When the present buildings were erected the Indians were unfriendly to the school, and buildings that could be used either as a school or a fort were well enough; but now there is little or no danger of attack, and I think that new structures should be built in accordance with the most modern principles of cooling and ventilation. When I think of forty or even twenty-five children sleeping in a room only about three times as large as the ones occupied by one (or at most two) white persons, I wonder that there is not more sickness.

When the children visit their camps they become affected with a mild form of sore eyes, that so far has only been an annoyance and not at all serious, as the pupils soon recover entirely and are none the worse for a rest of two or three days. There seems to be no way of preventing this malady; it comes to all alike, runs its course, and departs as quietly as it came.

I have relieved the overcrowded dormitories by allowing a part of the pupils to go home on vacation for a few days, and when they return some of the others are permitted to go in their stead. In this way I have thinned their ranks to about one-half of their regular attendance.

Industrial.—During April, May, and June of 1890 I taught the pupils under my care to plant and cultivate the school garden, which then consisted of 12½ acres of land lying near the bank of the Gila River. It had been fertilized and irrigated during the previous year, and we soon had the entire field covered with growing vegetables of various kinds. Cabbages seemed to grow best and the pupils relished them, so we devoted most of our garden to this crop. When July came we had 11,000 cabbages growing nicely, but in the latter part of July a flood came and washed away our dams, and spoiled our ditches; most of our garden was lost. We saved some of the cabbages, that weighed 19½ pounds, which convinces me that they will grow here under favorable circumstances. Potatoes, onions, beets, radishes, and melons were a success, but the breaking of the dam practically ended gardening for the year.

As soon as the rainy season was over, we set to work to repair the damage. From October till February we (the pupils and myself) cleaned three-fourths of a mile of ditch 12 feet wide and 6 feet deep. Besides this we grubbed out roots and enlarged our garden to 30 acres instead of 12. We completed our work about the middle of February, and on Monday of the following week plowed a part of the land with the intention of planting it next day. When morning came our entire field was covered with water, and before the end of the week all the results of our labors of the past year were simply wiped out of existence.

We then set to work to cultivate higher ground, and now have a garden of about 2 acres, irrigated by a pump with only a 2-inch pipe. This at first promised to be successful, but as the dry season approached the well failed and we had scarcely enough water to supply our needs at the school and the agency. The garden will be almost a failure again from this cause.

The trees furnished by the Department were planted promptly on arrival, and 90 per cent of them are living and growing.

The Indian boys of the school have worked hard and willingly, and have borne up better under our misfortunes than white people generally do. They have assisted in making repairs and building fences, and all other work usually connected with farming, and many have shown great aptitude for the work; others take more readily to schoolroom work, just as white boys do. In short, human nature is pretty much the same throughout the land.

Work in the schoolroom.—I have examined the work done in the schoolrooms, and have visited each teacher frequently while at her work, and I am fully convinced that a better corps of teachers would be difficult to find. The three ladies now employed are energetic, patient, and industrious, and under their instruction the pupils have made decided progress. Under the present system adopted by the teachers they have readily acquired an English vocabulary, and will soon learn to speak very good English.

Household duties.—Under the watchful care of the matron and the seamstress (now nominated for the position of teacher) the girls have learned to care for their own dormitories, do the work of the dining room and kitchen, as well as to make more than half of their own clothing, besides bed clothing, curtains, towels, etc., used in common by the pupils. Some of them sew very neatly, too.

Employés in general.—The employés of the school, so far as I am competent to judge, are perhaps as well fitted for the positions they hold as any that could be found. They are energetic, industrious, and faithful, and above all they cheerfully and willingly respond to every call for extra duty on any and all occasions.

Needs of the school.—First of all we need more dormitory room. Although I have had every child in the school examined by the agency physician, to whom we are indebted for much valuable assistance that we have not had heretofore, and I have carefully weeded out all pupils that are not strong and healthy from the new pupils recently taken from the camps, and have retained only those known to be robust and most likely to bear the strain of close application to school work and confinement, yet I have been obliged to turn away a great number whom I knew to be eligible and consequently should be in school. All of our buildings are out of repair, but some of them are not worth repairing, and should, I think, be replaced by new ones.

Our stable room is quite inadequate. Ten cows, two horses, and two mules noted for kicking are quite too many animals to have in the corral under present circumstances.

The system of water supply now promises soon to be completed, and needs merely to be mentioned in this report.

We need a new barn and a better system of irrigation.

If we can get better buildings and more of them I believe we would have little difficulty in putting half of the Indian children of school age in school.

Very respectfully,

EDW'D JERREY,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through office of agent.)

REF00069983

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.*

January 12, 1891. CHAP. 65.—An act for the relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California.

26 Stat., p. 712.

Mission Indians, Cal.

Settlement upon reservations.

Appointment of commission.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That immediately after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint three disinterested persons as commissioners to arrange a just and satisfactory settlement of the Mission Indians residing in the State of California, upon reservations which shall be secured to them as hereinafter provided.

Duties of commissioners.

Selection of reservations.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said commissioners to select a reservation for each band or village of the Mission Indians residing within said State, which reservation shall include, as far as practicable, the lands and villages which have been in the actual occupation and possession of said Indians, and which shall be sufficient in extent to meet their just requirements, which selection shall be valid when approved by the President and Secretary of the Interior. They shall also appraise the value of the improvements belonging to any person to whom valid existing rights have attached under the public-land laws of the United States, or to the assignee of such person, where such improvements are situated within the limits of any reservation selected and defined by said commissioners subject in each case to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Appraisal of improvements.

Removals from confirmed private grants.

Surveyor and assistants.

In cases where the Indians are in occupation of lands within the limits of confirmed private grants, the commissioners shall determine and define the boundaries of such lands, and shall ascertain whether there are vacant public lands in the vicinity to which they may be removed. And the said commission is hereby authorized to employ a competent surveyor and the necessary assistants.

Report.

SEC. 3. That the commissioners, upon the completion of their duties, shall report the result to the Secretary of the Interior, who, if no valid objection exists, shall cause a patent to issue for each of the reservations selected by the commission and approved by him in favor of each band or village of Indians occupying any such reservation, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus patented, subject to the provisions of section four of this act, for the period of twenty-five years, in trust, for the sole use and benefit of the band or village to which it is issued, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same or the remaining portion not previously patented in severalty by patent to said band or village, discharged of said trust, and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: *Provided*, That no patent shall embrace any tract or tracts to which existing valid rights have attached in favor of any person under any of the United States laws providing for the disposition of the public domain, unless such person shall acquiesce in and accept the appraisal provided for in the preceding section in all respects and shall thereafter, upon demand and payment of said appraised value, execute a release of all title and claim thereto; and a separate patent, in similar form, may be issued for any such tract or tracts, at any time thereafter. Any such person shall be permitted to exercise the same right to take land under the public-land laws of the United States as though he had not

Issue of reservation trust-patents in common.

Terms of trust.

Post, p. 713.

Provisos.

Existing valid rights.

Lieu-lands to accepting settlers.

Settlers' rights.

*This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

made settlement on the lands embraced in said reservation; and a separate patent, in similar form, may be issued for any tract or tracts at any time after the appraised value of the improvements thereon shall have been paid: *And provided further*, That in case any land shall be selected under this act to which any railroad company is or shall hereafter be entitled to receive a patent, such railroad company shall, upon releasing all claim and title thereto, and on the approval of the President and Secretary of the Interior, be allowed to select an equal quantity of other land of like value in lieu thereof, at such place as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine: *And provided further*, That said patents declaring such lands to be held in trust as aforesaid shall be retained and kept in the Interior Department, and certified copies of the same shall be forwarded to and kept at the agency by the agent having charge of the Indians for whom such lands are to be held in trust, and said copies shall be open to inspection at such agency.

Lieu-lands to accepting railroads.

Custody of trust-patents.

Copies.

Allotments in severalty.

SEC. 4. That whenever any of the Indians residing upon any reservation patented under the provisions of this act shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, be so advanced in civilization as to be capable of owning and managing land in severalty, the Secretary of the Interior may cause allotments to be made to such Indians, out of the land of such reservation, in quantity as follows: To each head of a family not more than six hundred and forty acres nor less than one hundred and sixty acres of pasture or grazing land, and in addition thereto not exceeding twenty acres, as he shall deem for the best interest of the allottee, of arable land in some suitable locality; to each single person over twenty-one years of age not less than eighty nor more than six hundred and forty acres of pasture or grazing land and not exceeding ten acres of such arable land.

Head of family.

Single person.

Patents to allottees.

SEC. 5. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in the preceding section by the Secretary of the Interior he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which 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 of California, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to the said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever. 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: *Provided*, That these patents, when issued, shall override the patent authorized to be issued to the band or village as aforesaid, and shall separate the individual allotment from the lands held in common, which proviso shall be incorporated in each of the village patents.

In trust.

In fee.

Prior conveyances, etc., void.

Proviso.

Power of severalty patents.

Rights of Indians on Mexican land grants.

Attorney-General to defend, etc.

SEC. 6. That in cases where the lands occupied by any band or village of Indians are wholly or in part within the limits of any confirmed private grant or grants, it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States, upon request of the Secretary of the Interior, through special counsel or otherwise, to defend such Indians in the rights secured to them in the original grants from the Mexican Government, and in an act for the government and protection of Indians passed by the legislature of the State of California April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty, or to bring any suit, in the name of the United States, in the Circuit Court of the United States for California, that may be found necessary to the full protection of the legal or equitable rights of any Indian or tribe of Indians in any of such lands.

Compensation of commissioners.

SEC. 7. That each of the commissioners authorized to be appointed by the first section of this act shall be paid at the rate of eight dollars per day for the time he is actually and necessarily employed in the discharge of his duties, and necessary traveling ex-

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Appropriation.

penses; and for the payment of the same, and of the expenses of surveying, the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Rights of way across reservations, prior to patent.

Secretary of Interior may grant.

For water pipes, etc.

Conditions.

SEC. 8. That previous to the issuance of a patent for any reservation as provided in section three of this act the Secretary of the Interior may authorize any citizen of the United States, firm, or corporation to construct a flume, ditch, canal, pipe, or other appliances for the conveyance of water over, across, or through such reservation for agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, upon condition that the Indians owning or occupying such reservation or reservations shall, at all times during such ownership or occupation, be supplied with sufficient quantity of water for irrigating and domestic purposes upon such terms as shall be prescribed in writing by the Secretary of the Interior, and upon such other terms as he may prescribe, and may grant a right of way for rail or other roads through such reservation: *Provided*, That any individual, firm, or corporation desiring such privilege shall first give bond to the United States, in such sum as may be required by the Secretary of the Interior, with good and sufficient sureties, for the performance of such conditions and stipulations as said Secretary may require as a condition precedent to the granting of such authority: *And provided further*, That this act shall not authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant a right of way to any railroad company through any reservation for a longer distance than ten miles. And any patent issued for any reservation upon which such privilege has been granted, or for any allotment therein, shall be subject to such privilege, right of way, or easement. Subsequent to the issuance of any tribal patent, or of any individual trust patent as provided in section five of this act, any citizen of the United States, firm, or corporation may contract with the tribe, band, or individual for whose use and benefit any lands are held in trust by the United States, for the right to construct a flume, ditch, canal, pipe, or other appliances for the conveyance of water over, across, or through such lands, which contract shall not be valid unless approved by the Secretary of the Interior under such conditions as he may see fit to impose.

For railroads, etc.

Provisos.

Conditional bonds, etc.

Limit of distance.

Rights of way, after issue of patents.

Subject to approval of Secretary of Interior.

Approved January 12, 1891.

January 19, 1891.

26 Stat., p. 720.

CHAP. 77.—An act to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out, in part the provisions of "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," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and making appropriations for the same and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas in accordance with section twenty-eight of the act of 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" (public one hundred and forty-eight), the President of the United States has made known, by proclamation, that satisfactory proof has been presented to him that the consent of the different bands of the said Sioux Nation of Indians to the said act has been obtained in the manner and form required by the said twelfth article of the treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight: Therefore,

Sioux Indian Reservation, Dak., appropriations, etc.

Immediately available.

Vol. 25, pp. 888-899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available to enable the Secretary of the Interior to comply with and carry out certain provisions of the act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine (public one hundred and forty-eight, Statutes twenty-five, page eight hundred and eighty-eight), and for other purposes:

Schools, etc.

Vol. 15, pp. 637, 638.

Vol. 25 pp. 894, 895.

Proviso.

Compulsory attendance.

For the erection of day and industrial schools, providing furniture and other necessary articles, and pay of teachers, in accordance with article seven of the treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which said article of treaty is continued in force for twenty years by section seventeen of the above-mentioned act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine: *Provided*, That as fast as school facilities are furnished the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to compel all children between the ages of six and sixteen to attend the schools on the reservation at least nine months in the year, except such as may be attending school elsewhere, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Schoolhouses.

Vol. 25. p. 896.

For the erection of fifteen school buildings, provided for in article twenty of the above-mentioned act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, fifteen thousand dollars.

Payment for ponies to Indians of Standing Rock and Cheyenne River agencies.

Proviso.

To be accepted in full.

Heirs at law.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to such individual Indians of the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Agencies as he shall ascertain to have been deprived by the authority of the United States of ponies in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, at the rate of forty dollars for each pony: *Provided*, That the sum paid to each individual Indian under this provision shall be taken and accepted by such Indian in full compensation for all loss sustained by such Indian in consequence of the taking from him of ponies as aforesaid: *And provided further*, That if any Indian entitled to such compensation shall have deceased the sum to which such Indian would be entitled shall be paid to his heirs at law, according to the laws of the State of Dakota, two hundred thousand dollars.

Sioux Nation.

Additional beef rations.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase for the Sioux Nation of Indians additional beef required for issue, the rations having been reduced on account of reduced appropriation for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, one hundred thousand dollars.

Santee Sioux in Nebraska.

Purchase of lieu severalty lands.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase lands for such of the Santee Sioux Indians in Nebraska as have been unable to take lands in severalty on their reservations in Nebraska by reason of the restoration of the unallotted lands to the public domain, thirty-two thousand dollars.

Continuing appropriations.

SEC. 2. That the funds appropriated by this act shall not be liable to be covered into the Treasury, but shall remain on said books until used and expended for the purposes for which they have been appropriated.

Proportionate division of permanent fund.

Vol. 25. p. 895.

SEC. 3. That the principal of the permanent fund provided for under section seventeen of the said act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, dividing a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations, and for other purposes, shall be divided in proportion to the number of Indians entitled to receive rations and annuities upon the separate reservations created by the above act, or residing and belonging thereupon at the time the said act took effect, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall carry the amount of principal of said permanent fund belonging to the Indians of each of the diminished reservations to the credit of the Indians of each of the said diminished reservations, separate and distinct from each other, and the principal as well as the interest of each of said funds shall be expended for the purposes specified in said article seventeen of the above-mentioned act, only for the use and benefit of the said Indians so entitled to receive rations and annuities upon each of the said separate diminished reservations or so residing and belonging thereupon.

Separate diminished reservation accounts.

Expenditures limited.

Purchases for military posts near reservations to be made from Indians.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed when making purchases for the military posts or service on or near Indian reservations to purchase in open market, from the Indians as far as practicable, at fair and reasonable prices, not to exceed the market prices in the localities, any cattle, grain, hay, fuel, or other produce or merchandise they may have for sale and which may be required for the military service.

Approved, January 19, 1891.

REF00069985

February 10, 1891.

CHAP. 129.—An act granting to the Umatilla Irrigation Company a right of way through the Umatilla Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon.

26 Stat., p. 745.

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 Umatilla Irrigation Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Oregon, for the construction and maintenance of a water ditch or canal for irrigation purposes from any convenient point on the Umatilla Indian Reservation, in Umatilla County, State of Oregon, near the headwaters of the Umatilla River, across said reservation to Wild Horse Creek, its northwestern boundary, at any convenient point, with the right to divert the waters of said Umatilla River and tributary streams from their beds, and for such purpose to construct and maintain reservoirs, dams, flumes, ditches, and such other structures and devices as may be necessary for storing, conveying, and distributing water at such points as such company may desire to use the same. The rights herein granted are upon express condition that, during their continuance, the grantees or their assigns shall furnish all occupants of lands of said reservation, so situated as to be capable of irrigation from any ditches constructed by them hereunder, with water sufficient for purposes of agricultural and domestic uses and irrigation under such rules and regulations and on such terms as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe; and shall not divert or diminish the volume of water in said streams or exhaust either of them, so far as to impair vested rights, or to hinder, or prevent the occupants of lands on said reservation the full enjoyment of said streams either for power, irrigation, or domestic purposes.

Umatilla Irrigation Company granted canal right of way through Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oreg.

For irrigation purposes.

Location.

Diversion of waters from their beds.

Construction, etc., of reservoirs, etc.

Conditions of grant.

Water for lands of reservation.

Vested rights of occupants, etc.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the center line of said ditch or canal, together with ground adjacent to such right of way for dams, reservoirs, and distributing ditches, not exceeding ten acres in the aggregate for every ten miles of said ditch or canal; and said company shall also have the right to enter upon lands adjacent to the line of said ditch or canal and to take therefrom material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said ditch or canal.

Width.

Adjacent ground for reservoirs, etc.

Limit.

Material, etc.

SEC. 3. That whereas E. J. Summerville, J. P. Bushee, and J. B. Eddy have been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior as Commissioners to appraise the lands of said reservation for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes" approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and are now acting as such Commissioners, they are hereby appointed Commissioners to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way and other grounds, estimating the same by the smallest legal subdivisions in accordance with the public surveys; and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the confederated tribes of Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Cayuse Indians for damages sustained by them by reason of said ditch or canal crossing lands now inclosed or improved by them; and said compensation and damages shall be ascertained and adjusted, and all surveys made pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, and shall be subject to his approval. In case of the inability or refusal of said Commissioners, or any of them, to act, the Secretary of the Interior shall by appointment supply the vacancy or vacancies so caused. The compensation of said Commissioners shall be the same as that now received for the services rendered by them under their aforesaid appointment, and shall be paid by said company: *Provided*, That the consent of the Indians to said diversion of water, compensation, and right of way 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.

Vol. 23, pp. 340-343.

Appointment of commissioners to fix compensation to the Indians, etc.

Damages to individuals of confederated tribes.

Ascertainment, etc., of compensation and damages.

Supplying vacancies.

Compensation of commissioners.

Proviso.

Prior consent of Indians to be obtained.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign, or transfer, or mortgage its right of way for any purpose whatever until said canal shall be completed; except, however, that the company may mortgage said franchise for the purpose of raising money to construct and build 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 three years from the passage of this act.

No mortgage, etc., until completion, save for construction purposes.

Proviso.

Completion.

SEC. 5. That the right of immediate entry upon the lands of said reservation for the purpose of making surveys of the line of the ditch or canal of said company is hereby granted, but no right of any kind in or to any part of the right of way or other grounds above mentioned shall vest in said company until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of said ditch or canal, including the points for dams, reservoirs, and distributing ditches, with the amount of ground requisite for such purposes, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation for said lands and for the services of said Commissioners has been fixed and paid.

Immediate entry for surveys.

Limitation.

Plats to be filed with Secretary of Interior.

Pre-payment for lands and commissioners' services.

SEC. 6. That whereas under the provisions of the act of Congress above mentioned the lands of said reservation are soon to be allotted to the Indians belonging thereto in severalty, the Secretary of the Interior shall hold the moneys paid to him by said company for right of way and other grounds, as above provided, until such allotment in severalty shall have been perfected, and thereupon he shall pay over to the Indians to whom shall be allotted the lands traversed by said ditch or canal the amount of compensation assessed by the Commissioners as properly appertaining to the tract of land to each Indian allotted. Payments for improved or inclosed lands held by Indians prior to such allotment and damaged by the construction of said ditch or canal shall be made to the several Indians affected thereby immediately upon the appraisement of said Commissioners being made, and vouchers for such payments, attested by the agent in charge of the reservation, shall be filed by said company with the Secretary of the Interior at the time of filing its plat of location of said ditch or canal.

Vol. 23, p. 341.

Secretary of the Interior to distribute moneys received for right of way, etc., to certain Indian allottees.

Payments for damages to certain other Indian land-holders.

Vouchers to be filed.

SEC. 7. That any failure in the performance of the conditions prescribed in this act shall be taken and deemed to work a forfeiture of the rights herein granted, without any act of Congress or judgment of court declaring the same.

Forfeiture.

SEC. 8. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, February 10, 1891.

February 13, 1891.

CHAP. 165.—An act to ratify and confirm agreements with the Sac and Fox Nation of Indians, and the Iowa tribe of Indians, of Oklahoma Territory, and to make appropriations for carrying out the same.

26 Stats., p. 749

Whereas David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, did on the twelfth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, conclude an agreement with the Sac and Fox Nation of Indians, occupying a reservation in the Territory of Oklahoma, formerly a part of the Indian Tearitory, which said agreement is in words and figures as follows, to wit:

Preamble.

Articles of Agreement made and entered into at the seat of Government of the Sac and Fox Nation in the Indian Territory on the twelfth day of June eighteen hundred and ninety, by and between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson and Warren G. Sayre, Commissioners on the part of the United States, appointed for the purpose and the Sac and Fox Nation, witnesseth:

Articles of Agreement with the Sac and Fox Nation of Indians, Oklahoma Territory, June 12, 1890.

ARTICLE I. The said the Sac and Fox Nation hereby cedes, conveys, transfers, surrenders and forever relinquishes to the United States of America, all their title, claim or interest, of every kind or character, in and to the following described tract of land or country, in the Indian Territory, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the left bank of the North fork of the Canadian River, where the West

ARTICLE I. Cession to the United States of certain lands in Indian Territory by Sac and Fox Nation.

Description.

REF00069986

boundary line of the Creek Reservation crosses the same; thence North with said West boundary line to the right bank of the Cimarron River; thence up the said Cimarron River along the right bank thereof to a point on said right bank of said river, where the Section line between Sections Nineteen and Twenty (20) of Township Eighteen (18) North, of Range (4) East of the Indian Meridian strikes the same; thence South on the Section line between Sections Nineteen (19) and Twenty (20) Twenty nine (20) and Thirty (30) Thirty-one (31) and Thirty-two (32), of said Township Eighteen (18), and between Sections Five (5) and Six (6), Seven (7) and Eight (8) Seventeen (17) and Eighteen (18) Nineteen (19) and Twenty (20) Twenty-nine (29) and Thirty (30) Thirty-one (31) and Thirty-two (32), of Townships Seventeen (17), Sixteen (16) Fifteen (15), Fourteen (14) North, and between Sections Five (5) and Six (6) Seven (7) and Eight (8) and Sections Seventeen (17) and Eighteen (18) of Township Thirteen (13) North, all in range Four (4) East of the Indian Meridian, to the Southeast corner of Section Eighteen (18) in said Township Thirteen (13); thence West on the Section line between Sections Eighteen (18) and Nineteen (19), to the Range line between Ranges Three (3) and Four (4), East of said Indian Meridian, thence South on said Range line to a point on the left bank of the North Fork of the Canadian River, where the said Range line strikes the said river; thence down the said North fork of the Canadian River, along the left bank thereof to the place of beginning:

Cession of other lands.

Also the tract of land situated in Township Ten (10) North of Range Four (4) East of said Indian Meridian, North of the North fork of the Canadian River, (not within the limits of the tract of country above-described), and bounded as follows:

Description.

Beginning at the point on the left bank of the North Fork of the Canadian River where the Range line between the Ranges Three (3) and Four (4) East strikes the said river; thence up said river along the left bank thereof to a point on said left bank where the said range Line again intersects said river; thence South on said Range Line to a point on the left bank of said River where said Range line again intersects said River; thence down said river along the left bank thereof to the place of beginning—and all other land or country in Indian Territory, in which said Sac and Fox Nation has or claims any title, claim or interest.

Provisos.

Agency quarter section excepted from cession.

Provided however the quarter section of land on which is now located the Sac and Fox Agency shall not pass to the United States by this cession, conveyance, transfer, surrender and relinquishment, but shall remain the property of said Sac and Fox Nation, to the full extent that it is now the property of said Nation—subject only to the rights of the United States therein, by reason of said Agency being located thereon, and subject to the rights, legal and equitable, of those persons that are now legally located thereon. And it is agreed that the National Council of the said Sac and Fox Nation shall have the right at any time, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior for the time being, to sell and convey said quarter section of land, or any part thereof, saving in such conveyance the rights of the United States and of persons legally located thereon—for the benefit of said Sac and Fox Nation, but shall not be subject to be taken by any citizen of the Sac and Fox Nation, in allotment, nor subject to homestead entry under any law of the United States. And the section of land now designated and set apart near the Sac and Fox Agency, for a school and farm, shall not be subject either to allotment to an Indian or to homestead entry under the laws of the United States—but shall remain as it now is and kept for school and farming purposes, so long as said Sac and Fox Nation shall so use the same,—*Provided however*, that at the time allotments are being taken, as hereinafter provided for, the National Council of said Sac and Fox Nation may release from the operation of this part of the agreement one or more quarters of said school section of land and such part or parts so released, shall thereby become subject to allotment hereunder, or to homestead entry. And for each quarter of said school section so released, the said National Council shall have the right to select anywhere in said

Existing rights.

Sacs and Foxes may sell Agency quarter section.

Exempted from allotment and homestead entry.

School and farm section.

Release of exemption.

School and farm lieu lands.

Reservation another quarter section of land, except in Section Sixteen (16) and Section Thirty-six (36) of any Congressional Township—to be held as said school section is provided herein to be held,—so long as said Sac and Fox Nation shall use the same for school purposes or for farming purposes in connection with this said school.

ARTICLE II. In consideration of the cession, conveyance, transfer, surrender and relinquishment by said Sac and Fox Nation of all of their title, claim and interest, of every kind and character in and to the lands described in the preceding Article, the United States of America hereby agrees with said Sac and Fox Nation that each and every citizen thereof over the age of Eighteen (18) years shall have the right to select for himself one fourth of a section of land in one body, in a square form, to conform in boundaries to the legal surveys, anywhere in the tract of country hereinbefore described, except in Sections Sixteen (16) and Thirty-six (36) in each Congressional Township and said one quarter section of land where said Agency is located and said school section or other lands selected in lieu thereof.

ARTICLE II. Consideration.

Rights of Sacs and Foxes to select lands in severalty.

Size, shape, etc.

Location.

Limitations.

The father of any child, or if the father be dead, the mother, shall have the right to select for each of his or her children, under Eighteen (18) years of age, one quarter section of land, in one body, in a square form, under the same restrictions, only as above provided for citizens over the age of Eighteen (18) years. If there shall be a child under Eighteen (18) years of age, and having neither father nor mother, then the agent for the time being, at said Sac and Fox Agency, shall select for such child the same amount of land, under the same restrictions and limitations, as are above provided for other children.

ARTICLE III. It is further agreed that when the allotments to the citizens of the Sac and Fox Nation are made, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees which patent shall be of the legal effect and declare that Eighty (80) acres of land to be designated and described by the allottee, his or her agent as above provided, at the time the allotment is being made, shall be held in trust by the United States of America, for the period of Twenty-five years, for the sole use and benefit of the allottee, or his or her heirs, according to the laws of the State or Territory where the land is located; and that the other Eighty (80) acres shall be so held in trust by the United States of America for the period of five (5) years, or if the President of the United States will consent, for fifteen (15) years for like use and benefit; and that at the expiration of the said periods respectively the United States will convey the same by patent to said allottee, or his or her heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free from all incumbrances; *Provided*, that in no case shall a patent in fee be issued to a person who is an orphan at time allotment is made and un-married, until he or she shall have arrived at the age of Twenty-one (21) Years or shall marry. In order that the question of the age of any orphan allottee as aforesaid shall not be subject to future inquiry, it is agreed that the age of each orphan allottee, under the age of Twenty-one (21) years shall be fixed and ascertained by the person making the allotment and reported by him to the Department of the Interior and such report of the age of any allottee shall be held and deemed conclusive in carrying out this agreement.

ARTICLE III. Patents for allotments.

In trust.

In fee.

Proviso.

Orphan allottees.

ARTICLE IV. As a further and only additional consideration for the cession, conveyance, transfer, surrender and relinquishment of all title, claim and interest in and to the tract of land described in Article I hereof, the United States agrees to pay the Sac and Fox Nation, the Sum of Four Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand $(485,000) Dollars: *Provided*, the entire number of allotments hereunder shall not exceed Five Hundred and Twenty eight (528) and should the allotments exceed in number Five Hundred and Twenty eight (528) then there shall be deducted from said sum of Four Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand $(485,000) Dollars, the sum of Two Hundred ($200) Dollars for each allotment in excess of said number.

ARTICLE IV. Additional consideration.

Money payment.

Proviso.

Limitation of allotments.

Deductions for excess.

REF00069987

Distribution of money.

Said sum of Four Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand ($485,000) Dollars shall be paid as follows: Three Hundred Thousand Dollars thereof shall be retained in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said Sac and Fox Nation, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum (5 %) per annum—which interest shall become due and payable on the first day of March in each year.

Retained in Treasury. Interest.

To be paid out by Agent.

Five thousand ($5,000) Dollars thereof shall be paid to the United States Indian Agent at the Sac and Fox Agency, to be paid out and expended by him under the direction and authority of the National Council of the Sac and Fox Nation.

Per capita distribution of residue.

The residue of said sum of Four Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand Dollars shall be paid out in currency to the citizens of the said Sac and Fox Nation, per capita, at the Sac and Fox Agency in the Indian Territory, within three months after the ratification of this agreement by Congress, as follows: Each person over the age of Twenty-one years shall receive and receipt for his or her share thereof; each person that is married shall receive and receipt for his or her share thereof whether Twenty-one years of age or not.

The United States Indian Agent at the Sac and Fox Agency shall retain and pay out the share thereof, belonging to any insane or imbecile citizen of said Nation, for his or her sole use and benefit, either for necessary support or for the improvement of his or her land; the share thereof belonging to orphan children under Twenty-one years of age and un-married, shall be retained in the Treasury of the United States, until he or she shall marry or become Twenty-one years of age, when he or she shall be entitled to receive and receipt for the same at said Sac and Fox Agency, free of charge; or if the National Council shall at any time deem any orphan child capable of taking proper care of his or her money, said Council may make an order to that effect, upon which order being made the United States Indian Agent at said Sac and Fox Agency shall make requisition for such persons money, which at the ensuing annuity payment shall be paid to such person. It is the purpose and intention and agreement that no part of this fund shall ever pass under the control of any guardian appointed by or acting under any State or Territorial authority.

Limitations.

It is further agreed that no part of said sum of Four Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand Dollars shall be applied in payment of any claim preferred against said Sac and Fox Nation, alleged to have accrued prior to the ratification of this agreement.

ARTICLE V. Allotting agents and assistants.

ARTICLE V. It is further agreed that the Department of the Interior, shall, as soon as practicable, after the ratification of this agreement by the Congress of the United States, send to said Sac and Fox Agency a competent corps of allotting agents and necessary assistants, to make, survey, designate and describe, the allotments herein provided for—who shall give a notice in writing to the principal Chief of the Sac and Fox Nation, that they are prepared and ready to proceed in making such allotments—and said Sacs and Foxes shall then have four months from the time of giving such notice to complete the taking of their allotments, and if, at the end of such period of four months, it shall be ascertained that any of the citizens of said nation, have failed or refused to take their said allotments, then, the United States Indian Agent, for the time being, at said Sac and Fox Agency, shall make selections for such persons, which shall have the same effect, as if such persons had made such selections for themselves. It is further agreed that as soon as such allotments are so made, and approved by the Department of the Interior, and the provisional patents herein-before provided for are issued, then the residue of said tract of country, shall, as far as said Sac and Fox Nation is concerned, become public lands of the United States, and under such restrictions as may be imposed by law, be subject to white settlement.

Allotment procedure.

Notice.

Agent to make selections in certain cases.

Residue of lands, after allotments, to be open to white settlement.

ARTICLE VI. Preferred rights of owners of improvements.

ARTICLE VI. It is further agreed that whenever any citizen of said Sac and Fox Nation shall have made and owns valuable improvements on any lands in said reservation, he or she shall have the preference over any other citizen of said Nation to take his or her allotments so as to embrace said improvements, provided they

shall be limited as herein-before provided as to boundaries and area.

ARTICLE VII. Limitation of beneficiaries.

ARTICLE VII. It is further agreed that the beneficiaries of this agreement shall be limited to those persons whose names are now on the roll as Sacs and Foxes at the said Sac and Fox Agency; and those that may be born to them, and entitled by the laws and customs of said Sac and Fox Nation to go upon said roll before said allotments are made; and those that may be adopted into said Nation according to law by the National Council, before said allotments are made.

ARTICLE VIII. Operation.

ARTICLE VIII. This agreement shall be in force and have effect from and after its ratification by the National Council of the Sac and Fox Nation and the Congress of the United States.

In witness whereof the said David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, Commissioners on the part of the United States, have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid, and the principal Chief and the First Assistant Principal Chief of the said Sac and Fox Nation have hereunto set their hand and the Seal of said Nation the day and year aforesaid.

And the Secretary of said Sac and Fox Nation now attests the same.

[SEAL.]

DAVID H. JEROME.
ALFRED M. WILSON.
WARREN G. SAYRE.
Commissioners for United States.

MAH-KO-SAH-TOE, His x mark.
Principal Chief.

MOSES KEOKUK, His x mark.
First Ass't Prin. Chief.

Attest:
WALTER BATTICE,
Secretary of Sac & Fox Nation.

Attestation.

And,

Preamble.

Whereas David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, did, on the twentieth day of May eighteen hundred and ninety, conclude an agreement with the Iowa tribe of Indians residing on the Iowa Reservation, in the Territory of Oklahoma, formerly part of the Indian Territory, which said agreement is in words and figures as follows, to wit:

Articles of agreement with the Iowa tribe of Indians, Oklahoma Ter., May 20, 1890.

"Articles of agreement made and entered into on the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and ninety, at the Iowa Village in what is known as the Iowa Reservation, in the Indian Territory, by David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, Commissioners on the part of the United States, appointed for the purpose, and the Iowa tribe of Indians residing on said Reservation.

ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE I.

Relinquishment, etc., to the United States, of lands in Indian Territory, by the Iowa tribe of Indians. Description.

The said Iowa Tribe of Indians, residing and having their homes thereon, upon the conditions hereinafter expressed, do hereby surrender and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, claim and interest in and to and over the following described tract of country in the Indian Territory, namely:

Beginning at the point where the Deep Fork of the Canadian River intersects the west boundary of the Sac and Fox Reservation; thence north along said west boundary to the south bank of the Cimarron River; thence up said Cimarron River to the Indian Meridian; thence south along said Indian Meridian to the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; thence down said Deep Fork to the place of beginning," set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Iowa and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon, by Executive Order made and dated the fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

REF0069988

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE II.

Land to be allotted in severalty to every Indian of the Iowa tribe.

Location.

Preferred rights of owners of improvements.

Selection of allotments.

Each and every member of said Iowa Tribe of Indians shall be entitled to select and locate upon said Reservation or tract of Country eighty acres of land which shall be allotted to such Indian in severalty. No other restriction as to locality shall be placed upon such selections than that they shall be so located as to conform to the Congressional survey or subdivision of said tract of country, and any Indian having improvements may have the preference over any other Indian in and to the tract of land containing such improvements so far as they are within a legal subdivision not exceeding in area the quantity of land that he is entitled to select and locate.

Each member of said tribe of Indians over the age of eighteen years, shall select his or her land, and the father, or if he be dead the mother, shall select the land herein provided for, for each of his or her children who may be under the age of eighteen years, and if both father and mother of a child under eighteen years of age shall be dead, then the nearest of kin, over eighteen years of age and an Iowa Indian, shall select and locate his or her land—or if such person shall be without kindred as aforesaid, then the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or some one by him authorized, shall select and locate the land of such child.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE III.

Special allotment agents to be appointed.

Notice of procedure, etc.

Failure to select.

Residue of reservation to become public land.

That the allotments provided for in this Act shall be made at the cost of the United States by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and within sixty days after such special agent or agents shall appear upon said reservation and give notice to the acting and recognized chief of said Iowa Tribe of Indians, that he is ready to make such allotments; and if any one entitled to an allotment hereunder shall fail to make his or her selection within said period of sixty days, then such special agent shall proceed at once to make such selection for such person or persons—which shall have the same effect as if made by the person so entitled: and when all of said allotments are made and approved, then the residue of said reservation, except as hereinafter stated, shall, as far as said Iowa Indians are concerned, become public land of the United States.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE IV.

Patents of allotment.

In trust.

In fee.

Prior conveyances, etc., void.

Allotments, etc., non-taxable, etc., for certain period.

Upon the approval of the allotments provided for herein 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 or her decease, of his or her heirs or devisees 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 or devisees as aforesaid in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all incumbrance whatsoever.

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.

And during said period of twenty-five years said lands, so allotted and the improvements thereon shall not be subject to taxation for any purpose by any State or Territory or any municipal subdivision thereof nor subject to be seized upon any execution or other mesne or final process issued out of any court of any State or Territory, and shall never be subject to be seized or sold upon any execution or other mesne or final process issued out of any court of any State or Territory upon any judgment rendered upon any debt or liability incurred, the consideration of which, immediate or remote passed prior to the expiration of said period of twenty-five years. And the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where such lands are situated shall apply thereto.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE V.

Church, school house, and grave-yard lands excepted from allotment, etc.

There shall be excepted from the operation of this agreement a tract of land, not exceeding ten acres in a square form, including the church and school house and grave-yard at or near the Iowa village, and ten acres of land shall belong to said Iowa tribe of Indians in common so long as they shall use the same for religious, educational, and burial purposes for their said Tribe—but whenever they shall cease to use the same for such purposes for their Tribe, said tract of land shall belong to the United States.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VI.

Expenditure for houses, animals, seeds, etc., after allotment.

Proviso.

Per capita distribution.

When all the allotments are made as aforesaid, the United States, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will expend for said Iowa tribe of Indians described herein as beneficiaries of this agreement for improving their said land, for building houses, providing for said Indians breeding animals, agriculture implements, and seeds, the sum of Twenty-four thousand dollars—*provided*, that said sum shall be paid out as nearly equally per capita as may be, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, to act for their children under the age of eighteen years—and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his own discretion to act for orphan children under the age of eighteen years.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTICLE VII.

Additional consideration to Iowa Indians.

Annuities.

First five years.

Second five years.

Third five years.

Fourth five years.

Fifth five years.

Receipts.

As a further and only additional consideration for such surrender and relinquishment of title, claim, right and interest, as aforesaid, the United States will pay to said Iowa Indians, the beneficiaries of this agreement, per capita, Three Thousand and Six Hundred Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually, for the first five years after this agreement shall take effect: Three Thousand Dollars per annum payable semi-annually, for the second five years after this agreement shall take effect: Two thousand and Four Hundred Dollars per annum payable semi-annually for the third five years after this agreement shall take effect: One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars per annum payable semi-annually, for the fourth five years after this agreement shall take effect, and one Thousand Two Hundred Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually, for the fifth five years after the agreement shall take effect. In all such payments each person over the age of eighteen years shall receive and receipt for his or her share, and the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, of any person entitled, who is under the age of eighteen years, shall receive and receipt for his or her share: and when both father and mother of such person be dead, the person, if an Iowa Indian, with whom such person makes his home, shall receive and receipt for such persons shares; otherwise, it shall be paid to the Indian Agent of the said Iowa Indians for the use of such orphan.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTICLE VIII.

All other existing rights, etc., of Iowas, reserved.

It is hereby expressly agreed and understood that nothing herein contained shall in any manner affect any other claim not mentioned herein that said Iowa Tribe of Indians have against the United States; nor shall this agreement in any manner affect any interest that said tribe or its members may have in any reservation of land outside of the Indian Territory, nor shall this agreement in any manner affect any annuities or payments, principal or interest due, to said tribe or its members by existing laws or treaties with the United States.

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ARTICLE IX.

ARTICLE IX.

Chief William Tohee and Maggie, his wife.

William Tohee, the chief of the Iowas, is incurably blind and helpless, and has a wife, Maggie Tohee, an Iowa Woman, but by whom William has no child. William is not only helpless but requires and receives the constant care and attention of Maggie, so that neither can give attention to matters of business or labor, or devote their time or energy to procuring a living. Therefore it is mutually agreed in addition to the provisions hereinbefore made for the Iowas, including said William and Maggie, that the United States will pay out to or for the use of said William, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the sum of Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars. Because of the relation between the said William and Maggie and the care that he requires of her, and that she bestows upon him, it is agreed that the patents to them creating the trust in the United States for them for the period of twenty-five years, shall further recite and provide that in event of the death of either said William or Maggie during said period of twenty-five years—then the possession and use of the lands allotted to both shall be in the survivor and patents for the land allotted to both shall issue to the survivor, discharged of the said trust at the expiration of the said twenty-five years, provided said parties shall be living together as man and wife until the death of either.

Additional provisions.

ARTICLE X.

ARTICLE X.

Operation.

This agreement shall be in force from and after its approval by the Congress of the United States.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and the year first above written.

DAVID H. JEROME,
A. M. WILSON,
WARREN G. SAYRE,
Commissioners on the part of the United States.

Jefferson White Cloud, his x mark; Kirwan Murray, Victor Dupee, Eliza Heelbolte, Eva White, William Tohee, chief, his x mark; Maggie Tohee, her x mark; Charles Tohee, Emma Tohee, David Tohee, Garrie Squirrel, Susan Squirrel, her x mark; Abrockanie, his x mark; Mary White Cloud, her x mark; Nellie Green, her x mark; Albert Ely, his x mark; Julia Ely, her x mark; Naw-a-tawmy, her x mark; Moses, his x mark; Lucinda R. Moses, her x mark; Willie Dole; Tom Dorian, his x mark; Catharin Dorian, her x mark; Mary Squirrel, her x mark; Widow Tohee, her x mark; Mary Tohee, her x mark; Ellen White Cloud, her x mark; Mary Murray, her x mark; Kis-tom-ie, her x mark; Big Ear, his x mark; Theresa Big Ear, her x mark; Julia Washington, her x mark; Anna Rubedeau, her x mark; Josie Dole, her x mark.

SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLES.

SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLES.

ARTICLE XI.

ARTICLE XI.

The President may extend the trust period for allotments of Iowas.

It is now further agreed by the Commission, on the part of the United States, at the special instance and request of Chief Tohee, that if the Iowas at the expiration of said term of twenty-five years, during which the United States shall hold the allotments in trust for them shall represent to the President that they desire said trust continued, then the President may, in his discretion, extend said period, during which said lands are so held in trust for any period not exceeding five years.

Limit of extension.

ARTICLE XII.

ARTICLE XII.

An additional ten-acre square may be held in common, etc.

It is further agreed that when said allotments are being made, the Chief of the Iowas may select an additional ten acres in a square form for the use of said tribe in said reservation, conforming in boundaries to the legal subdivisions of land therein, which shall be held by said tribe in common but when abandoned by said tribe shall become the property of the United States.

DAVID H. JEROME,
A. M. WILSON,
WARREN G. SAYRE,
Commissioners.

Certification

I, Kirwan Murray, do hereby certify that I am the official interpreter chosen by the Iowa tribe of Indians; that I am a member of said tribe; that I interpreted to said Indians the nature and terms and words of the contract to which this is appended, made and entered into by and between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Iowa Indians, residing on their reservation, in the Indian Territory, at the Iowa Village, on the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety; that said contract was by me fully explained to said Indians and they made to understand the same before it was signed by them: and I further certify that I was personally present when each and every person's name was signed thereto, and witnessed the same and that those whose signatures appear to said contract appended the same thereto understandingly, and where signed by mark or otherwise I attest the same.

Given under my hand at the Iowa Village this May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety.

KIRWAN MURRAY.

Therefore,

Ratification, etc., of agreements with Sacs and Foxes, and Iowas, of Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreements be, and the same are hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

Appropriations for carrying out agreement with Sac and Fox Nation.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of making the allotments provided for in the said agreement, with the Sac and Fox Nation of Indians, including the pay and expenses of the necessary special agents, not exceeding three in number, hereby authorized to be appointed by the President for the purpose, and the necessary resurveys, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Special agents for allotment, etc.

Pay, etc.

Resurveys.

Compensation.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of making the compensation provided for in said agreement the sum of four hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, of which the sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall be retained in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the said Sac and Fox Nation, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, which shall become due and payable on the first day of March in each year, and the remainder shall be disbursed or applied as provided in said agreement.

Retained in Treasury.

Interest

Application of remainder.

Allotments to Iowas.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of making the allotments provided for in said agreement with the Iowa tribe of Indians, including the pay and expenses of special agents appointed by the President for the purpose, and the necessary surveys, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Special agents, etc.

Pay, etc.

Appropriations for Iowas.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of carrying out the terms and provisions of articles six, seven, and nine of said agreement with the Iowa tribe of Indians there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums, to wit:

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For animals, seeds, etc.

For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for said Iowa tribe of Indians as provided in article six of said agreement, twenty-four thousand dollars.

For annuities.

For the payment of the first five annual installments, first series, payable semi-annually as provided in article seven, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For Chief William Tohee.

For this amount, to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to carry out the provision of article nine, for the benefit of William Tohee, chief of the Iowas, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Determination of descent.

SEC. 6. That for the purpose of determining the descent of land to the heirs of any deceased Indian, under the provisions of article four of said agreement with the Iowa tribe of Indians or under any law or treaty authorizing the issuance of a patent to an Indian or his heirs, according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, whenever any man and woman, either of whom is in whole or in part of Indian blood, shall have cohabited together as husband and wife according to the custom and manner of Indian life, the issue of such cohabitation shall be, for the purpose aforesaid, taken and deemed to be the legitimate issue of persons so living together, and every child of Indian blood, in whole or in part, otherwise illegitimate shall for such purpose be taken and deemed to be the legitimate issue of the father of such child.

Opened lands for actual settlers, only, under homestead laws.

R. S., sec. 2291, p. 431, excepted.

Proviso.

SEC. 7. That whenever any of the lands acquired by the agreements in this act ratified and confirmed, 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 laws, except section twenty-three hundred and one, 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, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each acre thereof, and such person, having complied with all the laws relating to such homestead settlement, may at his option receive a patent therefor at the expiration of twelve months from date of settlement upon said homestead and any person otherwise qualified who has attempted to but for any cause failed to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing law, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon any of said lands.

Pre-payment of additional price by settler.

Issue of patent.

Certain persons failing under existing law, may enter homestead under this.

Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa.

Appropriation to pay all claims.

SEC. 8. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to be paid to the Sac and Fox band of Indians now resident in Iowa, in full of all claims of every name and nature which said Indians now have upon the property included in the foregoing agreement of the Sac and Fox Indians in the Indian Territory or upon the United States, for the moneys arising therefrom, said sum to be paid to said Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa by the Secretary of the Interior, per capita, or in such other manner as said Indians shall direct, upon the execution by them, to his satisfaction, of a release as herein required.

Per capita payment.

Release

Approved, February 13, 1891.

February 16, 1891.

26 Stats., p. 764.

CHAP. 240.—An act for the construction and completion of suitable school buildings for Indian industrial schools in Wisconsin and other States.

Establishment of Indian schools in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota.

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 is hereby, authorized and directed to cause one Indian industrial or training school to be established in each of the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, at a cost not exceeding thirty thousand dollars for each school, said schools to be as near as practicable moulded on the plan of the Indian school at

Carlisle, Pennsylvania: *Provided, however*, That no such school shall be established on any Indian reservation whereon Indians are located under an agent.

Proviso.

Limitation.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior may select any part or portion of the non-mineral public domain of the United States in either of said States, which he may deem necessary and suitable, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, and may, by appropriate order in that behalf made and recorded in the General Land Office, perpetually withdraw such land from sale and entry and dedicate the same to use as a site for such industrial or training school; and if such portion of the public domain is not found available or suitably located, then the Secretary of the Interior may secure title by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise of a tract of land not less than two hundred acres for each of said schools, and upon the site thus selected, acquired, or purchased the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be erected such buildings and improvements as may in his judgment be best adapted to the purpose in view: *Provided*, That the site for said buildings in the various States shall be as follows:

Secretary of Interior may select, etc., land for schools.

Limit.

Withdrawal from entry, etc.

Condemnation, etc., if necessary.

Buildings, etc.

Proviso.

Sites.

In Minnesota, on the Pipestone Reservation;

In Michigan, in the county of Isabella;

In Wisconsin, near some railroad from which all the reservations may be conveniently reached.

In Minnesota

In Michigan.

In Wisconsin.

SEC. 3. That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior for the purchase of necessary ground and the erection thereon of buildings, and for such other purposes as he may deem proper in the execution of the provisions of this act, to establish in each of such States a school for the industrial and general education of Indian youth, and at the places in said States herein designated or which may hereafter be designated by the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with the provisions of this act.

Appropriation.

Purposes, etc.

Approved, February 16, 1891.

CHAP. 249.—An act to amend act authorizing Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to construct road through Indian Territory.

February 21, 1891.

26 Stats., p. 765.

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 eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, authorizing the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, shall be extended for a period of two years, from February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, so that said company shall have until February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, to build its railway, under the provisions of said act and the act amendatory thereof, approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Approved, February 21, 1891.

Right of way.

Choctaw Coal & Railway Company through Indian Territory.

Extension of time for construction, etc., of railway.

Vol. 25, p. 38.

Vol. 26, p. 648.

CHAP. 288.—An act to authorize the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway to construct and operate additional lines of railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

February 21, 1891.

26 Stats., p. 783.

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 created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, having been heretofore by act of Congress, approved June first, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-six, authorized and empowered to construct and operate a line of railway from the eastern boundary line of said Territory at or near Fort Smith to the northern boundary line of said Territory, with the right to construct and operate a branch line through said Territory to Coffeyville, in the State of Kansas, be,

Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway may construct, etc., additional lines of railway, etc., through the Indian Territory, etc.

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and the said Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining, in addition to the lines in said hereinbefore-recited act specified, the following lines of railway through the Indian Territory, together with a telegraph and telephone line, namely: A line beginning at the most suitable point on the present main line of said railway at or near Wagoner, in the Indian Territory, and thence running in a westerly and northwesterly direction by the most feasible and practicable route, passing through or near the town of Guthrie, in the Oklahoma country, and through or near Fort Supply military reservation to a point on the western boundary line of the Indian Territory. Also an additional or branch line, running from the most suitable point on the line last above described, in a southwesterly direction, and passing through or near Oklahoma City, and through or near Fort Reno military reservation, to a point on the western boundary line of the Indian Territory south of the point where the Canadian River crosses said boundary line; also a line commencing at the most practicable point on the main line at or near Fort Gibson, and running thence in a southwesterly direction through the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw countries, either or all of them, to a point on the southern boundary line of the Indian Territory, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, and sidings as said company may deem it to its interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Location of one additional railway line, etc.

Of another.

Of another.

Sidings, etc.

Right of way.

SEC. 2. That said corporation 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 Indian Territory for said additional lines, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a 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 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 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 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.

Stations.

Provisos.

Limitation.

Lands not to be leased or sold by company.

Reversion.

Damages.

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 taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, 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 appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time

Appraisement.

Appointment of referees.

Oath.

Substitution upon failure to appoint.

Hearings.

and place for 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 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 nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the findings 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 held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition according to the laws of the said State provided 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 cost of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. 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.

Compensation of referees.

Witnesses' fees.

Costs, etc., a part of award.

Appeal to district court at Fort Smith, Ark.

Costs.

Upon deposit of double award construction may proceed.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas 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 or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, 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 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 rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate 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 and also shall carry the property and troops of the United States at such rates as Congress may provide.

Freight rates.

Provisos.

Passenger rates.

Regulation of charges.

Limitation.

Mail rate, etc.

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 lines 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 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 railway 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

Additional compensation to tribes.

Provisos.

General council may appeal to Secretary of Interior as to allowance.

Post, p. 786.

Ante, p. 784.

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the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, 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.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and 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, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad 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 lie within its limits.

Right of taxation reserved.

Survey and location of railway.

Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Maps to be filed with Secretary of Interior and chiefs.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines 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 the filing of 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 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.

Proviso.

Grading to commence within six months of filing map, etc.

Employees may reside on right of way.

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 accordance with said intercourse laws.

Jurisdiction of circuit and district courts for western district of Arkansas, etc., in controversies.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the western district of Arkansas, 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 Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes 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.

At least 100 miles to be built within three years or rights forfeited.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its said additional lines of railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company 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.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 10. That the said Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway 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 land, 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 condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Proviso.

Violation, etc.

Record of mortgages, etc.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway 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 evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Amendment, etc.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Not assignable before completion except for aid in construction.

SEC. 13. That 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 the road except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, February 24, 1891.

Feb. 28, 1891.

CHAP. 383.—An act to amend and further extend the benefits of the act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States over the Indians, and for other purposes."

26 Stats., p. 794.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one of the act 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 the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Allotment of land in severalty to Indians on Indian reservations, etc.

Vol. 24, p. 388, amended.

"SEC. 1. 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 Executive order setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation, or any part thereof, of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural or grazing purposes, to cause said reservation, or any part thereof, to be surveyed, or resurveyed, if necessary, and to allot to each Indian located thereon one-eighth of a section of land: *Provided*, That in case there is not sufficient land in any of said reservations to allot lands to each individual in quantity as above provided the land in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual pro rata, as near as may be, according to legal subdivisions: *Provided further*, That where the treaty or act of Congress setting apart such reservation provides for the allotment of lands in severalty to certain classes in quantity in excess of that herein provided the President, in making allotments upon such reservation, shall allot the land to each individual Indian of said classes belonging thereon in quantity as specified in such treaty or act, and to other Indians belonging thereon in quantity as herein provided: *Provided further*, That where existing agreements or laws provide for allotments in accordance with the provisions of said act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, or in quantities substantially as therein provided, allotments may be made in quantity as specified in this act, with the consent of the Indians, expressed in such manner as the President, in his discretion, may require: *And provided further*, That when the lands allotted, or any legal subdivision thereof, are only valuable for grazing purposes, such lands shall be allotted in double quantities."

To each located Indian one-eighth of a section.

Proviso.

Allotment pro rata, if lands insufficient, as per legal subdivisions.

Allotment by treaty or act, not reduced.

To other Indians.

Under existing agreements or laws.

Vol. 24, p. 388.

Double allotments of lands fit for grazing only.

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Existing allotments in certain cases to be augmented.

SEC. 2. That where allotments have been made in whole or in part upon any reservation under the provisions of said act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and the quantity of land in such reservation is sufficient to give each member of the tribe eighty acres, such allotments shall be revised and equalized under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That no allotment heretofore approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall be reduced in quantity.

No existing approved allotment to be reduced.

Leases by Secretary of Interior, of existing allotments where allottee disabled from occupancy, etc.

SEC. 3. That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that, by reason of age or other disability, any allottee under the provisions of said act, or any other act or treaty can not personally and with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment or any part thereof the same may be leased upon such terms, regulations and conditions as shall be prescribed by such Secretary, for a term not exceeding three years for farming or grazing, or ten years for mining purposes: *Provided*, That where lands are occupied by Indians who have bought and paid for the same, and which lands are not needed for farming or agricultural purposes, and are not desired for individual allotments, the same may be leased by authority of the Council speaking for such Indians, for a period not to exceed five years for grazing, or ten years for mining purposes in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions as the agent in charge of such reservation may recommend, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Terms, etc.

Proviso.

Leases, by Indian agent, of certain lands occupied by Indian purchasers.

Terms, etc.

SEC. 4. That where any Indian entitled to allotment under existing laws shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in the foregoing section of this amending act for Indians residing upon reservations; and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto; and patents shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions provided in the act to which this is an amendment. And the fees to which the officers of such local land office would have been entitled had such lands been entered under the general laws for the disposition of the public lands shall be paid to them from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon a statement of an account in their behalf for such fees by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a certication of such account to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior.

Certain Indians may make selection of public lands.

Patents to issue.

Vol. 24, p. 389.

Fees to be paid from the Treasury.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of determining the descent of land to the heirs of any deceased Indian under the provisions of the fifth section of said act, whenever any male and female Indian shall have co-habited together as husband and wife according to the custom and manner of Indian life the issue of such co-habitation shall be, for the purpose aforesaid, taken and deemed to be the legitimate issue of the Indians so living together, and every Indian child, otherwise illegitimate, shall for such purpose be taken and deemed to be the legitimate issue of the father of such child: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not be held or construed as to apply to the lands commonly called and known as the "Cherokee Outlet": *And provided further*, That no allotment of lands shall be made or annuities of money paid to any of the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indians who were not enrolled as members of said tribe on 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.

Determination of descent, etc.

Vol. 24, p. 389.

Proviso.

"Cherokee Outlet" lands excepted.

Certain Sacs and Foxes excepted.

Pending rights, etc., unimpaired.

Approved, February 28, 1891.

CHAP. 361.—An act to amend sections twenty-two hundred and seventy-five and twenty-two hundred and seventy-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States providing for the selection of lands for educational purposes in lieu of those appropriated for other purposes.

February 28, 1891.

26 Stat., p. 796.

Public lands.

Homestead settlement on, and selections to supply deficiencies in school lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections twenty-two hundred and seventy-five and twenty-two hundred and seventy-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended to read as follows:

R. S. sec. 2275, p. 417, amended.

"SEC. 2275. Where settlements with a view to pre-emption or homestead have been, or shall hereafter be made, before the survey of the lands in the field, which are found to have been made on sections sixteen or thirty-six, those sections shall be subject to the claims of such settlers; and if such sections, or either of them, have been or shall be granted, reserved, or pledged for the use of schools or colleges in the State or Territory in which they lie, other lands of equal acreage are hereby appropriated and granted, and may be selected by said State or Territory, in lieu of such as may be thus taken by pre-emption or homestead settlers. And other lands of equal acreage are also hereby appropriated and granted, and may be selected by said State or Territory where sections sixteen or thirty-six are mineral land, or are included within any Indian, military, or other reservation, or are otherwise disposed of by the United States: *Provided*, Where any State is entitled to said sections sixteen and thirty-six, or where said sections are reserved to any Territory, notwithstanding the same may be mineral land or embraced within a military, Indian, or other reservation, the selection of such lands in lieu thereof by said State or Territory shall be a waiver of its right to said sections. And other lands of equal acreage are also hereby appropriated and granted, and may be selected by said State or Territory to compensate deficiencies for school purposes, where sections sixteen or thirty-six are fractional in quantity, or where one or both are wanting by reason of the township being fractional, or from any natural cause whatever." And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, without awaiting the extension of the public surveys, to ascertain and determine, by protraction or otherwise, the number of townships that will be included within such Indian, military, or other reservations, and thereupon the State or Territory shall be entitled to select indemnity lands to the extent of two sections for each of said townships, in lieu of sections sixteen and thirty-six therein; but such selections may not be made within the boundaries of said reservations: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any State or Territory from awaiting the extinguishment of any such military, Indian, or other reservation and the restoration of the lands therein embraced to the public domain and then taking the sections sixteen and thirty-six in place therein: but nothing in this proviso shall be construed as conferring any right not now existing.

Settlements, before survey, on sections 16 or 36, subject to settlers' claims.

Lieu lands, where school lands thus taken.

Where school lands are otherwise disposed of.

Proviso.

Waiver of right to school lands by selecting lieu lands.

Fractional deficiencies of school lands, etc.

Secretary of Interior to ascertain townships included in certain reservations.

Limitation.

Awaiting restoration of reservations to public domain, for school sections.

Existing rights.

"SEC. 2276. That the lands appropriated by the preceding section shall be selected from any unappropriated, surveyed public lands, not mineral in character, within the State or Territory where such losses or deficiencies of school sections occur: and where the selections are to compensate for deficiencies of school lands in fractional townships, such selections shall be made in accordance with the following principles of adjustment, to wit: For each township, or fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than three-quarters of an entire township, one section: for a fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than one-half, and not more than three-quarters of a township, three quarters of a section; for a fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than one quarter, and not more than one half of a township, one-half section; and for a fractional township containing a greater quantity of land than one entire section, and not more than one-quarter of a township one-quarter section of land: *Provided*, That the States or Territories which are, or shall be entitled to both the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in place, shall have the right

R. S. sec. 2276, p. 417, amended.

Principles governing selections to supply deficiencies of school sections and in fractional townships.

Proviso.

Double lieu lands.

REF0069994

to select double the amounts named, to compensate for deficiencies of school land in fractional townships."

Approved, February 28, 1891.

March 3, 1891. 26 Stat., p. 839.

CHAP. 512.—An act to establish circuit courts of appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes.

United States courts. Additional circuit judges to be appointed. Qualifications, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in each circuit an additional circuit judge, who shall have the same qualifications, and shall have the same power and jurisdiction therein that the circuit judges of the United States, within their respective circuits, now have under existing laws, and who shall be entitled to the same compensation as the circuit judges of the United States in their respective circuits now have.

(p. 829.)

* * * * * * *

Appeals, etc., from Indian Territory Court.

SEC. 13. 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, or to the circuit court of appeals in the eighth circuit, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit or district courts of the United States, under this act.

* * * * * * *

Approved, March 3, 1891.

March 3, 1891. 26 Stat., p. 841.

CHAP. 535.—An act to authorize the Fort Gibson, Tahlequah and Great Northeastern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Fort Gibson, Tahlequah and Great Northeastern Railway Company may build railway, etc., line in Indian Territory. Location.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Fort Gibson, Tahlequah and Great Northeastern Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, 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 the town of Rogers, in Benton County, Arkansas, and running thence in a westerly direction by way of Bentonville, Benton County, Arkansas, to the eastern boundary of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, at or near mile post twenty-two; thence by way of Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, to Fort Gibson, in said Territory, with the right to construct and maintain such tracks, turnouts, and sidings as said company may deem it to its interests to construct along and upon said right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Width. Stations. Cuts, etc.

SEC. 2. That said corporation 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 Indian Territory for said line of its railway, 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 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 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 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 railroad, telegraph and telephone

Provisos. Limitation. Lands not to be sold, etc.

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.

Damages.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, custom, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, 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 appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior, within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Muscogee, Indian Territory, 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 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 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 nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad 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 the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Muscogee, Indian Territory, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject matter of said petition, according to the laws of the said State provided 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 cost of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. 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.

Appraisement. Referees. Oath. Substitution on failure to appoint. Hearings. Compensation. Witnesses fees. Costs. Award. Appeal. Costs on appeal. Work may proceed on depositing double award.

Freight charges.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas 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 or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, 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 railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate

Provisos. Passenger rates. Regulation.

REF0069995

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 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, and said railway company shall transport troops and property of the United States free of charge.

Maximum.

Mails.

Additional compensation to tribes.

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 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 railway 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 occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, 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 and 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, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad 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 lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Proviso.

Appeal by general councils.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Taxation.

Maps to be filed.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines 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 the filing of 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 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.

Proviso.

Grading to begin on filing maps.

Employees to reside on right of way.

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 accordance with said intercourse laws.

Litigation.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the western district of Arkansas 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 Fort Gibson, Tahlequah and Great Northeastern Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes 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.

Commencement and completion.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built: that said railroad company 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.

Crossings.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 10. That the said Fort Gibson, Tahlequah and Great Northeastern 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, or 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 nations 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.

Proviso.

Violation to forfeit

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway 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 evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Amendment, etc.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Right not assignable except in aid of construction.

SEC. 13. That 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 the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1891.

CHAP. 538.—An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations.

March 3, 1891.

26 Stats., p. 851.

Indian depredation claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the jurisdiction which now is, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Court of Claims, said Court shall have and possess jurisdiction and authority to inquire into and finally adjudicate, in the manner provided in this act, all claims of the following classes, namely:

Courts of Claims to adjudicate.

Property taken by friendly Indians.

First. All claims for property of citizens of the United States taken or destroyed by Indians belonging to any band, tribe, or nation, in amity with the United States, without just cause or provocation on the part of the owner or agent in charge, and not returned or paid for.

Examined claims.

Second. Such jurisdiction shall also extend to all cases which have been examined and allowed by the Interior Department and also to such cases as were authorized to be examined under the act of Congress making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses

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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, approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and under subsequent acts, subject however, to the limitations hereinafter provided.

Offsets and counter claims.

Third. All just offsets and counter claims to any claim of either of the preceding classes which may be before such court for determination.

Limitations waived.

SECTION 2. That all questions of limitations as to time and manner of presenting claims are hereby waived, and no claim shall be excluded from the jurisdiction of the court because not heretofore presented to the Secretary of the Interior or other officer or department of the Government: *Provided*, That no claim accruing prior to July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall be considered by the court unless the claim shall be allowed or has been or is pending, prior to the passage of this act, before the Secretary of the Interior or the Congress of the United States, or before any superintendent, agent, sub-agent or commissioner, authorized under any act of Congress to enquire into such claims; but no case shall be considered pending unless evidence has been presented therein: *And provided further*, That all claims existing at the time of the taking effect of this act shall be presented to the court by petition, as hereinafter provided, within three years after the passage hereof, or shall be thereafter forever barred: *And provided further*, That no suit or proceeding shall be allowed under this act for any depredation which shall be committed after the passage thereof.

Provisos.

Claims not to be considered.

To be presented in three years.

Future depredations not included.

Petition, etc.

SECTION 3. That all claims shall be presented to the court by petition setting forth in ordinary and concise language, without unnecessary repetition, the facts upon which such claims are based, the persons, classes of persons, tribe or tribes, or band of Indians by whom the alleged illegal acts were committed, as near as may be, the property lost or destroyed, and the value thereof, and any other facts connected with the transactions and material to the proper adjudication of the case involved. The petition shall be verified by the affidavit of the claimant, his agent, administrator, or attorney, and shall be filed with the clerk of said court. It shall set forth the full name and residence of the claimant, the damages sought to be recovered, praying the court for a judgment upon the facts and the law.

Service of petition.

Attorney-General to defend.

SECTION 4. The service of the petition shall be made upon the Attorney-General of the United States in such manner as may be provided by the rules or orders of said court. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to appear and defend the interests of the Government and of the Indians in the suit, and within sixty days after the service of the petition upon him, unless the time shall be extended by order of the court made in the case, to file a plea, answer or demurrer on the part of the Government and the Indians, and to file a notice of any counter-claim, set-off, claim of damages, demand, or defense whatsoever of the Government or of the Indians in the premises: *Provided*, That should the Attorney-General neglect or refuse to file the plea, answer, demurrer, or defense as required, the claimant may proceed with the case under such rules as the court may adopt in the premises; but the claimant shall not have judgment for his claim, or for any part thereof, unless he shall establish the same by proof satisfactory to the court; *Provided*, That any Indian or Indians interested in the proceedings may appear and defend, by an attorney employed by such Indian or Indians with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, if he or they shall choose so to do.

Provisos.

Proceedings on failure of Attorney-General to defend.

Special attorney for Indians.

Evidence.

In considering the merits of claims presented to the court, any testimony, affidavits, reports of special agents or other officers, and such other papers as are now on file in the departments or in the courts, relating to any such claims, shall be considered by the court as competent evidence and such weight given thereto as in its judgment is right and proper: *Provided*, That all unpaid claims which have heretofore been examined, approved, and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, or under his direction, in pursuance of the act of Congress making appropriations for the current and

Provisos.

Examined claims to have priority.

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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, approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and subsequent Indian appropriation acts, shall have priority of consideration by such court, and judgments for the amounts therein found due shall be rendered, unless either the claimant or the United States shall elect to re-open the case and try the same before the court, in which event the testimony in the case given by the witnesses and the documentary evidence, including reports of Department agents therein, may be read as depositions and proofs: *Provided*, That the party electing to re-open the case shall assume the burden of proof.

Re-opening cases.

Burden of proof.

SECTION 5. That the said court, shall make rules and regulations for taking testimony in the causes herein provided for, by deposition or otherwise, and such testimony shall be taken in the county where the witness resides, when the same can be conveniently done, and no person shall be excluded as a witness because he is party to or interested in said suit, and any claimant or party in interest may be examined as a witness on the part of the Government; that the court shall determine in each case the value of the property taken or destroyed at the time and place of the loss or destruction, and, if possible, the tribe of Indians or other persons by whom the wrong was committed, and shall render judgment in favor of the claimant or claimants against the United States, and against the tribe of Indians committing the wrong, when such can be identified.

Rules for taking testimony, etc.

SEC. 6. That the amount of any judgment so rendered against any tribe of Indians shall be charged against the tribe by which, or by members of which, the court shall find that the depredation was committed, and shall be deducted and paid in the following manner: First, from annuities due said tribe from the United States; second, if no annuities are due or available, then from any other funds due said tribe from the United States, arising from the sale of their lands or otherwise; third, if no such funds are due or available, then from any appropriation for the benefit of said tribe, other than appropriations for their current and necessary support, subsistence and education; and, fourth, if no such annuity, fund, or appropriation is due or available, then the amount of the judgment shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That any amount so paid from the Treasury of the United States shall remain a charge against such tribe, and shall be deducted from any annuity, fund or appropriation hereinbefore designated which may hereafter become due from the United States to such tribe.

Judgment to be charged against tribe.

Mode of payment.

Proviso.

Payments from Treasury.

SEC. 7. That all judgments of said courts shall be a final determination of the causes decided and of the rights and obligations of the parties thereto, and shall not thereafter be questioned unless a new trial or rehearing shall be granted by said court, or the judgment reversed or modified upon appeal as hereafter provided.

Judgments final.

Appeal.

SEC. 8. That immediately after the beginning of each session of Congress the Attorney-General of the United States shall transmit to the Congress of the United States a list of all final judgments rendered in pursuance of this act, in favor of claimants and against the United States, and not paid as hereinbefore provided, which shall thereupon be appropriated for in the proper appropriation bill.

List of judgments to be sent to Congress.

SEC. 9. That all sales, transfers, or assignments of any such claims heretofore or hereafter made, except such as have occurred in the due administration of decedents' estates, and all contracts heretofore made for fees and allowances to claimants' attorneys, are hereby declared void, and all warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of such judgments, shall be made payable and delivered only to the claimant or his lawful heirs, executors or administrators or transferee under administrative proceedings, except so much thereof as shall be allowed the claimant's attorneys by the court for prosecuting said claim, which may be paid direct to such attorneys, and the allowances to the claimant's attorneys shall be regulated and fixed by the court at the time of rendering judgment in each case and entered of record as part of the findings thereof;

Sales, attorneys' contracts, etc., declared void.

Warrants payable to claimant, etc.

Allowance to attorneys.

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Maximum.

but in no case shall the allowance exceed fifteen per cent of the judgment recovered, except in case of claims of less amount than five hundred dollars, or where unusual services have been rendered or expenses incurred by the claimant's attorney, in which case not to exceed twenty per cent of such judgment shall be allowed by the court.

Appeal.

SEC. 10. That the claimant, or the United States, or the tribe of Indians, or other party thereto interested in any proceeding brought under the provisions of this act, shall have the same rights of appeal as are or may be reserved in the Statutes of the United States in other cases, and upon the conditions and limitations therein contained. The mode of procedure in claiming and perfecting an appeal shall conform, in all respects, as near as may be, to the statutes and rules of court governing appeals in other cases.

All papers, etc., to be furnished the court.

SEC. 11. That all papers, reports, evidence, records and proceedings now on file or of record in any of the departments, or the office of the Secretary of the Senate, or the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or certified copies of the same, relating to any claims authorized to be prosecuted under this act, shall be furnished to the court upon its order, or at the request of the Attorney-General.

Additional assistant Attorney-General to be appointed.

SEC. 12. To facilitate the speedy disposition of the cases herein provided for, in said Court of Claims, there shall be appointed, in the manner prescribed by law for the appointment of Assistant Attorney-Generals, one additional Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, who shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Investigation under present laws to cease.

Balances to be covered in.

SEC. 13. That the investigation and examinations, under the provisions of the acts of Congress heretofore in force, of Indian depredation claims, shall cease upon the taking effect of this act, and the unexpended balance of the appropriation therefor shall be covered into the Treasury, except so much thereof as may be necessary for disposing of the unfinished business pertaining to the claims now under investigation in the Interior Department, pending the transfer of said claims and business to the Court or courts herein provided for, and for making such transfers and a record of the same, and for the proper care and custody of the papers and records relating thereto.

Approved, March 3, 1891.

March 3, 1891.

26 Stat., p. 851.

CHAP. 539.—An act to establish a court of private land claims, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories.

Court of private land claims established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and hereby is, established a court to be called the court of private land claims, to consist of a chief justice and four associate justices, who shall be, when appointed, citizens and residents of some of the States of the United States, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold their offices for the term expiring on the thirty-first day of December, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-five: any three of whom shall constitute a quorum. Said court shall have and exercise jurisdiction in the hearing and decision of private land claims according to the provisions of this act.

Composition.

Qualifications.

Appointment by President.

Official term.

Quorum.

Jurisdiction.

P. 860.

* * * * * * *

Limitations.

SEC. 13. That all the foregoing proceedings and rights shall be conducted and decided subject to the following provisions as well as to the other provisions of this act, namely:

No claim allowed unless title lawfully and regularly derived, etc.

First. No claim shall be allowed that shall not appear to be upon a title lawfully and regularly derived from the Government of Spain or Mexico, or from any of the States of the Republic of Mexico having lawful authority to make grants of land, and one that if not then complete and perfect at the date of the acquisition of the territory by the United States, the claimant would have had a lawful right to make perfect had the territory not been acquired by the United States, and that the United States are bound, upon the principles of public law, or by the provisions of the treaty of cession, to respect and permit to become complete and perfect if the same was not at said date already complete and perfect.

No claim allowed interfering with Indian title, etc.

Second. No claim shall be allowed that shall interfere with or overthrow any just and unextinguished Indian title or right to any land or place.

* * * * * * *

Approved, March 3, 1891.

March 3, 1891.

26 Stats., p. 989.

CHAP. 543.—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-two, and for other purposes.

Indian Department appropriations.

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-two, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

P. 991.

* * * * * * *

DELAWARES.

Delawares.

Payment for lands.

That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid per capita to the members of the Delaware tribe of Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Vol. 14, p. 797.

The sum of thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars, in payment for twenty-three sections of half-breed Kaw lands, as provided in the fourteenth article of the treaty of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Payment for stolen stock.

The sum of twenty-six thousand four hundred and two dollars, in payment for stock stolen from said tribe, which payment is provided for in the fourteenth article of the said treaty of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: *Provided*, That said sum shall be paid per capita to the persons or their heirs at law who actually lost said stock, as shown by the report of the Secretary of the Interior to Congress, dated January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Proviso.

To actual losers.

Vol. 12, p. 1131.

The sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars, for ponies and cattle stolen from said tribe, indemnity for which is provided in the sixth article of the treaty of May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Deductions from delegates.

That the above and several sums be paid to said Delaware Indians as herein provided less the amount due the delegate or delegates of said Indians by virtue of contracts approved in Department of Interior, and to be immediately available.

* * * * * * *

QUAPAWS.

Quapaws.

* * * * * * *

(p. 998.)

Payment for land.

That there be and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty-nine thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-one cents, in lieu of and as full compensation for thirteen thousand one hundred and ninety-one and seventy-seven one hundredths acres of land guaranteed to be conveyed to the Quapaw tribe of Indians by the treaty concluded May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three. Of the amount thus appropriated the sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be distributed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, per capita among the said Quapaw Indians, and

Vol. 7, p. 424.

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the sum of nine thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-one cents shall be paid over to the treasurer of said tribe to be expended in the erection of schoolhouses and for such other purposes as the council of said tribe may direct.

Schoolhouses.

* * * * * * *

SHAWNEES.

(p. 1000.)

* * * * * * *

Repayment to Miamies of Kansas.

To pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Western Miami Indians, generally known as the Miamies of Kansas (residing in the State of Kansas, in the Indian Territory, or elsewhere), the sum of eighteen thousand three hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-nine cents, which amount belonging to said Indians and in possession of the United States, was taken from their tribal funds, against their protest, and in violation of the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and paid to other persons not entitled to it; and the Secretary of the Treasury is also directed to pay to said Indians, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the further sum of forty-three thousand six hundred dollars and fourteen cents, for fourteen thousand five hundred and thirty-three acres of land which were occupied by said Indians and guaranteed to them as a part of their permanent home by said treaty, and were taken and allotted to other persons not entitled to said lands and against the protest of the said Indians; both of which facts, including the value of said lands at the time of allotment, have been found and determined by the Court of Claims, in Congressional case numbered one thousand three hundred and forty-three, and reported to Congress, which sums shall be immediately available: *Provided, however*, that before the payment of any part of said sums to said Indians, there shall be deducted and paid to the attorney of record in the Court of Claims employed by the tribal portion of said Indians under a contract heretofore approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the sum so agreed to be paid, if in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, such contract or agreement has been complied with or fulfilled.

Vol. 10, p. 1093.

Proviso.

Deductions for attorneys.

* * * * * * *

(p. 1003.)

CHIPPEWAS.

Chippewas.

Advance interest.

This amount as advance interest to the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, as required by section seven of "An act for the relief of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the manner required by said act, reimbursable, ninety thousand dollars.

Vol. 25, 615.

Weas, Peorias, Kaskaskias, and Piankeshaws.

Payment of money held in trust.

That the Secretary of the Interior pay to the Confederated Tribes of Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians, per capita, all moneys now held in trust for them by the United States, and all interest due thereon to date of payment: *Provided*, That before such per capita payments shall be made the suit now pending in the Court of Claims against said tribe by the Citizen, Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia and Piankeshaw Indians, under authority of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall be settled out of said funds in accordance with final judgment or decree, or compromise judgment or decree, that may be rendered in said suit: *And provided further*, That any bonds in which any of the funds of said confederated tribes are now invested, and which are held by the United States in trust, shall, upon the approval of this act, become the property of the United States.

Provisos.

Settlement of pending claims.

Vol. 25, p. 1015.

Disposal of bonds.

Mining leases declared valid.

And leases made by the members of the said Confederated tribes of Indians of mineral lands, for mining purposes, since the selection of their undivided allotments and subsequent to their becoming citizens of the United States, are declared to be valid for a period not

to exceed twenty-five years; *Provided* that any lessee or person occupying lands under any lease may be removed therefrom and from the Indian Territory by the Secretary of the Interior, if in the judgment of the Secretary he is an improper person to reside or remain in such Territory.

Proviso.

Removal of improper persons.

* * * * * * *

(p. 1005.)

Shebits, Utah.

For the temporary support of the Shebit tribe of Indians in Washington County, Utah, and to enable them to become self-supporting, the purchase of improvements on lands situate near the Santa Clara River on which to locate said Indians, the purchase of animals, implements, seeds, clothing and other necessary articles, for the erection of houses and for the temporary employment of a person to supervise these purchases and their distribution to the Shebits, ten thousand dollars. This item to be immediately available.

Immediately available.

* * * * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

(p. 1007.)

Miscellaneous.

Adding Indian allottees under act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, reimbursable: This amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in adding Indians who have taken land in severalty under the 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 the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," to establish themselves in homes thereon, to procure seed, farming implements, and other things necessary, in addition to means already provided by law or treaty, for the commencement of farming, fifteen thousand dollars. That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to apply the balance of the sum carried upon the books of the Treasury Department, under the title of Homesteads for Indians," in the employment of allotting agents and payment of their necessary expenses, to assist Indians desiring to take homesteads under section four of "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 the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," approved February eighth eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Adding Indian allottees.

Vol. 24, p. 388.

Expenses of allotting agents, etc.

Vol. 24, p. 389.

New allotments under act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, reimbursable: To enable the President to cause, under the provisions of the act of February eight, 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 the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," such Indian reservations as in his judgment are advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes to be surveyed, or resurveyed, for the purposes of said act, and to complete the allotment of the same, including the necessary clerical work incident thereto in the field and in the office of Indian Affairs, and delivery of trust patents, so far as allotments shall have been selected under said act, forty thousand dollars.

New allotments, etc., reimbursable.

Vol. 24, p. 389.

Surveys for allotments.

For completing the necessary surveys within the Chippewa Indian Reservations in Minnesota, under the provisions of the act approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty nine, fifty thousand dollars, reimbursable.

Survey of Chippewa Reservation, Minn.

Vol. 25, p. 642.

Unfinished allotments under act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty seven, reimbursable: To enable the President to complete the work already undertaken and commenced under the third section of the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty seven, including the necessary clerical work incident thereto in the field and in the office of Indian Affairs, and the delivery to the Indians entitled thereunder of the trust patents authorized under said acts to be immediately available, ten thousand dollars.

Unfinished allotments, completing.

Vol. 24, p. 389.

REF0069999

Umatilla Reservation, Oreg. Sale and allotment. Vol. 23, p. 342.

Sale and allotment of Umatilla Reservation, reimbursable: To carry into effect section two of "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon and grant patents therefor, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and and eighty-five, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

(p. 1009.) Negotiations for surrender of reservations.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion to negotiate with any Indians for the surrender of portions of their respective reservations, any agreement thus negotiated being subject to subsequent ratification by Congress, fifteen thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Indians at Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations. Adjusting differences.

For this sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Interior, by negotiation, to adjust all differences between the Indians on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations in South Dakota in reference to the boundary lines of said reservations, their rations, annuities, and interest in the principal and interest of the permanent fund and to make such an arrangement with the Indians drawing rations on the Rosebud reservation as will be satisfactory to them, by which those of the lower Brule Indians who desire to do so, may take lands in severalty upon the Rosebud reservation south of the White River, six thousand dollars.

Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton bands. Payment for land. Vol. 15, p. 505.

For the payment to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians, of Devils Lake Reservation, in the State of North Dakota, for sixty-four thousand acres of land (being at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre) to which they are justly entitled under treaty of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (Fifteenth Statutes, five hundred and five) but which were not included within their reservation boundaries, surveyed in eighteen hundred and seventy-five, this amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of stock and agricultural implements, and in promoting the comfort and improvement of said Indians, eighty thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Immediately available.

Miami Town Company. Sale of Ottawa's lands to.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized in his discretion to sell to the Miami Town Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Kansas, for and on behalf of the Ottawa tribe of Indians, the north half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five township twenty-eight north, range twenty-two east; also the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section; also lots five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten in said section; also the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty, township twenty-eight north, range twenty-three east; also lots eight, nine, ten, and eleven, in said section; also lots one, two, and three, in said section thirty-one township twenty-eight north, range twenty-three east; also lots one, two, and three, in section thirty-six, township twenty-eight north, range twenty-two east, situated in the Indian Territory, and containing five hundred and fifty-seven and ninety-five one-hundredths acres, more or less.

Price. Proceeds.

That said lands shall be sold to said company at not less than ten dollars per acre, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid over under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to the Ottawa Indians per capita, as per request of said Indians now on file in the Department of the Interior.

Plat, etc.

That the said Miami Town Company shall, within ninety days from the approval of this act, file in the General Land Office a plat of said land, showing the same to have been surveyed and divided into lots, blocks, streets, and alleys; and immediately upon filing of said map, and the payment of the said sum of ten dollars per acre, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a patent to be issued to said company for the several tracts herein described.

Creeks. Payment of expense of removal, etc.

This amount to be paid per capita to one hundred and twenty-nine citizens of the Creek Nation of Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, who have removed themselves from the State of Alabama to the Creek Nation in the Indian Territory, and subsisted themselves for one year, in accordance with the

twelfth article of the treaty with the Creek Nation, proclaimed April fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, seven thousand and ninety-five dollars, to be immediately available. Vol. 7, p. 367.

* * * * * * *

(p. 1011.) Fort Hall Reservation. Ditch, right of way through. Vol. 25, p. 155.

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant rights of way into and across the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho to canal, ditch, or reservoir companies for the purpose of enabling the citizens of Pocatello to thereby receive the water supply, contemplated by section ten (10) of an act to accept and ratify an agreement made with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians, and for other purposes, being chapter nine hundred and thirty-six, laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and may also attach conditions as to the supply of surplus water to Indians on said Fort Hall Reservation as may be reasonable and prescribe rules and regulations for the same.

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(p. 1016.) Agreement with Citizen Band, Pottawatomie Indians, Oklahoma, ratified.

SEC. 8. The following agreement, made by David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians in Oklahoma on the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, and now on file in the Department of the Interior, and signed by said commissioners on behalf of the United States, and by Alexander P. Peltier, Joseph Moose, Stephen Neg-a-hu-quit, John B. Hambago and Alexander Rhodd, Business Committee, and John L. Young and others, on behalf of the said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, to wit:

"Articles of agreement made and entered into at Shawnee Town, in the Indian Territory, on the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, by and between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, in the Indian Territory.

ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE I. Lands ceded. Description.

The Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians of the Indian Territory, in consideration of the fulfillment of the promises hereinafter made, hereby cede, relinquish, and forever and absolutely surrender to the United States all their claim, title and interest of every kind and character in and to the following described tract of country in the Indian Territory—according to Morrill's survey, under contract of September third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two—to wit: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the north fork of the Canadian River, in section twenty-one, of township eleven north, range five east, where the western boundary line of the Seminole Reservation strikes said river; thence south with said boundary line to the left bank of the Canadian River; thence up said river along the left bank thereof, to a point on said left bank, in the northeast quarter of section thirty-six, township six north, range one west, thirty-nine chains and eighty-two links (by the meanders of the river west), from the point where the Indian meridian intersects said river, or thirty-eight chains and fifty-two links due west from said Indian meridian; thence north as run by O. T. Morrill, under his contract of September third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to a point on the right bank of the north fork of the Canadian River; thence down said river, along the right bank thereof, to the place of beginning, comprising the following, viz:

Fractional township five north, ranges one, two, three, four, and five east, north of the Canadian River. Fractional township six north, ranges one, three, four, and five east, north of the Canadian River. Township six north, range two east.

Townships seven, eight, and nine, ranges one, two, three, and four east. Fractional townships seven, eight, and nine north, range five east.

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Townships ten and eleven north, range one east. Fractional township ten north, ranges two, three, and four east, south of the north fork of the Canadian River. Fractional township ten north, range five east. Fractional township eleven north, ranges two, three, four, and five east, south of the north fork of the Canadian River. Fractional township twelve north, ranges one and two east, south of North Fork of the Canadian River.

Also that portion of sections one, twelve, thirteen, twenty-four, and twenty-five, and section thirty-six, north of the Canadian River in township six north, range one west, lying east of the western boundary line of the said Pottawatomie Reservation as shown by the Morrill survey, and that portions of sections one, twelve, thirteen, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven north, range one west, lying east of the western boundary line aforesaid, and that portion of sections one and twelve south of the north fork of the Canadian River, and sections thirteen, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township twelve north, range one west, lying east of the western boundary line aforesaid, containing an area of five hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and seventy and forty-two one hundredths, acres of land.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE II.

Confirmation of allotments.

Whereas certain allotments of land have been heretofore made, and are now being made to members of said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, according to instructions from the Department of the Interior at Washington, under the act of Congress 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 the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and according to said instructions other allotments are to be made, it is further agreed that all such allotments so made shall be confirmed—all in process of being made shall be completed and confirmed, and all to be made shall be made under the same rules and regulations, as to persons, location and area, as those heretofore made, and when made shall be confirmed. When said allotments shall be so confirmed, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the title in each allottee shall be evidenced and protected in every particular, in the same manner and to the extent provided for in the above-mentioned act of Congress: *Provided*, That in allotments to be hereafter made, no person shall have the right to select his or her allotment in section sixteen and thirty-six in any Congressional township—nor upon any land heretofore set apart in said tract of country for any use by the United States, or for school, school farm, or religious purposes—nor shall said sections sixteen and thirty-six be subject to homestead entry but shall be kept and used for school purposes; nor shall any lands set apart for any use of the United States, or for school, school farm, or religious purposes, be subject to homestead entry—but shall be held by the United States for such purposes, so long as the United States shall see fit to use them: *And provided further*, That all such allotments shall be taken on or before February eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, when any right to allotment, in any one, shall be deemed waived and forever cease to exist.

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Provisos.

School sections, etc.

Limit.

Sacred Heart Mission.

And it is specially agreed that the south half of section seven and the north half of section eighteen in township six north, range five east, heretofore set apart by a written agreement between said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians and certain Catholic Fathers, for religious, school, and farm purposes, shall not be subject to allotment or homestead entry, but shall be held by the United States for the Sacred Heart Mission, the name under which said association of fathers are conducting the church, school, and farm on said land.

And in any lawful manner, to be provided by Congress, shall be conveyed to said Fathers for the uses above expressed.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE III.

Number of allottees.

It is further agreed that the number entitled to take and who shall take allotments, including those who have already taken allotments, is fourteen hundred.

But if it shall be ascertained that a greater number than fourteen hundred shall be entitled to and shall take allotments hereunder, then there shall be deducted from the sum hereinafter agreed, to be paid to said Pottawatomie Indians the sum of one dollar for each acre of land allotted to those in excess of said number.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE IV.

Payment to tribe for lands relinquished.

It is further agreed, as a further and only additional consideration for such relinquishment of all title, claim, and interest of every kind and character in and to said lands, that the United States will pay to said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, in said tract of country, within four months after this agreement shall have been ratified by Congress, the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for making homes and other improvements on the said allotments. And if it shall be ascertained that said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians did purchase and pay the United States for the tract of country above described in accordance with the provisions of a treaty between the United States and said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, proclaimed August seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and that the United States did retain and yet retains and shall continue to retain of said Indians' funds the sum of one hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-five cents on account of such purchase, then the United States agrees to pay to said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians the additional sum of one hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-five cents.

Repayment for lands purchased.

All payments of money herein provided for shall be made per capita to said Indians.

Per capita payments.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE V.

Effect.

This agreement shall have effect after it shall have been ratified by the Congress of the United States.

Signatures.

In witness whereof, the day and year first above written, the said David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson and Warren G. Sayre, have hereunto set their hands for and on behalf of the United States, and Alexander B. Peltier, Joseph Moore, John Anderson, Stephen Negahriquet, John B. Pambogo, Alexander Rhodd and Davis Hardin, the Business Committee of said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians authorized by law and custom and by General Council now and here present and in session, so to do have hereunto set their hands and the adult male members of said Band present representing in their families the number set opposite their names, respectfully have hereunto set their hands.

Agreement with Absentee Shawnee Indians ratified.

SEC. 9. The following agreement entered into on behalf of the United States with the Absentee Shawnee Indians, on the twenty-sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, and signed by said Commissioners on the part of the United States, and by White Turkey, Chief, and five others, on the part of said Absentee Shawnee Indians, is also hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, to wit:

"Articles of agreement made and entered into at Shawnee Town in the Indian Territory, on the twenty-sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, by and between David H. Jerome, Warren G. Sayre and Alfred M. Wilson, Commissioners on the part of the United States and the Absentee Shawnees residing on what is commonly known as the Pottawatomie Reservation in the Indian Territory, represented by their Chiefs and head men or Counselors whose names are hereto subscribed.

(b) "

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ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE I.

Lands ceded in Indian Territory.

The Absentee Shawnee Indians of the Indian Territory in consideration of the fulfillment of the promises hereinafter made, hereby cede, relinquish and surrender, forever and absolutely, to the United States, all their claim, title and interest of every kind and character in and to the following described tract of country in the Indian Territory, according to Morrill's survey, under contract of September third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two—to-wit:

Description.

'Beginning at a point on the right bank of the north fork of the Canadian River, in section twenty-one, of township eleven north, range five east, where the western boundary line of the Seminole Reservation strikes said river; thence south with said boundary line to the left bank of the Canadian River; thence up said river, along the left bank thereof, to a point on said left bank in the northeast quarter of section thirty-six, township six north, range one west, thirty-nine chains and eighty-two links (by the meanders of the river west) from the point where the Indian meridian intersects said river, or thirty-eight chains and fifty-two links due west from said Indian meridian; thence north as run by O. T. Morrill, under his contract of September third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to a point on the right bank of the north fork of the Canadian River; thence down said river, along the right bank thereof, to place of beginning, comprising the following, viz:

Fractional township five north, ranges one, two, three, four, and five east, north of Canadian River. Fractional township six north, ranges one, three, four, and five east, north of the Canadian River. Township six north, range two east.

Townships seven, eight, and nine, ranges one, two, three, and four east. Fractional townships seven, eight, and nine north, range five east.

Townships ten and eleven north, range one east. Fractional township ten north, ranges two, three and four east, south of the north fork of the Canadian River. Fractional township ten north, range five east. Fractional township eleven north, ranges two, three, four, and five east, south of the north fork of the Canadian River. Fractional township twelve north, ranges one and two east, south of the north fork of the Canadian River.

Also that portion of sections one, twelve, thirteen, twenty-four, and twenty-five, and section thirty-six, north of the Canadian River in township six north, range one west, lying east of the western boundary line of the said Pottawatomie Reservation as shown by the Morrill survey, and that portion of sections one, twelve, thirteen, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven north, range one west, lying east of the western boundary line aforesaid, and that portion of sections one and twelve south of the north fork of the Canadian River, and sections thirteen, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six in township twelve north, range one west, lying east of the western boundary line aforesaid containing an area of five hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and seventy and forty-two one-hundredths acres of land.'

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE II.

Confirmation of allotments.

Whereas certain allotments of land have been heretofore made, and are now being made to said Absentee Shawnees according to instructions from the Department of the Interior, at Washington, under Act of Congress 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 the Territories over the Indians and for other purposes,' approved February 8, 1887, and according to said instructions other allotments are to be made, it is further agreed that all such allotments so made shall be confirmed—all in process of being made shall be completed and confirmed, and all to be made shall be made under the same rules and regulations, as to persons, locations and area,

Vol. 24, p 388.

as those heretofore made, and when made shall be confirmed. When said allotments shall be so confirmed and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the title in each allottee shall be evidenced and protected in every particular, in the same manner and to the extent provided for in the above-mentioned Act of Congress. *Provided*, that in all allotments to be hereafter made, no person shall have the right to select his or her allotment in sections sixteen (16) and thirty-six (36) in any Congressional township—nor upon any land heretofore set apart in said tract of country for any use by the United States, or for school, school farm or religious purposes—nor shall said sections sixteen (16) and thirty-six (36) be subject to homestead entry, but shall be kept and used for school purposes; nor shall any lands set apart for any use of the United States, or for school, school farm or religious purposes, be subject to homestead entry—but shall be held by the United States for such purposes, so long as the United States shall see fit to so use them: and *provided further*, that all such allotments shall be taken on or before January 1st, 1891, after which time and up to February 8, 1891, the alloting agent then on said reservation shall make allotments to those Absentee Shawnees resident in said tract of country, who have failed or refused to take their allotments as aforesaid, and such allotments so made by such alloting agent shall have the same force and effect as if the selections were made by the Indians in person. After said date of February 8th, 1891, any right to allotment hereunder or by Act of Congress, shall be deemed waived and forever cease to exist.

Provisos.

School sections, etc.

Limit for taking allotments.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE III.

It is further agreed that the number who are entitled to take allotments and who shall take allotments, including those who have already taken allotments, is six hundred and fifty (650). But if it shall be ascertained that a greater number than six hundred and fifty (650) shall be entitled to and shall take allotments hereunder, then there shall be deducted from the sum hereinafter agreed to be paid so said Absentee Shawnees, the sum of one (1) dollar for each acre of land allotted to those in excess of said number.

Number of allottees

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further agreed, as a further and only additional consideration for such relinquishment of all title, claim and interest of every kind and character, in and to said lands, that the United States will pay to said Absentee Shawnees in said tract of country, as soon as may be after this agreement shall have been ratified by Congress, and under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the sum of sixty-five thousand ($65,000.00) dollars for making homes and other improvements on their said allotments. All payments of money herein provided for shall be made per capita to said Absentee Shawnees according to the list of all those to whom allotments shall be hereunder made, and the wives of allottees.

Payment to Indians for homes, etc.

Per capita payments.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE V.

This agreement shall have effect after it shall have been ratified by the Congress of the United States.

Effect.

In witness whereof, the day and year first above written, the said David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson and Warren G. Sayre have hereunto set their hands for and on behalf of the United States, and Chief White Turkey, Charley Starr, Elephant, Thomas Rock, William Little-axe and Jim Bullfrog, Head Men of the Absentee Shawnees and Counselors of White Turkey, have hereunto set their hands on behalf of the Absentee Shawnee Indians.

Signatures.

SEC. 10. That for the purpose of making the compensation to the said Indians, provided in said respective agreements with the Citizens Band of Pottawatomie Indians and the Absentee Shawnee Indians the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or

Compensation to Citizen Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees.

REF0070002

so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available.

Extension of time for selections by Citizen Pottawatomies.

SEC. 11. That any of said Citizen Pottawatomie Indians who have not yet selected allotments may make such selections anywhere within the thirty-mile square tract of land in said agreement described, not already selected or occupied in quantities as therein provided, *And provided further*, That such selections may be made at any time within thirty day after the approval of this act, and not thereafter.

Proviso.

Limit.

Court of Claims to determine claim of Pottawatomies for land purchased.

SEC 12. 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 the question as to whether or not the said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians did purchase and pay the United States for the tract of country in said above agreement described in accordance with the provisions of a treaty between the United States and the Pottawatomie Indians of Kansas, and proclaimed August seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and whether or not the United States did retain and yet retains the sum of one hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-five cents on account of said purchase, or otherwise, and to hear and determine all questions between said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians and the United States, or between said Citizen Indians and the Prairie band of Pottawatomie Indians in Kansas relative to the credits and accounts of said Indians under the various treaties with the United States. The exercise of such jurisdiction shall not be barred by any lapse of time heretofore, nor shall the rights of said Indians be in any way impaired by any ruling or determination upon such question heretofore made. Suit may be instituted in said Court of Claims at any time within twelve months after the approval of this act, but not later, on behalf of said Citizen Band, the style of such suit to be "The Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians of Oklahoma Territory against the United States," said suit to have preference upon the trial dockets of said Court. If it shall be found and determined that the said sum of one hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-five cents, or any part thereof, or any sum, has been and is yet retained by the United States to which said Indians have a legal or equitable right or title, then the amount so found to be due shall be paid to said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, less the fees for the services of the attorney or attorneys of said Citizen Band, in accordance with duly executed and approved contracts therefore, which amount shall be deducted and paid to said attorney or attorneys. That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury shall transmit to said Court of Claims, upon its request, certified copies of all records, documents, and papers that relate in any way to the accounts of said Indians under the various treaties with said tribe, and shall furnish such excerpts and statements and accounts regarding the same as may be called for during the progress of said suit and in said suits all claims against the United States on behalf of either of said bands of Indians, or on behalf of one band against the other shall be tried and determined and judgment rendered as shall be found just and right.

Suit between Citizen and Prairie bands.

Style of suit, etc.

Records, etc.

Agreement with Cheyennes and Arapahoes ratified.

SEC. 13. The following agreement entered into by the Commissioners named below on the part of the United States, and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians on the —— day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety, and now on file in the Interior Department, signed by the said Commissioners on the part of the United States, and by Left Hand, his mark, and five hundred and sixty-four others, on the part of the said Indians, is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, to wit:

"Articles of agreement made and entered into at Darlington, in the Indian Territory, on the —— day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, by and between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, commissioners on the part of the

United States, and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians, in the Indian Territory.

ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE I.

Lands ceded absolutely.

"The said Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians hereby cede, convey, transfer, relinquish, and surrender forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatever, express or implied, all their claim, title, and interest of every kind and character, in and to the lands embraced in the following described tract of country in the Indian Territory, to wit: A tract of country west of the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude, bounded by the Arkansas River on the east, the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude (being the southern boundary line of the State of Kansas) on the north, and the Cimarron or Red Fork of the Arkansas River on the west and south.

Description.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE II.

Lands ceded subject to allotment.

"Subject to the allotment of land in severalty to the individual members of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians, as hereinafter provided for and subject to the conditions hereinafter imposed, for the considerations hereinafter mentioned the said Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians hereby cede, convey, transfer, relinquish, and surrender forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatever, express or implied, all their claim, title and interest, of every kind and character, in and to the lands embraced in the following described tract of country in the Indian Territory, to-wit:

Description.

Commencing at a point where the Washita River crosses the ninety eighth degree of west longitude, as surveyed in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and eighteen hundred and seventy-one: thence north on a line with said ninety-eighth degree to the point where it is crossed by the Red Fork of the Arkansas (sometimes called the Cimarron River): thence up said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, with the Creek nation of Indians; thence west on said north boundary and the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of March twenty first, eighteen hundred and sixty six, with the Seminole Indians, to the one hundredth degree of west longitude: thence south on the line of said one hundredth degree to the point where it strikes the North Fork of the Red River; thence down said North Fork of the Red River to a point where it strikes the north line of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation: thence east along said boundary to a point where it strikes the Washita River: thence down said Washita River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning: and all other lands or tracts of country in the Indian Territory to which they have or may set up or allege any right, title, interest or claim whatsoever.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE III.

Selections in severalty by Indians.

Out of the lands ceded, conveyed, transferred, relinquished, and surrendered by Article II hereof, and in part consideration for the cession of lands named in the preceding article, it is agreed by the United States that each member of the said Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians over the age of eighteen years shall have the right to select for himself or herself one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be held and owned in severalty, to conform to legal surveys in boundary; and that the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, if members of either of said tribes of Indians, shall have a right to select a like amount of land for each of his or her children under the age of eighteen years; and that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or some one by him appointed for the purpose, shall select a like amount of land for each orphan child belonging to either of said tribes under the age of eighteen years.

REF0070003

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE IV.

Classification of land. Selections.

"It is further agreed that the land in said reservation shall be classed as bottom land and grazing land; and, in making selection of lands to be allotted in severalty as aforesaid, each and every Indian herein provided for shall be required to take at least one-half in area, of his or her allotments, of grazing land. It is hereby further expressly agreed that no person shall have the right to make his or her selection of land in any part of said reservation that is now used or occupied for military, agency, school, school-farm, religious, or other public uses, or in sections sixteen and thirty-six in each Congressional township, except in cases where any Cheyenne or Arapahoe Indian has heretofore made improvements upon and now uses and occupies a part of said sections sixteen and thirty-six such Indian may make his or her selection within the boundaries so prescribed so as to include his or her improvements, or in that part thereof now occupied and claimed by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita River, where the ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude crosses the same, thence up the middle of the main channel of the said river to the line of ninety-eight degrees forty minutes west longitude, thence up said line of ninety-eight degrees forty minutes due north to the middle of the main channel of the main Canadian River, thence down the middle of the main Canadian River to where it crosses the ninety-eighth meridian; thence due south to the place of beginning.

School, etc., sections.

Selections on lands now occupied.

"It is further agreed that wherever in said reservation any Indian, entitled to take lands in severalty hereunder, has made improvements and now uses and occupies the land embracing such improvements, such Indian shall have the undisputed right to make his or her selection within the area above provided for allotments so as to include his or her said improvements.

School, etc., sections.

"It is further agreed that sections sixteen and thirty-six in each Congressional township in said reservation shall not become subject to homestead entry, but shall be held by the United States and finally sold for public school purposes. It is hereby further agreed that wherever in said reservation any religious society or other organization is now occupying any portion of said reservation for religious or educational work among the Indian the land so occupied may be allotted and confirmed to such society or organization: not, however, to exceed one hundred and sixty acres of land to any one society or organization so long as the same shall be so occupied and used, and such land shall not be subject to homestead entry.

ARTICLE V.

"ARTICLE V.

Time for selections.

"All allotments hereunder shall be selected within ninety days from the ratification of this agreement by the Congress of the United States, provided the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may extend the the time for making such selection, and should any Indian entitled to allotments hereunder fail or refuse to make his or her selection of land in that time, then the allotting agent in charge of the work of making such allotments shall, within the next thirty days after said time, make allotments to such Indians, which shall have the same force and effect as if the selection were made by the Indian.

ARTICLE VI.

"ARTICLE VI.

Trust titles for allottees.

When said allotments of land shall have been selected and taken as aforesaid, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the titles thereto shall be held in trust for the allottees, respectively, for the period of twenty-five years, in the manner and to the extent provided for in the act of Congress entitled 'An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes,' approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven; and at the expiration of said period of twenty-five years the titles thereto shall be conveyed in fee simple to the allottees, or their heirs, free from all incumbrances.

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"ARTICLE VII.

ARTICLE VII.

Payment for lands ceded.

"As a further and only additional consideration for the cession of territory and relinquishment of title, claim, and interest in and to lands as aforesaid the United States agrees to pay to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians one million and five hundred thousand dollars as follows: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash, to be distributed per capita among the members of said tribes within sixty days after this agreement shall be ratified by the Congress of the United States; two hundred and fifty thousand to be paid out for said Indians under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and the remaining one million dollars to be retained in the Treasury of the United States placed to the credit of the said Indians, and, while so retained, to draw five per centum interest per annum, to be paid to said Indians per capita annually.

Distribution.

Nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in anyway any annuities due said Indians under existing laws, agreements, or treaties.

Annuities.

"ARTICLE VIII.

ARTICLE VIII.

Confirmation of allotments.

"It is further agreed that wherever in said reservation any member of either of said tribes has in pursuance of any laws or under any rules or regulations of the Interior Department, taken an allotment, such an allotment, at the option of the allottee, shall be confirmed and governed by all the conditions attached to allotments taken under this agreement.

"ARTICLE IX.

ARTICLE IX.

Effect.

"This agreement shall have effect whenever it shall be ratified by the Congress of the United States.

"In witness whereof the said Commissioners on the part of the United States have hereunto set their hands, and the undersigned members of said tribes, for themselves and their tribes, set their hands the day and year first above written.

Signatures.

"DAVID H. JEROME,
"ALFRED M. WILSON,
"WARREN G. SAYRE,
"*Commissioners.*"

Left Hand, his x mark, and five hundred and sixty-four others.

Expenses of allotments.

SEC. 14. That for the purpose of making the allotments provided for in said agreement, including the pay and expenses of the necessary special agent or agents hereby authorized to be appointed by the President for the purpose, and the necessary resurveys, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Amount placed to credit of Indians in trust.

SEC. 15. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of foregoing agreement into effect there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, of which amount the sum of one million dollars shall be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, parties to the foregoing agreement, to bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, which interest shall be paid to them per capita annually; the balance of five hundred thousand dollars to be expended as provided for in article seven of said agreement, to be immediately available.

And the sum of two million nine hundred and ninety-one thou-

REF0070004

Payment to Choctaws and Chickasaws for interest in lands occupied by Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

sand four hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians for all the right, title, interest, and claim which said nations of Indians may have in, and to certain lands now occupied by, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians under executive order; said lands lying south of the Canadian River, and now occupied by the said Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, said lands have been ceded in trust by article three of the treaty between the United States and said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, which was concluded April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and proclaimed on the tenth day of August of the same year, and whereof there remains, after deducting allotments as provided by said agreement, a residue ascertained by survey to contain two million three hundred and ninety-three thousand one hundred and sixty acres; three-fourths of this appropriation to be paid to such person or persons as are or shall be duly authorized by the laws of said Choctaw Nation to receive the same, at such time and in such sums as directed and required by the legislative authority of said Choctaw Nation, and one-fourth of this appropriation to be paid to such person or persons as are or shall be duly authorized by the laws of said Chickasaw Nation to receive the same, at such times and in such sums as directed and required by the legislative authority of said Chickasaw Nation; this appropriation to be immediately available and to become operative upon the execution by the duly appointed delegates of said respective nations specially authorized thereto by law of releases and conveyances to the United States of all the right, title, interest, and claim of said respective nations of Indians in and to said land (not including Grier County, which is now in dispute) in manner and form satisfactory the the President of the United States; and said releases and conveyances, when fully executed and delivered, shall operate to extinguish all claim of every kind and character of said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians in and to the tract of country to which said releases and conveyances shall apply.

Vol. 14, p. 769.

Division of payment.

Immediately available.

Indian title extinguished.

Lands opened to homestead settlement only.

SEC. 16. That whenever any of the lands acquired by either of the three foregoing agreements respecting lands in the Indian or Oklahoma Territory 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 and town site laws (except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised States of the United States which shall not apply): *Provided, however*, That each settler, on said lands shall before making a final proof and receiving a certificate of entry, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per acre, one-half of which shall be paid within two years; But the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors 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 the sum to be paid as aforesaid, and all the lands in Oklahoma are hereby declared to be agricultural lands, and proof of their non-mineral character shall not be required as a condition precedent to final entry.

R. S., sec. 2301, p. 421.

Proviso.

Additional payment.

Soldiers and sailors

R. S., sec. 2304–2305, p. 422.

Division into counties.

Oklahoma lands.

SEC. 17. That before any lands in Oklahoma are open to settlement it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to divide the same into counties which shall contain as near as possible not less than nine hundred square miles in each county. In establishing said county line the Secretary is hereby authorized to extend the lines of the counties already located so as to make the area of said counties equal, as near as may be, to the area of the counties provided for in this act. At the first election for county officers the people of each county may vote for a name for each county, and the name which receives the greatest number of votes shall be the name of such county: *Provided, further*, That as soon as the county lines are designated by the Secretary, he shall reserve not to exceed one-half section of land in each county to be located near the center of

Election.

Provisos.

County seats.

said county, for county seat purposes to be entered under sections twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven and twenty-three and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That in addition to the jurisdiction granted to the probate courts and the judges thereof in Oklahoma Territory by Legislative enactments which enactments are hereby ratified, the Probate Judges of said Territory are hereby granted such jurisdiction in town site matters and under such regulations as are provided by the laws of the State of Kansas.

R. S., secs. 2387, 2388, p. 437

SEC. 18. That the school lands reserved in the Territory of Oklahoma by this and former acts of Congress may be leased for a period not exceeding three years for the benefit of the school fund of said Territory by the Governor thereof, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Lease of school lands

SEC. 19. The following agreement entered into on the part of the United States by John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels and Henry W. Andrews, Commissioners with the Cœur d'Alene Indians in Idaho Territory signed on the part of said Indians by Chief Andrew Seltice, and others which bears date March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and now on file in the Interior Department, is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed and is in the following words, to-wit:

Agreement with Cœur d'Alene Indians ratified.

AGREEMENT WITH CŒUR D'ALENE.

Agreement

This agreement made pursuant to an item in the act of Congress 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-seven, and for other purposes," approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, by John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Henry W. Andrews, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States and the Cœur d'Alene tribe of Indians now residing on the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, in the Territory of Idaho, by their chiefs, headmen, and other male adults, whose names are hereunto subscribed, they being duly authorized to act in the premises, witnesseth:

Post p 1030

ARTICLE 1.

ARTICLE 1

Whereas said Cœur d'Alene Indians were formerly possessed of a large and valuable tract of land lying in the Territories of Washington, Idaho, and Montana, and whereas said Indians have never ceded the same to the United States, but the same, with the exception of the present Cœur d'Alene Reservation, is held by the United States and settlers and owners deriving title from the United States, and whereas said Indians have received no compensation for said land from the United States: Therefore,

Preamble.

ARTICLE 2.

ARTICLE 2.

For the consideration hereinafter stated the said Cœur d'Alene Indians hereby cede, grant, relinquish and quitclaim to the United States all right, title, and claim which they now have, or ever had, to all lands in said Territories and elsewhere, except the portion of land within the boundaries of their present reservation in the Territory of Idaho, known as the Cœur d'Alene Reservation.

Lands ceded.

ARTICLE 3.

ARTICLE 3.

The said Cœur d'Alene Indians agree and consent that the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians residing in and around Spokane Falls, in the Territory of Washington, may be removed to the Cœur d'Alene Reservation and settled thereon in permanent homes on the terms and conditions contained in an agreement made and entered into by and between John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Henry W. Andrews, commissioners on the part of the United

Consent to settlement of Spokanes.

REF0070005

States and said Spokane Indians, concluded on the fifteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, at Spokane Falls, in the Territory of Washington.

ARTICLE 4.

ARTICLE 4.

Consent to settlement of Calespels and other Indians.

And it is further agreed that the tribe or band of Indians known as Calespels, now residing in the Calespel Valley, Washington Territory, and any other bands of non-reservation Indians now belonging to the Colville Indian Agency, may be removed to the Cœur d'Alene Reservation by the United States, on such terms as may be mutually agreed on by the United States and any such tribes or bands.

ARTICLE 5.

ARTICLE 5.

Cœur d'Alene Reservation to remain Indian land.

In consideration of the foregoing cession and agreements, it is agreed that the Cœur d'Alene Reservation shall be held forever as Indian land and as homes for the Cœur d'Alene Indians, now residing on said reservation, and the Spokane or other Indians who may be removed to said reservation under this agreement, and their posterity; and no part of said reservation shall ever be sold, occupied, open to white settlement, or otherwise disposed of without the consent of the Indians residing on said reservation.

ARTICLE 6.

ARTICLE 6.

Payment to Cœur d'Alenes.

And it is further agreed that the United States will expend for the benefit of said Cœur d'Alene Indians the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as follows: For the first year, thirty thousand dollars, and for each succeeding year for fifteen years, eight thousand dollars. As soon as possible after the ratification of this agreement by Congress, there shall be erected on said reservation a saw and grist mill, to be operated by steam, and an engineer and miller employed, the expenses of building said mill and paying the engineer and miller to be paid out of the funds herein provided. The remaining portion of said thirty thousand dollars, if any, and the other annual payments shall be expended in the purchase of such useful and necessary articles as shall best promote the progress, comfort, improvement, education, and civilization of said Cœur d'Alene Indians, parties hereto.

Distribution.

Mill.

Articles.

ARTICLE 7.

ARTICLE 7.

Cash payments instead of articles.

It is further agreed that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that in any year in which payments are to be made as herein provided said Cœur d'Alene Indians are supplied with such useful and necessary articles and do not need the same, and that they will judiciously use the money, then said payment shall be made to them in cash.

ARTICLE 8.

ARTICLE 8.

Balances.

It is further agreed that any money which shall not be used in the purchase of such necessary articles or paid over, as provided in article seven, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said Cœur d'Alene Indians, parties hereto, and expended for their benefit, or paid over to them, as provided in the foregoing articles.

ARTICLE 9.

ARTICLE 9.

Selection of articles.

It is further agreed that in the purchase for distribution of said articles for the benefit of said Indians the wishes of said Indians shall be consulted as to what useful articles they may need, or whether they need any at all, and their wishes shall govern as far as it is just and proper.

ARTICLE 10.

ARTICLE 10.

Employment of Indians.

It is further agreed that in the employment of engineers, millers, mechanics, and laborers of every kind, preference shall be given in all cases to Indians, parties hereto, qualified to perform the work and labor, and it shall be the duty of all millers, engineers, and mechanics to teach all Indians placed under their charge their trades and vocations.

ARTICLE 11.

ARTICLE 11.

Physician, blacksmith and carpenter.

It is further agreed that in addition to the amount heretofore provided for the benefit of said Cœur d'Alene Indians the United States, at its own expense, will furnish and employ for the benefit of said Indians on said reservation a competent physician, medicines, a blacksmith, and carpenter.

ARTICLE 12.

ARTICLE 12.

Marriages with white men.

In order to protect the morals and property of the Indians, parties hereto, no female of the Cœur d'Alene tribe shall be allowed to marry any white man unless, before said marriage is solemnized, said white man shall give such evidence of his character for morality and industry as shall satisfy the agent in charge, the minister in charge, and the chief of the tribe that he is a fit person to reside among the Indians; and it is further agreed that Stephen E. Liberty, Joseph Peavy, Patrick Nixon, and Julien Boutelier, white men who have married Indian women and with their families reside on the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, are permitted to remain thereon, they being subject, however, to all laws, rules, and regulations of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs applicable to Indian reservations.

ARTICLE 13.

ARTICLE 13.

Lands for De Smet Mission.

It is further agreed and understood that in consideration of the amount expended in buildings and other improvements on said Cœur d'Alene Reservation for religious and educational purposes by the De Smet Mission, and valuable services in the education and moral training of children on said reservation, and in consideration that the Indians, parties hereto, have donated for said purposes one section of land on which is situated the boys' school, one section on which is situated the girls' school, and one section of timbered land for use of the schools, that said De Smet Mission and its successors may continue to hold and use said three sections of land and the buildings and improvements thereon so long as the same shall be used by said De Smet Mission and its successors for religious and educational purposes.

ARTICLE 14.

ARTICLE 14.

Effect.

This agreement shall not be binding on either party until ratified by Congress.

Signatures.

In testimony whereof the said John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Henry W. Andrews, on the part of the United States, and chiefs, headmen, and other adult Indians, on the part of the Indians, parties hereto, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.

Done at De Smet Mission on the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, in the Territory of Idaho, on this the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Agreement with Cœur d'Alenes ratified.

SEC. 20. That the following agreement entered into with the said Cœur d'Alene Indians by Benjamin Simpson, John H. Shupe, and Napoleon B. Humphrey, Commissioners on the part of the United States, signed by said Commissioners and by said Andrew Seltico, Chief, and others, on the part of said Indians, which agree-

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ment bears date September ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and is now on file in the Interior Department, is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and is in the following words, to wit:

Agreement.

AGREEMENT.

Vol. 25, p. 1002. This agreement, made pursuant to an item of an Act of Congress, namely; Section 4 of the Indian appropriation act, approved March two, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, (25 Stat., 1002), by Benjamin Shupson, John H. Shupo, and Napoleon B. Humphrey, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, parties of the first part, and the Cœur d'Alene tribe of Indians, now residing on the Cœur d'Alene Reservation in the Territory of Idaho, by their chiefs, headmen, and other male adults whose names are hereunto subscribed, parties of the second part witnesseth:

ARTICLE 1.

ARTICLE 1.

Lands on reservation ceded.

For the consideration hereinafter named the said Cœur d'Alene Indians hereby cede, grant, relinquish, and quitclaim to the United States, all the right, title, and claim which they now have, or ever had, to the following-described portion of their reservation, to wit:

Description.

Beginning at the northeast corner of the said reservation, thence running along the north boundary line north sixty-seven degrees twenty-nine minutes west to the head of the Spokane River; thence down the Spokane River to the northwest boundary corner of the said reservation; thence south along the Washington Territory line twelve miles; thence due east to the west shore of the Cœur d'Alene Lake; thence southerly along the west shore of said lake to a point due west of the mouth of the Cœur d'Alene River where it empties into the said lake; thence in a due east line until it intersects with the eastern boundary line of the said reservation; thence northerly along the said east boundary line to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2.

ARTICLE 2.

Money payment.

And it is further agreed, in consideration of the above, that the United States will pay to the said Cœur d'Alene tribe of Indians the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, the same to be paid to the said Cœur d'Alene tribe of Indians upon the completion of all the provisions of this agreement.

ARTICLE 3.

ARTICLE 3.

To be paid pro rata.

It is further agreed that the payment of money aforesaid shall be made to the said tribe of Indians pro rata or share and share alike for each and every member of the said tribe as recognized by said tribe now living on said reservation.

ARTICLE 4.

ARTICLE 4.

Dependent on ratification of former agreement.

It is further agreed and understood that this agreement shall not be binding on either party until the former agreement now existing between the United States by the duly-appointed commissioners and the said Cœur d'Alene tribe of Indians, bearing date

Ante, p. 1027.

March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, shall be duly ratified by Congress; and in the event of the ratification of the aforesaid agreement of March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, then this agreement to be and remain in full force and effect but not binding on either party until ratified by Congress.

Signatures.

In witness whereof the said Benjamin Simpson, John H. Shupo, and Napoleon B. Humphrey, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, headmen, and other adult male Indians, on the part of the Indians, parties hereto, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.

Done at De Smet Mission, on the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, in the Territory of Idaho, this the 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Payment to Cœur d'Alenes.

SEC. 21. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of said two agreements with said Cœur d'Alene Indians there are hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in the manner and for the purpose as hereinafter specifically stated the following sums, to wit: For the first installment of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as provided for in article six of the first of said agreements, thirty thousand dollars, to be expended for the building and erection on said Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation of a saw and grist mill, to be operated by steam, and for the payment of the wages of the engineer and miller to be employed in said mill, respectively, the remaining portion of said thirty thousand dollars, if any, to be expended in the purchase of such useful and necessary articles as shall best promote the progress, comfort, improvement, education, and civilization of said Cœur d'Alene Indians, all of said articles to be purchased, and said engineer and miller to be employed as near as may be in strict conformity with articles nine and ten of the first of said agreements. And for the purpose of meeting the requirements of articles two and three of the second agreement aforesaid the sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid by the United States to the said Cœur d'Alene tribe of Indians upon their compliance with all the provisions of the said second agreement hereinbefore recited, the same to be paid to the said tribe of Indians pro rata, or share and share alike, for each and every member of the said tribe as recognized by said tribe now living on said reservation.

Division.

Mill.

Necessary articles.

Ante, p. 1028

Pro rata payment.

Ante p. 1027.

SECTION 22. That all lands so sold and released to the United States, as recited or described in both of said agreements, and not heretofore granted or reserved from entry or location shall, on the passage of this act, be restored to the public domain, and shall be disposed of by the United States 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, and under the law relative to town sites or to locators or purchasers under the mineral laws of the United States: *Provided*, That each settler or purchaser under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead act, shall pay to the United States, for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per acre, one-half of which shall be paid within two years; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, 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 the said sum to be paid as aforesaid: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be surveyed for and patented to Frederick Post, upon his making final proof of all thereof before the register and receiver of the proper United States land office, and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, and paying therefor two dollars and fifty cents per acre and the cost of making such survey of such portion of said reservation as is recited in the agreement in word and figures as follows, to wit:

Ceded lands open to homestead entry only.

R. S., sec. 2301 p. 421.

Provisos.

Additional payment.

Soldiers and sailors.

R.S., secs. 2304, 2305, p. 422.

Patent to Frederick Post.

Payment.

Agreement.

"Know all men by these presents that I, Andrew Seltice chief of the Cœur d'Alene Indians, did on the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one, with the consent of my people, when the country on both sides of the Spokane River belonged to me and my people, for a valuable consideration sell to Frederick Post the place now known as Post Falls, in Kootenai County, Idaho, to improve and use the same (water-power); said sale included all three of the river channels and islands, with enough land on the north and south shores for water-power and improvements; and have always protected the said Frederick Post, for eighteen years, in the rights there and then conveyed, and he has always done right with me and my people. We, the chiefs of the Cœur d'Alenes, have signed articles of agreement with the Government to sell the

Description.

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portion of the reservation joining Post Falls, in which we have excepted the above-prescribed rights, before conveyed to Frederick Post, and no Indian and no white man except Frederick Post have any rights on the above-described lands and river channels; the said Frederick Post has fulfilled all of his agreements with me and my people by improving the water-power and building mills at great expense, and I hereby authorize him to build a house and take full possession of the above-described lands on the reservation side, so that when the treaty is confirmed he may have full possession and protection of the Government in the same.

"Given under my hand and seal this 16th day of Sept'r., A. D. 1889.

his
"ANDREW x SELTICE.
mark.

Agreement with Indians at Fort Berthold Agency.

SEC. 23. The following agreement, entered into on behalf of the United States, by John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Charles F. Larrabee, Commissioners, on December fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, with the Indians of the Fort Berthold Agency, North Dakota, and now on file in the Interior Department, signed by said Commissioners on the part of the United States and by Pa-des-a-hish and others on the part of the Gros Ventres: and by Wo-ka-se and others for the Mandans and Kun-nukh-to-wite and others on the part of the Arickarees, and is in the following words, to wit:

Agreement.

"This agreement made pursuant to an item in the act of Congress 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-seven, and for other purposes," approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, by John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Charles F. Larrabee, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan tribes of Indians, now residing on the Fort Berthold Reservation, in the Territory of Dakota, by the chiefs, head-men, and principal men, embracing a majority of all the adult male members of said tribes, Witnesseth that whereas it is the policy of the Government to reduce to proper size existing reservations when entirely out of proportion to the number of Indians existing thereon, with the consent of the Indians, and upon just and fair terms: and whereas the Indians of the several tribes, parties hereto, have vastly more land in their present reservation than they need or will ever make use of, and are desirous of disposing of a portion thereof in order to obtain the means necessary to enable them to become wholly self-supporting by the cultivation of the soil and other pursuits of husbandry:

Preamble.

Therefore, it is hereby agreed and covenanted by the parties to this instrument, as follows:

ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE I.

Lands ceded.

The Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan tribes of Indians, parties hereto, hereby cede, sell, and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to all that portion of the Fort Berthold Reservation as laid down upon the official map of the Territory of Dakota, published by the General Land Office in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, lying north of the forty-eighth parallel of north latitude, and also all that portion lying west of a north and south line six miles west of the most westerly point of the big bend of the Missouri River, south of the forty-eighth parallel of north latitude.

Description.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE II.

Annual expenditure for Indians.

In consideration of the foregoing cession and relinquishment the United States shall advance and expend, under the direction of the

Secretary of the Interior, the sum of eighty thousand dollars ($80,000), annually, for the period of ten (10) years from and after the ratification of this agreement, for such purposes and in such manner as shall best promote the civilization and well-being of said Indians, and as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE III.

Allotment in severalty.

It is further agreed that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the lands embraced within the diminished reservation, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, to be surveyed and, either through the agent, or such other person as he may designate, allot the same in severalty to the Indians of the several tribes, parties hereto, in quantity as follows:

Quantities.

To each head of a family, one hundred and sixty acres.
To each single person over eighteen years of age, eighty acres.
To each orphan child under eighteen years of age, eighty acres.
To each other person under eighteen years of age, forty acres.

Proviso. Selection.

Provided, That all allotments made under the provisions of this agreement shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agent shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selections, if they so desire.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE IV.

Trust patents to issue.

That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in the foregoing article 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 Territory of Dakota, 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. 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.

Conveyance in fee.

Proviso. Descent, etc.

Provided, That the laws of descent and partition in force in said Territory shall apply thereto after the first patents therefor have been executed and delivered.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE V.

Extension of Dakota laws.

That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of said tribes to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws of the Territory of Dakota in all offenses the penalty of which is death or imprisonment in the penitentiary: and said Territory shall not pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian the equal protection of the law.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VI.

Remaining lands to be held in trust for tribes.

That the residue of lands within said diminished reservation, after all allotments have been made as provided in Article III of this agreement, shall be held by the United States for the period of twenty-five (25) years, in trust, for the sole use and benefit of said tribes of Indians, and at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said tribes in common, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumberances whatever: *Provided*, That from the residue of said lands thus held in trust allotments shall be made and patented to each child of said tribes who may be born prior to the expiration of the time during

Conveyance in common.

Proviso. Conveyance to children.

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which it is provided that said lands shall be held in trust by the United States, in quantity and upon the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations as provided in Article IV touching patents to allottees therein mentioned; but such conditions, restrictions, and limitations shall not extend beyond the expiration of the period during which the lands owned by the Indians in common are held in trust by the United States.

Ante, p. 1033.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTICLE VII.

New buildings, etc.

It is further agreed that the sum of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the first installment of eighty thousand dollars provided for in Article II of this agreement, shall be expended in the removal of the agency buildings and property to a more suitable locality, in needed repairs, and in the erection of such new buildings as may be required: *Provided*, That in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior the removal of the agency from its present site is desirable. And the balance of said installment, and each subsequent annual installment, shall be expended, except as hereinafter provided, in the purchase of goods, provisions, agricultural and mechanical implements, in providing employees, in the education of Indian children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, in the care and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, and helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement; and the wishes of said Indians shall be consulted, and govern, so far as practicable, in the expenditure of said money. And in the employment of farmers, artisans, and laborers preference shall in all cases be given to the Indians residing on the reservation who are properly qualified for such positions.

Proviso.

Purchase of goods, etc.

Employment of Indians.

Assistance to Indians for self-support.

In order to assist the Indians in settling upon their individual allotments, and encourage them in their efforts at self-support, it is further agreed that each family and male Indian over eighteen years of age, when he shall in good faith commence the cultivation of his individual allotment with the intention of residing permanently thereon, shall be assisted in the erection of a comfortable house, and be provided with one cook-stove, one yoke of work oxen, one breaking plow, one stirring plow, one cow, one wagon, one axe, one hoe, one spade, one hand-rake, one scythe, and one pitch-fork; or, in lieu of any of said articles, such other useful and proper articles as they may require, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the cost thereof to be paid out of the funds advanced as per Article II of this agreement: *Provided further*, That whenever in the opinion of the President the annual installment of eighty thousand dollars provided for in the first article of this agreement shall be found to be in excess of the amount required to be expended in any one year in carrying out the provisions of this agreement so much thereof as may be in excess of such requirement shall be placed to the credit of said Indians in the Treasury of the United States and expended in continuing the benefits herein provided for when said annual installments shall have expired.

Disposal of surplus of installments.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTICLE VIII.

Subsistence.

Hereafter no subsistence shall be furnished any adult male Indian (the aged, sick, and infirm excepted) who does not endeavor by honest labor to support himself, nor to children between the ages of eight and fifteen years (the sick and infirm excepted), unless such children shall regularly attend school.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTICLE IX.

Survey of boundaries.

The outboundaries of the diminished reservation shall be surveyed and marked in a plain and substantial manner, the cost thereof to be paid out of the first annual installment provided for in Article II of this agreement.

ARTICLE X.

ARTICLE X.

Effect.

This agreement shall not be binding on either party until ratified by Congress.

Dated and signed in open council at Fort Berthold Agency, in the Territory of Dakota, December fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six;"

Ratification.

Be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed except as to article six thereof, which is modified and changed on the part of the United States so as to read as follows: "That the residue of lands within said diminished reservation, after all allotments have been made as provided in article three of this agreement, shall be held by the said tribes of Indians as a reservation:" and as so modified said agreement is accepted and confirmed: *Provided*, That this act shall take effect only upon the acceptance of the modification and changes made by the United States as to article six of the said agreement by the said tribes of Indians in manner and form as said agreement was assented to, 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 said acceptance and consent have been obtained in such manner and form.

Modification of Article VI. *Ante* p. 1031.

Residue to be held as reservation.

Proviso.

Acceptance of modification.

SEC. 24. That for the purpose of carrying out the terms of said agreement the sum of eighty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be immediately available.

First installment.

SEC. 25. That whenever any of the lands acquired by this agreement hereby ratified and confirmed 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 laws, except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which shall not apply: *Provided, however*, That each settler on said lands shall, before making final proof and receiving a certificate of entry, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for each acre thereof, one-half of which shall be paid within two years: but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors 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 except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid.

Lands ceded to be open to homestead entry only.

R. S., sec. 2301, p. 421.

Proviso.

Additional payment.

Soldiers and sailors.

R. S., secs. 2304, 2305, p. 422.

SEC. 26. That the following agreement entered into on behalf of the United States by Eliphalet Whittlesey, D. W. Diggs, and Charles A. Maxwell, commissioners on the part of the United States, on the twelfth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians now on file in the Department of the Interior, signed by said commissioners for the United States, and for said Indians by Simon Ananangmari and others, is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and is in the following words, to wit:

Agreement with Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians ratified.

"Whereas, by section five of the act of Congress 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,' approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, it is provided 'That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indian of any tribe, as herein provided, or sooner, if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by the said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservations not allotted as such tribe shall from time to time, consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress; and the form and manner of executing such release shall also be prescribed by Congress.

Preamble.

Vol. 24, p. 389.

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Vol. 15, p. 506.

Whereas the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians are desirous of disposing of a portion of the land set apart and reserved to them by the third article of the treaty of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, between them and the United States, and situated partly in the State of North Dakota and partly in the State of South Dakota:

Agreement.

Now, therefore, this agreement made and entered into in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, aforesaid, at the Sisseton Agency, South Dakota, on this the twelfth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by and between Eliphalet Whittlesey, D. W. Diggs, and Charles A. Maxwell, on the part of the United States, duly authorized and empowered thereto, and the chiefs, head-men, and male adult members of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, witnesseth:

ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE I.

Lands ceded.

The Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians hereby cede, sell, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their claim, right, title, and interest in and to all the unallotted lands within the limits of the reservation set apart to said bands of Indians as aforesaid remaining after the allotments and additional allotments provided for in article four of this agreement shall have been made.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE II.

Payment for lands.

In consideration for the lands ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed as aforesaid, the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, parties hereto, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre for each and every acre thereof, and it is agreed by the parties hereto that the sum so to be paid shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use and benefit of the said bands of Indians; and the same, with interest thereon at three per centum per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of the said bands of Indians, or members thereof, as provided in section five of an act of Congress, approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and 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 any religious society or other organization now occupying, under proper authority, for religious or educational work among the Indians, any of the land in this agreement ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed shall have the right, for two years from the date of the ratification of this instrument, within which to purchase the lands so occupied at a price to be fixed by the Congress of the United States; *Provided further*, That the cession, sale, relinquishment, and conveyance of the lands described in article one of this agreement shall not take effect and be in force until the sum of three hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, together with the sum of eighteen thousand and four hundred dollars, shall have been paid to said bands of Indians, as set forth and stipulated in article third of this agreement.

To be held in trust.

Vol. 24, p. 389.

Proviso.

Lands for religious, etc., uses.

Payment to be made before cession.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE III.

Repayment to Indians.

The United States stipulates and agrees to pay to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, parties hereto, per capita, the sum of three hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, being the amount found to be due certain members of said bands of Indians who served in the armies of the United States against their own people, when at war with the United States, and their families

and descendants, under the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and of which they have been wrongfully and unjustly deprived by the operation of the provisions of an act of Congress approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and entitled "An act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of depredation, and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians"; said sum being at the rate of eighteen thousand four hundred dollars per annum from July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight less their pro rata share of the sum of six hundred and sixteen thousand and eighty-six dollars and fifty-two cents, heretofore appropriated for the benefit of said Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, as set forth in report numbered nineteen hundred and fifty-three, of the House of Representatives, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

Vol. 10, p. 949.

Vol. 12, p. 652.

The United States further agrees to pay to said bands of Indians, per capita, the sum of eighteen thousand and four hundred dollars annually from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, to the first day of July, nineteen hundred and one, the latter date being the period at which the annuities to said bands of Indians were to cease, under the terms of the fourth article of the treaty of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, aforesaid; and it is hereby further stipulated and agreed that the aforesaid sum of three hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, together with the sum of eighteen thousand and four hundred dollars, due the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall become immediately available upon the ratification of this agreement.

Additional payment.

Vol. 10, p. 949.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further stipulated and agreed that there shall be allotted to each individual member of the bands of Indians, parties hereto, a sufficient quantity, which, with the lands heretofore allotted, shall make in each case one hundred and sixty acres, and in case no allotment has been made to any individual member of said bands, then an allotment of one hundred and sixty acres shall be made to such individual, the object of this article being to equalize the allotments among the members of said bands, so that each individual, including married women, shall have one hundred and sixty acres of land; and patents shall issue for the lands allotted in pursuance of the provisions of this article, upon the same terms and conditions and limitations as is provided in section five of the act of Congress, approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, hereinbefore referred to.

Allotments in severalty.

Vol. 24, p. 389.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE V.

The agreement concluded with the said Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, on the eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, granting a right of way through their reservation for the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway, is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed.

Right of way to Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VI.

This agreement shall not take effect and be in force until ratified by the Congress of the United States.

Effect.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

Signatures.

ELIPHALET WHITTLESEY.
D. W. DIGGS.
CHAS. A. MAXWELL.
On the part of the United States.

The foregoing articles of agreement having been fully explained to us, in open council, we, the undersigned, being male adult mem-

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bers of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota and Sioux Indians, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations, conditions, and provisions therein contained.

Simon Ananangmari (his x mark), and others

Payment to Indians.

SEC. 27. That for the purpose of carrying out the terms and provisions of said agreement there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of two million two hundred and three thousand dollars, of which amount the sum of five hundred and three thousand two hundred dollars shall be immediately available, and the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be paid as follows, to wit: To the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, parties to this agreement, the sum of three hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, said amount to be distributed per capita. To the scouts and soldiers of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wapakoota bands of Sioux Indians, who were enrolled and entered into the military service of the United States and served in suppressing what is known as the "Sioux outbreak of eighteen hundred and sixty-two;" or those who were enrolled and served in the armies of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and to the members of their families and descendants, now living, of such scouts and soldiers as are dead, who are not included in the foregoing class, as parties to said agreement, the sum of one hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and twenty dollars, said amount to be distributed per capita: and the said sum of five hundred and three thousand and two hundred dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, when paid to the said Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medowakanton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux Indians, their families and descendants, designated in this act, shall be deemed a full settlement of all claims they may have for unpaid annuities, under any and all treaties or acts of Congress up to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety: *Provided however*, That all contracts or agreements between said Indians or any of them, and agents, attorneys, or other persons for the payment of any part of this appropriation for or on account of fees or compensation to said agents, attorneys or other persons, unless the same have been made, as provided by law, and are yet in force and have been approved by the Department of the Interior, or have been made by and between citizens of the United States are hereby declared null and void, and in such cases the Secretary of the Interior shall cause all moneys herein appropriated to be paid directly to the said Indians and shall pay no portion of the same, to their said agents or attorneys. And in no event shall a sum exceeding ten per cent. be paid to any agent or attorney, and the balance, after deducting the said five hundred and three thousand two hundred dollars, to wit, the sum of one million six hundred and ninety-nine thousand eight hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay for lands by said agreement ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of said Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians (parties to said agreement), and the same, with interest thereof at five per centum per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress or to application by order of the President for the education and civilization of said bands of Indians or members thereof.

To Sissetons and Wahpetons.

To scouts, etc., employed in suppressing Sioux outbreak of 1862, etc.

For unpaid annuities.

Proviso.

Attorneys' contracts.

Maximum to attorneys

Balance applied to education, etc., of Indians.

Lands for religious uses.

SEC. 28. That any religious society or other organization now occupying under proper authority any of the lands by said agreement ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed shall have the right for a period of two years from the date hereof, within which to purchase the lands so occupied not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract at the price paid therefor by the United States under said agreement.

Additional allotments.

SEC. 29. That in order to further carry out the provisions of said agreement and of this act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed, as soon as practicable, to cause the additional allotment provided for in said agreement to be made in the manner and form as provided in an act entitled "An act to provide for the allotments of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reserva-

Vol. 24, p. 388.

tions, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," and as provided in any existing amendments of said act, approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and to pay the sums hereinbefore made immediately available, first to the parties to said agreement, or their proper representatives, and to appoint suitable officers for such purposes who shall furnish bonds usual in such cases, and whose compensation and expenses shall be paid out of said available funds as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct, and whose lawful acts, when approved by him, shall be final and conclusive.

Allotment agents.

SEC. 30. That the lands by said agreement ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States shall immediately, upon the payment to the parties entitled thereto of their share of the funds made immediately available by this act, and upon the completion of the allotments as provided for in said agreement, be subject only to entry and settlement under the homestead and town-site laws of the United States, excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of said lands, which shall be reserved for common school purposes, and be subject to the laws of the State wherein located: *Provided*, That patents shall not issue until the settler or entryman shall have paid to the United States the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre for the land taken up by such homesteader, and this title to the lands so entered shall remain in the United States until said money is duly paid by such entryman or his legal representatives, or his widow, who shall have the right to pay the money and complete the entry of her deceased husband in her own name, and shall receive a patent for the same.

Lands ceded, open only to homestead and town-site entry.

School lands.

Proviso.

Additional payment.

SEC. 31. The following agreement entered into by J. Clifford Richardson, Charles M. Dole, and Rockwell J. Flint, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Carl Lefder and others on behalf of the Crow Indians, on the eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety, with the Crow tribe of Indians, in Montana, which said agreement is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and is now on file in the Department of the Interior and is in the words and figures as follows, to wit:

Agreement with Crow Indians, Montana, ratified.

We, the undersigned, adult male Indians of the Crow tribe now residing on the Crow Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, do this eighth day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, hereby agree to dispose of and sell to the Government of the United States, for certain considerations hereinafter mentioned, all that portion of the Crow Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, lying west and south of the following lines, to wit:

Agreement.

Lands sold.

Beginning in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, at a point which is the northwest corner of section Number thirty-six, township Number two north, of range twenty-seven east, of the principal meridian of Montana, thence running in a southwesterly direction, following the top of the natural divide between the waters flowing into the Yellowstone and Clarke's Fork Rivers upon the west and those flowing into Pryor Creek and West Pryor Creek on the east, to the base of West Pryor Mountain. Thence due south and up the north slope of said Pryor Mountain on a true meridian line to a point fifteen miles due north from the established line between Montana and Wyoming; thence in a due easterly course on a parallel of latitude to a point where it intersects the mid-channel of the Big Horn River, thence following up the mid-channel of said river to a point where it crosses the Montana and Wyoming State line.

Description.

That in consideration of the cession of territory herein made by us as individual Indians and heads of families of the Crow tribe to the Government of the United States, the said Government of the United States, in addition to the annuities and sums for provisions and clothing stipulated and provided for in existing treaties and laws, hereby agrees to pay the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand dollars lawful money of the United States, in the manner hereinafter described.

Consideration.

REF00700011

Amount to be used for irrigation.

First. That of the above-named sum there is hereby appropriated and set apart two hundred thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the building of dams, canals, ditches, and laterals for the purposes of irrigation in the valleys of the Big Horn and the Little Big Horn Rivers and on Pryor Creek and such other streams as the Secretary of the Interior may deem proper: *Provided*, That not to exceed fifty thousand dollars shall be expended annually in performing this work: *And provided further*, That the superintendent in charge of said works shall, in the employment of laborers, be required to give preference to such Indians of the Crow tribe as are competent and willing to work at the average wages paid to common laborers for the same kind of work, and the labor so employed shall be paid in cash.

Proviso.

Annual expenditure.

Employment of Indians.

Irrigating fund

That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and set apart as an irrigating fund, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the maintenance and management of the system of irrigation provided for in this agreement.

Grist mills

Third. That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set apart, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the construction of three grist mills, to be located, one on Pryor Creek, one on the Big Horn, and one on the Little Big Horn River at such points as the Indian agent may deem convenient and practicable and at such times as the needs of the Indians may require.

Sub-depot

Fourth. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and set apart to be expended in the construction and maintenance of a sub-Indian depot, to be located on Pryor Creek, provided that the Secretary of the Interior shall deem it advisable to establish such depot on the reservation; otherwise the amount herein appropriated shall, at the expiration of two years from the date of this agreement, be placed in the fund provided for by section nine (9) of this agreement.

Schoolhouses.

Fifth. That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the building of schoolhouses at such points on the reservation and at such times as the Indians may require, and upon the recommendation of the Indian agent.

Repairing houses, etc.

Sixth. That the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and set aside as a fund to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in repairing and improving the houses of the Indians now erected on the reservation, and to make them as far as possible warm and comfortable dwellings.

Blacksmith shops.

Seventh. That the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the construction and equipment of three blacksmith shops, to be located at such places upon the reservation, and to be built at such times as the Indian agent may recommend, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Annuity fund.

Eighth. That the sum of five hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and set aside as an annuity fund, to be distributed as follows: Each Indian of the Crow tribe, male and female, shall receive an annual annuity of twelve dollars in cash for the period of twenty years from the date of this agreement. Said annuity to be paid semi-annually in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Distribution.

Purchase of cattle.

Ninth. That the sum of forty-six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and set aside, to be expended by the Indian agent, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the purchase of cattle from time to time as may be deemed advisable; the cattle so purchased to form a herd to be held in common by the Crow tribe. All cattle sold from said herd shall be paid for in cash, and the net proceeds of such sale shall constitute a fund to be known as the Crow herd fund. When said fund shall exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, it shall be the duty of the Indian agent, and he is

Herd fund.

hereby required, to apportion to each Indian entitled to the annual annuity provided for in section eighth the sum of five dollars, to be paid in cash under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Disposition of balances.

Tenth. That when each object for which a specific appropriation has been made in this agreement shall have been fully carried out and completed, then the balance remaining of such appropriation shall constitute a fund to be expended for the benefit of the Crow tribe in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may determine.

Prior allotments confirmed.

Eleventh. That all lands upon that portion of the reservation to be herein ceded which, prior to the date of this agreement, have been allotted in severalty to Indians of the Crow tribe shall be retained and enjoyed by them: *Provided, however*, That such Indians shall have the right at any time within three years to surrender his or her allotment, and select a new allotment within the retained reservation upon the same terms and conditions as were prescribed in selecting the first allotment.

Proviso.

New selections.

Improvements on allotments.

It is further provided, That every Indian who shall surrender an allotment within the time specified, that has improvements upon it, shall have like improvements made for him upon the new allotment, and for this purpose the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much of it as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set apart.

Allotments already made, not impaired.

Twelfth. It is further provided, in accordance with provisions of Article VI of the treaty of May seventh, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, that this cession of lands shall not be construed to deprive without his or her consent, any individual Indian of the Crow tribe of his or her right to any tract of land selected by him or her in conformity with said treaty, or as provided by the agreement approved by Congress April eleven, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-two; and it is further provided that in ratifying this agreement the Congress of the United States shall cause all such lands to be surveyed and certificates duly issued for the same to said Indians, as provided in the treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, before said ceded portion of the reservation shall be opened for settlement.

Vol. 15, p. 650

Vol. 22, p. 42

Survey.

Vol. 15, p. 650

Ratification.

Thirteenth. It is a condition of this agreement that it shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by the Congress of the United States, and when so ratified that said cession of lands so acquired by the United States shall not be opened for settlement, until the boundary lines set forth and described in this agreement have been surveyed and definitely marked by suitable permanent monuments, erected every half mile, wherever practicable, along the entire length of said boundary line.

Boundary monuments

Expenses of chiefs' visit to Washington.

Fourteenth. That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set apart to pay the expenses of twelve Crow chiefs and one interpreter to visit the President of the United States at Washington, to consult with him for the benefit of the Crow tribe, at such time as the President may determine, within one year from the date of this agreement.

Former provisions continued.

Fifteenth. That all existing provisions of the treaty of May seventh Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the agreement approved by act of Congress dated April eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall continue in force.

Vol. 15, p. 649.
Vol. 22, p. 42.

Done at Crow Agency, Montana, this eighth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety.

Signatures.

J. CLIFFORD RICHARDSON.
C. M. DOLE.
R. J. FLINT.
Commissioners to the Crow Indians.

Carl Lieder and others, for the said Indians.

Payment to Indians.

SEC. 32. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the foregoing agreement into effect there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the said sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, so agreed to be paid, to be expended for the purposes and in the manner provided in said agreement.

REF0070012

Survey of boundary and selections.

SEC. 33. That the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the survey of the boundary line between the Crow Reservation and the lands ceded by said agreement, as stipulated in section fourteen thereof, and for the survey of lands selected by members of the Crow tribe of Indians under the provisions of article six of the treaty between the United States and the Crow Indians, concluded May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, or under the provisions of the act approved April eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Crow Indians of Montana for the sale of a portion of their reservation in said Territory, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same." And certificates shall be issued for such selections under said article, as required by section twelve of the foregoing agreement.

Vol. 15, p. 650.

Vol. 22, p. 42.

Certificates. *Supra.*

Ceded lands open only to homestead entry.

SEC. 34. That whenever any of the lands acquired by the agreement with said Crow Indians hereby ratified and confirmed shall by operation of law or the proclamation of the President of the United States be open to settlement, they shall, except mineral lands, be disposed of to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead laws, except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes, 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, and within five years from the date of the first original entry the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for each acre thereof one half of which shall be paid within two years; and any person otherwise qualified who has attempted to, but for any cause failed to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing law, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon any of said lands in conformity with the provisions of this section. That any person who may be entitled to the privilege of selecting land in severalty under the provisions of article six of the treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, with the Crow Indians, and which provisions were continued in force by the agreement with said Indians ratified and confirmed by the act of Congress, approved April eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, or any other act or treaty, shall have the right for a period of sixty days to make such selections in any part of the territory by said agreement ceded, and such locations are hereby confirmed: *Provided, further*, That all white persons who located upon said Crow Reservation by reason of an erroneous survey of the boundary and were afterwards allowed to file upon their location in the United States Land Office, shall have thirty days in which to renew their filings, and their locations are hereby confirmed, and that in all cases where claims were located under the mining laws of the United States, and such location was made prior to December first eighteen hundred and ninety, by a locator qualified therefor who believed that he or she was so locating on lands outside the Crow Indian Reservation, such locator shall be allowed thirty days within which to re-locate the said mining claims so theretofore located by them, within the limits of the ceded portion of said Crow Indian Reservation, and upon such re-location such proceedings shall be had as are conformable to law and in accordance with the provisions of this act.

R.S., sec. 2301, p. 421. *Provisos.*

Additional payment.

Selections in severalty to be made in 60 days. Vol. 15, p. 650. Vol. 22, p. 42.

Certain erroneous locations confirmed.

Mining claims

Lands for religious uses.

SEC. 35. That whenever under and by reason of the provisions herein contained, ratifying and confirming agreements with any Indian tribe, the right is reserved to any religious society or organization to purchase lands the subject of such agreement, the price and time and terms of payment thereof may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, but not less than that at which the other lands subject to said agreement are sold for.

Lease of school lands in Oklahoma.

SEC. 36. That the school lands reserved in the Territory of Oklahoma by this and former acts of Congress, may be leased for a period not exceeding three years for the benefit of the school fund of said Territory by the governor thereof, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Division of Oklahoma lands into counties.

SEC. 37. That before any lands in Oklahoma are open to settlement it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to divide the same into counties which shall contain as near as possible not less than seven hundred square miles in each county. In establishing said county line the Secretary is hereby authorized to extend the lines of the counties already located so as to make the area of said counties equal, as near as may be, to the area of the counties provided for in this act. At the first election for county officers the people of each county may vote for a name for each county, and the name which receives the greatest number of votes shall be the name of such county: *Provided further*, That as soon as the county lines are designated by the Secretary he shall reserve not to exceed one-half section of land in each county, to be located near the center of said county, for county seat purposes, to be entered under sections twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven and twenty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes.

Naming counties

Proviso.

County seats reserved.

Sections 16 and 36 reserved for schools, etc.

SEC. 38. No provision for settlement on or sale of the lands in the various agreements hereinbefore mentioned shall apply to sections sixteen and thirty-six thereon, which land in the States are hereby granted to the State in which they are situated, for the support of the common schools of such State under the limitations prescribed by law, and such sections in the Territories of the United States are reserved from occupancy, entry, or sale, under any land law of the United States; but this provision shall not apply to mineral land which may be disposed of under the laws applicable thereto.

Mineral lands.

Approved, March 3, 1891.

March 3, 1891.

26 Stats., p. 1091.

CHAP. 556.—An act granting to the Missoula and Northern Railroad Company the right of way through the Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana.

Missoula and Northern Railroad Company granted right of way through Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont.

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 Missoula and Northern Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Montana, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of its railroad through the lands set apart for the use of the Flathead Indians, commonly known as the Flathead Indian Reservation, said railroad line beginning at a point at or near the mouth of Jocko River, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the county of Missoula, State of Montana, and running thence by the most practicable route to the northern line of the said State of Montana, and more particularly described, as far as extending through said Indian reservation, as beginning at or near the aforesaid mouth of Jocko River, and running thence in a northerly direction to the southerly end of Flathead Lake, and thence by the most practicable route, either to the east or west of said lake in a northerly direction to the said northern boundary of Montana.

Location.

Width

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said railroad 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 lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction thereof: also ground adjacent to said 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 said road.

Stations, etc.

Compensation

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to agree with the Flathead and Confederated tribes on the compensation to be paid them for such right of way, and the time and manner for the payment thereof, but no right of way of any kind shall vest in said railroad company in or to any part of the right of way or station grounds herein provided for until plats thereof,

REF00700013

made upon actual survey for the definite location of such road, 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 agreed on has been 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 the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the right of way herein granted shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order through said reservation within three years from the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That when said railroad shall have been constructed to the south end of said Flathead Lake said company may establish a temporary terminal station on the shore of said lake, on grounds not exceeding three thousand feet square, and, pending completion of said railroad, may utilize the waters of said Flathead Lake for transportion purposes.

Secretary of the Interior to approve location, etc.

Provisos.
Completion.

Station at Flathead Lake.

Amendment, etc.

SEC. 4. That Congress may at any time amend, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, March 3, 1891.

March 3, 1891.

CHAP. 561.—An act to repeal timber culture laws, and for other purposes.

26 Stats., p. 1095.

Timber culture laws repealed.

Vol. 20, p. 113.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies,' approved June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy eight, and all laws supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That this repeal shall not affect any valid rights heretofore accrued or accruing under said laws, but all bona fide claims lawfully initiated before the passage of this act may be perfected upon due compliance with law, in the same manner, upon the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same limitations, forfeitures, and contests as if this act had not been passed:

Provisos.
Existing rights preserved.

(p. 1099).

* * * * * * *

Indian agreements not changed.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act shall change, repeal, or modify any agreements or treaties made with any Indian tribes for the disposal of their lands, or of land ceded to the United States to be disposed of for the benefit of such tribes, and the proceeds thereof to to be placed in the Treasury of the United States; and the disposition of such lands shall continue in accordance with the provisions of such treaties or agreements, except as provided in section 5 of this act.

Ante, p. 1096.

(p. 1101).

* * * * * * *

Annette Islands reserved for Metlakahtla Indians.

SEC. 15. That until otherwise provided by law the body of lands known as Annette Islands, situated in Alexander Archipelago in Southeastern Alaska, on the north side of Dixon's entrance, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metlakahtla Indians, and those people known as Metlakahtlans who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska, and such other Alaskan natives as may join them, to be held and used by them in common, under such rules and regulations, and subject to such restrictions, as may prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior.

(p. 1102.)

* * * * * * *

Disposal of land of Dakota Central Railroad Company.

Vol. 25, p. 893.

SEC. 22. That the section of land reserved for the benefit of the Dakota Central Railroad Company on the west bank of the Missouri River, at the mouth of Bad River, as provided by section sixteen of "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," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall be subject to entry under the town-site law only.

For town sites.

SEC. 23. That in all cases where second entries of land on the Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas, to which at the time there were no adverse claims, have been made and the law complied with as to residence and improvement, said entries be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, and in all cases where persons were actual settlers and residing upon their claims upon said Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands in the State of Kansas on the ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and who have made subsequent preëmption entries either upon public or upon said Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands, upon which there were no legal prior adverse claims at the time, and the law complied with as to settlement, said subsequent entries be, and the same are hereby, confirmed.

Entries on Osage lands confirmed.

SEC. 24. That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof.

Forest reservations.

Approved, March 3, 1891.

REF0070014

PROCLAMATIONS.

[No. 12.]

[26 Stats., p. 1559.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

October 23, 1890.

Preamble. Vol. 22, p. 35.

Whereas, it is provided in the Act of Congress, entitled "An act to extend the Northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, "That the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska shall be, and hereby is, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, extended so as to include all that portion of the Territory of Dakota lying south of the forty-third parallel of north latitude and east of the Keyapaha River and west of the main channel of the Missouri River; and when the Indian title to the lands thus described shall be extinguished, the jurisdiction over said lands shall be, and hereby is, ceded to the State of Nebraska, and subject to all the conditions and limitations provided in the act of Congress admitting Nebraska into the Union, and the northern boundary of the State shall be extended to said forty-third parallel as fully and effectually as if said lands had been included in the boundaries of said State at the time of its admission to the Union: reserving to the United States the original right of soil in said lands and of disposing of the same: *Provided*, That this act, so far as jurisdiction is concerned, shall not take effect until the President shall, by proclamation, declare that the Indian title to said lands has been extinguished, nor shall it take effect until the State of Nebraska shall have assented to the provisions of this act; and if the State of Nebraska shall not by an act of its legislature consent to the provisions of this act within two years next after the passage hereof, this act shall cease and be of no effect;" and

Vol. 25, p. 892.

Whereas, by section thirteen of the act 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," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, it is provided that "When the 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-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be open to settlement as provided in this act: *Provided*, That the allotments to Ponca and other Indians authorized by this act to be made upon the land described in the said act entitled 'An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska,' shall be made within six months from the time this act shall take effect;" and

Whereas, the State of Nebraska, by an act of its legislature, approved May twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act declaring the assent of the State of Nebraska to an act of Congress of the United States, entitled 'An act to extend the

northern boundary of the State of Nebraska' approved March 28, 1882," assented to and accepted the provisions of said act of Congress, approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two; and

Whereas, allotments have been made to the Ponca tribe of Indians, under and in accordance with the provisions of said section thirteen, of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and no other Indians having selected or applied for allotments upon that portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians described in the act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, aforesaid, and the six months limit of time within which said allotments were authorized to be made having expired on the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety:

Indian titles extinguished to lands on Ponca Reservation, Nebr.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the act (section thirteen) of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, aforesaid, and in pursuance of the act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, aforesaid, do hereby declare that the Indian title is extinguished to all lands described in said act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, not allotted to the Ponca tribe of Indians as aforesaid and shown upon a schedule, in duplicate, of allotments made and certified jointly, by George P. Litchfield, U. S. Special Agent, and James E. Helms, U. S. Indian Agent, July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety, and approved by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, October twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety, one copy of which schedule of allotments is now on file in the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the other in the Office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Department of the Interior.

Reservation of agency and school building tract.

Be it known, however, that there is hereby reserved from entry or settlement, that tract of land now occupied by the Agency and school buildings of the old Ponca Agency, to wit: The south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-six and the south half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-five, all in township thirty-two north, range seven west of the sixth principal meridian.

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 (23d) day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

[SEAL.]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:
ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Pursuant to an act of Congress, approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes," an agreement was entered into on the fourteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, by John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Charles F. Larrabee, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan tribes of Indians, residing on the Fort Berthold reservation, in the then Territory of Dakota, now State of North Dakota, embracing a majority of all the male adult members of said tribes; and

Whereas, By an act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen

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hundred and ninety-one, 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-two, and for other purposes," the aforesaid agreement of December fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, was accepted, ratified, and confirmed, except as to article six thereof, which was modified and changed on the part of the United States so as to read as follows:

"That the residue of lands within said diminished reservation, after all allotments have been made as provided in article three of this agreement, shall be held by the said tribes of Indians as a reservation;" and

Whereas, It is provided in said last above-mentioned act "that this act shall take effect only upon the acceptance of the modification and changes made by the United States as to article six of the said agreement by the said tribes of Indians in manner and form as said agreement was assented to, 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 said acceptance and consent have been obtained in such manner and form;" and

Whereas, Satisfactory proof has been presented to me that the acceptance of, and consent to, the provisions of the act last named by the different bands of Indians residing on said reservation, have been obtained in manner and form as said agreement of December fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, was assented to:

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, and consent to, the modification and changes made by the United States as to Article six of said agreement, by said tribe of Indians as required by the act, and said act is hereby declared to be in full force and effect, subject to all provisions, conditions, limitations, and restrictions therein contained.

All persons will take notice of the provisions of said act, and of the conditions and restrictions therein contained, and be governed accordingly.

I furthermore notify all persons to particularly observe that a certain portion of the said Fort Berthold reservation not ceded and relinquished by said agreement, is reserved for allotment to, and also as a reservation for, the said tribes of Indians; and all persons are, therefore, hereby warned not to go upon any of the lands so reserved, for any purpose or with any intent whatsoever, as no settlement or other right can be secured upon said lands, and all persons found unlawfully thereon will be dealt with as trespassers and intruders; and I hereby declare all the lands sold, ceded, and relinquished to the United States under said agreement, namely:

"All that portion of the Fort Berthold reservation, as laid down upon the official map of the" (then) "Territory of Dakota, published by the General Land Office in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, lying north of the forty-eighth parallel of north latitude, and also all that portion lying west of a north and south line six miles west of the most westerly point of the big bend of the Missouri River, south of the forty-eighth parallel of north latitude," open to settlement, and subject to disposal as provided in section twenty-five of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one aforesaid. (26 Stats., p. 1035.)

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

Done at the city of Washington this twentieth (20th) day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

By the President:

[SEAL.] BENJ. HARRISON.

Countersigned:

WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by a written agreement, made on the twelfth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, the Sac and Fox Nation of Indians, in the Territory of Oklahoma, ceded and conveyed to the United States of America all title or interest of said Indians in and to the lands particularly described in Article I of the agreement, except the quarter section of land on which the Sac and Fox Agency is located: and provided that the section of land now designated and set apart near the Sac and Fox Agency for a school and farm shall not be subject either to allotment or to homestead entry: that every citizen of said Nation shall have an allotment of land, in quantity as therein stated, to be selected within the tract of country so ceded, except in sections sixteen (16) and thirty-six (36) in each Congressional township, and except the Agency quarter section and section set apart for school and farm, as above mentioned, or other lands selected in lieu thereof: that when the allotments to the citizens of the Sac and Fox Nation are made, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause trust patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, and that as soon as such allotments are so made, and approved by the Department of the Interior, and the patents provided for issued, then the residue of said tract of country shall, as far as said Sac and Fox Nation is concerned, become public lands of the United States, and under such restrictions as may be imposed by law be subject to white settlement: and

Whereas, by a certain other agreement with the Iowa tribe of Indians residing on the Iowa Reservation, in said Territory, made on the twentieth day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety, said tribe surrendered and relinquished to the United States all their title and interest in and to the lands of said Indians in said Territory, and particularly described in Article I of said agreement; and provided that each and every member of said tribe shall have an allotment of eighty acres of land upon said reservation, and upon the approval of such allotments by the Secretary of the Interior, that trust patents shall be issued therefor, and that there shall be excepted from the operation of said agreement, a tract of land, not exceeding ten acres in a square form, including the church and school house and grave-yard at or near the Iowa village, which shall belong to said Iowa tribe of Indians in common, subject to the conditions and limitations in said agreement expressed: that the chief of the Iowas may select an additional ten acres in a square form for the use of said tribe in said reservation, conforming in boundaries to the legal subdivisions of land therein, which shall be held by said tribe in common, subject to the conditions and limitations as expressed in relation thereto: and

Whereas, it is provided in the act of Congress approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (26 Stats, pp. 758, 759), section 7, accepting, ratifying, and confirming said agreements with the Sac and Fox Nation of Indians and the Iowa tribe of Indians, "That whenever any of the lands acquired by the agreements in this act ratified and confirmed, 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 laws, except section twenty-three hundred and one, 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, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each acre thereof, and such person having complied with all the laws relating to such homestead settlement, may at his option receive a patent therefor at the expiration of twelve months from date of settlement upon said homestead, and any person otherwise qualified who has attempted but for any cause failed to

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secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing law, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon any of said lands;" and

Whereas, by a certain other agreement with the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, in said Territory, made on the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, the said band of Indians ceded and absolutely surrendered to the United States all their title and interest in and to the lands in said Territory, and particularly described in Article I of said agreement, and provided that all allotments of land theretofore made, or then being made or to be made to members of said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians under the provisions of the general allotment act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, shall be confirmed; that in all allotments to be thereafter made no person shall have the right to select his or her allotment in sections sixteen and thirty-six in any Congressional township; nor upon any land heretofore set apart in said tract of country for any use by the United States, or for schools, school-farm, or religious purposes; nor shall said sections sixteen and thirty-six be subject to homestead entry, but shall be kept and used for school purposes; nor shall any lands set apart for any use of the United States, or for school, school-farm, or religious purposes, be subject to homestead entry, but shall be held by the United States for such purposes, so long as the United States shall see fit to use them; and further, that the south half of section seven, and the north half of section eighteen, in township six north, range five east, theretofore set apart by a written agreement between said band of Indians and certain Catholic Fathers, for religious, school, and farm purposes, shall not be subject to allotment or homestead entry, but shall be held by the United States for the Sacred Heart Mission, the name under which said association of Fathers are conducting the church, school, and farm on said lands; and

Whereas, by a certain agreement with the Absentee Shawnee Indians, in said Territory, made on the twenty-sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, said last-named Indians ceded, relinquished, and surrendered, to the United States, all their title and interest in and to the lands in said territory, and particularly described in Article I of said agreement, provided that all allotments of land theretofore made, or then being made or to be made to said Absentee Shawnees under the provisions of the general allotment act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, shall be confirmed; that in all allotments to be thereafter made, no person shall have the right to select his or her allotment in sections sixteen and thirty-six in any Congressional township; nor in any land heretofore set apart in said tract of country for any use by the United States, or for school, school-farm, or religious purposes; nor shall said sections sixteen and thirty-six be subject to homestead entry, but shall be held by the United States for such purposes so long as the United States shall see fit to use them; and

Whereas, it is provided in the Act of Congress, accepting, ratifying, and confirming said agreements with the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians and the Absentee Shawnee Indians, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (26 Stats. pp. 989 to 1044), section 16, "That whenever any of the lands acquired by either of the * * * foregoing agreements respecting lands in the Indian or Oklahoma Territory 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 and townsite laws (except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised States [Statutes] of the United States, which shall not apply): *Provided, however,* that each settler on said lands shall before making a final proof and receiving a certificate of entry, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per acre, one-half of which shall be paid within two years; but the rights of honorably discharged Union

soldiers and sailors 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 the sum to be paid as aforesaid, and all the lands in Oklahoma are hereby declared to be agricultural lands, and proof of their non-mineral character shall not be required as a condition precedent to final entry;" and

Whereas, allotments of land in severalty to said Sac and Fox Nation, said Iowa tribe, said Citizen Band of Pottawatomies, and said Absentee Shawnee Indians have been made and approved, and provisional patents issued therefor, in accordance with law and the provisions of the before-mentioned agreements with them respectively, and an additional ten acres of land has been selected for the use of said Iowa tribe to be held by said tribe in common, in accordance with the provisions of supplemental article XII of the agreement with them; and

Whereas, the lands acquired by the four several agreements hereinbefore mentioned have been divided into counties, by the Secretary of the Interior as required by said last-mentioned act of Congress before the same shall be open to settlement, and lands have been reserved for county-seat purposes, as therein required;

Whereas, it is provided by act of Congress for temporary government of Oklahoma, approved May 2, 1890, that there shall be reserved public highways four rods wide between each section of land in said Territory, the section lines being the centers of said highways, but no deduction shall be made from cash payments from each quarter section by reason thereof; and

Whereas, all the terms, conditions, and considerations required by said several agreements made respectively with said tribes of Indians hereinbefore mentioned, and of the laws relating thereto, preceden t to opening said several tracts of land to settlement, have been ; hereby declare, provided for, paid, and complied with:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Statutes hereinbefore mentioned, also an act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and 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 by other the laws of the United States, and by said several agreements, do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands acquired from the Sac and Fox Nation of Indians, the Iowa tribe of Indians, the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, and the Absentee Shawnee Indians, by the four several agreements aforesaid, saving and excepting the lands allotted to the Indians as in said agreements provided, or otherwise reserved in pursuance of the provisions of said agreements and the said acts of Congress ratifying the same, and other, the laws relating thereto, will, at and after the hour of twelve o'clock, noon (central standard time), the day of this the present month of September, and not before, be opened to settlement, under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in said agreements, the Statutes above specified, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

The lands to be so opened to settlement are for greater convenience particularly described in the accompanying schedule, entitled "Schedule of lands within the Sac and Fox, Iowa, Pottawatomie (and Absentee Shawnee) Reservations, in Oklahoma Territory, opened to settlement by proclamation of the President dated September 18, 1891," and which schedule is made a part hereof.

Each entry shall be in square form as nearly as practicable, and no other lands in the Territory of Oklahoma are opened to settlement under this proclamation or the agreements ratifying the same.

Notice, moreover, is hereby given that it is by law enacted that until said lands are opened to settlement by proclamation no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall be permitted to enter any of said

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lands, or acquire any right thereto, the officers of the United States will be required to enforce this provision.

And further notice is hereby given that it has been duly ordered that the lands in the Territory of Oklahoma mentioned and included in this Proclamation be, and the same are attached to the eastern and Oklahoma land districts in said Territory, severally, as follows:

1. All that portion of the Territory of Oklahoma, commencing at the southwest corner of township 14 north of range 1, east; thence east on range line between ranges 13 and 14 to the west boundary of the Creek country; thence north on said boundary line to the middle of main channel of the Cimarron River; thence up the Cimarron River, following the main channel thereof to the Indian Meridian; thence south on said meridian line to the place of beginning is attached to the eastern land district in Oklahoma Territory, the office of which is now located at Guthrie.

2. All that portion of said Territory commencing at the northwest corner of township 13 north, range 1 east; thence south on Indian Meridian to the north fork of the Canadian River; thence west up said river to the west boundry of the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation, according to Morrill's survey; thence south following the line as run by O. T. Morrill under his contract of September 3, 1872, to the middle of the main channel of the Canadian River; thence east down the main channel of said river to the west boundary of the Seminole Indian Reservation; thence north with said west boundary to the north fork of the Canadian River; thence east down said north fork to the west boundary of the Creek Nation; thence north with said west boundary to its intersection with the line between townships 13 and 14 north of the Indian base; thence west on town line between townships 13 and 14 north to the place of beginning is attached to the Oklahoma land district in said Territory, the office of which is now located at Oklahoma City.

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 eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixteenth.

[SEAL.] BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Acting Secretary of State.

ACT OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RELATIVE TO THE EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS.

[See laws of North Carolina, p. 889.]

AN ACT incorporating the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. That the North Carolina or Eastern Cherokee Indians, resident and domiciled in the counties of Jackson, Swain, Graham and Cherokee, be and the same are hereby created and constituted a body politic and corporate under the name, style and title of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, with all the rights, franchises, privileges and powers incident and belonging to corporations under the laws of the State of N. C.

SECTION 2. That the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians by that name and style be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sue and plead in law or in equity in all courts of the land touching and concerning all the property of whatever nature, held in common by the said North Carolina, or Eastern Cherokee Indians, in the said counties and that the said Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians by that name and style can and may be sued and impleaded in all the courts of the land touching and concerning the said property held as aforesaid in the said counties.

SECTION 3. That in all cases where the State of North Carolina has heretofore issued to any person or persons for any of the land held as aforesaid, by the said Eastern Cherokee Indians and under whom the said Indians claim title as also all deeds made by the Commissioners of the State for what is known as Cherokee land to any person or persons for any of the land held as aforesaid in said counties by said Eastern Cherokee Indians and under whom the said Eastern Cherokee Indians claim title, such grants and deeds are hereby declared valid as against the State.

Ratified 11th March, 1889.

LAWS OF IOWA, EXTRA SESSION, 1856.

[Chap. 39—*Indians.*]

AN ACT permitting certain Indians to reside within the State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* That the consent of the State is hereby given that the Indians now residing in Tama County, known as a portion of the Sacs and Foxes, be permitted to remain and reside in said State, and that the Governor be requested to inform the Secretary of War thereof, and urge on said Department the propriety of paying said Indians their proportion of the annuities due or to become due to said tribe of Sac and Fox Indians.

SEC. 2. That the sheriff of said county shall, as soon as a copy of this law is filed in the office of the county court, proceed to take the census of said Indians now residing there, giving their names and sex, which said list shall be filed and recorded in said office; the persons whose names are included in said list shall have the privileges granted under this act, but none others shall be considered as embraced within the provisions of said act.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its publication in the Iowa Capital Reporter and Iowa City Republican, published at Iowa City.

Approved, July 15, 1856.

I certify that the foregoing act was published in the Iowa Capital Reporter July 30, and in the Iowa City Republican July 23, 1856.

GEO. W. MCCLEARY,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATING TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS ISSUED SINCE FEBRUARY 19, 1889.

CALIFORNIA.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 16th, 1891.*

It is hereby ordered that the limits of the Hoopa Valley Reservation in the state of California, a reservation duly set apart for Indian purposes, as one of the Indian reservations authorized to be set apart, in said State, by Act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, (13 Stats. 39), be and the same are hereby extended so as to include a tract of country one mile in width on each side of the Klamath River, and extending from the present limits of the said Hoopa Valley reservation to the Pacific Ocean; *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts included within the above described boundaries to which valid rights have attached under the laws of the United States are hereby excluded from the reservation as hereby extended.

BENJ. HARRISON.

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ORDER OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, DECEMBER 4, 1888, DEFINING BOUNDARIES OF UMATILLA RESERVATION, OREGON.

Whereas by the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat. 340), entitled "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes," it is provided that "before any allotments are made, a Commission of three disinterested persons to be appointed by the President shall go upon said reservation and ascertain as near as may be the number of Indians who will remain on said reservation, and who shall be entitled to take lands in severalty thereon, and the amount of land required to make the allotments; and thereupon said Commission shall determine and set apart so much of said reservation as shall be necessary to supply agricultural lands for allotments in severalty, together with sufficient pasture and timber lands for their use, and six hundred and forty acres for an industrial farm and school, not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand acres in the aggregate for all purposes; and the same shall be in as compact a form as possible. Said Commission shall report to the Secretary of the Interior the number and classes of persons entitled to allotments, as near as they may be able to, the metes and bounds of the tract by them selected for said Indians, and designate the particular tract selected for an industrial farm and school; and if the same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the said tract shall thereafter constitute the reservation for said Indians, and within which the allotments herein provided for shall be made;" and

Whereas in pursuance of this provision of law, a Commission was appointed by the President on August 13, 1887, which Commission proceeded under instructions to the said Umatilla Reservation, secured the consent of the Indians to the provisions of the law, took the required census of the Indians, and selected a tract for a diminished reservation containing in the aggregate 119,364 acres, of which, according to the census of the Indians on the reservation and the provisions of the law for making allotments, 74,800 acres were required for allotment to the Indians for agricultural purposes; and

Whereas upon surveying said lands, it was found and reported that the diminished reservation so selected by the commission and reported to the Department contained about 10,000 acres less of agricultural lands than was required to make allotments to the Indians as provided in the law; whereupon it became necessary to appoint a second Commission, to readjust the boundaries for the diminished reservation, so as to bring within their limits a sufficient quantity of agricultural land to meet the requirements of the law, which second Commission, appointed by the President on December 22, 1887, made its report, describing the metes and bounds of the tract of land selected and defined by it, which, upon examination of said report and the map accompanying it, was found to be a tract of land so irregular in its shape and outline, as would make it difficult for the Indians living upon it and the white settlers occupying lands adjoining it on the outside to know certainly and exactly the location of the boundaries of the diminished reservation; and in said report it is stated by the Commission that it was not able to include as much timber land as was thought to be necessary within the diminished reservation, without exceeding the limit of its area as fixed by the law, and that while the Indians are some better satisfied with the tract as selected and defined by it for the diminished reservation than they were with the tract selected and defined by the former Commission, there remained considerable dissatisfaction because certain mountain and timber lands lying in the eastern part of the existing reservation were not included within the boundaries of the tract selected for the diminished reservation; and,

Whereas in view of the facts as thus shown, it was deemed necessary by the Department to submit the matter to Congress and to request that the act of March 3, 1885, be so amended as to authorize and empower the Secretary of the Interior to select, prescribe and define a tract of land for the diminished reservation which will contain a sufficient quantity of land to meet the needs and desires of the Indians and be in such regular shape in outline as that its boundaries may be certainly known; and

Whereas it is provided in the eighth section of the act of October 17, 1888 (Public No. 320), amending the act entitled "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1885" (23 Stat., 341), that "the Secretary of the Interior shall set apart such further quantity of land of the existing Umatilla Reservation, in addition to the one hundred and twenty thousand acres thereof, required by said act to be selected, designated, and reserved for the uses and purposes of said Indians, as therein provided, as shall enable him to fix, define, and establish the metes and bounds of said reserved tract in a satisfactory manner, and to include therein such portions as he may deem advisable of certain lands in the eastern part of the reservation, which the Indians desire shall be reserved for them; and the said Secretary is authorized by order to establish such diminished reservation accordingly; and in all other respects said act shall continue and remain in force."

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered, that so much of the existing Umatilla Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon, as lies within the following-described metes and bounds, is hereby declared to be, and is, established as the diminished reservation required by the act of March 3, 1885, as amended by the act of October 17, 1888, to be selected and set apart to constitute the reservation for the confederated bands of Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla Indians for the purposes specified in the said act of March 3, 1885:

Beginning at the quarter-section corner of the west boundary of section 6, township 2 north, range 33 east: thence south on the township line to the southwest corner of section 31, township 1 north, range 33 east: thence west on the base line to the northwest corner of township 1 south, range 33 east; thence south on the township line to the southwest corner of section 6, township 1 south, range 33 east; thence east on said section line between sections 6 and 7, 5 and 8, 4 and 9, 3 and 10, 2 and 11, 1 and 12, to the southeast corner of section 1, township 1 south, range 33 east; thence north on the range line to the northeast corner of said township 1 south, range 33 east, on the base line; thence west on the base line to the southeast corner of township 1 north, range 33 east; thence north on the township line to the southwest corner of section 7, township 1 north, range 34 east; thence east on the section lines between sections 7 and 18, 8 and 17, 9 and 16, 10 and 15, 11 and 14, 12 and 13, township 1 north, range 34 east, and sections 7 and 18, 8 and 17, 9 and 16, 10 and 15, 11 and 14, township 1 north, range 35 east, to the present east boundary of the original Umatilla Reservation; thence north 20 degrees east along said boundary to the headwaters of the south fork of Wild Horse Creek or the northeast corner of the original Umatilla Reservation; thence down the middle of Wild Horse Creek to the point where said creek is intersected by the north line of section 32, township 4 north, range 35 east; thence west on a line between sections 29 and 32, 30 and 31, of township 4 north, range 35 east, and between sections 25 and 36 of township 4 north, range 34 east, to the northwest corner of section 36, township 4 north, range 34 east; thence south on the west boundary of said section 36 to the southwest corner thereof; thence west on the township line to the northwest corner of section 2, township 3 north, range 34 east; thence south on the west boundary of said section 2 to the southwest corner thereof; thence west on the section line to the quarter-section corner between sections 3 and 10 of said township 3 north, range 34 east; thence south through the middle of section 10 to the quarter-section corner on the south boundary thereof; thence west on the line between sections 10 and 15 and 9 and 16 to the northwest corner of section 16; thence south on the section line between sections 16 and 17, 20 and 21, to the quarter-section

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corner on the line between sections 20 and 21; thence west to the center of section 20; thence south to the quarter-section corner on the line between sections 20 and 29; thence west on the section line between sections 20 and 29, 19 and 30, to the northwest corner of section 30, in said township 3 north, range 34 east; thence south on the range line to the northwest corner of section 31 of said township; thence west between sections 25 and 36 of township 3 north, range 33 east, to the northwest corner of section 36; thence south on the section line to the southwest corner of section 36, township 3 north, range 33 east; thence west on the township line to the northwest corner of section 5, township 2 north, range 33 east; thence south between sections 5 and 6 to the quarter-section corner between sections 5 and 6; thence west through the middle of section 6 to the place of beginning.

WM. F. VILAS,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
December 4, 1888

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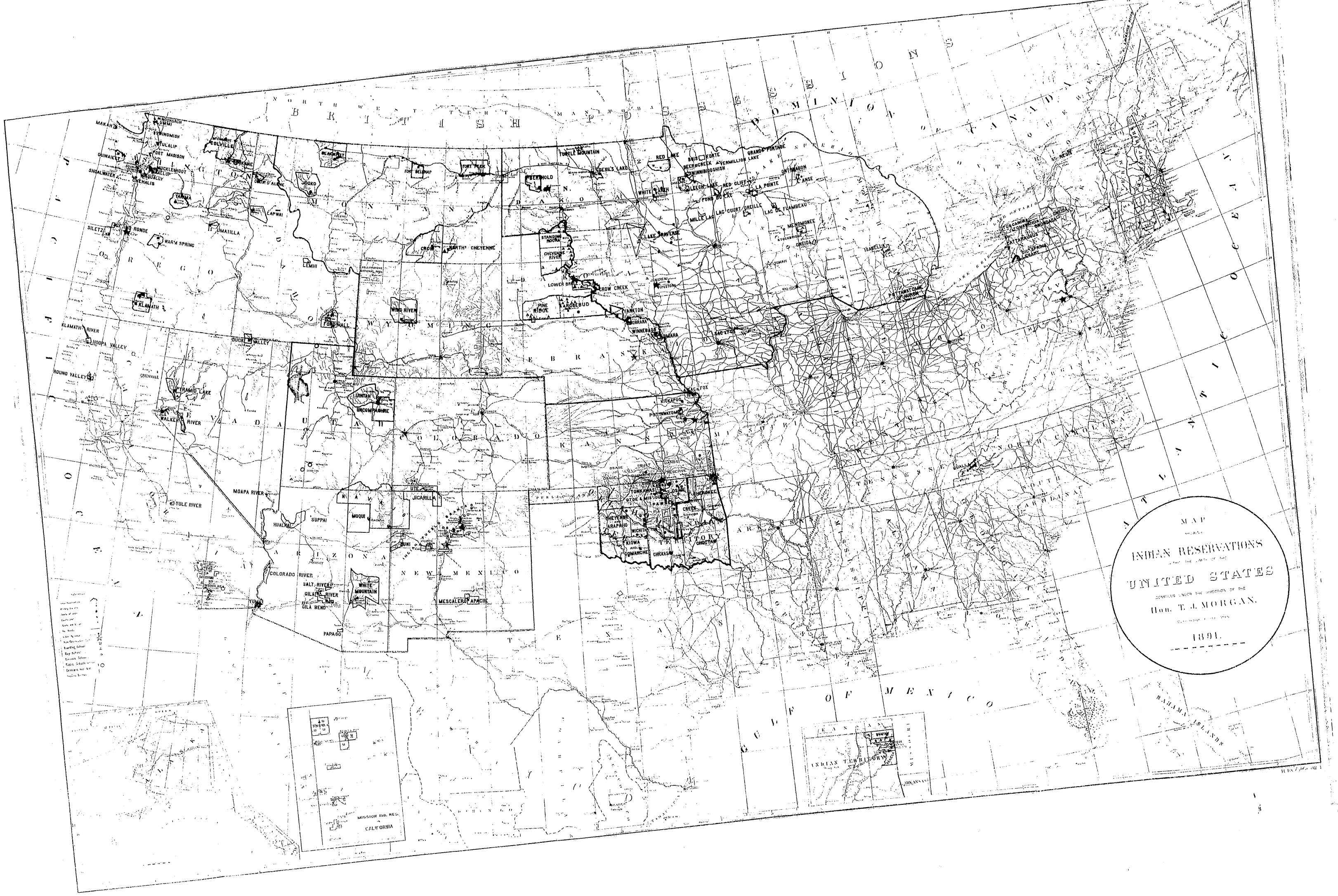
MAP
INDIAN RESERVATIONS
UNITED STATES
COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
Hon. T. J. MORGAN.
1891.
GULF OF MEXICO
BAHAMA ISLANDS
NEBRASKA
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
WYOMING
INDIAN TERRITORY
CALIFORNIA