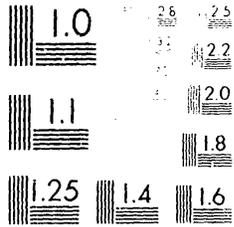
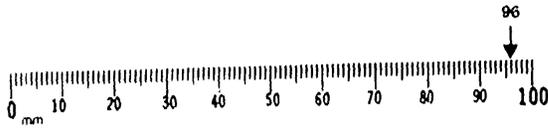


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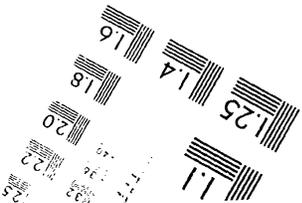
FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1897.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1897.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
Appropriations	1
Education:	
Attendance	3
Public schools for Indians	5
Non-reservation boarding schools	7
Reservation boarding schools	9
Government day schools	11
Contract schools	12
Improvements	16
Résumé of new work	18
Appropriations for schools	19
Summer institutes	19
Indian school exhibit at Nashville Exposition	20
Indian school sites	20
Allotments and patents:	
On reservations	21
Off reservations	24
Indian homesteads	27
Irrigation:	
Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico	29
Fort Hall, Idaho	30
Crow, Montana	32
Yakima, Washington	33
Miscellaneous	33
Negotiations with Indian Tribes	34
Commissions:	
Puyallup, Washington	37
Chippewa, Minnesota	38
Five Civilized Tribes, Indian Territory	39
Leasing Indian lands:	
Unallotted lands	40
Allotted lands	41
Lands set apart to missionary societies	41
Logging on reservations:	
La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin	41
Menomonee Reservation, Wisconsin	48
White Earth Agency, Minnesota	49
Railroads across reservations	49
Unauthorized visits of Indian delegations	54
Sale of liquor to Indians	56
Exhibition of Indians	60
Indian depredation claims	61
Gila Bend Reservation, Arizona	61

1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 3

	Page
Assaults for witchcraft, Zuni Pueblo, Arizona	62
Assault upon Navajoes, Arizona	63
Digger Indians in California	65
Southern Utes, Colorado	65
Seminoles in Florida	66
Indian scare at Camas Prairie, Idaho	68
Cherokee freedmen payment, Indian Territory	71
Intruders in the Indian Territory	72
Peoria and Miami Reservation, Indian Territory	77
Chippewas and Munciees in Kansas	78
Blackfeet and Fort Belknap reservations, Montana	80
Disturbance among Indians of Tongue River Agency, Montana	80
Pyramid Lake Indians, Nevada	88
New York Indians, New York	88
Turtle Mountain Chippewas, North Dakota	90
Removal of Sac and Fox Agency site, Oklahoma	90
Sale of Citizen Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee lands, Oklahoma	91
Boundary of Klamath Reservation, Oregon	91
Uncompahgre Reservation, Utah	92
Fisheries in Washington	93
Stockbridges and Munciees in Wisconsin	95

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS AND OF EMPLOYEES IN CHARGE OF INDIANS:

Arizona—	
Colorado River, Charles E. Davis	99
Worlin B. Bacon, superintendent of school	101
Hualapais and Supais, Henry P. Ewing, industrial teacher	102
R. C. Bauer, teacher in charge of Yava Supais	101
Frances S. Calfee, field matron	106
Navajo, Maj. Constant Williams	106
Pima, J. Roe Young	108
J. M. Berger, farmer in charge of San Xavier Reserve	109
C. J. Crandall, superintendent of school	110
Charles H. Cook, missionary	111
San Carlos, Capt. Albert L. Myer	111
California—	
Houpa Valley, Capt. William E. Dougherty	115
R. S. Graham, superintendent of school	116
Mission-Tule River, L. A. Wright	117
Round Valley, George W. Patrick	120
Colin Anderson, missionary	122
Colorado—	
Southern Ute, William H. Meyer	123
Florida—	
Seminoles, J. E. Brecht, industrial teacher	125
Idaho—	
Fort Hall, Lieut. F. G. Irwin, jr	127
Hosea Locke, superintendent of school	129
Lemhi, J. A. Andrews	130
Nez Percé, S. G. Fisher	132

REPORTS OF AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN CHARGE OF INDIANS—Cont'd.	
Indian Territory—	
Quapaw, George S. Doane	133
R. A. Cochran, superintendent of school	136
E. B. Atkinson, superintendent of school	136
Fr. Edward, missionary	137
Union, Dew M. Wisdom	138
Iowa—	
Sac and Fox, Horace M. Rebok	116
W. S. Stoops, industrial teacher	150
Kansas—	
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, George W. James	151
H. E. Wilson, superintendent of school	156
J. B. Brown, superintendent of school	157
Thamar Richey, superintendent of school	157
Minnesota—	
White Earth, Robert M. Allen	158
John Flynn, superintendent	159
Viola Cook, superintendent of school	159
E. O. Hughes, superintendent of school	160
Krauth H. Crossman, superintendent of school	161
Montana—	
Blackfeet, George B. McLaughlin	161
Crow, Lieut. J. W. Watson	163
Henry Hanks, superintendent of school	165
Flathead, Joseph T. Carter	166
Fort Belknap, Luke C. Hays	170
Henry W. Spray, superintendent of school	173
Fort Peck, Capt. H. W. Sprole	171
F. C. Campbell, superintendent of school	175
Tongue River, Capt. George W. H. Stouch	176
Nebraska—	
Omaha and Winnebago, Capt. W. A. Mercer	178
D. D. McArthur, superintendent of school	180
W. H. Hailmann, superintendent of school	181
Santee, Joseph Clements	183
L. H. Douglass, field matron	185
Nevada—	
Nevada, I. J. Wootton	186
Walker River Reserve, Eugene Mead, superintendent Carson school	187
Western Shoshone, William L. Hargrove	189
G. W. Myers, superintendent of school	191
New Mexico—	
Mescalero, Lieut. V. E. Stottler	192
Pueblo and Hiarilla, Capt. C. E. Nordstrom	191
New York, J. R. Jewell	203
North Carolina—	
Eastern Cherokee, Joseph C. Hart, superintendent of school	208
North Dakota—	
Devils Lake, Ralph Hall	210
E. W. Brenner, farmer, in charge Turtle Mountain Chippewas	212
Fort Berthold, Thomas Richards	214
O. H. Gates, superintendent of school	216
Standing Rock, John W. Cramsis	216
Martin Keneb, superintendent of school	220
E. C. Witzleben, superintendent of school	221

REPORTS OF AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN CHARGE OF INDIANS—Cont'd.	Page.
North Dakota—Continued.	
Agnes G. Fredette, superintendent of school.....	223
Lucey B. Arnold, female industrial teacher.....	223
Marie L. Van Solen, female industrial teacher.....	224
Oklahoma—	
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Maj. A. E. Woolson.....	224
A. H. Viets, superintendent of school.....	229
O. H. Parker, superintendent of school.....	230
Kiowa and Comanche, Capt. Frank D. Baldwin.....	231
S. L. Pigg, superintendent of school.....	231
W. H. Cox, superintendent of school.....	235
Cora M. Dunn, superintendent of school.....	236
Osage, Lieut. Col. H. B. Freeman.....	236
S. L. Hertzog, superintendent of school.....	239
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland, J. P. Woolsey.....	241
Mrs. K. W. Cannon, superintendent of school.....	241
C. W. Goodman, superintendent of school.....	245
W. J. Mills, clerk in charge of school.....	246
W. B. Webb, clerk.....	247
Sara E. Mitchell, field matron.....	247
Sac and Fox, Lee Patrick.....	248
Oregon—	
Grande Ronde, Andrew Kershaw.....	249
Klamath, Joseph Emery.....	250
W. J. Carter, superintendent of school.....	252
Knott, C. Egbert, superintendent of school.....	253
Siletz, Beal Gaither.....	253
W. Vincent Graves, superintendent of school.....	255
Umatilla, George W. Harper.....	256
Mollie V. Gaither, superintendent of school.....	259
Warm Springs, James L. Cowan.....	260
South Dakota—	
Cheyenne River, Peter Couchman.....	262
Crow Creek, Fred Treon.....	265
Frank F. Avery, superintendent of school.....	267
Lower Brulé, B. C. Ash.....	268
George W. Nellis, superintendent of school.....	269
Pine Ridge, Maj. W. H. Clapp.....	270
W. B. Dew, day school inspector.....	272
Rosebud, Charles E. McChesney.....	271
Percy H. Mugford, superintendent.....	277
P. Flor. Digmann, missionary.....	277
A. B. Clark, missionary.....	278
James F. Cross, missionary.....	279
Sisseton, Nathan P. Johnson.....	279
J. L. Baker, superintendent of school.....	281
Yankton, J. A. Smith.....	282
E. D. Wood, superintendent of school.....	283
Jane H. Johnston, principal of school.....	283
John P. Williamson, missionary.....	283
Joseph W. Cook, missionary.....	284
Utah—	
Uintah and Ouray, Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett.....	285
G. V. Goshorn, superintendent of school.....	287
Charles A. Walker, superintendent of school.....	288

REPORTS OF AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN CHARGE OF INDIANS—Cont'd.	Page.
Washington—	
Colville, George H. Newman.....	288
Neah Bay, Samuel G. Morse.....	291
Puyallup, Frank Terry, superintendent of school.....	293
John E. Youngblood, teacher.....	294
Lida W. Quimby, field matron.....	295
Tulalip, D. C. Govan.....	296
Yakima, L. T. Erwin.....	297
Calvin Ashbury, superintendent of school.....	300
Wisconsin—	
Green Bay, Thomas H. Savage.....	301
Leslie Watson, superintendent of school.....	307
La Pointe, Capt. Geo. L. Scott.....	307
Reuben Perry, superintendent of school.....	307
Wyoming—	
Shoshone, Capt. Richard H. Wilson.....	311
W. P. Campbell, superintendent of school.....	316
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.....	348
REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF BONDED SCHOOLS:	
Fort Mojave, Ariz., John J. McKoin.....	311
Fort Yuma, Cal., Mary O'Neil.....	312
Phoenix, Ariz., S. M. McCowan.....	311
Greenville, Cal., Edw. N. Ament.....	314
Perris, Cal., Harwood Hall.....	315
Fort Lewis, Colo., Thomas H. Breen.....	316
Grand Junction, Colo., Thos. G. Lemmon.....	317
Fort Lapwai, Idaho, Ed. McConville.....	318
Lawrence, Kans., J. A. Sweet.....	349
Clontarf, Minn., M. J. Egan.....	351
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Andrew Spencer.....	352
Pipestone, Minn., De Witt S. Harris.....	355
Fort Shaw, Mont., W. H. Winslow.....	356
Genoa, Nebr., J. E. Ross.....	357
Carson, Nev., Eugene Mead.....	358
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Edgar A. Allen.....	360
Santa Fe, N. Mex., Thomas M. Jones.....	361
Fort Totten, N. Dak., William F. Canfield.....	362
Chillico, Okla., Ben F. Taylor.....	363
Segar Colony, Okla., John H. Seger.....	365
Chamberlain, S. Dak., John Flinn.....	367
Chenawa, Oreg., Thomas W. Potter.....	368
Carlisle, Capt. R. H. Pratt.....	371
Flandreau, S. Dak., Leslie D. Davis.....	375
Pierre, S. Dak., Crosby G. Davis.....	377
Oncida, Wis., Charles F. Pierce.....	378
Tonah, Wis., L. M. Compton.....	380
Wittenberg, Wis., Axel Jacobson.....	381
Hampton, Va., H. B. Frissell.....	383
MISCELLANEOUS:	
Indian legislation by second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress.....	387
Indian legislation by first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress.....	398
Agreement with Shoshones and Arapahoes.....	406
Agreement with Choctaws and Chickasaws.....	409
Trust funds and trust lands.....	416
Indian school sites.....	421

	Page
MISCELLANEOUS--Continued.	
Areas of Indian reservations and authority for their establishment.....	139
Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies.....	146
Statistics as to Indian schools.....	166
Contract schools.....	180
Statistics as to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of Indian tribes; also religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics..	182
Statistics as to cultivation and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised, and stock owned by Indians, roads made, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.....	198
List of employees in Indian service--	
In Washington.....	512
In agency service.....	511
In Indian schools.....	535
Addresses--	
Members of Board of Indian Commissioners.....	574
Inspectors and special Indian agents.....	574
Superintendent and supervisors of Indian schools.....	571
Secretaries of societies engaged in mission and school work for Indians.	574
Indian agents and school superintendents.....	575
Decision United States circuit court in eastern Cherokee timber case.....	579
Index.....	585

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1897.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to present the Sixty-sixth Annual Report of the Office of Indian Affairs.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount appropriated by the act providing for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, is \$7,431,620.89. This is \$242,124.10 more than was appropriated for the previous fiscal year.

The different objects of appropriation are shown by the following comparative table.

TABLE 1.—Appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal years 1897 and 1898.

	1897.	1898.
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$128,540.00	\$749,040.00
Fulfilling treaty obligations with Indians.....	2,933,378.17	3,123,871.74
Miscellaneous supports—gratuities.....	671,725.00	673,625.00
Incidental expenses.....	84,000.00	80,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	214,588.62	182,912.89
Support of schools.....	2,517,265.60	2,531,771.35
Total.....	7,189,496.79	7,431,620.89

The variations in the items of appropriation for 1898 as compared with those for 1897 are as follows:

Increases:	
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$1,500.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	190,493.57
Miscellaneous supports (gratuities).....	1,300.00
Support of schools.....	114,506.35
Total increase.....	307,799.92
Decreases:	
Incidental expenses.....	\$4,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	61,675.82
	65,675.82
Net increase.....	242,124.10

It will be seen that the increase lies almost wholly in the two items, "Fulfilling treaty stipulations" and "Support of schools."

The previous annual report showed that after deducting several items which did not properly belong to the regular expenses of the Indian service, there remained for the current expenses of the year ended June 30, 1897, \$7,012,533.17. The appropriation bill for the current fiscal year also contains some special items which ought not to be considered as part of the regular expenses of running the department. These items are such as for the commission to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes, commissions to negotiate with other tribes, surveying particular reservations, payment of private claims, etc., and they aggregate \$89,312.80. Deducting this aggregate from the total amount appropriated, there remains \$7,312,808.00, which may be considered as representing the amount appropriated for conducting the ordinary operations of the department.

Comparing the two years we have—

Current expenses for 1898	\$7,312,808.00
Current expenses for 1897	7,189,496.79
Excess of 1898 over 1897	153,411.30

There are three items of appropriation contained in the Indian appropriation act for 1898 which have been left out of the foregoing calculations. These are—

Pay of clerk to superintendent of schools	\$1,000.00
Survey of lands in Indian Territory	100,000.00
Resurvey of the lands of the Chickasaw Nation	141,500.00
Total	242,500.00

The former item has been added to the civil list by the Treasury Department, and the latter two have been placed to the credit of the Geological Survey, that Bureau being charged with the supervision of the surveys described. As the Bureau is not responsible in any way for the expenditure of these three items they have not been considered as part of the ordinary current expenses of the Department.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1898 presented to Congress by this office aggregated \$7,279,525.87. The total amount appropriated was \$7,431,620.89, or \$152,095.02 more than the estimates.

It should be understood that the \$2,631,771.35 set down in the foregoing table as being for the support of schools, represents only the amounts appropriated gratuitously by Congress for that purpose. A very large portion of the sum appropriated to carry out treaty provisions as well as of the interest derived from funds to the credit of various tribes in the Treasury, is used for school purposes—probably in the neighborhood of \$600,000; so that it may be said that an amount exceeding \$3,200,000 is devoted to the cause of Indian education.

EDUCATION.

Indian education during the past year has not shown such growth in the matter of school attendance as has been noted in previous years, yet it is on a better basis than ever before. In the development of its educational plan the Indian Office seeks permanent, rather than quick, results in the uplifting of the Indians to a higher industrial and social plane, and the facilities for education have been enlarged and improved as a wider experience has dictated. From barbarism to American citizenship is an immense step which can be accomplished only by painstaking and intelligent efforts operating not only upon the children, but upon the older Indians as well.

Indian schools are divided into nonreservation boarding schools, reservation day and boarding schools, contract schools, mission day and boarding schools, and certain public schools with which this office contracts for the education of Indian pupils. These various classes of schools are designed to meet the varied requirements of Indian education, thus giving in the nonreservation schools the advantages incident to their location in more advanced and civilized communities, while in the reservation day and boarding schools the pupils are brought into contact with modern educational methods within the radius of their own homes, under the eye of kindred and friends. The great work of Indian education is performed mainly in the governmental schools; but the school work of the churches is a most helpful adjunct, whose value can not be overestimated.

ATTENDANCE.

The enrollment and average attendance at the schools aggregated and compared with the preceding year are here exhibited for the fiscal year 1897:

TABLE 2.—Enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools, 1896 and 1897, showing increase in 1897; also number of schools in 1897.

Kind of school.	Enrollment.			Average attendance.			Number of schools.
	1896.	1897.	Increase.	1896.	1897.	Increase.	
Government schools:							
Nonreservation boarding.....	5,085	5,723	638	4,461	4,787	326	23
Reservation boarding	8,489	8,112	a 377	7,056	6,855	a 201	73
Day	4,215	4,768	553	2,846	3,231	385	133
Total	17,789	18,603	814	14,363	14,876	511	234
Contract schools:							
Boarding	3,499	2,579	a 920	3,198	2,313	a 785	d 23
Day	593	208	a 385	367	142	a 225	5
Boarding, specially ap- propriated for	347	371	24	322	330	8	2
Total	4,439	3,158	a 1,281	3,797	2,785	a 1,012	35
Public	413	303	a 110	294	191	a 100	(b)
Mission, boarding	835	813	a 22	736	741	5	17
Mission, day	96	87	a 9	70	80	10	3
Aggregate	23,572	22,084	a 608	19,262	18,676	a 586	288

a Decrease.

b Thirty-eight public schools in which pupils are taught not enumerated here.

c These schools are conducted by religious societies, some of which receive from the Government for the Indian children therein such rations and clothing as the children are entitled to as reservation Indians.

d Two other contract schools transferred to the Government during the year have been included in the Government schools.

Statistics relative to Indian education among the Five Civilized Tribes and the Indians of New York are not included in the above table, as they are not supported from funds under control of this office.

There were in operation during the past fiscal year 288 Indian schools conducted under various auspices, of which number 231 were under the exclusive control of the Government. This is an increase of 11 schools over the number in operation last year. One nonreservation school, Ramona, at Santa Fé, N. Mex., was discontinued, and two, at Morris and Clontarf, Minn., respectively, were purchased from the former owners and converted from contract schools into regular Government institutions. Grace School, on the Crow Creek Reservation, S. Dak., was purchased from the owner, Miss Grace Howard, and will be controlled by the Government as a small reservation boarding school instead of being conducted by contract. Five reservation boarding schools were discontinued and day schools established in their places. These were located on the Kiowa Reservation, Okla., and Neah Bay, Chehalis, Skokomish, and Quinaielt reservations, Wash. The Kiowa school was abandoned on account of its poor location, dilapidated condition, and the great cost of renewing the plant, the others for the reason that it was reported to this office that day schools would serve the purpose in place of the more expensive boarding schools.

The net increase in enrollment in the Government schools is shown to be 814 pupils, and in average attendance 511 pupils. To this might have been added 81 pupils enrolled (with an average attendance of 78) in two contract schools transferred to the Government during the latter part of the year. On account of the reduction in the number of contract schools and in amounts paid them there has been a net decrease in enrollment in these schools of 1,281 pupils, not counting the further decrease of the 81 pupils transferred to the Government before the close of the year. A number of their pupils have unquestionably been taken up in other schools of similar character; but it is difficult to secure accurate data from schools not supported or assisted by the Government.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE.

The following table gives a statement of the number of Indian schools, enrollment, and attendance during the past twenty years.

TABLE 3.—Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1897, a

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools b.		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48		102		150	3,693
1878.....	49		119		168	4,412
1879.....	52		107		159	4,168
1880.....	60		109		169	4,651
1881.....	63		106		174	4,976
1882.....	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883.....	80	3,793	88	1,859	168	5,652
1884.....	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886.....	115	7,260	99	2,379	214	9,639
1887.....	117	8,029	110	2,500	227	10,529
1888.....	117	8,703	107	2,715	224	11,418
1889.....	126	9,146	103	2,406	229	11,552
1890.....	149	9,865	106	2,367	255	12,232
1891.....	146	11,425	110	2,463	256	13,888
1892.....	149	12,422	128	2,745	277	15,167
1893.....	156	13,035	119	2,668	275	15,703
1894.....	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,096
1895.....	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896.....	c 156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897.....	c 145	15,028	143	3,650	288	18,678

a Some of the figures in this table as printed prior to 1896 were taken from reports of the Superintendent of Indian Schools. As revised, they are all taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Prior to 1882 the figures include the New York schools.

b Indian children attending public schools are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.

c Decrease in number of boarding schools is due to discontinuance of some contract schools and the conversion of others into day schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS.

In 1890 the first experiment was made with reference to the education of Indian pupils with white pupils in the public schools of the different States and Territories. Circulars were addressed to county superintendents and others, expressing the desire of the Indian Office that they would cooperate with it in securing the admission of Indian children into the white schools. Contracts for such pupils were made first in 1891 for such pupils, at a rate of \$10 per capita per quarter, based upon the average attendance maintained. Strong inducements were placed before the public schools to reach out and gather in the prospective Indian citizens, and by educating them on an equal plane with the white people, better fit them for assuming in the future the duties and responsibilities of citizens. Notwithstanding the earnest efforts of this Office, progress in this direction has been exceedingly slow, although it is of vital interest to every community in which there are Indian children that they should be given special care and attention.

In order to overcome the prejudice of the whites, the amount to be paid for the education of Indian pupils was purposely fixed at a rate higher than that usually expended for public-school advantages; but with all these inducements there was an enrollment last year of only 303, with

an average attendance of 104, a decrease respectively of 110 and 100 from the year previous. While this system of coeducation is unquestionably excellent, yet it has the serious drawbacks incident to the lack of proper supervision by the Indian Office, and the inability or negligence of the school districts in enforcing regular attendance. It is hoped that by continued efforts more beneficial results will be secured in the future.

The enrollment and average attendance in public schools is shown in Table No. 2, while the following table gives a list of such schools and the number of pupils for which each has contracted:

TABLE 4.—Public schools at which Indian pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

State.	School district.	County.	Pupils.	
California	Helm	San Diego	16	
	College	Santa Barbara	10	
	No. 2	Jackson	3	
Kansas	No. 37	do	3	
	No. 74	do	8	
	No. 1	Isabella	11	
Michigan	No. 14	Boyl	5	
Nebraska	No. 14	Knox	12	
	No. 67	do	4	
	No. 69	do	14	
	No. 91	do	7	
	No. 104	do	21	
	No. 105	do	3	
	No. 8	Thurston	15	
	No. 13	do	12	
	No. 14	do	25	
	No. 17	do	10	
	Nevada	Walsh	Lander	2
	Oklahoma	No. 60	Cleveland	8
		No. 42	Blaine	5
		No. 77	do	5
		No. 55	Canadian	2
Kingfisher		Kingfisher	1	
No. 65		do	5	
No. 90		Lincoln	8	
No. 48		Oklahoma	6	
No. 304		Pottawatomie	12	
No. 70		do	6	
No. 77		do	9	
No. 79		do	8	
No. 82		do	17	
No. 84		do	2	
Oregon		No. 32	Taus	40
Utah	No. 12	Boxelder	15	
Washington	No. 67	King	16	
	No. 52	Skagit	8	
	No. 7	Stevens	3	
Wisconsin	No. 7	Ashland	3	
Total			384	

NONRESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The location, date of opening, capacity, number of employees, enrollment, and average attendance of the nonreservation Indian boarding schools are shown in the following table:

TABLE 5.—Location, average attendance, capacity, etc., of nonreservation training schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Location of school.	Date of opening.	Number of employees.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa.	Nov. 1, 1879	64	\$167	a 800	884	750
Chenawa, Oreg.	Feb. 25, 1880	40	167	300	363	310
Chilocco, Okla.	Jan. 15, 1884	63	167	450	434	347
Genoa, Nebr.	Feb. 20, 1884	40	167	350	243	212
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Aug. —, 1884	70	167	300	346	298
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.	Sept. 1, 1884	64	167	500	648	502
Grand Junction, Colo.	—, 1886	17	167	170	170	150
Santa Fé, N. Mex.	Oct. —, 1890	36	167	200	249	233
Fort Mojave, Ariz.	do	25	167	150	167	158
Carson, Nev.	Dec. —, 1890	24	167	135	136	128
Pierre, S. Dak.	Feb. —, 1891	16	167	150	150	128
Phoenix, Ariz.	Sept. —, 1891	50	167	275	260	332
Fort Lewis, Colo.	Mar. —, 1892	21	167	300	300	196
Fort Shaw, Mont.	Dec. 27, 1892	22	167	250	224	165
Perris, Cal.	Jan. 9, 1893	19	167	100	157	143
Flandreau, S. Dak.	Mar. 7, 1893	21	167	170	220	167
Pipestone, Minn.	Feb. —, 1893	14	167	80	114	98
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	Jan. 3, 1893	16	167	100	195	137
Tomah, Wis.	Jan. 19, 1893	20	167	125	136	102
Wittenberg, Wis. b	Aug. 24, 1895	18	167	140	128	108
Greenville, Cal. b	Sept. 25, 1895	5	167	50	58	40
Morris, Minn. b	Apr. 3, 1897	12	167	100	43	32
Olontarf, Minn. b	Apr. 14, 1897	7	167	80	c 45	c 43
Total		690		5,345	5,723	4,787

a 1,500 with outing system.

b Previously a contract school.

c Not included in total, having been already included in total attendance of contract schools.

These schools, as their names indicate, are located off the reservations, and usually consist of large and well-appointed plants adapted for the thorough training of Indian pupils. They are recruited from reservation and other schools, the policy being to place therein pupils who, by reason of sound physical health and natural aptitude, are capable of receiving further advantages. They are grouped as follows:

Class 1 embraces general schools with full reservation school course of study, which includes Carson, Nev.; Flandreau, S. Dak.; Fort Lewis, Colo.; Fort Mojave, Ariz.; Greenville, Cal.; Mount Pleasant, Mich.; Perris, Cal.; Pierre, S. Dak.; Pipestone, Minn.; Tomah, Wis.; Wittenberg, Wis.; Morris, Minn., and Olontarf, Minn.

Class 2 embraces nonreservation schools with facilities for special instruction in agriculture, stock breeding, the mechanical and domestic arts, for normal and commercial training, and for taking up other subjects as occasion requires. This class comprises the Indian schools located at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Carlisle, Pa.; Chilocco, Okla.; Fort Shaw, Mont.; Genoa, Nebr.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Haskell Institute, Kansas; Phoenix, Ariz.; Salem, Oreg., and Santa Fé, N. Mex.

The majority of these schools have a definite territory assigned to each, from which pupils are to be drawn, while others, by virtue of their more extended facilities, are given the full scope of the Indian country. This arrangement avoids clashing of interests on the same territory by representatives of different schools engaged in securing pupils and reduces the already large item of transportation expenses.

Indian children when taken to distant schools should be entered for such a length of time as will secure to them the benefits of the school. Therefore, in order that there might be uniformity of method in the collection and return of pupils, the following circular was issued by this office on April 29, 1897:

To agents and bonded superintendents:

Attention is directed to section 15 of the Rules for the Indian School Service, 1894, wherein it is stated that "the placing of Indian youth in nonreservation schools should be accomplished with the consent of parents and agents." The consent of the agent is not a mere perfunctory act upon his part, but this office expects him in every instance to look carefully into all the surroundings and condition of the children proposed for transfer, and be fully satisfied that their best interests will be subserved. Agents will understand that it is the well-settled policy of this office that when Indian children have arrived at the age when they can properly appreciate the benefits and advantages of further educational advancement every effort should be used to induce both children and parents to avail themselves of this opportunity. They should earnestly and heartily cooperate with all properly accredited representatives of nonreservation schools in carrying out this policy.

Superintendents of nonreservation schools are directed not to receive students for a shorter period than two years. A child received during the first five months of the fiscal year shall be credited with a full year's attendance for that fiscal year. A child received after the first five months of the fiscal year shall receive no credit for the fractional year. No child shall be returned before the close of the fiscal year which terminates the period for which it was received.

Superintendents of nonreservation schools shall report to the respective agents the anticipated return of students at least four weeks before the date fixed for their return, giving Indian and English name and history of each student.

In all cases in which agents can not find the responsible parents and guardians of students to be so returned the agents will at once report this fact to the superintendent, who will then report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs what disposition he can make of the student, and await orders from the Indian Office with reference to the case. In no such case must the student be returned without orders from the Indian Office.

Representatives of nonreservation schools must be fully advised of these regulations before attempting to collect pupils.

It will be noticed that there has been an increase of 638 in enrollment and 326 in average attendance upon the nonreservation schools, indicating harmonious cooperation with this office upon the part of agents and superintendents engaged in this work.

By liberal appropriations from Congress many of these schools have had their capacity greatly extended by the erection of new buildings and repairing and remodeling of older ones. Modern facilities for instruction have been introduced, and the industrial and literary curriculum of these schools shows the adoption of advanced educational

methods. Manual training has been extensively provided for, with excellent results, and industrial education has gone on hand in hand with the intellectual development of the untrained Indian mind.

RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

There are seventy-three Government Indian boarding schools located upon the reservations, their distribution, capacity, and date of opening being set forth in the subjoined table:

TABLE 6.—Location, capacity, and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools.

Location.	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Arizona:			
Colorado River	80	Mar. —, 1879	
Keams Canyon	80	—, 1887	
Navajo	150	Dec. —, 1881	
Pima	150	Sept. —, 1881	
San Carlos	100	Oct. —, 1880	
White Mountain Apache	65	Feb. —, 1894	
California:			
Fort Yuma	250	Apr. —, 1884	
Hoopa Valley	200	Jan. 21, 1893	
Round Valley	70	Aug. 15, 1881 Sept. 12, 1893	Suspended after July, 1883, by burning of building.
Idaho:			
Fort Hall	150	—, 1874	
Fort Lapwai	250	Sept. —, 1886	
Lemhi	40	Sept. —, 1885	
Indian Territory:			
Quapaw	90	Sept. —, 1872	
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte	130	June —, 1872	Began by Friends as orphan asylum in 1867 under contract with tribe.
Kansas:			
Kickapoo	30	Oct. —, 1871	
Pottawatomie	80	—, 1873	
Sac and Fox and Iowa	40	—, 1871 Sept. —, 1875	Iowa. Sac and Fox.
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake	50	Nov. —, 1867	
Pine Point	100	Mar. —, 1892	Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1888.
Itel Lake	50	Nov. —, 1877	
White Earth	40	—, 1871	
Wild Rice River	65	Mar. —, 1892	Building burned in February, 1895. Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1888.
Montana:			
Blackfoot	125	Jan. —, 1883	
Crow	160	Oct. —, 1884	
Crow, Montana Industrial	60	July 1, 1895	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1886.
Fort Belknap	100	Aug. —, 1891	
Fort Peck	200	Aug. —, 1891	
Nebraska:			
Omaha	75	—, 1881	
San Carlos	80	Apr. —, 1874	
Winnebago	100	Oct. —, 1874	
Nevada:			
Pyramid Lake	120	Nov. —, 1882	
Western Shoshone	50	Feb. 11, 1893	Previously a semiboarding school.
New Mexico:			
Mescalero	100	Apr. —, 1884	
North Carolina:			
Eastern Cherokee	150	Jan. 1, 1893	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1885.
North Dakota:			
Fort Berthold	60	Nov. 21, 1884	
Fort Totten	350	—, 1874	At agency.
Standing Rock, agency	110	Jan. —, 1891	At Fort Totten.
Standing Rock, agricultural	110	May —, 1877	
Standing Rock, Grand River	100	—, 1878	
Oklahoma:			
Absentee Shawnee	80	Nov. 20, 1893	
Arapaho	75	May —, 1872	
	130	Dec. —, 1872	

TABLE 6.—Location, capacity, and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Date of open- ing.	Remarks.
Oklahoma—Continued.			
Cheyenne.....	200	—, 1879	
Fort Sill.....	125	Aug., 1891	
Kaw.....	60	Dec., 1869	In Kansas.
Osage.....	150	Aug., 1874	In Indian Territory.
Otoe.....	75	Feb., 1874	
Pawnee.....	125	Oct., 1875	In Nebraska.
Penick.....	125	—, 1865	In Nebraska.
Rainy Mountain.....	100	—, 1878	In Indian Territory.
Riverdale (Wichita).....	50	Jan., 1883	
Sac and Fox.....	100	Sep., 1871	
Sage.....	120	—, 1868	In Kansas.
Seeger.....	120	Apr., 1872	In Indian Territory.
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde.....	100	Apr., 1874	
Klamath.....	140	Feb., 1874	
Siletz.....	50	Oct., 1874	
Umatilla.....	100	Jan., 1881	
Wainax.....	100	Nov., 1882	
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River.....	130	Apr. 1, 1893	At new agency. A old agency school for girls opened in 1874 under missionary auspices in Government buildings; school for boys opened in 1880.
Crow Creek Agency.....	110	—, 1874	
Crow Creek, Grace Mission.....	50	Feb. 1, 1867	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1868.
Hope (Springfield).....	60	Aug. 1, 1895	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1882.
Lower Brulé.....	140	Oct., 1881	
Sisseton.....	120	—, 1873	
Yankton.....	160	Feb., 1882	
Utah:			
Onay.....	50	Apr., 1893	
Uinlah.....	90	Jan., 1881	
Washington:			
Okanagan (Tonasket).....	50	—, 1890	
Puyallup.....	200	June, 1871	
Yakima.....	110	—, 1860	
Wisconsin:			
Lac du Flambeau.....	140	July 10, 1895	
Menominee.....	160	—, 1876	
Oncida.....	120	Mar. 27, 1893	
Wyoming:			
Shoshone.....	200	Apr., 1879	
Total.....	8,270		

There were educated in these schools last year 8,112 Indian children, a slight decrease in number from the previous year, which results from the abandonment of one school and the conversion of others into day schools. Reservation schools, situated in the heart of the Indian country, are perpetual reminders of the civilization which lies outside the reservation. Here the Indian parent can occasionally see his children, note their progress, and involuntarily receive some idea of the benefits of education.

The efficiency of these schools has been largely increased and the personnel of their employees improved. The curriculum adopted for them is the outgrowth of years of careful study of their requirements. The majority of them have large, commodious, and well-arranged buildings, while others are merely makeshifts, without modern conveniences. An industrial training, more or less varied, is given, but of course it is not so extensive and elaborate as that at the larger nourservation

schools. Increased facilities for industrial training have been introduced into a large number of them, and special attention is paid to teaching domestic work, farming, stock raising, blacksmithing, and such branches as will best fit the pupils for the vocations which they are expected to follow in after life.

GOVERNMENT DAY SCHOOLS.

The third class of schools comprises the day schools. These correspond more nearly to the average white public schools located in country hamlets. Situated in the midst of the Indian communities, the early processes of education are carried on upon the threshold of their own homes. While the results secured in these schools are not so noticeable as those obtained in the boarding schools, yet they are of permanent value in forming the character of the pupils. Day schools are foundation stones upon which the boarding schools build the superstructure. The teacher supplements work in the schoolroom by missionary work among the older Indians, and appliances and conveniences which civilization brings to the white man's home gradually find their way into the wigwam and tepee and cabin. As the advantages of a clean, well-ordered domestic life begin to dawn on the youthful Indian he daily bears some portion of the impression to his home, and his conduct betokens the gradual modification of inherited tendencies.

During the fiscal year 1896 there were 124 Government day schools, which number was increased during the last year to 138. For the same periods the enrollment was 4,215 and 4,768, respectively, an increase of 553 pupils in the past year.

The new day school buildings have been constructed in accordance with approved methods of ventilation, heating, etc. Attached or closely contiguous has been placed the teacher's residence and industrial cottage, in which something of the simple industrial and domestic arts is taught. Every teacher is urged to make his school a bright, typical American home so that it may be an object lesson to the Indians who daily visit it.

Many day schools are situated among the very poor classes of Indians, and as the little ones often come a long distance after only a scanty meal at home, a plain but wholesome noonday lunch is usually served. Hungry children can not be expected to do effective work; hence the result of this policy is better attention to lessons as well as more regular attendance upon the daily sessions.

The following table gives the location and capacity of the day schools:

TABLE 7.—Location and capacity of Government day schools June 30, 1897.

Location.	Capacity.	Location.	Capacity.
New Mexico—Continued.			
Arizona:		Pueblo—Continued.	
Hualapai.....	60	Santo Domingo.....	50
Kingman.....	40	Taos.....	30
Hackberry.....	60	Zia.....	35
Shupai.....	60	Zuni.....	60
Navajo:		North Carolina:	
Little Water.....	30	Eastern Cherokee, 3 schools.....	110
Oretha.....	40	North Dakota:	
Polacca.....	40	Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain (3 schools).....	140
Second Mesa.....	40	Standing Rock (5 schools).....	155
California:		Fort Berthold (4 schools).....	150
Big Pine.....	35	Oklahoma:	
Bishop.....	40	Whirlwind.....	20
Hat Creek.....	40	Oregon:	
Manchester.....	327	Simasho.....	30
Mission—11 schools.....	50	South Dakota:	
Potter Valley.....	50	Cheyenne River (3 schools).....	60
Ukiah.....	50	Pine Ridge (26 schools).....	910
Upper Lake.....	40	Roschard (21 schools).....	651
Iowa:		Washington:	
Sac and Fox.....	40	Culville (2 schools).....	80
Michigan:		Tulalip.....	40
Itasca.....	40	Lytum.....	40
Minnesota:		Swinomish.....	40
Birch Cooley.....	36	Neah Bay.....	75
White Earth.....	30	Neah Bay.....	60
Gull Lake.....	40	Quillahute.....	20
Montana:		Payalup.....	20
Tongue River.....	34	Jamestown.....	25
Nebaska:		Port Gamble.....	60
Santee.....	39	Chehalis.....	40
Nevada:		Quinalt.....	40
Walker River.....	39	S'Kokomish.....	40
New Mexico:		Yakima.....	30
Tuchlo:		Toppenish.....	40
Acorns.....	50	Wisconsin:	
Cochiti.....	50	Green Bay, Stockbridge.....	157
Taleta.....	40	Onida (5 schools).....	324
Jenetz.....	40	La Pointe (8 schools).....	4,955
Laguna.....	20	Total capacity.....	138
Pahuate.....	40	Total number of schools.....	
Santa Clara.....	40		
San Felipe.....	50		
San Juan.....	50		

CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

The system of giving governmental aid to schools carried on among the Indians by private parties goes back almost to the beginning of Indian education. In 1819 \$10,000 was appropriated by Congress for Indian education, and a circular was issued by the War Department September 3, 1819, which contains the following:

Such associations or individuals who are already actually engaged in educating the Indians, and who may desire the cooperation of the Government, will report to the Department of War. . . . In proportion to the means of the Government cooperation will be extended to such institutions as may be approved, as well in erecting their necessary buildings as in their current expenses.

In 1820 twenty-one schools carried on by different religious societies were aided by the Government to the extent of \$11,838, about one-sixth of the amount expended by the societies themselves for these schools. In fact, in the earlier years there were very few schools among the Indians which were not conducted under the auspices of some religious society. It was not until 1870, when Congress made an appropriation of \$100,000 "for the support of industrial and other schools among the

Indian tribes not otherwise provided for," that the Government undertook with earnestness to provide Indian tribes with schools, although considerable Government money had been expended on Indian education from treaty funds and from what was known as the "civilization fund."

For a long time different schools carried on under private auspices were aided by the Government without any formal contract. Formal contracts began to be made in the latter part of 1870. At one time they were made largely on account of a law limiting the amount which might be expended at an Indian agency for employees. Unless school employees could be excepted from this restriction it was found that it would be impracticable to keep up both school and agency work at the larger agencies. By contracting with a society to carry on a school the employees of that school were thereby eliminated from the list of agency employees. Afterwards the law was amended so as to exclude school employees and there was no longer any occasion on that score for making school contracts. Sometimes when no contract was necessary and Government aid could just as well be extended to the school without one, and perhaps had been so extended for years, it came to be considered more desirable by the office or by the society to put the terms of the agreement between them into the form of a contract. It also facilitated in some respects the settlement of accounts in the Treasury.

For a while, when other schools were carried on under contract, "schools specially appropriated for" were considered as not needing any contract arrangement in their behalf. But finally it became the custom to render through the medium of a contract all Government aid to Indian schools carried on by private parties. Hence schools so aided became known as contract schools; and thus there grew up "the contract system," which gradually increased until, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, contracts were made with various denominations and individuals to the amount of \$611,670. Since that year there has been a gradual reduction, either by withdrawal of the parties themselves from contracts or by action of this office under the direction of Congress.

There were in operation last year thirty-seven contract schools (two of them receiving special appropriations), for which \$257,928 was allowed. The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year contains the following provision in regard to the assistance to be given by the Government in the support of schools for Indians carried on under private control:

And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian school: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with contract schools, apportioning as near as may be the amount so contracted for among schools of various denominations, for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, but shall only make such contracts at places where non-sectarian schools can not be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding forty per centum of the amount so used for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

14 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

For the fiscal year 1895 there was used for all contract schools the sum of \$463,505, of which amount \$53,440 was appropriated for two schools specifically named by Congress, which left a total of \$410,065 as the true amount from which the 40 per cent. should be taken. This included the amount allowed for two schools on the Osage Reservation, \$11,250, which was paid out of Osage trust money. In the opinion of this office, concurred in by the Department, this sum should not have been included in the amount set apart for contract schools, since it had been paid from and charged against the special treaty funds of the Osages. This sum deducted from the above total left a new one for 1895 of \$398,815, of which 40 per cent under the above section of the appropriation act could be used for the fiscal year 1898, making the sum of \$159,526 available for sectarian schools. There are only two Protestant contract schools, Bay Mills in Michigan, \$600, and John Roberts, Shoshone Agency, Wyo., \$2,160, a total of \$2,760, which deducted from the \$159,526 leaves \$156,766 as the amount available for distribution among Catholic schools for the fiscal year 1898.

In the fiscal year 1897 certain schools were allowed \$125 per capita. At all of these schools the rates for the current fiscal year have been reduced to \$108 per capita, and the Catholic mission school on the Crow Creek Reservation has been omitted because the Government has ample accommodations for all pupils of school age on that reservation.

For the current fiscal year contracts have been made with the different schools for the number of pupils and at the rate given in the table below. It has been deemed best to reduce the various schools each a small amount rather than to cut out any other school than the Crow Creek school. Regarding the provision of law pertaining to apportioning aid among the various denominations, no reductions were made in the Bay Mills or the John Roberts school.

TABLE 8.—Schools conducted under contract, with number of pupils contracted for, rate per capita, and total amount of contract for fiscal years ending June 30, 1895, and June 30, 1898.

Name and location of school.	1895.			1898.		
	Number allowed.	Rate.	Amount.	Number allowed.	Rate.	Amount.
Banning, California.....	100	\$125	\$12,500	70	\$108	\$7,560
Barrage, Michigan.....	45	103	4,635	25	108	2,700
Blackfeet, Montana.....	100	125	12,500	45	108	4,860
Bayfield, Wisconsin.....	30	125	3,750	25	108	2,700
Bernadillo, New Mexico.....	60	125	7,500	45	108	4,860
Colville, Washington.....	65	108	7,020	45	108	4,860
Cour d'Alene, Idaho.....	70	108	7,560	55	108	5,940
Crow Creek, South Dakota.....	60	108	6,480	.....	.....	.....
Crow, Montana.....	85	108	9,180	45	108	4,860
Devils Lake, North Dakota.....	130	108	14,040	95	108	10,260
Flathead, Montana.....	300	150	45,000	215	108	23,220
Fort Belknap, Montana.....	135	108	14,580	65	108	7,020
Harbor Springs, Michigan.....	95	108	10,260	45	108	4,860
Odanab, Wisconsin boarding.....	50	108	5,400	45	108	4,860
Odanab, Wisconsin day.....	15	30	450	10	30	300
Lac Court d'Orellias, Wisconsin day.....	40	30	1,200	30	30	900
Osage, Okla., St. Louis.....	50	125	6,250	.....	.....	.....
Osage, Okla., St. John's.....	40	125	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge, South Dakota.....	140	108	15,120	115	108	12,420

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. 15

TABLE 8.—Schools conducted under contract, with number of pupils contracted for, rate per capita, and total amount of contract for fiscal years ending June 30, 1895, and June 30, 1898.—Continued.

Name and location of school.	1895.			1898.		
	Number allowed.	Rate.	Amount.	Number allowed.	Rate.	Amount.
Rosbud, South Dakota.....	55	\$108	\$5,940	81	\$108	\$8,748
San Diego, California.....	95	125	11,875	67	104	7,236
Shoshone, Wyoming.....	65	108	7,020	45	108	4,860
Tongue River, Montana.....	40	108	4,320	35	108	3,780
Tulally, Washington.....	100	108	10,800	67	108	7,236
White Earth, Minn., St. Benedict.....	90	108	9,720	70	108	7,560
White Earth, Minn., Red Lake.....	40	108	4,320	35	108	3,780
Piñola Day, California.....	20	30	600	15	30	450
Hopland Day, California.....	20	30	600	15	30	450
St. Turibus, California.....	30	108	3,240	2	103	206
Green Bay, Wisconsin.....	130	103	13,390	60	108	6,480
Kato Droxel, Oregon.....	60	100	6,000	31	100	3,100
Point Iroquois Day, Michigan.....	20	30	600	20	30	600
Shoshone Mission, Wyoming.....	20	103	2,060	19	108	2,052
Total.....	2,435	.....	274,205	1,545	.....	159,514
Hampton Institute, Virginia.....	120	167	20,040	120	167	20,040
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa.....	200	167	33,400	200	167	33,400
Grand total.....	2,755	.....	327,645	1,865	.....	212,954

a Specially appropriated for by Congress.

It will appear from the above table that contracts are now made with thirty-two schools. There was during the fiscal year 1897 an enrollment of 3,158, and an average attendance of 2,785 pupils, a decrease, respectively, of 1,281 and 1,012 from the preceding year.

The amounts allowed for contract schools, aggregated and compared with former years, are exhibited in the following table:

TABLE 9.—Amounts set apart for education of Indians in schools under private control for the fiscal years 1890 to 1898, inclusive.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Roman Catholic.....	\$356,957	\$363,349	\$394,756	\$375,845	\$389,745	\$359,215	\$308,471	\$193,228	\$150,754
Presbyterian.....	47,650	44,850	44,310	30,050	36,310	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congregational.....	28,450	27,271	29,146	25,726	10,823	.....	.....	.....	.....
Episcopal.....	24,876	29,910	23,220	4,660	7,020	7,020	2,160	.....	.....
Friends.....	23,268	24,743	24,743	10,020	10,020	10,020	.....	.....	.....
Mennonite.....	4,375	4,375	4,375	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,125	.....	.....
Unitarian.....	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	.....	.....	.....
Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis.....	7,560	9,180	16,200	15,120	15,120	15,120	.....	.....	.....
Methodist.....	9,910	6,700	13,980	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Mrs. L. H. Daggett.....	.....	.....	6,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miss Howard.....	600	1,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,500	.....
Special appropriation for Lincoln Institution.....	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400
Special appropriation for Hampton Institute.....	20,010	20,040	20,010	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040
Woman's National Indian Association.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,040	4,320	.....	.....	.....
Point Iroquois, Mich.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	600	600	600
Plum Creek, Leahe, S. Dak.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,620	.....	.....	.....
John Roberts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160	2,160
Total.....	562,640	570,218	611,570	533,241	537,600	483,505	370,796	257,028	212,954

IMPROVEMENTS.

The work of the Indian school service extends over a large area of country, and must be modified by widely differing conditions of climate and local environment. Climatic conditions naturally modify the character of buildings to be erected, and in all recently constructed plants such conditions have been closely observed. Modern systems of ventilation, heating, sewerage, and lighting have been introduced. In preparing plans for buildings economy of expenditure and adaptability to the use intended have been carefully considered without disregarding architectural symmetry.

An Indian school plant differs materially from the usual public school for white pupils. It must combine not only the essentials of a school building, but also the concomitants of a home. While literary branches are being taught, instruction must also be carried on in the mechanical and industrial arts. Boys are taught trades and agricultural pursuits, and the girls are trained to be cooks, housekeepers, and seamstresses. At Albuquerque and Phoenix notably a special course of instruction is given for the purpose of fitting Indian girls to take the positions of cooks and seamstresses in small families of white persons. The adaptation of school plants for these special arrangements demands a high grade of technical skill in the planning and construction of buildings so radically different from the usual type of school building.

In the colder climates steam-heating plants have been introduced, and with them properly-arranged systems of ventilation. "Herding" a number of Indian pupils into rooms inadequate in size and insufficiently heated and lighted has, of course, proved disastrous to their health and served to develop consumption and scrofula—diseases which seem always to be lurking in Indian constitutions. The new methods provide for the introduction of adequate quantities of fresh air into schoolrooms and dormitories and for the constant expulsion of the germ-laden air.

As adjuncts to ventilation a good water supply and adequate sewerage are necessary. The disposition of the waste matters from a large Indian school of several hundred people is often as difficult as it is important. The plants recently established are upon sites where an abundance of good, potable water can be obtained, and its utilization has been provided for by adequate plumbing and machinery. However, at many of the older plants the question of water and sewerage has become serious, but the office endeavors, as funds permit, to remedy such defects.

The Government has between three and four million dollars invested in Indian school plants. While a number are old and inadequate and the majority have frame buildings, yet some are substantial, extensive, and well arranged. Many buildings, owing to their combustible nature, require constant attention for fear of fire, and a conservative estimate places the loss by this means, running back through a series of years, at \$30,000 or more annually. The danger of fire is greater than it would

be if the buildings were used only by white children. Hence fire protection has been introduced in many schools, and in others is being supplied as rapidly as possible.

One of the fruitful sources of conflagration is the use of coal-oil lamps. However effective the means of fire protection may be, it is good policy to minimize this source of danger by the substitution of safer and better methods of lighting. At the larger schools independent electric-light systems have been introduced, and at several others the current has been taken from the neighboring cities. This method of lighting, while largely experimental so far as Indian schools are concerned, is believed to be the very best, taking into consideration safety and the quality of the light.

Light is an all-important consideration in an Indian school. Windows are grouped so as to introduce it into study and school rooms after the most approved methods, and the principle of thus protecting the eyes applies with equal or greater force for night work. The eye of an Indian boy is more susceptible to injury than that of his white brother. Born and bred among prairies and forests, the "eagle eye" may not be an inappropriate term; but when confined within four walls, and after protracted studies, the eye is the first piece of his bodily mechanism to feel the effects of the strain. It is, therefore, all important that the very best light should be furnished. Coal-oil lamps, aside from their dangerous qualities, do not present an ideal light and electricity or gas should be substituted when possible. While slightly more expensive, they are not really so when safety of property and the effect upon the eye itself is considered.

At Pipestone, a small nonreservation school in Minnesota, a gasoline automatic gas machine has been introduced, with which a number of improved Welsbach burners are used. It has not been installed a sufficient length of time to judge accurately of its value in an Indian school, yet in the few months of trial already given it, the superintendent reports favorable results as to efficiency and cost of the system.

In the equipment of recently constructed bath houses, the "ring" bath—a modified and improved form of the shower—has been adopted. Where tubs are used it is difficult, if not impossible, to have the water changed after each bathing, and if changed, unless the tub is thoroughly scrubbed and cleansed, disease germs will cling to the sides, ready to perform their deadly work of infection upon the next occupant. The ring bath is unquestionably the most economical and effective. It distributes the previously tempered water to all portions of the body without the shock which sometimes accompanies the shower when a person of feeble vitality undergoes the downpour of water upon the head. Before taking the bath the bather is required to soap the body thoroughly, and then on entering the "ring" properly tempered water is evenly distributed, carrying away with it the dirt and filth with which it is contaminated. Such a bath is physiologically considered

18 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

less weakening than the plunge. At the Cheyenne school, at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla., this system of bathing has been in vogue for a year or more, and its excellent results have justified its universal adoption in Indian schools.

RÉSUMÉ OF NEW WORK.

The most elaborate of the new work of the past year has been undertaken for the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies, to which are attached the largest of the Sioux reservations. Their school plants are the largest and most completely appointed of any recently established on reservations. They have a rated capacity of 200 pupils each, and are intended to supply the needed boarding-school accommodations for the Indians of those agencies. Planned in accordance with modern ideas of school architecture, adapted to their especial use and surroundings, supplied with modern systems of ventilation, heating, lighting, and sewerage, they are models of the kind, and are types of this class of schools. They will be open for the reception of pupils by the 1st of October.

At Warm Springs, Oreg., the new school building, supplied with all conveniences for 150 pupils, will be ready for the opening of school September 1. Contracts have been made for the nonreservation school for 100 pupils at Chamberlain, S. Dak., and for the Sac and Fox school at Tama, Iowa, and the buildings will soon be ready for the reception of pupils. At Red Moon Issue Station, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla., a new school will soon open with a full corps of teachers. The school buildings at Santee, Nebr., and the dormitory at Yakima, Wash., were burned during the year, and new buildings have been erected in their stead. A burned dormitory and a mess hall at Lemhi, Idaho, have been replaced. Material additions to the school plants at Flaudreau, S. Dak., and Mount Pleasant, Mich., so as largely to increase their capacity, are now under way and will doubtless be completed at an early date; also a new school building at Cherokee, N. C. The old dormitory at Greenville, Cal., burned down and a new one has been contracted for.

Fort Bidwell, in the northeastern corner of California, having been abandoned by the military, has been turned over to this office. At small expense it has been converted into an Indian school. The following contract schools have been purchased or leased and are now being conducted as Government schools; Catholic boarding schools at Morris and Clontarf, Minn., and day schools at Taos, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Acoma, Isleta, and San Juan, N. Mex.; Presbyterian day schools at Jemez and Zuni, N. Mex.; and the Grace Mission Boarding School, Crow Creek Reservation, S. Dak. An old wool factory at William's ranch, Moencopi Wash, Arizona, has been purchased, and will be remodeled for Indian school purposes. After considerable delay, a new quasi-boarding school is to be erected for the Navajo Indians at

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. 19

Little Water, N. Mex. Plans for a new school at Vermillion Lake, Minnesota, and for the Chippewas at White Earth, Minn., are being prepared. The large school plant for the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Reservation at Mount Scott, Okla., is still under consideration. At a great number of schools minor improvements of varying character have been made, so as to keep them up to the standard of efficiency.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

The appropriations for Indian school purposes during a series of years is given in the following table:

TABLE 10.--Annual appropriations made by the Government since the fiscal year 1877 for the support of the Indian schools.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent Increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent Increase.
1877	\$20,000		1888	\$1,179,916	a 2.6
1878	30,000	50	1889	1,348,015	14
1879	60,000	100	1890	1,394,568	1
1880	75,000	25	1891	1,812,770	33
1881	75,000		1892	2,291,650	21.3
1882	135,000	80	1893	2,315,012	.5
1883	487,200	269	1894	2,243,497	a 3.5
1884	675,200	38	1895	2,960,625	a 8.47
1885	992,800	47	1896	2,056,515	a .2
1886	1,109,065	10	1897	2,517,265	22.45
1887	1,211,415	10	1898	2,631,771	4.54

a Decrease.

SUMMER INSTITUTES.

Institutes for superintendents, teachers, and others in the Indian school service have been held during the past summer at Omaha, Nebr., Ogden, Utah, and Portland, Oreg., under the supervision of the Superintendent of Indian Schools. Good attendance, excellent programs, and lively interest insured their being of great value to the service. Cordial hospitality was extended by the authorities of the cities named, and the institutes left behind them many new friends of Indian education whose influence will be helpful hereafter. The conclusions of such a gathering of experienced Indian educators ought to have weight, and they have been summarized by the superintendent in his report, page 318, as follows:

These resolutions favor the bonding of superintendents of larger reservation schools; the enactment and enforcement of a compulsory law to apply to Indian children; the repeal of the provision requiring parents' consent for the pupil's transfer after the latter shall have attained the age of fourteen years; strict regard for existing regulations in the selection and transfer of pupils for nonreservation schools; greater care in the selection and preservation of names for Indians; the extension of the reading-circle movement; the organization of returned students into associations for self-help. They indorse the principle of the civil-service law as applied to the Indian school service and the employment of Indians in positions for which they may be fitted, but would have appointments to the position of teacher limited to graduates of regular normal courses in Indian training schools.

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INDIAN EXHIBIT AT NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.

At the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, now being held in Nashville, the office has an exhibit similar to that which was presented last year at the Atlanta Exposition. Under the same restrictions which limited the Atlanta exhibit—lack of funds and lack of space—attempt has been made to set forth only the educational work of the Government for Indians, and that only so far as it can be shown by specimens of written class room work, maps and drawings, and by articles manufactured in school sewing rooms and shops. The industries of cooking, general housekeeping, farming, dairying, care of stock, etc., and numberless branches which are the foundation of industrial training in Indian schools, it is scarcely practicable to present in show-case form.

The papers furnished by pupils in the various classes—reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, etc.—show natural aptitude and good progress, as well as excellent teaching methods. The kindergarten is very much in evidence with its special adaptation to the teaching of children in a language other than their own. In industrial instruction a decided advance is marked by articles made by youthful sloyd workers and by examples of graded courses in the carpenter and blacksmith trades. Several groups of photographs of school plants, giving both exterior and interior views, illustrate unmistakably the improvement made in recent years in the construction, arrangement, and equipment of school buildings for Indians.

Eight nonreservation schools, fifteen reservation boarding schools, and several day schools are represented, and anyone inclined to study this unobtrusive exhibit may gain from it a very fair idea of what the Government is undertaking in the way of Indian education, and of how it is succeeding.

INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

The history of Indian industrial school sites and of the title to the land upon which Indian schools are located was commenced in the annual report for 1892 (pp. 879-897) and continued in 1893 (pp. 469-474) and 1896 (pp. 496-497), and thus far has embraced 33 schools. In continuation of this history there is incorporated in this report (p. 421) similar information regarding the lands and sites of 10 Indian industrial schools, viz, Blue Canyon, Ariz.; Greenville, Cal.; Tama, Iowa; Cloutarf and Morris, Minn.; Cherokee, N. C.; Kiowa or Washita and Red Moon, Okla.; and Chamberlain and Rapid City, S. Dak.; also additional information respecting the schools at Mt. Pleasant, Mich., and Carson City, Nev.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

The progress made in allotment work since the last annual report is as follows:

ON RESERVATIONS.

During the year patents have been issued and delivered to the following Indians:

Sioux Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota (issued in the preceding year, but not delivered).....	830
Chippewas of Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, Wisconsin (issued in preceding year, but not delivered).....	89
Warm Springs Indians, Oregon.....	951
Jicarilla Apaches, New Mexico.....	845
Quapaws, Indian Territory.....	469
Yakimas, Washington.....	100
Chippewas of the Red Cliff Reservation, Wisconsin.....	169

Allotments have been approved by this office and the Department and patents are now being prepared in the General Land Office for the following Indians:

Yakimas, Washington.....	716
Mission Indians on the Temecula Reservation, California.....	85
Chippewas in Minnesota:	
Grand Portage Reservation.....	304
Winnobigoshish Reservation.....	180
Leech Lake Reservation.....	536
Chippewa Reservation.....	479
Cass Lake Reservation.....	17
Bolsa Forto Reservation.....	639
Deer Creek Reservation.....	4

Schedules of the following allotments have been received in this office but have not been finally acted upon:

Sioux, Rosebud Reservation, South Dakota.....	492
Indians of Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.....	949

The condition of the work in the field is as follows:

Mission Reservations, Cal.—About the only work accomplished in the way of allotments on the several mission reservations during the year has been the revision and correction of allotments formerly made on the Rincon, Potrero, and Temecula reservations. The patents for the Temecula allotments are now being prepared by the General Land Office, but the plats of the Rincon and Potrero allotments, as well as those of the Capitan Grande, which were made in 1895, have not yet been furnished by the surveyor-general for California. Until these plats shall have been furnished no action can be taken looking to the approval of the schedules or issuance of patents.

^aSchedules received in 1895 but not included in table published in annual report of that year.

A number of tracts contiguous to twelve or more of the Mission reservations have always been in the use and occupancy of the Indians, but through oversight or mistake they were not reserved by the commission appointed under the act of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat., 712). Special Agent Patton and a deputy surveyor, under office instructions of April 3, 1897, have about completed the work of describing these tracts, and it is the purpose of this office to secure to the Indians, if practicable, the title as well as the possession of the lands occupied by them.

Wichita Reservation, Okla.—Messrs. William P. Coleman and George A. H. Mills were appointed special agents to allot lands to the Wichita and affiliated bands under the agreement ratified by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 876), and they entered upon duty under instructions approved by the Department March 5, 1897. The Indians, however, were dissatisfied with the provisions of the act which provided that their claim to compensation for unallotted surplus lands should be adjudicated in the Court of Claims, and that the amount to be paid for the land to them or to the adverse claimants (Choctaws and Chickasaws) should not exceed \$1.25 per acre; also that it should not be paid until the United States should receive the money from settlers under the homestead and town-site laws, who were not required to make payment until final proof. Consequently there was strong opposition on the part of the Indians to taking allotments, and a delegation came to this city for the purpose of urging their objections and of making an appeal to the Department to discontinue or suspend the work. They were told, however, as I am informally advised, that this could not be done, and thereupon they returned to their homes.

Considerable preliminary work was done by the allotting agents, and according to their weekly report of May 1, 1897, 24½ allotments had been made up to that date. There is nothing on file in this office to show that any allotments were made after the return of the Indians, and on June 1, 1897, the Senate passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the right to compensation on the part of the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians for their possessory right in and to the lands ceded to the United States by said Indians under the agreement made and entered into between said Indians and the United States at Anadarko, in the Indian Territory, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1891, should be considered and adjusted at the same time and by the same tribunal which shall determine the alleged claim of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in and to the said lands, and that the President is hereby requested to suspend the allotments to said Indians now in progress until the compensation to be allowed and paid to said Indians for the lands in excess of allotments shall be finally determined.

June 5, 1897, the allotting agents were accordingly ordered to their homes, but Special Agent Coleman was subsequently allowed until the 1st of July to prepare a record of the work accomplished.

Klamath Reservation, Oreg.—October 31, 1896, Special Agent Charles E. Worden was ordered to discontinue work on this reservation and to

report in person to this office, the Department having decided, September 5, 1896, that the swamp lands within the reservation were not subject to allotment.

The order of the President of May 11, 1894, authorized allotments to the Indians located on the Klamath Reservation on such portions of the reserve as were not covered by the grant made by the act of July 2, 1864, to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of said State. (13 Stat., 355.)

January 20, 1897, the Department decided that the lands covered by that grant were subject to allotment, regardless of the claim of the California and Oregon Land Company, grantee of the Oregon Central Military Road Company, to which the legislature of Oregon had in turn granted the lands October 24, 1864. Special Agent Worden was therefore instructed to complete the allotments to the Indians. Accordingly he soon after returned to the reservation. Recently injunction proceedings have been instituted to prevent him from allotting lands within the grant to the State. On the 14th of August he had made 755 allotments, the whole number of Indians being reported at 951. In view of the decision as to the swamp lands, it is probable that many of his allotments will have to be revised, much of the reservation being overflowed land. Recently Special Agent Worden has been relieved from duty and Special Agent John K. Rankin has been assigned to that work.

Lower Brulé Reservation, S. Dak.—May 12, 1897, Sylvan Winter, special allotting agent, transmitted to this office the schedules of allotments made on the Lower Brulé Reservation, and stated that since their completion about one-half of the Indians so allotted had abandoned their allotments and removed to the Rosebud Reservation, and that if they should be allotted there it would seem to be just to those remaining on the Lower Brulé Reservation to readjust the allotments thereon, especially as to the timber lands.

About 550 of these Indians have gone to Rosebud under the provisions of a clause contained in the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896. A clause contained in the Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897, provides that \$5,000 shall be expended to survey and resurvey, if necessary, the lands in the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak., south of and near the White River, where the Lower Brulé Indians now reside. Recommendation has been made for the surveys provided for, and it is expected that these Indians will be finally settled at Rosebud.

Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.—The work on this reservation is progressing satisfactorily under the direction of Special Agent William A. Winder, who, according to his report of July 24, 1897, had made 1,428 allotments; the whole number of Indians on the reservation entitled to allotments is approximately 3,500.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.—The report of John W. Clark, dated July 24, 1897, shows that he had made to that date 1,310 allotments on the Shoshone Reservation. He has been succeeded by John T. Wertz, of Omaha, Nebr., and instructions have been issued for the guidance of the latter in this work.

It appears that most of the Shoshones and Arapahoes occupying the reservation are willing to take allotments. The work will be pushed forward as rapidly as the surveys (which are being extended) will allow.

OFF RESERVATIONS.

Two special allotting agents have been at work in the field among nonreservation Indians during the last year, namely, James H. Kinnane, of Michigan, and Claude N. Bennett, of Georgia.

Special Agent Kinnane was assigned to duty in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, where it was alleged applications for lands had been made by Indians (principally mixed bloods) in order to obtain the timber and for speculative purposes rather than for agriculture or grazing. His investigations show that many applications were made for the purpose indicated, instigated usually by designing white men who purchased the timber upon the allotments for an insignificant sum. Such applications have been recommended for cancellation as far as reported upon, and steps have been taken to cooperate with the General Land Office in the prosecution of the white men implicated. Agent Kinnane found, however, that the Indians were ignorant of the law in the case and intended no wrong; also that some applications had been made in good faith and in strict compliance with the law and the regulations of the Department relating to allotments. All the applications in said States have been suspended, pending their investigation, which it is hoped will be completed in the near future.

Mr. Kinnane has been relieved of duty by Mr. G. A. Keepers, of Beallsville, Ohio. It is the purpose of this office to continue the latter at allotment work among nonreservation Indians when he shall have finished the investigations referred to.

Agent Bennett was assigned to certain sections of California to assist Indians to make applications for land and prepare the proof required; also to make allotments of the lands applied for, if they should be subject to allotment and the Indians should be entitled thereto. In the vicinity of Fort Bidwell, California, he made 165 allotments, besides furnishing, with respect to certain other applications, information and additional proof needed before the allotments could be certified and transmitted to the Department for approval.

June 5, 1897, he forwarded to this office a brief general report upon the condition of the Indians and their progress in the Susanville land district, California, from which the following is quoted:

These allotments, a total of 765, were made in 1894 and previous to that year. And in reviewing the work, I found, with less than half a dozen exceptions, every Indian on the lists that you sent me. In view of the roving character of the Indian

and the prevalent idea that he is as hard to locate as changing winds without a weather service, I consider this fact a great big credit mark on his record. These are the most independent, intelligent, industrious, progressive Indians that I have seen. (My former Indian service has been in North Dakota, Arizona, and Idaho.) Nearly all of them speak English. As a rule, they ask no favors, charge for what they do, and pay for what they get. They are employed by the whites to do all sorts of ranch work. In planting time, haying time, harvest time, their services are in great demand. In breaking horses and in herding horses and feeding cattle they are efficient help. They are occasionally employed to carry the United States mail on snowshoes across the mountains and to do other hard work that white men shrink from. Of course they are often inclined to throw up their job when they have a temporary competency but in the main they are faithful and satisfactory laborers. They are entirely peaceable and are on good terms among themselves and with their white neighbors.

Of these Indians, the members of the Pitt River tribe—the most numerous—live mainly in Modoc County, beyond the mountains to the west of the Surprise Valley, around Alturas, in the South Fork Valley, around Likely, in the Canby neighborhood, in Big Valley, embracing Aiden and Blohen and the northwestern part of Lassen County, and in the Asho Valley in the northern part of Lassen County. The Dixie Valley and Hat Creek tribes, speaking the same language, live mostly along the Hat Creek in eastern Shasta County and in the picturesque and almost inaccessible little Dixie Valley in western Lassen. In Plumas County are the Big Meadows tribe (near Prattville), the Indian Valley tribe (from Greenville to Taylorsville and all round), and the American Valley Indians (around Quincy). All these speak the same language and are largely mixed up with the Digger tribe. Susanville is a miscellaneous mecca for all the Indians mentioned in this report.

The Pitt River Indians are behind none that I have seen as workers; but I found in Plumas County the best civilization in Indian home life. Here the Indians have abandoned nearly altogether the free-for-all life of the camp and are living in single-family privacy in bark or log or framed houses—almost “all same white man.” The Pitt Rivers and Dixie Valleys wear good clothes and watches and chains, and have good wagons and fair buggies, but their Plumas friends—many of them—drive spans of horses to handsome top buggies. Some of them have painted houses, with rocking-chairs, sewing machines, and lace curtains, and I actually saw one fishing with a reel.

Agent Bennett submitted another report August 5, 1897, in regard to the Indians of the Surprise Valley, Modoc County, Cal., which is quoted in part below:

Nearly all of these Indians are members of the Piute tribe. A big majority of them are allotted in the vicinity of Fort Bidwell near together on the rolling lands and canyons, taking in the ponds and streams wherever possible on both sides of the Fort Bidwell and Warner Valley road. These have practically a reservation on the most desirable lands that were left untaken in the Bidwell country. (This does not mean that the Indian received any Klondike benefaction when he got them.) A good majority of the Indians remaining were allotted near Eagleville; the others, with few scattering exceptions, near Cedarville.

These Piutes are regarded as about the most “ornery” Indians in their part of the country, and yet I think that they have averaged well up to their opportunities.

They hunt with a vengeance during hunting season, and cache hundreds of pounds of venison for the cold winter. They are good fishermen, and during the spring and summer live on the best food that swim the streams. During haying time, when any extra work is needed on the ranches, the Piute comes in for his share. He has little ambition, and does not understand economy, but he would rather work than be hungry, and occasionally he will “lay by” something for bad weather.

Before I left Fort Bidwell a good number of my Piute allottees had planted carrots,

onions, peas, beans, potatoes, and other garden truck on their allotments. Dozens of them came to me for wheat and various other seed to plant. The trouble is that they have no seed, no plows, no wagons, no money, no anything but a few ponies, worth about 50 cents each. They want to improve their lands, but they do not know how to begin.

I believe their salvation (in this world) lies in the school now being established at Fort Bidwell. I wrote the office when I was first sent to this section that I would consider making these allotments a very doubtful experiment were it not for the proposed establishment of the school, but with the general supervision incident to the school I thought the allotment work could be made a success. Most of the allottees are children, and for every one of them there is hope. The old people may not do much in the years left to them, but they know enough now to be very anxious for the school to be established. I think a small annual sum could be most advantageously expended through the official in charge of the school toward enabling the deserving and industrious of the older Indians to make a living on their allotments. Let them be given seed to plant. Let them be given such farming utensils as they are obliged to have. Let the industrial teacher or farmer, with the aid of the boys in the farming class, go over the allotments and help the old folks get started. This would prove practical and interesting work for the school boys and a valuable object lesson to their fathers. And let the doctrine be driven into the Indian that "God helps him who helps himself." All this I earnestly recommend.

Mr. Bamber, now in charge of the school organization, made from my maps of the townships near Fort Bidwell a composite map embracing all the townships, and showing in colors all my allotments, and knows personally the allottees, and is regarded by them as a part of the general plan. He, therefore, much better than anyone else, could carry out the above and kindred suggestions. I gave him also schedules of all the other allotments in the Surprise Valley; and these, at little expense, could be visited and added, and the movements upon them directed in the same way.

February 3, 1897, Senator George W. McBride transmitted to this office a letter dated January 6, 1897, from the register of the local land office at Burns, Oreg., reciting that there were then in Harney County about 165 Piute Indians (men, women, and children) who desired allotments, being a remnant of the tribe which formerly occupied the Malheur Indian Agency. They were very poor, about 40 of them depending entirely upon the charity of the people of Burns for sustenance during the winter; the rest, located at Drewsey, Harney, and other points in said county, being similarly provided for. They wished to take allotments of land in severalty in as nearly compact a body as possible. August 4, 1897, this office instructed William E. Casson, of Wisconsin, to proceed to Burns, Oreg., for the purpose of making allotments to these Indians and to any others in that locality who should be found entitled.

Since the last annual report this office has received for consideration the usual number of allotment applications referred from the General Land Office. Some of these cover allotments already made by agents in the field; others embrace lands to be allotted by the special agent on duty in this office. A portion of the latter have already received his attention, and the remainder will be considered as soon as practicable.

Schedules embracing all the allotments in severalty made by the late special allotting agent, Bernard Arntzen, from September, 1893, to March, 1895 (57 excepted) were submitted to the Department for

approval February 18, 1897, and they were approved February 24, 1897. Those schedules contained a total of 713 allotments, distributed in land districts as follows: Susanville, Cal., 437; Carson City, Nev., 179; Humboldt, Cal., 30; Sacramento, Cal., 23; Redding, Cal., 13; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, 16; The Dalles, Oreg., 8; and Vancouver, Wash., 7. Of the foregoing allotments, 57 were excepted from approval for the time being, pending the procurement of additional proofs; these schedules will be resubmitted to the Department for approval of such excepted cases as may be found entitled when the proofs are all obtained.

February 26, 1897, the special allotting agent on duty in this office submitted a schedule embracing 231 allotments to Indians in the Susanville, Cal., land district, which was approved by the Department March 2, 1897. June 7, 1897, he submitted a schedule containing allotments to 137 Indians distributed through seven States and fifteen land districts, the majority in the State of California; it was approved by the Department June 9, 1897. June 12, 1897, he certified a list of 12 allotments to Indians in the "Moencopie Wash," near Tuba City, Ariz., which was approved by the Department August 16, 1897.

The total number of allotments to nonreservation Indians submitted to the Department during the past year is, therefore, 1,093, and the total number approved is 1,036. The 165 allotments in the vicinity of Fort Bidwell have not yet been submitted to the Department for approval.

With the exception of a few patents to Indians for lands which were allotted before the surveys were extended over them, and which have been adjusted to such surveys made since, no patents have been issued by the General Land Office during the year for lands allotted to nonreservation Indians and none have been sent out by this office for delivery. As indicated in former annual reports, great difficulty is experienced in effecting the delivery of such patents by local land officers, and most of the patents in the hands of such officers a year ago, awaiting delivery, still remain undelivered.

INDIAN HOMESTEADS.

Prior to the approval of the general allotment act on February 8, 1887, Indians occasionally sought homes on the public domain under the provisions of the Indian homestead laws. A few have made entries thereunder since that date. Some have made final proof of their entries and obtained patents for their lands; others, ignorant of the law and the ways of the white man in securing title to lands, have failed to do so. This delay has led to many contests of Indian entries and claims, particularly if the tracts were desirable. The equities in the case are almost always with the Indian, but on account of his ignorance of the law and the English language, it frequently occurs that a strict enforcement of legal technicalities and regulations deprives him of his rights.

Indians have always regarded use and occupancy of land as sufficient to justify claim and right to the same. Land used by an Indian was held to be his as much as the "hair of his head," and such possession was never disturbed by another member of his tribe. Hence the process of educating him to the necessity of title by patent or otherwise is slow. His poverty also is often against him in a contest with the white man.

On this account, and because the Indian is the ward of the Government, it would seem to be the duty of all Government officials dealing with the public lands to guard with care the rights of the Indian and protect him therein. If this course were followed, it would materially aid this office in its efforts to save to the Indian land to which he is justly entitled. It often occurs that an Indian homestead entry is held for cancellation by the General Land Office for the reason that the entryman has failed to make final proof within the statutory period. In such cases it seems to me that before cancellation the case should be referred for consideration to the board of equitable adjudication, a course which has been practiced in some instances, and which, if generally adopted, would be of great help to the Indian.

Winnebago Homesteads in Wisconsin.—In the annual report of this office for 1895 the status at that time of the homestead entries and selections of the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin, the laws under which they were made, and the necessity for their investigation were fully set forth. There were 680 such cases which needed investigation and final disposition. Mr. M. A. Mess, a clerk detailed from the General Land Office, assisted in investigating these homestead entries under instructions from this office. From his report, dated May 4, 1897, it appears that, except in 12 cases, the 680 selections and entries have now been disposed of either by issuance of provisional patent on submission of final proof or by cancellation. It is thought that the 12 cases will soon be disposed of, as Mr. Mess has been appointed by the Department a special disbursing agent to make the annual payment of moneys due these Indians, and while thus engaged he will encourage and assist these Indian entrymen to file proper papers and make the necessary proofs as to their homesteads.

It is a source of gratification to this office to know that these homestead entries, so long pending, are nearing final disposition. Some of them were made prior to the year 1875, under regulations of the Department dated as early as February 11, 1870 (Copp's Public Land Laws, vol. 1, p. 283), others were made under the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 420), and the balance under the act of January 18, 1881 (21 Stat., p. 316).

October 18, 1896, Mr. Mess furnished Special Agent A. R. Johnson, at Black River Falls, Wis., certain data obtained in 1895 relative to the timber depredations committed on several of these Winnebago homesteads. This information will be useful to Agent Johnson in

making investigation of the matter and in the successful prosecution of violators of the timber law.

IRRIGATION.

Navajo Reservation, Arizona and New Mexico.—A report on the progress of irrigation work on the Navajo Reservation since July 1, 1896, was rendered September 6, 1897, by George Butler, superintendent of irrigation on that reservation. It may be summarized as follows:

The Carriso Creek Ditch, named for the creek from which it diverts water, is situated about 70 miles to the north of the Navajo Agency; total cost, \$1,133.73. The amount of arable lands reclaimed by it is about 300 acres.

The Wheatfield Ditch is about 40 miles northward from the agency. It draws its supply of water from Wheatfield Creek, is 3 miles long, and covers about 500 acres of fine farming land lying on the north side of this creek. It cost about \$2,500.

The agency ditch, diverting water from Bonito Creek, at a point about a quarter of a mile above the Navajo Agency, was begun last spring and completed in August last, at an expense of about \$3,500. It will irrigate at least 150 acres of land, and with judicious management the acreage can probably be materially increased. Its construction presented greater difficulties than that of the other ditches, but the disproportionate expense may be considered fully warranted by the protection afforded the agency in case of fire, and by the provision thus made for irrigating agency and school gardens as well as adjacent Indian lands. Water was turned into this ditch at the earliest possible moment, and was used on this year's crop while the work was still in progress.

August 17 last, work was begun on Cottonwood Creek, and it was expected that the ditch would be finished and ready for delivery to the agent about the end of September, 1897. The next work is to be the repairing and completing of work begun by the preceding superintendent of irrigation in the Red Lake country—diversion of the water from Black Creek into the Red Lake reservoir for storage and its application to the land lying under the reservoir site.

Superintendent Butler has been engaged thus far in repairing, modifying, and improving, as far as practicable, ditches previously constructed, some of which seem to have been unskillfully constructed, and others to have fallen into disrepair. He has employed Navajo Indians, who have proved apt and interested pupils, learning rapidly and showing no small degree of intelligence and skill in the performance of such labor. Understanding that the appropriation for irrigation on Indian reservations is to give the Indians manual training as well as employment, and to furnish them with improvements which will form a great factor in their ultimate support and self maintenance he has employed Indians in every position possible, reducing white labor to the minimum.

That the Navajoes realize the importance of this work on their reservation is fully evidenced by the fact of their using advantageously the ditches already constructed for them, as well as by their own efforts—often unsuccessful—to divert water to adjacent lands from many of the streams of the reservation. An Indian from the Lower San Juan, named Sandival, came 100 miles last winter to ask Superintendent Butler if he would not reconstruct a ditch in that country. Fine tracts of land there could be cheaply reclaimed, and the Indians living there have attempted, it but failed. The same is true of a tract lying in the northeast corner of the reservation, where two or three small ditches from the same stream are kept in operation by the excessive and untiring labor of the few Indians benefited. A cursory inspection indicates it to be a most favorable site, presenting no great difficulties, and one which would fully warrant the construction of a reservoir for storage purposes.

Superintendent Butler recommends that a sum be appropriated sufficient for a reconnoissance survey of the more feasible and advantageous irrigation projects on the Navajo Reservation; also for the continuance of the work already commenced. September 25, 1897, this office directed him to submit an itemized estimate of the cost of the survey proposed, and also of the sum necessary for carrying on the work already begun.

I am clearly of the opinion that the irrigation work upon the Navajo Reservation should be continued until there is developed thereon, if possible to so do, a sufficient supply of water to meet the needs of the Indians for domestic, stock, and agricultural purposes. If this could be accomplished, it would enable the Department to return to the reservation the roving Navajoes, whose condition and situation have long been a source of perplexity to the office. Indeed, it was with this view that the work of irrigation was originally begun, a survey for that purpose having been made by certain army officers detailed under direction of the President. With a complete system of irrigation and the development of a water supply on that reservation, the self-support and maintenance of the Navajoes would be assured, because they could then engage in the pursuit of gardening and agriculture in connection with their present business, which is mainly stock-raising.

Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.—The last annual report of this office referred to recommendation made for the modification of the contract entered into with the Idaho Canal Company for the construction of an irrigating canal on the Fort Hall Reservation and to an investigation of the matter then in progress.

As a result of this investigation, the Department directed, September 30, 1896, that a new contract be prepared, which was signed by the company October 2 and by the Department October 22, 1896.

By the terms of the new contract, the water, instead of being conveyed over the Blackfoot River by a flume, is to be spilled into the river and conveyed in its channel to a point designated in the "Foote

Geological Survey" as the point of diversion. At that point a dam is to be constructed with a reservoir of sufficient capacity to enable the company to carry the 100 cubic feet of water to be delivered at or near Ross Fork Creek and the additional quantity of water necessary to irrigate the main body of lands lying between Ross Fork Creek and Port Neuf River.

The company agreed to convey the 200 cubic feet of water to be delivered at a point not more than 4 miles south of the Blackfoot River, down the channel of said river to the head gate of the canal already constructed, and from said head gate to convey the same through its constructed canal to the point designated by the Government engineer;

To construct a permanent dam at said head gate, each of the diverting dams to be of masonry base, constructed in a permanent and substantial manner upon plans approved by the Government engineer and subject when completed to his acceptance;

To assume all liability for land damages that may result from the modification of the original contract;

To permit the free and unrestricted use of the water in the small canal constructed by the Indians during the winter, said small canal to become the property of the Indians in fee, but to be maintained by the company during the irrigation season of each year without additional compensation; and

That the United States shall have the right to construct a water power at such point or points as may be desirable on the right of way of the company, together with mills, buildings, machinery, etc., with right of ingress and egress.

Terms of payment were modified as follows:

(1) Thirty thousand dollars upon execution of the contract.

(2) Thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars upon the completion of the two diverting dams and the delivery of the second 100 cubic feet of water at the point of delivery of the first 100 cubic feet, which delivery is to be made on or before the irrigating season next succeeding the date of the first payment, such delivery and payment not to be required earlier than three months, and not to be later than one year from the first payment.

(3) Twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars upon the delivery of the 100 cubic feet of water necessary to include the entire amount of 300 cubic feet of water per second, but not before the expiration of one year from the date of the second payment, this 100 cubic feet to be delivered at or near the point where the company's proposed main canal from the Blackfoot River to Pocatello will cross Ross Fork Creek.

A deed, conveying the 4 miles of constructed canal to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in trust for the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, was executed and acknowledged by the company October 12, 1896. The company was duly paid the sum of \$30,000.

In a report dated July 20, 1897, upon the progress of the irrigating

system upon the Fort Hall Reservation, Lieut. F. G. Irwin, as acting agent says:

Under these contracts the Idaho Canal Company has enlarged and maintained in good condition, with exception of its head gate, their "small constructed canal" from the Blackfoot River to the point of diversion of main Government lateral, a distance of about 1,200 yards, and has been prepared to furnish the contract amount of water in said lateral.

The remainder of their "small constructed canal," that is, the portion between a point near diversion of Government lateral and its farther extremity, a distance of 3 miles, which under the terms of supplemental contract should be maintained by the canal company during the irrigating season of each year without additional compensation, was destroyed by last spring's floods, and no attempt has been made to maintain said portion during present season. In consequence of this failure on the part of the Idaho Canal Company, it became absolutely necessary for the Government to build a long distributing ditch . . . in order to get water to those farmers who formerly received water from extremity of "small constructed canal." The cost of this ditch was \$350, which should be charged against the Idaho Canal Company, as its construction was rendered necessary through failure of that company to carry out the provisions of their supplemental contract.

He states that the company contends that it is required by the terms of the contract to maintain that portion only of the small constructed canal which lies between Blackfoot River and the point of delivery of the 200 cubic feet of water, which contention is wholly without merit.

He further says:

Plans for the two diverting dams across the Blackfoot River, required by the terms of their contract, have been submitted by the canal company, and are now under examination by a competent engineer employed by the agent. Said contract calls for the completion and acceptance of these dams prior to October 2, 1897, and the construction of the canal from Blackfoot River to Ross Fork Creek not later than one year from that date. No work on the canal proper has as yet been done within the limits of the reservation, but the officers of the company give assurance that both the diverting dams and the canal will be completed within contract time.

A main lateral has been constructed by the Government, 4 miles in length, capable of irrigating 6,000 acres. There seems to be no further hostility on the part of the Indians to the scheme of irrigation.

Crow Reservation, Mont.—Under supervision of Supt. Walter H. Graves the construction of an extensive system of irrigation on the Crow Reservation has been in progress for some years, as shown by the previous annual reports of this office. In a report dated August 6, 1897, he states that since the 1st of September, 1896, he has been engaged altogether in the construction of the East Big Horn ditch, which is to extend down the valley some 35 miles and is expected to irrigate from 33,000 to 35,000 acres of land. With the exception of a few rocky and difficult places, about 6 miles of the canal is completed. He estimates the first 10 miles, including the head works, to be equivalent to at least 65 per cent of the entire cost and labor of constructing the canal, the most of it being already accomplished.

I quote from his report as follows:

We have already extended the canal beyond the bluff portion of the route, and after leaving the bluffs, the line of the canal, for the greater part of its route, lies along the open valley, where the work is light and free from difficulties. When the

main head gate is completed, and that portion of the canal along what are known as the Fort Smith Bluffs is built, the construction of the Big Horn Canal becomes a comparatively easy task. The present plan of operation is to push the construction of this canal as rapidly as possible under the conditions and requirements which govern it, and the plan for future operation, so far as it is within my power to disclose it, is to continue the prosecution of the work and labor for its accomplishment at the earliest possible time. It is quite impossible to execute an undertaking of this sort with any degree of celerity or expedition, and at the same time conform to the regulations prescribed, and necessary for the administration of any public responsibility, and the disbursement of public funds; and the tediousness of this work is materially added to by the effort to educate, instruct, and train the Indians to perform an arduous and skill-requiring class of labor. The achievement is generally lost sight of in the consideration of the means and manner of its execution.

The Crow Irrigation Survey has been more of an Indian manual training school than an institution for the successful construction and operation of irrigating ditches. However, the ditches exist and declare for themselves. They are easily accessible, and an inspection will reveal the character of the stewardship of those intrusted with the responsibility of fulfilling the treaty with the Crows relating to the irrigation of their lands.

Yakima Reservation, Wash.—May 4, 1896, the Department approved plans for a system of irrigation of the Yakima Reservation, the cost to be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the Wenatshapam fishery, belonging to the Indians of that reservation, amounting to some \$17,000. December 14, 1896, authority was granted for the expenditure of \$3,000 for the construction of distributing laterals, etc., the same to be taken from the current appropriation for irrigation on Indian reservations.

In a report dated June 30, 1897, William H. Redman, engineer in charge of the construction, gives the following summary of the work done:

There are 15.47 miles of main canal, with a carrying capacity of 314 cubic feet of water per second, with 13.66 miles of lateral ditches leading therefrom for the distribution of water.

The above provision does not include provision made near the head of the main canal (about 3,000 feet below the intake at the Yakima River) for the turning-off of about 200 cubic feet of water per second into a natural slough which runs in a southeasterly direction (nearly parallel with the Northern Pacific Railway) a distance of about 12 miles, emptying into Topponish Creek, and which slough will also serve as a canal from which many lateral ditches can be constructed for the distribution of its water. By the construction of more lateral ditches from these several sources of supply fully 50,000 acres of the very best soil can be irrigated.

Agent Erwin states that this irrigating system stands second in magnitude in the State of Washington.

Miscellaneous.—The bulk of the appropriation of \$30,000 for irrigation during the fiscal year 1897 has been expended as follows:

Utah and Onray reservations in Utah	\$10,000
Yakima, in Washington	3,000
Tule River, in California	1,200
Moqui, in Arizona	1,600
Mission reservations, in California	1,769
Wind River, in Wyoming	1,275
Southern Ute, in Colorado	3,000
Pima, in Arizona	900
Western Shoshone, in Nevada	900

The expenditure of \$2,855 from funds belonging to the Indians has been authorized on the Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, and Fort Peck reservations in Montana.

An abundant water supply for the Indians located upon reservations in the arid and semi-arid regions is an absolute necessity if the allotment policy is to be successfully applied to these Indians. I am therefore of the opinion that the appropriation for irrigation purposes should be materially increased for the next two or three years.

There is also a necessity, where systems of any considerable magnitude have been constructed, as on the Yakima and Uintah reservations, that there should be an engineer or superintendent of constructed ditches, that the work may be kept in repair and properly utilized. The wording of the appropriation should therefore be changed, so as to permit beyond question the employment of such superintendents where needed.

I also concur in the opinion of my two immediate predecessors as to the necessity for the appointment of some suitable and competent man to superintend the work of irrigation construction, and to report upon the requests of the various Indian agents for irrigation expenditures. The appropriation for the current year allows the use of not exceeding \$2,700—

for the temporary employment of persons of practical experience in irrigation work at a compensation not to exceed \$100 per month each, and not exceeding \$1,500 for necessary traveling and incidental expenses of such persons.

The limit of \$100 per month does not permit the employment of a skilled and competent engineer, while there is a question whether the word "temporary" will permit the employment of a superintendent of constructed ditches. I am of the opinion that this appropriation should read as follows:

For construction of ditches and reservoirs, purchase and use of irrigating machinery, tools, and appliances, and purchase of water rights on Indian reservations, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and subject to his control, forty thousand dollars; and of this amount not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars may be used for the employment of a supervisor of irrigation, including his necessary travelling and incidental expenses, and not exceeding three thousand six hundred dollars for the employment of superintendents of constructed ditches, at a compensation not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum each, on reservations where such employment is necessary.

The estimate for the next fiscal year will be submitted in this form.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyoming; Big Horn or Owl Creek Hot Springs.—For several years this office has received communications from agents of the Shoshone Agency, members of Congress, and others, respecting the importance of certain springs located in the northeastern portion of the Shoshone Indian Reservation, known both as the "Owl Creek"

and as the "Big Horn Hot Springs." The growing popularity of the springs on account of their curative properties was dwelt upon and it was urged that the Government should secure control of the springs and the lands embracing them, in order that suitable facilities for their use could be provided and arrangements made for their proper conduct and control.

The Department finally authorized negotiations with the Indians of the Shoshone reserve for the cession of a portion of their reservation embracing the springs, and on March 24, 1896, charged Inspector James McLaughlin with the duty of conducting the negotiations, under instructions prepared by this office. The authority of law under which he was instructed to proceed was found in the general provision for negotiations with Indian tribes contained in the act approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 633), which appropriated the sum of \$15,000 for the purpose; of that sum, \$4,269.09 was still available.

The lands in the vicinity of the springs, although very picturesque, are of little value, being broken, rugged, and arid. It was therefore decided to secure, if possible, the cession of a considerable tract, with a view to establishing a national park or reservation in connection with the springs, and the inspector was instructed to negotiate, should the Indians be found willing to cede, for a tract about 10 miles square, constituting the northeastern portion of the reservation, described as follows:

Beginning at the northeastern corner of the said reservation, where Owl Creek empties into the Big Horn River; thence south 10 miles; following the eastern boundary of the reservation; thence due west 10 miles; thence due north to the middle of the channel of Owl Creek, which forms a portion of the northern boundary of the reservation; thence following the middle of the channel of said Owl Creek to the point of beginning.

April 21, 1896, Inspector McLaughlin reached an agreement with the Indians, by the terms of which they ceded the tract just described, estimated to contain about 86 sections (55,010 acres). The price agreed to be paid was \$60,000, \$10,000 thereof to be in cash, and the remainder in five equal annual installments of \$10,000 each, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for the civilization, industrial education, and subsistence of the Indians.

Article II of the agreement was as follows:

The lands ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States by this agreement, shall be, and the same are hereby, set apart as a national park or reservation, forever reserving the said Big Horn Hot Springs for the use and benefit of the general public, the Indians to be allowed to enjoy the advantages of the conveniences that may be erected thereat with the public generally.

The agreement was submitted to the Department by this office May 5, 1896, for transmission to Congress, accompanied by a draft of a bill providing for its ratification. It was not, however, ratified by Congress until the last session, when it was agreed to by provisions contained

in section 12 of the Indian appropriation act for the present fiscal year. It was amended, however, by eliminating Article II, above quoted, and substituting the following paragraph:

That of the lands ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States by the foregoing agreement herein amended, and accepted, ratified, and confirmed, one mile square at and about the principal hot spring thereon contained, is hereby ceded, granted, relinquished, and conveyed unto the State of Wyoming; said mile square to be determined as follows: Commencing at a point one-fourth mile due east from said main spring, running thence one-half mile north, thence one mile west, thence one mile south, thence one mile east, thence one-half mile north to the point of beginning, and the remainder of the said lands, ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States, by the agreement herein ratified and confirmed, are hereby declared to be public lands of the United States, subject to entry, however, only under the homestead and town-site laws of the United States.

It was further provided that the amended agreement should be binding upon the Indians after being agreed to by them in the usual manner. Instructions dated June 30, 1897, were accordingly given to Capt. R. H. Wilson, United States Army, acting Indian agent, to call the Indians together in council for the purpose of securing their consent to the amendment, and July 12, 1897, he reported that at a council held on the 10th of that month the Indians had given such consent.

The requirements of the law having been complied with, the cession is now complete, and the springs, together with one square mile embracing them, has become the property of the State of Wyoming, while the remainder of the tract ceded is a part of the public domain.

These hot springs are located near the Big Horn River, about 4 miles above or south of the mouth of Owl Creek. The main spring is on the east side of the Big Horn. It is circular in form, about 30 feet in diameter, with a temperature of 132° F., and discharges a volume of water estimated at 1,250,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The water is said to be very beneficial for rheumatism and other ailments, and for some years past thousands of people are said to have visited the springs during the summer season to take advantage of the curative properties of the water—this in spite of the fact that there were in the vicinity no conveniences, excepting a few of the rudest sort, for the accommodation of visitors.

In his report submitting the agreement, Inspector McLaughlin states that there are numerous other springs in the neighborhood of the main spring, and also in the bed of the Big Horn River adjacent, which are continually bubbling in the channel, while the surrounding country for a radius of 80 rods shows numerous cones of lava formation, apparently extinct springs or geysers. In the immediate vicinity of the springs there is a mountain of crystallized gypsum.

He examined the country surrounding the springs very carefully, and while he found the surface very rough and broken, with numerous high buttes and deep gulches, yet the northern slopes are well sodded and furnish very fair grazing for cattle and sheep. The mountain

scenery is magnificent about the springs, and about 6 miles up the Big Horn River is a wonderfully interesting canyon, many hundred feet deep.

Crow, Flathead, Northern Cheyenne, Fort Hall, Uintah, and Yakima reservations.—The Crow, Flathead, etc., Commission, appointed on August 31, 1896, by the Secretary of the Interior under authority contained in a provision of the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, has consumed the greater portion of the year conducting negotiations with the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, and of the Yakima Reservation, Wash. One or two members of the commission have made short visits to the Flathead Reservation, but no considerable amount of work has been done there. No agreement has yet been negotiated by them.

By telegram dated April 20, 1897, John B. Goodwin, the chairman of the commission, tendered his resignation, and on May 13, 1897, James H. McNeely, of Evansville, Ind., was appointed in his place. By appointment dated July 21, 1897, Samuel L. Taggart, of Dubuque, Iowa, replaced Charles G. Hoyt as a member of the commission.

The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year makes a further appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of continuing the work of the commission, and it is still in the field.

COMMISSIONS.

Puyallup Commission.—The Indian appropriation act, approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 62), contains the following clause relative to the Puyallup Commission:

For commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to superintend the sale of lands, ascertain who are the owners of the allotted lands, have guardians appointed for any minor heirs of deceased allottees, make deeds of the lands to the purchasers thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, which deeds shall operate as a complete conveyance of the land upon payment of the purchase money therefor, and to carry out the provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relative to lands of the Puyallup Indian Reservation, Washington, as set forth on pages six hundred and thirty-three and six hundred and thirty-four of volume twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes, two thousand dollars.

The former Puyallup commissioners were relieved from duty on December 1 last and all the official papers, documents, etc., in their hands were turned over to the superintendent of the Puyallup Indian school who was acting Indian agent. He has made collections of some deferred payments due on certain lands sold, both allotted lands and also agency tract lots and blocks, and has reported the same to this office for distribution among the parties entitled.

Clinton A. Snowden, of Tacoma, Wash., has been appointed Puyallup commissioner. Instructions for his guidance, prepared by this office and approved by the Department, were transmitted to him on the 27th of July last.

Owing to the "hard times," and consequent depreciation of real-estate values in that section of the country, the Puyallup lands have sold at very low prices. It is expected that better sales will soon be made. The deferred payments on sales already made will be collected as they become due, and other lands will be offered for sale from time to time. If they fall below the appraised value, all bids will, of course, be rejected.

Chippewa Commission.—The annual report of this office for 1890 gives an account of the negotiations with the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for the cession and relinquishment of certain of their reservation lands, as provided for in the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642). The work of the commission in making allotments, removing Indians to White Earth, etc., is referred to in succeeding annual reports. In accordance with the provisions of the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., 326), the commission was reduced to a single member.

The following is an itemized statement of the disbursements of the commission from September 1, 1896, to July 15, 1897, as shown by the biweekly reports:

Salary and expenses of the commissioner.....	\$1,125.00
Salaries of regular employees, 1 allotting agent, 1 surveyor, 1 clerk, 1 interpreter, 1 teamster, 1 tinsmith.....	2,628.50
Salaries of irregular employees.....	266.50
Subsistence supplies (open market purchase).....	1,171.82
Traveling expenses of allotting agent and surveyor.....	51.84
Rent of warehouse at White Earth.....	100.00
Paid for hauling freight.....	8.00
Building houses for removal Indians.....	30.00
Supplies to removal Indians (oxen, cows, and hardware).....	633.28
Expenses of team, repairs to harness and wagon.....	59.85
Transportation of removal Indians.....	85.00
Miscellaneous railroad and stage transportation.....	30.28
Authorized miscellaneous expenses.....	22.45
Subsisting Red Lake Indians during council.....	22.08
Total disbursements.....	9,134.60

Allotments were made during the same period as follows:

Chippewa Reservation.....	16
White Earth Reservation.....	143
Total.....	159

In addition to the above, 14 changes were made in the allotments on the White Earth Reservation.

During the year the following schedules of allotments made by the commission have been approved: Grand Portage Reservation, 304 allotments, November 9, 1896; Winnibigoshish Reservation, 180, November 13, 1896; Leech Lake Reservation, 536, July 21, 1897; Chippewa Reservation, 479, July 22, 1897; Cass Lake Reservation, 17, July 22, 1897; Boise Forte Reservation, 639, July 27, 1897; Deer Creek Reservation, 4, July 27, 1897.

Five Civilized Tribes Commission.—In the annual report of this office for 1894 an account was given of the appointment and instructions of the commission to negotiate with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muscogee (or Creek), and Seminole nations, commonly known as the Five Civilized Tribes, in the Indian Territory. The commission was authorized by section 16 of the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 645).

The act of 1893 provided for but three commissioners, but by a clause in the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 910, 939), authority was given for the appointment of two additional members of the commission, so that it now numbers five.

In the last annual report of this office, under the title of "Intruders in the Cherokee Nation," mention was made of the provision contained in the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., 339), whereby the commission was required to investigate and determine the rights of applicants for citizenship in the Five Civilized Tribes and to make complete census rolls of the citizens of those tribes. No rolls of citizens have yet been filed in this office, as required by the law, and it is presumed that the commission has not completed them. From the character of the work and the complications pertaining to citizenship questions, the preparation of these rolls would entail great labor and would be, of necessity, a slow and tedious process.

As stated on page 72, the commission completed its investigation of citizenship applications on December 6, 1896, but no detailed statement of this work has been received in this office.

By far the most important results yet arising out of the labors of this commission have been the agreements negotiated by them with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The first agreement was concluded on December 18, 1896, and was made with the representatives of the Choctaw Nation alone, the Chickasaws refusing to agree to its terms. April 23, 1897, another agreement was concluded to which both the Chickasaw and Choctaw representatives were parties. This agreement was transmitted by the commission to this office with its report of April 23, 1897, and it was forwarded to the Department April 27, 1897. May 6, the Department returned it "for immediate report and recommendation," and May 12 the office returning it to the Department reported as follows:

The diversity and magnitude of interests existing in these two nations, covering as they do some 11,338,000 acres of land, and having a population according to the Eleventh Census of 14,560 Indians, and 100,000, approximately, of whites and others, engaged as they are in nearly every kind of business and industry, make it a difficult problem to solve. Therefore, it goes without saying that it would be almost impossible to frame an agreement satisfactory to all, or out of which some of the persons so variously affected could not draw forth a seemingly reasonable grievance. To arrive at just what these points of objection are, if any may hereafter seem to exist, would of course bring about the necessity of all interests being heard. At present no objections to this agreement have been filed in this office; therefore, so far as known, it is satisfactory to those persons having interests in the country or who may in any manner be affected by it.

It was therefore recommended that the agreement be forwarded to Congress for its consideration. May 18, 1897, the Department transmitted the agreement to the President of the Senate for "consideration and ratification" by Congress, and the same, together with the correspondence cited above, is printed in Senate Doc. No. 93, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session. The agreement will be found in the appendix to this report, page 409.

After concluding their negotiations with the Choctaws and Chickasaws the commission established its headquarters at Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation, and began negotiations with that nation. So far as I am informed, no agreements have been concluded with the Cherokees or with the Creeks and Seminoles.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898 (30 Stats., 62), limits the term for which allotted lands can be leased for farming and grazing purposes to three years and for mining and business purposes to five years. Under the previous appropriation act the limits were fixed at five years and ten years, respectively. No change has been made in the law relating to leasing tribal lands.

UNALLOTTED OR TRIBAL LANDS.

Since the date of the last annual report the following leases of tribal lands have been approved:

Omaha and Winnebago Reservations, Nebr.—Twenty-eight farming and grazing leases on the Omaha Reservation and 19 on the Winnebago Reservation, each for the period of one year from March 1, 1897. They are described as follows:

OMAHA RESERVATION.

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.	Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.
Ira H. Carey.....	4,073.13	\$1,018.28	Jesse W. Tipton.....	145	\$145.00
Rosalie Farley.....	9,650	2,407.50	John H. Latta.....	850	220.00
Oliver White.....	71.51	35.00	Harry C. Martin.....	40	10.00
Asberry G. Weaver.....	231.89	57.97	John A. Spaulding.....	150	40.00
Swan Olson.....	3,631.22	907.80	Jay E. Dahl.....	113	61.75
Guy T. Graves.....	293.35	73.20	Harmon Barber.....	40	20.00
Leslie S. Strain.....	150	120.00	John O. Copplo.....	240	60.00
Silas Wood.....	80	20.00	Marian Cork.....	429.02	107.25
Nela F. Larson.....	39	9.75	Sarah McCreary.....	80	40.00
Jacob Peters.....	80	30.00	Thomas M. Senter.....	235.53	110.00
Christopher Tyndall.....	80	20.00	George Chanucey.....	280	70.00
Francis Cabney.....	231.77	50.40	Zelotes D. Yeaton.....	200	50.00
Thomas Greier.....	40	10.00	Henry D. Byram.....	80	20.00
Do.....	40	40.00	Sylvester B. Polly.....	320	80.00

WINNEBAGO RESERVATION.

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.	Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.
George F. Hammer.....	797.48	\$199.37	Anna Mix Payer.....	40	\$10.00
James Madison.....	80	20.00	Garrison Haro.....	40	20.00
Jane Monler.....	520	130.00	Josephus Farness.....	35	26.25
John H. Porter.....	80	21.00	do.....	42.63	10.65
Leslie S. Strain.....	220	70.00	Joseph Corey.....	80	20.00
Lora M. Waggoner.....	80	20.00	Swan J. Larson.....	600	150.00
Margaret Smith.....	350	118.75	Alfred J. Anderson.....	40	12.50
Michael Regan.....	40	40.00	Emil Magnuson.....	150	100.00
John B. Carey.....	209	72.50	Gottfried Fuchser.....	80	65.00
Oscar Bring.....	320	180.00			

The last annual report mentions one five-year lease for farming purposes on the Omaha Reservation, and one five-year lease for farming purposes on the Winnebago Reservation, from March 1, 1896, the first in favor of Mrs. Rosalie Farley, a member of the Omaha tribe, for 12,002 acres, at an annual rental of \$6,001.09 for the first three years and \$9,001.03 per year for the remaining two years; the other in favor of Nick Fritz, for 2,240 acres, at an annual rental of \$1,120 for the first three years and \$1,080 per year for the remaining two years.

Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, Okla.—February 17, 1897, the Department authorized the advertising for bids for the grazing privileges on this reservation for the period of one year from April 1, 1897. The bids received under the advertisement were submitted to the Department April 23. The office has not been advised of any action taken by the Department.

Otoe Reservation, Okla.—Three grazing leases, each for the period of one year from April 1, 1897. The east half of the West Otoe pasture, estimated to contain 20,000 acres, to Julian H. Morris, at an annual rental of \$1,300. The west half of West Otoe pasture, estimated to contain 20,000 acres, to Frank Witherspoon, at an annual rental of \$1,300; also 10,000 acres additional grass land in Otoe Reservation to Julian H. Morris, at an annual rental of \$500.

Ponca Reservation, Okla.—Two grazing leases, each for the period of one year from April 1, 1897. East Ponca pasture, estimated to contain 33,000 acres, to Frank Witherspoon, at an annual rental of \$1,700; West Ponca pasture, estimated to contain 33,000 acres, to William T. Miller, at an annual rental of \$2,500.

On the following reservations no additional leases have been made during the past year: Crow, Montana; Kickapoo, Kansas; Osage and Kaw, Oklahoma; Shoshone, Wyoming; and Uintah, Utah. For the status of existing leases on those reservations see the Annual Report for 1896, pages 37, 38, and 39.

ALLOTTED LANDS.

Since the date of the last annual report the following leases of allotted lands have been approved:

Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.—Eighty-four farming and grazing leases. The length of term is five years. The cash consideration paid

the allottees at this agency ranges low, from 15 to 37½ cents per acre per annum. The principal part of the consideration consists in improvements to be placed upon the land by the lessees. Twenty-nine farming and grazing leases have been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Colville Agency, Wash.—One grazing lease covering nonreservation allotment No. 7. The term is three years. The consideration is 33½ cents per acre per annum.

Grande Ronde Reservation, Oreg.—One farming lease. The length of term is three years. The consideration to be paid is \$1 per acre per annum.

Green Bay Agency, Wis.—One farming lease on the Oneida Reservation. This lease is drawn in favor of Charles F. Peirce, superintendent of the Oneida Indian Industrial School, the land being leased for the use of that school. The length of term is one year. The consideration is \$2.50 per acre.

Nez Percé Agency, Idaho.—Twenty-eight farming and grazing leases, two business leases, and two mining leases. The term is from one to three years for farming and grazing leases; three and ten years for business leases, and ten years for mining leases. The prevailing price for farming and grazing leases is \$1.50 per acre per annum, though some pieces are leased as low as 75 cents per acre, while a few are leased as high as \$2.50 per acre. The prices paid for business leases are \$100 for 1½ acres, and \$40 for 10 acres per annum. The terms are three and ten years, respectively. The consideration paid for mining leases is 15 per cent of the products of the mines.

Omaha and Winnobago Agency, Nebr.—One hundred and nineteen farming and grazing leases and one business lease on the Omaha Reservation, and 78 farming and grazing leases on the Winnobago Reservation. The leases are for one, three, and five years. The prices are about the same as last year, ranging from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$2.50 per acre for the best farming lands. For raw, unbroken lands the average price is 75 cents per acre per annum. For average farming lands, where small improvements have been made, the prevailing price is \$1 per acre. The price paid for the business lease is \$5 per acre. The term is one year.

Ponca, Pawnee, etc., Agency, Okla.—One hundred and thirty-four farming and grazing leases by the Ponca Indians, 97 leases by the Pawnee Indians, and 59 leases by the Tonkawa Indians. The leases are for one, three, four, four and a half, and five years. The prices range from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$1.14 per acre for farming lands. Most of the leases call for the erection of certain improvements in addition to the money consideration.

Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans.—Fifty-five farming and grazing leases on the Sac and Fox Reservation, and 74 farming and grazing leases and 12 mining leases on the Iowa Reservation, Kansas

and Nebraska. The length of term for farming and grazing is from one to five years. The consideration is \$3 per acre per annum. The mining leases are for a term of ten years. The consideration is 10 per cent of the products of the mines.

Puyallup Reservation, Wash.—Six farming and grazing leases. The term is for one and two years. The consideration is \$1.50, \$1.87, \$0.11, \$0.25, and \$10 per acre per annum. One farming lease has been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.—Twenty-four farming and grazing leases by the Eastern Shawnees, 11 by the Modocs, 41 by the Ottawas, 4 by the Quapaws, 88 by the Senecas, and 54 by the Wyandottes; also 3 mining leases by the Eastern Shawnees, and 1 mining and 1 business lease by the Wyandottes. The length of term is from one to three years for farming leases, five and ten years for mining leases, and one year for the business lease. The cash consideration ranges from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$3 per acre for the best farming lands. In some of the leases the consideration is one-third of the crops raised. Most of the leases call for the erection of certain improvements in addition to the money consideration, while in others the consideration is limited to improvements only. The mining leases are for a term of five years. The consideration is 10 and 25 per cent of the products of the mines. The business lease is for a term of one year. The consideration is \$96 for 15,000 square feet.

Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.—Twenty-five farming and grazing leases by the Iowas, 11 by the Kickapoos, 66 by the Sac and Fox, 100 by the Absentee Shawnees, and 60 by the Pottawatomies; also one business lease by the Sac and Fox Indians. The consideration for farming and grazing leases is 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing land, to \$2.50 for the best farming lands, though the prevailing price is \$1 per acre. Most of the leases call for the erection of certain improvements in addition to the cash consideration. The business lease is for a term of five years. The consideration is \$1 per annum. The allottee donates the use of said lot to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Santee Agency, Nebr.—One grazing lease of 160 acres for a term of five years from April 1, 1896. The consideration is 11¼ cents per acre per annum.

Siletz Agency, Oreg.—No additional leases on this reservation during the past year. (See last Annual Report, p. 42.)

Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak.—One farming and grazing lease covering a nonreservation allotment. The term is three years. The consideration is \$1.25 per acre per annum.

Umatilla Agency, Oreg.—Twenty-one farming and grazing leases by the Cayuse, 3 by the Umatilla, and 18 by the Walla Walla Indians. The term is from one to five years. The consideration to be paid ranges from 69 cents to \$2.25 per acre per annum.

Yankton Agency, S. Dak.—No additional leases at this Agency during the past year. (See last Annual Report, p. 42.)

INDIAN LANDS SET APART TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Several tracts of reservation lands have been set apart during the year for the use of societies carrying on educational and missionary work among Indians, as follows:

TABLE 11.—Lands set apart on Indian reservations for the use of religious societies from August 31, 1896, to August 31, 1897.

Name of church or society	Acres.	Reservation.
Protestant Episcopal	429	Ponca, Nebr.
Methodist Episcopal, South	40	Kiowa and Comanche, Okla.
Foreign Mission Board of German Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and other States	10	White Mountain, Ariz.
Board of Heathen Missions of Holland Christian Reformed Church of America	61	Navajo, N. Mex.
Woman's Executive Committee Board Domestic Missions of Dutch Reformed Church	75	Kiowa and Comanche, Okla.
Methodist Episcopal, South	42	Do.
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church	84	Crow Creek, S. Dak.

^a On tract reserved for agency and school purposes, at Ponca subagency.
^b Lot 159 by 150 feet, set aside in 1891 to Methodist Episcopal Church and surrendered in 1897 in favor of Holland Christian Reformed Church.
^c On Fort Sill school tract.
^d On agency tract called "town of Anadarko."

In nearly every case the amount of land assigned is the amount asked for by the society desiring to occupy it, and the Indians have given their consent to such use of the land.

A table giving all lands on Indian reservations set apart for missionary purposes will be found on page 446.

LOGGING ON RESERVATIONS.

La Pointe Agency, Wis.—The work of logging on the Lac Court d'Oreilles and Lac du Flambeau reservations has progressed during the last year without special incident. No complaints have been received from the Indians on these reservations as to the disposition of their timber or the conduct of the contractors.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed by some of the Bad River Indians over the losses suffered by a few of the allottees on account of the deterioration of their timber by reason of fires which raged over a part of the reservation during the winter of 1894-95. It was claimed that the loss should be borne by the contractor because he failed to cut the timber in time to save it. Lieutenant Mercer, acting agent, seemed to concur in the position taken by the Indians, but desiring to be just he requested that the question be investigated in order to reach a clear determination as to the responsibility of the contractor. Accordingly, Inspector J. George Wright was directed by the Department to investigate this and other matters at La Pointe Agency.

In his report of August 8, 1896, Inspector Wright stated that while he found that some of the allottees had suffered greater or less loss from

the deterioration of their timber, and that a few had lost all the timber on their allotments, yet the contractor could not be held responsible, because he had exercised due diligence in the logging. By taking first that which was nearest the mill he had saved all the timber that he could, but he could not reach the more distant allotments in time to save the timber about whose loss the Indians complained.

The inspector therefore recommended that the allottees who had suffered loss by the burning of their timber be permitted to relinquish their old allotments and take new ones. This recommendation having previously (March 16, 1896) been made by Lieutenant Mercer, the office September 24, 1896, directed the acting agent to prepare a schedule of those allottees who had thus suffered total or severe loss of timber, with a statement as to the extent of loss in each case. This schedule was furnished by Lieutenant Mercer December 12, 1896, and was forwarded to the Department January 18, 1897, with the statement that in view of all the circumstances it would be but just to allow the Indians to relinquish their old allotments for new ones.¹

Steps have been taken to institute logging operations on the Red Cliff Reservation, Wis., on a plan similar to that in force on the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau reservations. October 15, 1896, the acting agent reported that forest fires on the Red Cliff Reservation had killed about 7,000,000 feet of timber of various kinds, and here recommended that steps be taken to authorize its sale during the winter of 1896-97. There was at that time pending before the President a list of allotments embracing all the lands of this reservation. He approved the list November 19, 1896, and directed the issuance of patents in the form of other Chippewa patents issued under the treaty of 1854 (10 Stat., 1109). When the timber described had thus become the property of the individual allottees, the office, December 3, 1896, directed the acting agent to propose a plan by which the burned timber could be logged during the winter pending permanent arrangements for the sale for the benefit of the Indians of all timber on their allotments.

In reply, Lieutenant Mercer recommended, December 7, 1896, that the allottees' timber be disposed of on a plan similar to that in force on the Lac du Flambeau and Bad River reservations, and suggested that meantime the Indians be authorized to cut the burnt timber and bank it during the winter. December 11, 1896, recommendation was made to the Department that such authority be granted, which was given by the President January 12, 1897, and the actual work of logging was commenced by the Indians, under the direction of the acting agent, Captain Scott, about the 1st of February. The intention at the time was merely to preserve this dead timber from deterioration, so that the Indians would suffer no loss pending the completion of arrangements to sell all the timber on the allotted lands and the erection of a sawmill

¹ Since the date of this report the Department, September 14, 1897, authorized the exchange of old for new allotments, and the agent has been instructed accordingly.

within the boundaries of the reservation, where the Indians could have the advantage of employment both in the cutting and in the manufacture of their timber.

On the 5th of February the Department was asked to grant authority to call for bids for the purchase of the timber from the Indian allottees and the erection of a mill for its manufacture on the Red Cliff Reservation. This plan contemplated the granting of authority to the Indians to sell all their timber to an authorized contractor at not less than the accepted minimum prices, said prices to be fixed on the receipt of the bidders' propositions.

March 11, 1897, the office again called attention to this matter, since the acting agent had reported that the sale of the burnt timber by itself, separate from the rest of the timber, would prevent the Indians from receiving the fullest benefit from their logging. In only partial compliance with this recommendation the Department, March 24, 1897, asked the President to grant authority for the sale of the *dead* timber that had been banked, which request was approved by him March 29, and with certain Department instructions was communicated to the acting agent March 31, 1897.

Captain Scott advertised this dead timber to be sold on sealed proposals, to be opened April 29, 1897; but before that date the Department had decided that the plan of disposing of only the timber that had been banked was not for the best interests of the Indians, and accordingly, under Department instructions of April 26, the agent of La Pointe Agency was directed, April 27, to postpone the sale of the dead timber until further instructions.

June 19, 1897, the Department transmitted to this office the authority of the President for the Red Cliff allottees—

to dispose of all their timber, after due public advertisement, to the highest bidder or bidders, for the several kinds of timber on the reservation—the green or standing as well as the burnt and fallen—under terms and conditions similar to those in force on the Bad River Reservation, and such others as may be found necessary and advisable, to be prescribed by the Department, providing that sales shall be made annually, limiting the amount to be sold in any one year to not exceeding 20,000,000 feet, until the whole shall be disposed of; and providing further, that the first sale shall include the burnt and fallen timber already banked.

A draft of regulations for the disposition of the timber under this authority was submitted to the Department June 21, 1897, and inasmuch as the proviso limiting the sales and requiring them to be made annually was a departure from the plan under which the timber belonging to other allottees in the La Pointe Agency had been disposed of, it was recommended that Inspector Wright and the acting agent go carefully over those regulations and suggest any modifications that would enlarge the benefits to be derived by the Indians from their logging. Inspector Wright reported July 12, 1897, that he and Captain Scott agreed that it would be impracticable to sell the timber each year and limit the sales as proposed, and at the same time require the purchaser to erect a mill

for one year's cut only, especially a mill of the capacity named, since the largest mills in that section running day and night could not cut more than 20,000,000 feet each season. They recommended the sale of all the timber to one bidder, and at one time, and the limiting of the cut to not less than 10,000,000 nor more than 20,000,000 feet each year.

On receipt of Inspector Wright's report this office prepared a new draft of regulations embodying the changes suggested. The authority previously granted was modified by the President July 28, 1897; July 29, 1897, the Department approved the new regulations, and August 2, 1897, the agent was directed to advertise for bids for the purchase of the timber.

The regulations prescribed to govern the operations of the Indians and the contractor under the President's last authority are as follows:

(1) The Indians of the Red Cliff Reservation in the State of Wisconsin to whom allotments have been made and patents therefor issued, as shown by a schedule hereinafter set forth, will be permitted to sell on stumpage all the timber standing or fallen on their respective allotments to the successful bidder who shall be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior as hereinafter provided to purchase the same: *Provided*, That not exceeding twenty million (20,000,000) feet nor less than ten million (10,000,000) feet of said timber shall be cut from the allotments on said reservation in any one year, and no sales shall be made except to such person as shall be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to purchase timber from the Red Cliff allottees.

(2) Sealed bids shall be called for by due advertisement for the purchase of the timber from the allottees, and the successful bidder shall be required to erect a mill within the reservation, of suitable capacity for the manufacture of not less than ten million feet of lumber annually out of timber to be purchased from the allottees: to give a bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars lawful money of the United States, running to the United States, and conditioned for the faithful observance of all laws of the United States now in force or that may hereafter be enacted, relative to trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and regulations prescribed thereunder, and for the faithful performance of all his obligations under any contract or contracts that he may enter into with the Indians under these regulations, as well as the faithful observance of these regulations.

(3) Before any timber shall be cut under the foregoing authority from any allotment, a contract shall be entered into between the person authorized to purchase the timber and the Indian to whom such allotment has been patented, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which contract, however, shall not be of force until the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall have endorsed his approval thereon; and each and every such contract shall contain a stipulation to be of the effect and provide that should any of the timber covered thereby be burnt subsequently to the date thereof, so as to cause it to die, the purchaser shall be held responsible for any loss or deterioration, by reason of his failure to cut the same in season; and also a stipulation that on the approval thereof by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as provided herein, the purchaser will pay to the Indian agent in trust for the Indian allottee the sum of fifty (50) dollars, and on the first day of July in each and every year thereafter five (5) per centum of the estimated value of the timber on the lands of such allottees, until the same is cut and paid for as provided in these regulations: *Provided*, That the purchaser shall be duly credited with all sums so paid in his final settlement for timber cut on any allotment.

(4) The Indian agent of La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin, shall see that the authorized purchaser shall employ Indians in the cutting, moving, and manufacturing of timber, when practicable, on the same terms as other labor, Indians to have prefer-

ence over white men, and said authorized purchaser shall agree to employ Indians who may be willing or can be induced to work in doing the logging authorized.

(5) One half of the cost of scaling shall be paid by the purchaser of the timber, and the other half shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the timber. Said scaler to be selected by mutual agreement between the Indian agent and the purchaser of the timber.

(6) After deducting one-half the cost of the scaling and all other necessary expenses chargeable against the same, the proceeds of the timber taken from the allotments shall be deposited in some national bank, subject to check of the Indian owner of the allotment, countersigned by the Indian agent for La Pointe Agency.

(7) The farmer in charge of the reservation shall, under direction of the agent, be required to supervise the logging on the reservation under these regulations, to the end that no injustice is done the Indians and no timber is cut and removed except in accordance with these regulations, and all moneys for stumpage shall be paid to the agent (or the farmer for the agent, should the agent so direct), in trust for the Indians or Indian owner, to be by him deposited or accounted for according to the foregoing regulation.

(8) There being now cut and banked on the reservation 7,491,760 feet of burnt timber, and it being necessary that it shall be sold at the earliest moment in order to prevent waste, the proposals for the purchase of timber under these regulations shall include said banked timber, which shall be manufactured at the mill on the reservation, as in the case of other timber purchased from allottees, the purchaser receiving such logs on approval of contract and paying therefor on receipt thereof.

(9) Schedule of allottees to whom authority is granted to sell a portion of their timber each year as above permitted, &c.

Menomonee Reservation, Wis.—October 3, 1896, the Department, on recommendation of this office, granted authority for the agent of the Green Bay Agency, Wis., to employ Menomonee Indians to carry on logging operations on their reservation for the season of 1896-97, under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1890. (26 Stat. L., 146.) They were to cut and bank on the rivers and tributaries of the reservation 17,000,000 feet of pine timber, or so much thereof as might be practicable, under the rules and regulations that governed similar operations the previous year.

Acting under this authority, the Menomonee Indians, under the direction of Agent Savage, cut and banked 10,612,500 feet of logs on the Wolf River and tributaries and 6,387,500 feet of logs on the Oconto River, and on February 17, 1897, the agent was authorized to advertise the logs for sale. March 13, 1897, Agent Savage submitted an abstract of bids received, and March 19 they were submitted to the Department, with the recommendation that the following be accepted: Bid of Joseph Black, of Shawano, Wis., for 4,499,109 feet of logs on the main stream of the Wolf River, at \$7.75 per 1,000 feet; bids of S. W. Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wis., for 949,000 feet of logs on the West Branch of the Wolf River, at \$7.50 per 1,000 feet; for 3,748,000 feet of logs on the West Branch Creek, at \$9.75 per 1,000 feet; for 1,416,391 feet of logs on the Evergreen Creek, at \$11.35 per 1,000 feet, and for 3,759,500 feet of logs on the Oconto River, above "K" bridge, at \$13.12 per 1,000 feet; also bid of Oconto Company, by O. A. Ellis, Oconto, Wis., for 2,628,000 feet of logs on Oconto River, below "K" bridge, at \$11.75 per 1,000 feet.

The Department, under date of March 22, 1897, accepted the said bids, and the sale of the logs to them was confirmed, as follows:

Joseph Black, of Shawano, Wis., 4,499,109 feet of logs, at \$7.75 per M feet.....	\$31,868.00
S. W. Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wis., 949,000 feet of logs, at \$7.50 per M feet.....	7,117.50
S. W. Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wis., 3,748,000 feet of logs, at \$9.75 per M feet.....	36,513.00
S. W. Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wis., 1,416,391 feet of logs, at \$11.35 per M feet.....	16,076.03
S. W. Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wis., 3,759,500 feet of logs, at \$13.12 per M feet.....	49,324.64
Oconto Company, by O. A. Ellis, Oconto, Wis., 2,628,000 feet of logs, at \$11.75 per M feet.....	30,879.00
A total of 17,000,000 feet, at.....	174,808.26

This average of \$10.20½ per 1,000 feet is an increase of 45½ cents per 1,000 feet over that for the season of 1895-96.

White Earth Agency, Minn.—Logging of dead timber was authorized only on the White Earth Reservation during the last season, since the agent reported that there was not enough dead timber on the Red Lake (diminished) Reservation to warrant the Indians in undertaking logging there.

September 24, 1896, the President granted authority for the Indians of the White Earth Reservation to cut and sell dead timber standing or fallen on that reservation, and prescribed regulations to govern their operations, under the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673). Under this authority a number of the Indians made contracts with lumbermen by which they sold timber of the gross value of \$41,223.93, of which 10 per cent, or \$4,122.39, is to be expended under the direction of the Department for the relief of the old, sick, and indigent members of the bands under the White Earth Agency.

RAILROADS ACROSS RESERVATIONS.

GRANTS SINCE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

Since the date of the last annual report Congress has granted railroad companies right of way across Indian reservations as follows:

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.—*Muskogee, Oklahoma and Western Railroad Company.*—By act of Congress of January 29, 1897 (29 Stat., 502, and p. 389 of this report) the above-named company was granted right of way through the Indian allotments in severalty in the Territory of Oklahoma along such line or route as may be granted it by the laws of said Territory, and through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the northern line of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, at or near the mouth of the Cimarron River, running thence by the most feasible and practicable route to the town of Muskogee, Creek Nation; thence in a northeasterly direction by the way of Fort Gibson

and Tahlequah to such a point on the western boundary line of the State of Arkansas between the Arkansas River and the northern line of the State of Arkansas as said corporation may elect, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, bridges, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interests to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for, with the right to construct two branch lines of road, one commencing at the town of Muscogee, in the Creek Nation, and running thence in a southeasterly direction on the south side of the Arkansas River to the west boundary line of the State of Arkansas, the other commencing at or near said town of Muscogee and running thence in a southwesterly direction by the most feasible and practicable route to such a point on the eastern boundary of Oklahoma Territory, south of the Canadian River, as said company may select; and the company shall have the same rights and privileges for its branch railway, telegraph, and telephone lines as for its main line.

GRANTS REFERRED TO IN PREVIOUS ANNUAL REPORTS.

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.—*Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern.*—This company was originally granted a right of way through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories by act of Congress of December 21, 1893 (28 Stat., 22). By act of Congress of February 15, 1897 (29 Stat., 529, and p. 395 of this report), the company was granted an extension of two years from December 21, 1896, within which to construct the first 100 miles of its road. The line of definite location of the road was also made a little more specific and certain by providing that it should pass through Bartlesville, Pawhuska, and Pawnee, thence to Stillwater, etc. No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been filed for approval.

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad (formerly the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company).—On March 19, 1897, the Department approved seven plats of station grounds selected by the above company along the line of its road in the Indian Territory, as follows: Barnett, Stuart, and Calvin, in the Choctaw Nation; Holdenville, in the Creek Nation; Wewoka, partly in the Creek and partly in the Seminole Nation; one station, not named, situated between survey stations 2978 and 3008, and Mekusky, in the Seminole Nation. March 10, 1897, the president of the company forwarded for approval a plat of additional station grounds desired by the company at South McAlester, Choctaw Nation, under the provisions of the act of Congress of April 23, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 109). June 14, 1897, an amended plat of additional station grounds desired at South McAlester was forwarded in lieu of the original. The amended plat limits the area to 13.07 acres. June 18 the agent of the Union Agency, Ind. T., was instructed to investigate the matter as regards the necessities of the company for the grounds in question. On June 18, 1897, the president of the company was

called upon for payment of the annual tax, at the rate of \$15 per mile, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Up to the present time the payment has not been made. From time to time the president of the company has filed monthly reports showing the amount of coal mined in the Choctaw Nation, as required by the act of Congress of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., p. 640).

St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad.—This company was granted right of way through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories by act of Congress of March 18, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 69). On October 21, 1896, the Department approved the map of definite location through the Indian Territory from Sapulpa, in the Creek Nation, to the west boundary line thereof, a distance of 41.42 miles.

Fort Smith and Western Coal Company.—This company was granted right of way through the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, by act of Congress of March 2, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 40). On June 25, 1896, the company forwarded for approval a map of definite location of the line of road. The certificates on the map did not conform to the requirements of this office, and on July 29, 1896, the map was returned for correction. It has not since been resubmitted for approval. June 30, 1896, the company forwarded a resolution of the board of directors accepting the provisions of the act of Congress of March 2, 1896, granting it a right of way through the Choctaw Nation, as required by the act.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad.—This company was granted right of way through a small portion of the Indian Territory by act of Congress of March 28, 1896 (20 Stat. L., p. 77). July 27, 1896, the company forwarded, as required by the act, the written consents of the councils of the Quapaw, Peoria, and Ottawa tribes to the construction of the road. It was held by the office that the certificate to the consent of the Peoria council was informal, and on August 25, 1896, it was returned for correction. The written consent of the Peoria council was again forwarded to the office on January 18, 1897. The consent of the Miami council has not yet been filed.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad.—On July 20, 1897, the company filed in the Department a voucher in the nature of a check for \$1,911.00 in payment of the annual tax of \$15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Denison and Northern Railway.—In case of this company no additional action has been taken since date of last annual report. (See last Annual Report, page 47.)

Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway.—No maps of definite location of the additional lines of road of which mention is made in the last annual report have yet been filed for approval. On February 6, 1897, the Department approved plats of station grounds in the Creek Nation at Wagoner, Ross, and Inola. On July 2, 1897, the company forwarded a draft for \$2,444.55 in payment of the annual tax of \$15 per mile for

each mile of road constructed through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.—No maps of definite location of the extensions of the line of road of this company, as mentioned in the last annual report, have yet been filed for approval. On June 21, 1897, the company forwarded a draft for \$1,593 in payment of the annual tax at the rate of \$15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway.—June 29, 1897, the company forwarded a check for \$1,500 in payment of the annual tax of \$15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Southern Kansas Railroad (leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company).—July 2, 1897, the company filed in the Department a voucher in the nature of a check for \$85.50 in payment of the annual tax of \$15 per mile for that portion of the road passing through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

DeWison and Washita Valley Railroad.—June 18, 1897, this office called upon the above-named company, through its attorneys in this city, for payment of annual tax at the rate of \$15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Up to date the payment has not been made.

Fond Du Lac Reservation, Minn.—Northern Pacific Railway.—No action has been taken since the date of the last annual report in the matter of bringing suit against this company for right of way through the above-named reservation. For status of the case see last Annual Report, page 48.

White Earth and other Chippewa Reservations, Minnesota.—Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad (now the Duluth, Superior and Western Railroad).—This company was originally granted right of way through the above reservations by act of Congress of August 27, 1894 (28 Stat. L., p. 504). By joint resolution of February 23, 1897 (29 Stat. L., p. 702, and p. 397 of this report), the company was granted an extension of two years from August 27, 1896, within which to construct its line of road through said reservations. Provision was also made that the rights granted should inure to the benefit of its legal successor, the Duluth, Superior and Western Railroad Company. On April 29, 1897, the company forwarded for approval a map of definite location of the line of road through said reservations. It appeared from the correspondence that there was some conflict between this company and the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company concerning right of way. May 11, 1897, a report of the matter, accompanied by the maps, was submitted to the Department. The maps have not yet been returned.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway.—This company was originally granted right of way through the above reservations by act of Congress of July 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., p. 112). By act of Congress of February 23, 1897 (29 Stat. L., p. 592, and p. 396 of this report), the

company was granted an extension of two years within which to construct its road through said reservations. No maps of definite location have yet been filed.

Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railway.—By act of Congress of February 24, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 12), this company was granted an amended right of way through the Leech Lake and Chippewa reservations. On February 2, 1897, the Department approved the map of definite location along the amended route through the Leech Lake Reservation.

Omaha and Winnebago Reservations, Nebr.—Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway.—This company was originally granted right of way through the above-named reservations by act of Congress of June 27, 1894 (28 Stat. L., p. 95). By act of Congress of February 6, 1897, (29 Stat. L., p. 512 and p. 393 of this report), the company was granted an extension of three years within which to construct the road. On February 2, 1897, the Department approved the map of definite location of the line of road through the reservations and two plats of station grounds.

The following railway companies since the date of the last annual report have filed no maps of definite location of their respective lines of road:

Arkansas and Choctaw Railway, through the Choctaw Nation. Act of February 24, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 13).

St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern, through the Indian Territory. Act of March 30, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 80).

Arkansas and Northwestern, through the Indian Territory. Act of April 16, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 87).

Hutchinson and Southern Railroad, through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. Acts of September 26, 1890 (26 Stat. L., p. 485); act of February 3, 1892 (27 Stat. L., p. 2), and act of August 27, 1894 (28 Stat. L., p. 505).

Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central, through the Indian Territory. Act of August 4, 1894 (28 Stat. L., p. 229).

Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis, through the Indian Territory. Acts of March 1, 1893 (27 Stat. L., p. 524), and March 4, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 44).

Interoceanic Railway, through the Indian Territory. Acts of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., p. 747), and April 14, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 93).

Forest City and Sioux City, through Sioux Reservation, S. Dak. Act of February 12, 1895 (28 Stat. L., p. 653).

Gila Valley, Globe and Northern, through the San Carlos Reservation, Ariz. Act of February 18, 1895 (28 Stat. L., p. 665).

Columbia and Red Mountain Railway, through Colville Reservation, Wash. Act of March 6, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 44).

Duluth and North Dakota Railway, through the Winnibigoshish, Chippewa, White Oak Point, and Red Lake reservations. Act of April 14, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 92).

Albany and Astoria Railroad, through Grande Ronde Reservation, Oreg. Act of June 6, 1894 (28 Stat. L., p. 87).

Northern Mississippi Railway, through Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Winnibigoshish reservations, Minn. Act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., p. 489).

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. I therefore quote the requirements, which have been stated in previous reports. 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 the termini and distance), and that the map has been prepared to be filed for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in order that the company may obtain the benefits of the act of Congress approved ——— (giving date).

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

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

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

UNAUTHORIZED VISITS OF INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

Unauthorized and unnecessary visits of Indian representatives or delegations have become so frequent of late as to call for some preventive action.

The expense involved often falls heavily upon the persons called upon to furnish the money, or if charged to the tribe, is an unjust tax upon those made to bear the cost of a trip in whose pleasure they have no share and from whose results they may derive little or no benefit. No small proportion of the visits of Indian delegations to this city accomplish no other purpose than to give the delegates a pleasant trip at the expense of some one else.

Not infrequently the outcome of the visit is a great disappointment to all concerned, because Indians can not understand the indirectness, delay, and complication of Government action. They send their representatives with the belief that a talk with the "Great Father" face to face will straightway secure what they desire, give them the information wanted, or settle the differences or right the wrongs complained of, and often they go back with little more accomplished than to be told that the matter will be looked into or that it must be submitted to Congress. The natural result is dissatisfaction and distrust. With delegations whose visits have been authorized beforehand, and who come for a well understood purpose, the case is quite different.

Instructions to agents to restrict unauthorized visits were issued July 3 last by direction of the Department, and are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1897.

To United States Indian Agents and other Officers in the Indian Service:

The following letter from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to unauthorized visits to this city by representatives or delegations from Indian tribes is published for the information and guidance of all agents and other officers in the Indian service:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 29, 1897.

Sir: Your attention is called to the reprehensible custom that has grown up in recent years of representatives or delegations from Indian tribes making periodical visits to this city on business with the Government without proper authority.

This practice has become so prevalent that the payment of the expenses of the delegations bears heavily upon the tribal funds, or is an injustice to the public if paid from the Government moneys.

Competent agents are provided by the Government for the various tribes, whose duty it is to transact all tribal business with the Department in this city. There are few instances arising where the presence here of delegations is necessary, and even in those instances your office and the Department should be apprised, in advance, of the nature of the business and official sanction obtained to the proposed visit before it is made. The Department should be the judge whether the matters to be laid before it are of such a character as to warrant the presence of a representative or delegation in every case.

Desiring to limit these visits to the actual needs of the service, you are requested to communicate with all Indian agents and direct them to notify the Indians of their several agencies that it is expected that all business requiring departmental action will be transacted at the agency; but in cases where it seems important that the Indians shall be personally represented before the Department a full statement of the case shall be submitted for its information and action, when, if the facts warrant such a conclusion, the necessary authority therefor will be given; and that the expenses of

such representatives or delegations visiting this city without such authority will not be provided for by the Department.

Very respectfully,

C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

Hon. WILLIAM A. JONES,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Agents and superintendents in charge of agencies will at once notify the Indians under their charge of the Secretary's directions, as above set forth, and will see that the same are faithfully observed.

THOS. P. SMITH, *Acting Commissioner.*

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

As stated in the last annual report of this office, bills were introduced during the first session of the last Congress having in view a more stringent and unequivocal restriction of the sale of liquors to Indians; especially to include among those with whom the traffic is prohibited Indians who have been given allotments in severalty and have been made citizens of the United States, but who remain for a time under the guardianship and care of the Government; also to extend the prohibition against the introduction of intoxicating liquors into the Indian country so as to make it cover allotted lands which are held in trust by the United States or that are held by the Indians without the right of alienation. The act, approved by the President January 30, 1897 (29 Stat., 506), is of unusual importance to the service, and sets at rest questions on which the courts of the different districts could not agree, namely, whether the law applied to punish parties who introduced intoxicating liquors within an Indian allotment or who furnished them to an Indian allottee. I therefore deem it expedient to quote the law in full, as follows:

That any person who shall sell, give away, dispose of, exchange, or barter any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or other intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, or any essence, extract, bitters, preparation, compound, composition, or any article whatsoever, under any name, label, or brand, which produces intoxication, to any Indian to whom allotment of land has been made while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or to any Indian a ward of the Government under charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or any Indian, including mixed bloods, over whom the Government, through its Departments, exercises guardianship, and any person who shall introduce or attempt to introduce any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever into the Indian country, which term shall include any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee, without the consent of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than sixty days and by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for the first offense and not less than two hundred dollars for each offense thereafter: *Provided, however,* That the person convicted shall be committed until fine and costs are paid. But it shall be a sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors into the Indian country that the acts charged were done under authority, in writing, from the War Department or any officer duly authorized thereunto by the War Department.

SEC. 2. That so much of the act of the twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

A copy of the above act was sent by the office to each Indian agent, school superintendent, and special agent on February 10 last. Much good is expected to result from the passage of this law, especially to the Indian allottees of the far Northwest where the courts have held that the laws on the subject did not prohibit the sale of liquor to allottees.

During the year but two cases of violations of the intercourse laws in regard to sale of liquors to Indians have arisen to which I deem it necessary to invite attention.

One of these was at the Osage Agency, Okla., where an Indian by the name of Wab-moh-kah-wah-she bought whisky from one Wallace Beree, at Ralston, Okla. When he had traveled a short distance he was stopped by Deputy Marshal John Wisby and Nelson Webb, who searched him, and finding the whisky, took it from him. Afterwards the deputy marshal told the Indian and his companions that if they wanted a drink they could have the whisky for \$10, which, after some bargaining, they paid him, and he gave them the whisky, remarking, "We will keep this thing to ourselves." After they had drunk it the Indians were told to go home. Some time after this occurrence Wab-moh-kah-wah-she was arrested on the charge of introducing intoxicating liquors, tried, and convicted on two counts. He was sentenced March 26, 1897, on the first count to five months imprisonment and costs (\$7.45), and on the second to sixty days, to take effect at the expiration of the first sentence. Afterwards, April 2, 1897, the sentence of sixty days was changed to a fine of \$60 and costs, and to stand committed until paid.

This case was called to the attention of this Office by a letter dated April 19, 1897, from Mr. W. L. Eagleton, of Pawnee, Okla., applying for the pardon of the Indian. It was indorsed by Acting Agent Freeman, who recommended favorable consideration for two reasons: First, that he was informed that the Indian bought the whisky of a deputy United States marshal and was then arrested by that marshal; and second, that the prisoner was an old man and very fleshy, and fears were entertained that he would not survive close confinement during hot weather. The matter was submitted to the Department May 1, 1897, with the recommendation that the Department of Justice be requested to send a special agent to the Osage Agency for the purpose of investigating this case and the liquor traffic generally at that agency.

Pursuant to this request, the Department of Justice sent Special Agent R. J. W. Brewster to make the investigations desired, and it is from the report made by him (of which a copy was furnished this Office with letter of June 5, 1897, from the Attorney-General) that the details of the case above set forth were obtained. On the general question of the liquor traffic at the Osage Agency, Mr. Brewster stated that he was reliably informed that—

It has been the practice of the deputy marshals to hunt up these whisky cases against the Indians to make easy fees—no seeming attempt on the part of the deputies to reach the root of the evil, which is the white man who sells the liquor, not the

Indian who buys it. Although it can not be proven, it is undoubtedly true, in a great many instances, that the man who sells the whisky notifies the deputy, who immediately goes after the Indian, it being an easy way to make fees.

This statement discloses a very remarkable state of affairs, and it would be extremely discouraging to the Government in its efforts to protect the Indians against the sale of intoxicating drinks, but for the fact that the authorities in Oklahoma have taken the matter in hand, and, at the date of Mr. Brewster's report, indictments were pending against the deputy marshal, Wisby, on account of his connection with the case. Moreover, the Department of Justice, having had this alleged conduct of the deputy marshals brought officially to its attention, can be relied on to take steps to put a stop to such practices.

In the case of Wah-moh-kah-wah-she, the office recommended to the Department June 19, 1897, that, in view of the facts reported by Special Agent Brewster, the Department of Justice be requested to take steps to secure Executive clemency for him, and on July 13, 1897, the President granted him a pardon.

Another case investigated by Special Agent Brewster is that of the sale of liquor and opium to Indians in Nevada. April 20, 1897, Mr. Eugene Mead, superintendent of the Carson school and acting agent over the Walker River Reservation, reported a most deplorable state of demoralization among the Indians growing out of the sale to them of opium and whisky by the Chinese at Hawthorne and other small places near the reserve. May 24, 1897, the Department of Justice was requested to direct Mr. Brewster to make an investigation. The result is shown by the following, taken from his report:

Superintendent Mead's description of the state of affairs at Hawthorne, which was inclosed in your letter of instructions to me, I found to be the case; if anything, worse, the Indians there being totally demoralized, the sale of liquor and opium by the Chinamen to the Indians being carried on without interruption, and the Indian girls as young as 13 years of age fast becoming ruined, many of them being diseased.

On the evidence of Mr. G. S. Green and two Indians, Grant Patterson and Tom Brown, the former having been sent to Hawthorne by Mr. Mead, I caused the arrest of seven Chinamen. They were taken to Carson City before Commissioner T. J. Edwards, and on the 11th ultimo, in default of \$500 bail each, were committed to the county jail to await the action of the grand jury, which meets in October.

As the evidence against these Chinamen is conclusive, and Judge Hawley being severe with this class of offenders when brought before him, all will without doubt be sent to the penitentiary for long terms.

There are about thirty Chinamen at Hawthorne, Chinatown being only a stone's throw from the village, and the seven Chinamen arrested have for several years made a business of selling liquor and opium to Indians, this being their only means of support. There are two Chinese merchants in this settlement, and they, at the lowest figure, use 15 barrels of whisky a year, this being equivalent to 30 barrels as they halve it, making two out of one. This information I got from Mr. Laws, the freight agent.

I found that the Indians not only drank whenever they earned a little money, but some of them have become regular opium fiends, and when they were deprived of their opium were loud in their denunciation of all concerned in the arrest of the

Chinamen. To illustrate what a hold the opium habit has on some of them, a young boy, some 16 or 17 years of age, came to me and asked me to get him some opium pills; he said that the Chinamen left would not sell any opium, and he could not stop if so suddenly. Some of them made threats against the two Indian witnesses, saying they knew they would die if not able to get opium.

I remained at Hawthorne some time after the arrest of the Chinamen; visited their houses several times each day, and am thoroughly satisfied that the Indian can not buy liquor there now, and believe that the good results obtained will last for some time to come, the Chinamen being fully aware of the risk they run. When I reached Hawthorne Indians could be seen going to and coming from Chinatown in droves, and after the arrest I failed to find any in the Chinamen's houses. There are several people at Hawthorne who are now interested in breaking up this evil, and have promised me that should the sale of liquor to Indians start afresh they will immediately notify Superintendent Mead.

I went from Hawthorne to Yerrington, which is some 70 miles by rail and 11 miles by stage. There I found only one Chinese house, and I found that the news of what had been done at Hawthorne had reached there and consequently had put a stop to the abuse there. I was known before I was in the town long, and understand that the Chinamen at Hawthorne had warned their people in all the towns to stop selling liquor to Indians, having given them a description of me. I remained several days, being there Sunday, which is the day the Indians come to the town in great numbers to have their good time. I spent the entire day among them and went through the Chinamen's houses a number of times during the day and at night, and am fully convinced that no whisky was sold.

The majority of people at Yerrington are anxious that the sale of liquor to Indians be stopped, which is due to a scare they had resulting from a white man killing an Indian, whisky being at the bottom of the trouble. The white man is now serving a thirty-year's sentence, and since this murder I am informed that the Indians' only means of procuring liquor has been from the Chinamen, the white men being afraid to run the risk.

There seemingly has been very little attempt on the part of the Federal officers to stop this abuse in the State, there being only nine offenders sent to the penitentiary in the past year.

I visited the town of Lovelocks and succeeded in gathering evidence enough to warrant the arrest of a Chinaman who, I am informed, has been making a business of selling liquor to Indians for several years. The constable here tells me he has been trying for a year or more to catch this man, and seemed to be much pleased that the town was at last rid of him.

I spent several days at Carson City and at Reno, but as these cities are frequented almost exclusively by the Washoes and they, having no tribal relations, not being wards of the Government, the sale of liquor to this tribe can only be stopped by the State authorities, the Government having no jurisdiction.

There are a great many Chinamen in these two cities and the Washoe Indian can and does get liquor whenever he has money and wants it. The State authorities arrest them every now and then, but as the offender only receives a sentence of thirty or sixty days in jail, and being able to get his opium while in jail, this, of course, does not and never will accomplish any good results. It is to be regretted that something can not be done to right this wrong.

As the Pah Ute Indian occasionally visits the above-mentioned cities, and being anxious to exhaust every means to accomplish something there, I visited the county jails, thinking I might find one there for drunkenness, with a view of making an example of the offender, but did not.

EXHIBITION OF INDIANS.

Most of the applications received during the past year for authority to take Indians for exhibition purposes have been refused for the reason that the experience of this office has been that when persons other than those known to be thoroughly reliable have been allowed to take Indians for such purposes they have usually broken their contracts with the Indians and left them stranded far from their homes, so that the Government has been obliged to return them to their reservations at its own expense.

The authorities granted by the Department are as follows:

January 2, 1897, to Messrs. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") and Salisbury, to take 100 Indians from reservations in North and South Dakota for general show and exhibition purposes. A bond in the sum of \$10,000 was given by this firm.

January 29, 1897, to Mr. J. C. Henderson, of Chickasha, Ind. T., to take 25 Indians from the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, Okla., for the purpose of giving exhibitions—playing baseball—mainly in the Southern States. In this case all arrangements of bond, contracts with the individual Indians, etc., were made by the acting Indian agent of the Kiowa Agency, with whom, before taking the Indians from their homes, Mr. Henderson deposited a sufficient sum of money to pay the railroad and other necessary traveling expenses of the entire party to their agency from the most distant point to which they might be taken. The bond given in this case was for \$5,000.

June 28, 1897, to Mr. O. K. Swayze, secretary of the "Committee of Fifteen in charge of the Fall Festival and Soldiers' Reunion," to be held at Topeka, Kans., in September, 1897, to take 50 or 60 Indians from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla., and a few from the Osage and the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha agencies for exhibition purposes. In this case no bond was exacted, as the festival is to be under municipal control, and promise was made by Mr. Swayze that the said committee would defray all the necessary traveling and incidental expenses of the Indians, and return them to their homes without any expense whatever to the Government, and would also hold themselves responsible for the proper care and protection of the Indians.

In two instances authority was granted for Indians to attend industrial exhibitions or local celebrations. This was done at the urgent request of responsible parties and in the belief that the visits would have an educative influence upon the Indians themselves. The office, however, in granting the permission, exacted such conditions and restrictions as would secure to the Indians good treatment and protection from bad company.

As stated in previous reports, whenever engagements with Indians for exhibition purposes are made, their employers are required to enter

into written contracts with the individual Indians obligating themselves to pay such Indians fair stipulated salaries for their services; to supply them with suitable food and clothing; to meet their traveling and needful incidental expenses, including medical attendance, etc., from the date of leaving their homes until their return thither; to protect them from immoral influences and surroundings; to employ a white man of good character to look after their welfare, and to return them to their reservation without cost to themselves within a certain specified time. They are also required to execute bond for the faithful fulfillment of such contracts.

INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

No new depredation claims have been filed in this office during the past year, and the number of claims of record remains therefore at 8,007.

At the date of the last annual report there were 4,271 claims in the office to be disposed of in accordance with the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 851). Since then the papers on file in 9 claims have been transmitted to the court, and 2 claims have been reported as having been previously transmitted to Congress. A large amount of miscellaneous information relative to claims has been given the court, claimants, and attorneys. Deducting the 11 claims disposed of during the past year, there remain 4,260 to be disposed of in accordance with the act aforesaid.

At the date of the last annual report it was stated that \$902,940.48 had been appropriated by Congress for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims rendered in pursuance of the above-named act. By act of July 19, 1897, \$217,749.81 was appropriated for the same purpose, making the total amount appropriated for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims \$1,120,690.29. The records of this office show that up to June 30, 1897, judgments have been paid and charged against those appropriations amounting to \$957,511.77.

Judgments amounting to a few thousand dollars have been paid and charged against the tribal funds of different tribes, in accordance with the sixth section of the act of March 3, 1891.

GILA BEND RESERVATION, ARIZONA.

This reservation contains 35 sections of land, and was set apart by Executive order of December 12, 1882, for the Papago and other Indians then settled thereon, and for such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior might see fit to place there. At that time some ten families—40 or 50 people—lived on the reservation. Various propositions looking to the removal of these families elsewhere and the restoration of the reservation to the public domain have been considered and submitted to Congress, but without result.

In 1892 the Pima agent suggested that many of the wandering Papagoes could be induced to cease their nomadic ways and make this reservation their home if they could be assured that it would not be taken from them.

The President, on December 6, 1894, granted authority for allotting on this reservation 10 acres of land each to the Papago Indians entitled thereto. Allotments were made by Special Agent Claude N. Bennett, who submitted, July 16, 1896, a schedule of 679 allotments, all of which, as he informally states, comprise irrigable land.

June 29, 1896, this office submitted to the Department the proposition of Henry E. Kemp, vice-president and general manager of the East Riverside Canal Company, to sell the Government in trust for the allottees on the Gila Bend Reservation, for \$10 per acre, water-right deeds for one-half miner's inch per acre, each water right to convey a perpetual right to the grantee thereof to purchase water from said company at the rate of \$1.25 per acre per annum. The quantity of land which could be covered by this canal was estimated at some 6,500 acres.

The office recommended making a contract for the purchase of water rights for 500 acres during the last fiscal year, the intention being to purchase rights covering additional areas during succeeding years until all the land should be irrigated. No action thereon by the Department has been communicated to this office. I have recently learned that there are one or two other canal companies who might furnish water for a portion of the allotted lands. These lands without water are wholly worthless, but will be valuable when irrigated. Unless some means of placing water on them can be devised I see no use in approving the allotments or trying to induce the Indians to settle there. If water can be supplied the lands will furnish homes for nearly 700 Indians now roaming the deserts of Arizona, and they will be able to support themselves comfortably, the Government being required only to purchase the water rights and pay the maintenance charge for one or two years.

At an early date I shall instruct the new agent in charge of the Pima Agency to make a full investigation of this subject, and will submit the result to the Department.

ASSAULTS FOR WITCHCRAFT, ZUÑI PUEBLO, ARIZONA.

In March last the acting agent of the Pueblo Agency reported that a certain society of Indians in the Zuñi pueblo, known as the "Priests of the Bow," had murderously assaulted an old woman of the pueblo whom they charged with being a witch. The case was reported to the agent as follows:

They threw her off the house, took her to a corral, where they tied her wrists behind her back and pulled her up to a beam, with her feet from the ground. They kept her hanging nearly all day, and while she was hanging they tortured her in every way. I hear four or five Zuñis were implicated in the torture, and there were many spectators. It is only the poor ones, who have not enough friends to protect them, that are accused and tried.

The woman is the fourth one since last summer; the others they didn't tie on account of friends interfering.

In submitting the case to this office the agent said:

It is evident that the Zuñi Indians who took part in the hanging and torture of the old woman referred to must be severely punished. Crimes of this character have been frequent among these Indians; only a few years ago two of them were hung for witchcraft.

This case is also referred to in the agent's annual report, page 199.

Upon the request of the Department, dated March 13, 1897, the governor of New Mexico directed the district attorney to prosecute the offenders to the fullest extent of the law. August 18 the acting agent reported the necessity for the presence of an armed force to assist the civil authorities in making the arrests, an opinion which was concurred in by the United States attorney at Albuquerque. Three troops of cavalry were therefore detailed for that purpose and four Indians, Hay to si, No mo si, Ny u che, and Key i si, were arrested at Zuñi, without any violence or disorder, and taken to Las Lunas for trial.

They were bound over in the sum of \$5,000 each for the action of the grand jury, the next term of court being held in February, 1898.¹ Inasmuch as the acting agent feared that personal violence to the white residents and employees of the Government was likely to follow the arrests, one troop of cavalry was ordered to remain at Zuñi for a while.

In June last, prior to these arrests, a Carlisle graduate was brutally beaten by some of the Zuñis.

ASSAULT UPON NAVAJOES, ARIZONA.

From a report made to the Navajo Agency by Mr. J. C. Tipton, additional farmer, stationed at Tuba City, Ariz., it appears that January 18, 1897, the board of supervisors of Coconino County placed upon the records the following order:

Ordered that it is hereby authorized to employ not more than 20 men, at a compensation of \$2 per day and furnished, for the purpose of assessing the property of Navajo Indians within Coconino County.

On that date there were 16 Navajo families tending their flocks in a grazing district bounded on the east and north by the Little Colorado River, and on the west by the Colorado River, a portion of the tract being within the boundaries of the "Grand Canyon, National Park." On this national reserve most of the Indians were pasturing their stock—a tract of country which they had thus occupied for generations and which has never been surveyed. No copy of the order was served upon the sheriff of the county, who was ex-officio assessor, and the legal time for making assessments was several weeks later than the date of the order. Nevertheless, the very next day, January 19, the sheriff with an armed posse visited each of these 16 families and

¹Since this report was written the question of the liability of the Government for the cost of food for these prisoners while committed has been raised by the local authorities. The Department of Justice has decided that the expense may fairly be deemed a part of the costs of the trial within the meaning of section 11 of the act of March 2, 1897 (25 Stat. L., 1004), and may be defrayed by the Government.

demanding that \$5 for every 100 head of sheep owned by them be paid to him at once; failing to do so they were to move out immediately. The Navajoes had no money; their prayer for time in which to procure money or to ascertain their rights was denied, and in default of the payment of the arbitrary and unlawful sum fixed by the sheriff, the Indians were forced to gather up their belongings and move.

Snow was falling (a deep snow already covered the ground), the weather was bitter cold, and the ewes were lambing. The Indians pleaded for a reasonable time within which to remove, but were denied. Their houses and corrals were burned and they and their flocks were rounded up and pushed north toward the Little Colorado River with relentless haste, the posse keeping women, children, and animals in a fright by an intermittent fire from rifles and revolvers. When the river was reached it was found to be so deep as to require the sheep to swim. The posse surrounded the flocks and pushed them into the water, and nearly all the lambs, with many grown sheep, went down the stream or chilled to death after crossing, and many died afterward from the effects of exposure. The loss to the Indians was equivalent to several thousand dollars.

From the above facts it is apparent that the order for an assessment was a mere pretext, and that the real intention was the expulsion of the Navajoes from a region continuously used by them almost from time immemorial. Mr. Tipton believes this outrage to be the culmination of a scheme concocted by two sheep owners living in that locality (one of whom was a member of the board of supervisors), who desire to secure control of the entire range.

In forwarding the farmer's report the acting agent stated that on the 5th of January last the sheriff of Coconino County had been informed by him that the Indian Office had decided to allow the Navajoes to use the unsettled public lands until the development of the irrigation system should afford them sufficient tillable lands on their reservation. He recommended that suit be instituted for damages, and that the Indians be given permission to repasture their flocks where, for so many years, they have been accustomed to keep them.

June 24 last the matter was reported to the Department with request that it be carefully considered in order to determine whether the parties guilty of this unprovoked and cruel assault might not be held accountable therefor and be compelled to make restitution for the losses sustained by the Indians. A copy of office report was sent by the Department June 25 last to the Attorney-General with a view to instituting suit for damages against the officers of Coconino County. No reply has been received. On the same date a copy of office report was also sent to the governor of Arizona, who replied July 7, 1897, that he had written the sheriff of Coconino County, giving him a full statement of the complaints against him and demanding an explanation of his conduct.

It is hoped that the final result will be the restoration of the Indians to their former homes and restitution for their losses, and at least that there will be no further molestation of this peaceable Indian community.

DIGGER INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., p. —), contains the following clause relative to the Digger Indians in California:

For locating the Digger Indians of California upon lands recently purchased for them, and for their subsistence and civilization, and the purchase of farming implements, seeds, and other articles, including the pay of a practical farmer, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

Steps are being taken to have a practical farmer appointed for the purpose of locating these Indians upon the lands referred to. Effort will be made to secure some one from that section of the country—one who is familiar with the climate, soil, and methods of farming and gardening there. The Digger Indians are much attached to their old haunts, and are slow to give up their habits of idleness and life of want and beggary for one of comfort, industry, and progress. It is hoped that the effort being made to teach these Indians habits of industry and the pursuit of husbandry will bring substantial results to those who may occupy the farm, and become an object lesson to others in the surrounding country.

December 3, 1896, this office instructed Special Agent George B. Cosby, who had purchased these lands and located some Indians thereon, to issue the ten houses to the heads of the families, who respectively occupied them; or, if any of the houses were vacant, to issue them to worthy Indians who would occupy and take care of them; also to issue the four horses and other Government property to the most deserving Indians. December 31, 1896, he reported that he had issued the various articles on hand to Indians named Pedro, Sam, Jim, Charley, and Louis.

April 13, 1897, ex-Congressman Caminetti, of Jackson, Cal., wrote this office that the Indians had planted some grain and sown seed which he had furnished them, and that those who were able to work had shown an inclination to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered; but he felt that while the Government had done well in furnishing the Indians horses and wagons as well as lands, it had made a mistake in recalling the agent and leaving them to their own resources before they had become able to produce anything for themselves.

SOUTHERN UTES, COLORADO.

The surplus or unallotted lands of that portion of the Southern Ute Reservation lying east of range 14 have not yet been opened to settlement. Delay in opening has been caused by the uncertainty which has heretofore existed with respect to the east boundary of the reserve; but this uncertainty has recently been removed by astronomical obser-

vations made by the United States Geological Survey, locating the one hundred and seventh meridian. A report transmitting the official notes of these observations was made by the Director of the Geological Survey July 15, 1897, to the Department, and the report and a copy of the notes were received by Department reference of July 21. They were returned to the Department August 26, with the recommendation that the General Land Office be requested to make the survey from the point established by the Geological Survey.

SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA.

By the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., 331), \$6,000 was appropriated for the Seminole Indians in Florida, of which one-half was to be expended in procuring permanent homes for them.

Lands have been purchased for these Indians during the past year as follows: From the Disston Land Company, section 7, township 48 south, range 1 east, 614.40 acres, \$418.86. The deed was submitted to the Department for approval May 6, 1897. From Frank Q. Brown, trustee, section 18, township 48 south, range 33 east; section 18, township 48 south, range 34 east, and section 31, township 48 south, range 34 east, 1,920 acres, \$1,344. The deed was submitted to the Department for approval July 28, 1897. From Frank Q. Brown, trustee, section 32, township 47 south, range 33 east, 610 acres, \$448. Mr. Brown was informed July 26, 1897, that before this deed could be considered an abstract of title should be furnished, accompanied by the proper tax receipt. Awaiting receipt of this evidence the deed has not yet been submitted to the Department. The other two deeds have been approved.

Similar appropriations for the Seminoles have been made for several years past. For description of lands purchased thereunder, see Annual Report for 1896, p. 93.

The greater part of the Seminole Indians are located in Dade and Monroe counties, in the region designated on the map of Florida as "The Everglades." October 10, 1894, the Department decided that the unsurveyed body of lands lying within the State of Florida known as The Everglades was, in fact, swamp land; that a survey thereof was not practicable, and that a patent might issue to the State under the swamp grant (act of September 28, 1850, 9 Stat., 51) upon an estimated area designated by metes and bounds (19 L. D., 251).

February 23, 1897, Dr. J. E. Brecht, in charge of the Florida Seminoles, telegraphed as follows:

Can not special provision be made for reservation of all lands occupied or improved by Indians in or contiguous to Everglades before same are patented to State of Florida?

Similar appeals made by Bishop Whipple and Mr. Kirk Munroe were reported to the Department with request that the Commissioner of the General Land Office be instructed to take such action as might

¹See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 139, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

be necessary to protect the rights of the Indian occupants of those lands.

Later Dr. Brecht reported that the Indians had been driven from the northeast quarter of section 35 and northwest quarter of section 36, township 53 south, range 40 east, and asked that those lands be reserved for their use. March 24, 1897, the Department, upon recommendation of this office, requested the General Land Office to withdraw said tracts from settlement and to reserve them for the Indians.

April 14, 1897, the Commissioner of the General Land Office replied that the records of his office showed that all of what, if surveyed, would be township 53 south, range 40 east, was included in what is designated on the maps of Florida as "The Everglades," and was embraced in swamp land list No. 89, approved February 13, 1897. He also stated that in the decision approving said list (21 L. D., 147) there was a quotation from a report of the Indian Office of February 23, 1895, in which it was stated:

If the Indians now have the right of occupancy of the lands within the Everglades, and the United States should convey such lands by patents to the State of Florida, I am of the opinion that the State would take title subject to the right of occupancy of the Indians.

Thus Department decision of February 13, 1897, conflicted with its instructions of March 24, in that the first directed that a patent issue to the State under the swamp grant, and the second that a portion of the lands be reserved for the use of the Indians.

In office report upon this matter, dated May 26, 1897, the following conclusion was reached:

I am therefore clearly of the opinion that where Indians are known to be located upon specified tracts such tracts should be exempted from patent; that no person or corporation shall have color of right to deprive the Indians of their ancient possessions.

I therefore have the honor to recommend that the decision of the Department of February 13, 1897, be modified so as to except the tracts described in office report of March 23, 1897, from the lands to be patented.

I also have the honor to recommend that there be inserted in the patent to be issued to the State a clause expressly reserving the rights of the Indians to the occupancy of lands possessed, and improved by them at the date of the patent, that purchasers of lands may have notice of the rights of Indian occupants.

These rights, as before indicated, I believe to be clearly established by the case of *Beecher v. Wetherby*, as well as by the invariable practice of the nations of Europe who made discoveries upon this continent, which rule has been followed by the United States. The insertion of such provision in the patent would make the rights of the Indians clear and would be a measure of protection to these people who have excited the sympathy of all who have become cognizant of their situation.

I have been informed that the important legal questions involved in the case are now before the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department for consideration and opinion. I trust that no steps may be omitted which may possibly be taken under the law to protect these Indians.

INDIAN SCARE AT CAMAS PRAIRIE, IDAHO.

June 28, 1897, the governor of Idaho telegraphed the Department as follows:

Three hundred Indians from Fort Hall causing great anxiety among settlers on Camas Prairie. If same are not immediately recalled, trouble will ensue. Answer.

He also telegraphed Hon. Henry Heffelt, United States Senator from Idaho, to the same effect, adding that his information was "from sheriff and settlers." The following day he telegraphed the Senator further, as follows:

Complaints continue to-day. Fences are being burned and cattle killed. Indians come from Lemhi, Unatilla, Fort Hall, and Duck Valley reservations. They must disperse or trouble will soon follow. Answer.

On receipt of these alarming reports the Department telegraphed the Indian agents in charge of the reservations named for full reports, and at the same time requested the War Department to order military assistance to be sent the Fort Hall agent "to preserve order and protect lives and property of settlers, and return Indians to reservations if absent therefrom as reported." The governor of Idaho was informed by telegraph of this action.

July 1 the commanding general Department of the Platte telegraphed to the War Department that, on June 30, he had ordered "squadron Ninth Cavalry" to proceed from Fort Robinson to the scene of the alleged disturbance, but had suspended the movement of troops on receipt of information from Lieut. F. G. Irwin, acting Indian agent at Fort Hall, that the Indians at Camas Prairie were entirely peaceable and were there for the purpose of gathering camas root, and that there was absolutely no foundation for an Indian scare.

Lieutenant Irwin visited Camas Prairie, and telegraphed this office the following:

July 1: Prominent citizens of Hailey (Idaho) and reliable settlers from Camas Prairie state that no Indian troubles exist in that vicinity. About forty Indians, including women and children, are there gathering camas (root), but have committed no violation of law as far as known here. One of these states that no disturbance of any kind has occurred. Only two are from Fort Hall Agency. No necessity for troops. Will report later when Indian police come in. No excitement here.

July 2: Have brought in all Indians from Camas Prairie—forty-two, including women and children, chiefly from Lemhi. One band of twenty Shoshones had left for their homes in Bliss, Idaho, before my arrival. Will send rest to Fort Hall with Indian police. Passed through the Camas prairies and was informed by reliable ranchers in immediate vicinity of Indian camps that no depredations had been committed by Indians. The presence of Indians in that region, and the fear that they might give trouble, is the only foundation for alarming reports sent out. Will report by letter from Fort Hall.

With his full report were forwarded clippings from the Wood River Times, a newspaper published in Hailey, Idaho, giving, as he stated, a substantially correct account of the "scare." Both report and clippings are quoted herewith as a matter of record.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO, July 5, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report regarding alleged Indian depredations on the Camas prairies:

On the morning of June 29 the following telegram was received:

"BOISE, IDAHO, June 28, 1897.

"INDIAN AGENT, Ross Fork, Idaho, via Pocatello:

"Three hundred Bannocks on Camas prairie reported dangerous. Recall them at once or trouble likely to follow. My information is from sheriff Blaine County. Answer.

"FRANK STEUBENBERG, Governor."

At once began an investigation, through the Indian police, and learned that some Indians from the Lemhi Agency and some living in the town of Bliss, Idaho, were gathering roots on the Camas prairies, as has been customary for years, and that three Shoshone families from this reservation were visiting them. Knowing these Indians to be inoffensive, and their principal men to be well known to the whites in that region, and also provided with excellent testimonials from the governor and others, I was convinced that the report was grossly exaggerated; however, I sent C. E. Stewart with Indian police to investigate and return any Fort Hall Indians who might be found there.

Telegrams similar to the above having been received from the Department June 30, I went to Hailey, Idaho, a town about 20 miles from Camas prairie, and there learned that all reports of Indian depredations were groundless. I visited their camps and found the Indians engaged in nothing more serious than digging camas roots and chasing ground squirrels, and totally unconscious of the alarm they were supposed to be causing. They told me that the settlers, men, women, and children freely visited their camps and exhibited no signs of fear or uneasiness. I questioned several ranchers in that vicinity, among them G. S. Humphrey, the originator of the alarming telegrams and petitions to the governor. All of them informed me that they knew of no instance of depredation or violation of law, but that such results were feared.

All Indians found on the prairie, 42 in number, including women and children, were brought into Hailey, and from there sent to Fort Hall under charge of Indian police. They could not see the justice of being forced to leave that country without gathering their winter supply of food, as has been their habit heretofore, but they quietly complied with my orders when assured it was the wish of the Department.

Almost the entire party belonged to the Lemhi Agency, only two families coming from this reservation, and not a Bannack among them. In addition to these Indians another band of about 20 Shoshones had been in the Camas prairies, but had gone to their homes in Bliss, Idaho, before my arrival.

I can imagine no motive for sending out such baseless reports other than the desire on the part of settlers to rid themselves of the annual presence of peaceful Indians by ascribing to them hostile qualities.

Very respectfully,

F. G. IRWIN, JR.,

First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

[From Wood River Times, Thursday, July 1, 1897.]

THE "SCARE"—IT IS ALL AN UNQUALIFIED FABRICATION—THE INDIANS ARE PEACEABLE AND HAVE SQUAWS AND PAPPONES ALONG; BUT THEY MAY VIOLATE THE GAME LAW—THEY ARE GOING HOME.

"Major Jim," a Shoshone chief who comes here every year with "good Indian" credentials, arrived yesterday, and started out to Camas prairie in company with a deputy Indian agent from Fort Hall, and in a buggy hired from Charles Nelson's stable. He said the Indians are peaceable, and that he would send them home.

A Shoshone Indian, camped between Hailey and Bellevue, came in from the prairie on horseback this morning. He said that there are ten lodges there, comprising about 10 individuals, and including bucks, mahals, and papposes; that they are all Shoshones, from Fort Lemhi, and would be in Hailey by the 1th of July to win white man's money.

No Bannocks here.—Lieutenant Irwin, acting Indian agent at Fort Hall, arrived this morning with Ralph Lavatta, his interpreter. He said that he knew that there could be no Bannocks here, as he held a powwow last Saturday about the sale of the reservation lands, and every Bannock buck—over 200—was present. The Indians here came ten days or two weeks ago.

Lieutenant Irwin said, further, that the Indians here are from Fort Lemhi, and the main attraction is our camas root, of which they are very fond. The roots having been undisturbed for years, the Indians found an enormous crop, and thereupon indulged in the "grass dance," which corresponds to the white people's harvest festivals. He is sure that his appearance among them would suffice to induce them to leave, as they are harmless as children.

Troops on the way.—Four troops of United States cavalry are coming from Nebraska by fast train. Unless stopped they will be here to-morrow. But they are probably stopped now, awaiting orders.

This morning the following dispatch was received:

To Editor HAILEY TIMES, *Hailey, Idaho*:
Please wire me at Pocatello any reliable information you may have regarding the report of Indian trouble on Camas Prairie.

GEO. M. RANDALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth United States Infantry.

The following was wired at once:

Col. GEO. M. RANDALL, *Pocatello, Idaho*:
No trouble yet; but unavoidable unless Indians are removed, as they are violating game law.

T. E. PICOTTE,
Proprietor *Wood River Times*.

No excitement here.—There is no excitement, no "scare," here. Even the sheriff has hardly inquired into the matter. Ex-Assessor Hastings and Charles Babington, who are two of the most prosperous settlers on the prairie, with horses and cattle and sheep ranging the prairie, were in town this week. The former only left Hailey to-day. They laughed at the reports of trouble, and said there need be no fear of any except as a result of intoxicating drinks in either Indians or cowboys.

All the "scare" is away from here.—There is absolutely no alarm here, but wild reports are brought in by passengers on the trains. These reports have evidently caused considerable stir abroad, as several newspaper editors have telegraphed for full reports of the Indian "trouble." The editor of the Salt Lake Herald is one of these. He wrote this office Monday requesting daily reports. Tuesday he wired to "send at least 200 words of Indian trouble." To all such frantic appeals the uniform reply was wired: "No Indian trouble here. Will ascertain particulars and wire promptly."

The latest.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon Lieutenant Irwin and his interpreter left for Camas Prairie in a livery rig. They said they were going to meet the Indians, who were coming in.

[From *Wood River Times*, July 31, 1897.]

Lieut. Col. George M. Randall, of the Eighth United States Infantry, who arrived yesterday from his headquarters at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., left for home to-day. He had four troops of cavalry ready, also a pack train, all equipped and supplied with several days' rations, with an ample supply of cars—all awaiting the order, "Come!"

They would have been here in thirty hours after his arrival, if he had ordered the advance. But if there had been any outbreak, he would have brought the troops with him without awaiting a personal investigation.

Colonel Randall is an old Indian fighter. Twenty years ago he was stationed at Camp Harney, in Oregon. He there knew "Major Jim," the Shoshone chief who was here this week. The two recognized each other at sight yesterday, when meeting for a powwow in Alturas Hall, this town.

Lieutenant Irwin, acting Indian agent at Fort Hall, who came here Thursday, also left this afternoon by the train.

The interpreter and the Indian policeman from Fort Hall went by the trail. They are escorting the Indians and their ponies out of the country—to keep them together, and see that none refuse to go. None will refuse, as they understand that they must go.

The Indians were loath to leave the prairie. They were living on groundhogs and roots, and nothing else. They claimed that they had killed no game whatever, and a few had only caught a few fish to eat. All this is within the law; but the settlers know that the Indians have violated the law every year heretofore, and that they are liable to kill any game that they see. They therefore wanted them removed.

When Lieutenant Irwin drove out to the prairie, he found Indian campsites every mile or so for 20 miles. The lodges were usually in some depression—in ravines, gullies, washes, where the abundance of blue flowers indicated the presence of the *Quammassa* of the botanists, that the Indians know as camas. They were evidently elated, happy in anticipation of a big harvest two weeks hence, when the tubers or roots would be at their best. In the evenings the Indians gathered in dozens at some central lodge and had a "grass dance." The whites were friendly, as Lieutenant Irwin saw whites visiting at every Indian camp. He even saw young white girls go there unattended in the evening. There was no alarm anywhere, that he could see. No fences burned, no stock turned into settlers' fields, no out-rages. The grass is abundant, belly high in many places, and will not be eaten, although there must have been a quarter million sheep, besides large numbers of horses and cattle, on the prairie this year.

Only one settler complained of the Indians—S. G. Humphrey, of the splendid Willow Creek ranch. He said to Lieutenant Irwin:

"My wife is gone and won't return as long as the Indians are around. I want you to take the varmints away; we do not want them here."

Lieutenant Irwin went as far as Soldier, 35 miles or so west of Hailey. He ordered all Indians to Hailey, and some started at once. By 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon all were in town. They had between 300 and 400 ponies, and perhaps 20 bucks were in the crowd. The total number of Indians, squaws and papposes included, was about 50. They had a powwow with the army officers, assented to the orders without a murmur, and agreed to leave at once. They went up Quigley Gulch for the night, and this afternoon started for Fort Hall by the old stage road to Blackfoot.

Some of the business men of Hailey wished the Indians to stay for the races on the 5th and 6th, but the army officers did not feel at liberty to permit it. Having come this distance to rid us of the presence of Indians, they had to see them off without delay. The 18 or 20 Indians that live at Bliss having gone home a few days ago, there is not a single "red man" on the prairie.

CHEROKEE FREEDMEN PAYMENT.

In the case No. 17209 of Moses Whitmire, Trustee for the Freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, v. the Cherokee Nation and the United States, the Court of Claims, in its decision of February 3, 1896, ordered and adjudged that the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to appoint three commissioners to ascertain and determine who were the individual

freedmen of the Cherokee Nation then entitled to share in the distribution of a certain sum amounting to \$903,365. One commissioner was to be nominated by the freedmen, one by the Cherokees, and one to be selected by the Secretary.

This commission, consisting of William Clifton, of Georgia, R. H. Kern, of Missouri, and W. P. Thompson, of the Cherokee Nation, proceeded to Indian Territory, under instructions from this office, approved by the Department April 23, 1896, and on conclusion of their labors in the field submitted a schedule of the names of all freedmen who in their opinion were entitled, May 3, 1894, to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation and to participate in the distribution of said fund.

This schedule, after a clerical examination by this office, was submitted on January 16, 1897, to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration and approval. It was returned on the 18th of January, duly approved, and on February 8, Mr. James G. Dickson, special United States Indian agent, was designated by the Secretary of the Interior as a special disbursing agent to distribute the said fund, under instructions prepared February 10, 1897. Mr. Dickson paid out to the said Cherokee freedmen the sum of \$596,621.13, when circumstances arose which rendered it necessary to stop the payment and relieve him from duty. Subsequently, June 8, 1897, Mr. D. M. Wisdom, United States Indian agent, Union Agency, Ind. T., was designated to complete the work. He disbursed the sum of \$228,763.17, completing the payment so far as it was possible at that time, making a total disbursement of \$825,384.30, leaving unexpended and subject to claims the sum of \$33,596.70. Of the sum disbursed \$11,381 was paid to attorneys and for incidental expenses incurred in making the payment.

INTRUDERS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

In the last annual report of this office a detailed statement was made of the status of the question of intruders in the Cherokee Nation, and explanation was given why removals of these trespassers, which had been urged by the Cherokee authorities, had not been accomplished. The commission to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes, otherwise known as the "Dawes Commission," was then engaged in the Indian Territory in the adjudication of claims to citizenship in the several nations, under a provision contained in the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 339), and while they were thus employed no steps were taken looking to the removal of intruders from that Territory. Under that act applicants who were denied citizenship by the commission had the right of appeal to the United States courts for the Indian Territory within sixty days after the denial of their applications.

January 12, 1897, that commission advised the Department through this office that on December 6, 1896, it had completed its work of passing upon applications for citizenship in the five tribes; but that many of those to whom it had denied citizenship, and who had not appealed

from its decision within the time specified, as well as many noncitizens who were occupying lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes, and who did not apply for citizenship, were preparing to plant and grow crops on those lands; and the commission recommended that some action be taken thereon.

Accordingly, the following notice, prepared by this office under direction from the Department, was promulgated:

NOTICE TO INTRUDERS IN THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, January 27, 1897.

Whereas by the act of Congress approved June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 339), the commission appointed under the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 615), to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory, commonly called the "Dawes Commission," was authorized and directed to "hear and determine the application of all persons who may apply to them for citizenship" in any of said Five Civilized Tribes; and

Whereas provision was also made for appeals by applicants and by the several Five Civilized Tribes from the decision of said commission, to be taken within sixty days from the date of such decision, to the proper courts of the United States for the Indian Territory; and

Whereas it has been reported to me that many of said applicants whose applications were denied by said Commission, and who did not appeal to the courts within the time specified, and others, noncitizens, who did not apply for citizenship, are occupants of lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes, and are preparing to plant and grow crops on said lands:

Now, therefore, warning is hereby given to all claimants to citizenship in any of the Five Civilized Tribes whose claims have been rejected by the Dawes Commission, so called, and who have not taken their appeals to the courts as provided in the act of Congress first above mentioned, and to all noncitizens who are occupying lands belonging to any of said Five Civilized Tribes, and who did not apply to said Commission for citizenship, that after February 6, 1897, they will have no right to remain in possession of such lands, but from and after that date will be intruders thereon and compelled to remove therefrom.

DAVID R. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Copies of this notice were furnished the agent for the Union Agency, the Dawes Commission, and the respective principal chiefs of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Although the office has received requests from the authorities of each of the Five Civilized Tribes for information concerning the promulgation of this notice, only the Cherokee and Creek officials have made any formal demand for the removal of the intruders.

In a letter dated in this city April 15, 1897, and addressed to the Department, Messrs. George W. Bengé and W. W. Hastings, delegates of the Cherokee Nation, asked for the removal from that nation of intruders whose claims to citizenship had been rejected by the Dawes Commission and who had not appealed to the courts within the sixty days allowed. They stated that there were filed before the Dawes Commission about 5,000 applications for citizenship in the Cherokee Nation which involved the status of about 50,000 individuals; that out

of this entire number the Commission admitted 151 persons representing about fifty cases; and that out of the 5,000 cases appeals had been taken, as shown by the court records, in only 221 cases, which appeals were still pending in the courts.

This communication was referred by the Department to the Dawes Commission for report as to whether proceedings at that time to forcibly dispossess these intruders of their improvements would in any way interfere with the negotiations of the commission, and as to what, in the opinion of the commission, would be the best method and the most suitable time for making the removals demanded by the Cherokee delegates.

The commission replied, April 24, 1897, that in its opinion steps taken to remove intruders would not only not retard nor embarrass their negotiations, but would be a benefit to them, as inspiring confidence in the good intention and honest purposes of the Government to fulfill its obligations toward the Indians. They suggested that the agent for the Five Civilized Tribes at Muscogee be required to cause the intruders immediately to relinquish possession of all lands and premises occupied by them to the authorities of the Cherokee Nation, upon the request of the principal chief of that nation, and that the agent be provided with the means of enforcing his orders without delay.

In a report to the Department dated May 19, 1897, this office made the following remarks and recommendations on this subject:

From these statements it will be seen that the demand of the delegates of the Cherokee Nation is not unreasonable. The intruders in that nation have had warning against further intrusion, and the Indians have the promise of the Government for their removal. As I have stated, there is no information before this office or contained in the papers under consideration as to the probable number of persons that will be affected by the removals, but it appears from the report of the board of appraisers of intruders' improvements in the Cherokee Nation that at the time said report was submitted there were estimated to be in the Cherokee Nation about 9,500 intruders. Of this number 8,500 were there at the time the board entered upon its duty of appraisal, and it was estimated by the president of the Intruder Association that between that time (1893) and the date of the appraisers' report (March 16, 1895) about 1,000 additional persons claiming citizenship had entered the nation and settled there.

Messrs. Hastings and Bengo state that there were 50,000 persons interested in claims for citizenship in the Cherokee Nation presented to the Dawes Commission. What proportion of these 50,000 were in the nation and settled there is not stated, and it is not known whether any material change in the number settled in the nation has been made since the report of the appraisers referred to.

From this it will be seen by the Department that while the Cherokee Nation has the right to demand the removal of intruders in that nation, the undertaking is one of grave responsibility and far-reaching consequences to a large number of people, and should be proceeded with in a manner that would result in the least hardship to the intruders. It is to be expected, of course, at any time that there will be great suffering in the forcible removal of so many people from a section of country where some of them have resided for a great many years.

In view, therefore, of all the facts and circumstances surrounding the question, I have the honor to recommend that before any steps looking to the removal of intruders in the Cherokee Nation shall be taken, the authorities of that nation be called upon to inform the Department of the names and residences of the intruders and their post-office address, and also the character of the improvements occupied by them, whether town or farm property, and the estimated value thereof. When the Department shall have received this information it will be in a position to take more intelligent action on the question.

It is proper that I should add that any removals that may be made must, under the provisions of the agreement of 1891, be made on the formal demand of the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation.

June 17, 1897, the Department referred to this office a letter addressed to the President June 11, 1897, by Hon. S. H. Mayes, principal chief, Cherokee Nation, submitting a list of heads of families declared to be intruders in the nation whose removal he demanded under the first clause of article 2 of the Cherokee agreement of December 19, 1891. This list contained the names of 217 heads of families, representing 2,170 persons, allowing, according to the claims of the Cherokee delegates, ten persons to the family.

In its reply dated June 30, 1897, the office pointed out that the submission of this list, with the letter of the chief, was only a partial compliance with the requirements of the Department, and that the names and addresses of the intruders should be supplied, together with other desired information respecting the character and value of their improvements. It also called attention to the difficulties that would have to be met on account of the expense of the removals, as follows:

I have no means of readily determining what the removal of the parties complained against will cost; but whenever this question has been considered, since the agreement of 1891, the lack of funds applicable has been found one of the chief difficulties in the way of carrying the provisions of that agreement into effect.

In office report of February 6, 1892, submitting the agreement to be forwarded to Congress, the necessity for an appropriation for this purpose was pointed out, in view of the fact of there being no adequate general appropriation out of which the expense could be paid.

In a report dated November 27, 1893, the office recommended that the committees on Indian Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives be requested to secure the appropriation of \$12,496 estimated by the appraisers of Cherokee intruders' improvements as necessary to complete the appraisements and effect the removals. Of this sum it was estimated that \$4,996 would be required for the completion of appraisal of improvements, and \$7,500 would be necessary to remove the intruders.

In a report of March 17, 1894, this recommendation was repeated so far as the money for removals was concerned, and in a letter of April 23, 1894, to Hon. William Holman, chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, the opinion was expressed that the appropriation of \$4,996 to complete appraisals would be a waste of money unless the sum required for the removal of intruders should be also appropriated, for the reason that there was no appropriation out of which the expenses of the removals, deemed by the office inevitable, could be paid.

In making explanations on complaint of Creek authorities for not removing intruders, Agent Wisdom gave in his report of June 15, 1896, as one of the reasons why certain intruders had not been removed, that "it is well known to the Department that I have no funds available to remove intruders, and I have not felt authorized to use the money tendered me by the Creek Nation, and by the Choctaw Nation also, without express authority from your Department."

However, some of the parties against whom complaint had been made had received payment from the Cherokee Nation for their improvements, and others had been tendered the amounts awarded, and it was not apparent that there was any possible reason why they should not be removed. The office therefore made the following recommendation as to their removal:

On the list submitted by Chief Mayes there appear the name of 28 persons indicated by a cross, who are shown by the files of this office to have received the amounts awarded by the board of appraisers and 22 indicated by a circle, to whom tender of the amount awarded has been made.

As to these 50 heads of families, representing 500 persons—allowing 10 to the family, according to the rule adopted by Messrs. Bengt and Hastings in their letter of April 15, 1897, which accompanied my report of May 19, 1897—there can certainly be no valid or just reason advanced why they should not be ejected from their illegal occupancy of improvements.

The appropriation for the employment of Indian police would admit of the appointment and rationing of a temporary police force of say 60 men, including officers, for a period of two months, and it is believed that with such force, supported by a troop of cavalry (there is now a troop at Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation), the Indian agent would be able successfully to remove the intruders from their illegal holdings. It is thought that if the intruders are merely dispossessed of the lands and improvements illegally held by them it will be carrying out the spirit of the treaties and the agreement of 1891, and will be a sufficient discharge of the obligations of the Government thereunder, and will be satisfactory to the Cherokee Nation, which of itself is powerless to interfere in any manner with the intruders or their possessions. Having been thus dispossessed, the intruders would have to shift for themselves, and they would naturally either seek employment with citizens of the nation, like other noncitizens therein, or depart from the Cherokee country altogether.

As stated above, there can be no valid reason why the intruders who have accepted pay for their improvements, and the twenty-two to whom tender of payment was made, making in all fifty heads of families, should not be removed; but I am of the opinion that it would be well to make a beginning by dispossessing the twenty-eight persons who have accepted payment, and whom I have caused to be designated on Chief Mayes's list by a cross mark in red ink. The Cherokee authorities should, however, be required to appoint one or more responsible officers to accompany the agent and assist in identifying the parties whose removal is contemplated under the plan as herein proposed, and the agent should be instructed to turn the improvements from which the intruders may be removed over to such person or persons as the nation shall designate to hold them on its behalf.

Having thus briefly outlined the case, I have the honor to recommend

that the agent of the Union Agency be authorized to employ not to exceed sixty Indian police, including officers, and to furnish rations to them for a period of two months, to enable him to dispossess the intruders who have received payment for their improvements, as above indicated, of their illegal holdings, and that the Secretary of War be requested to detail a troop of cavalry, under a discreet officer, to support him in the discharge of this duty.

Should the Department grant authority for the employment of the full number of sixty policemen, inclusive of officers, as recommended, the agent will be instructed to employ only so many of that number as shall be found necessary to accomplish the work in hand.

This plan was adopted by the Department, and July 1, 1897, authority was granted for carrying it into operation. The agent was instructed accordingly July 8, 1897, and July 17 notices were issued giving the intruders thirty days to remove themselves. September 1 the agent reported that all but five or six of these intruders had either abandoned their improvements or had perfected an appeal from the decision of the Dawes Commission to the court. The five or six he proposed to dispossess early in September.

April 15, 1897, the Creek authorities urged upon the Department the removal of intruders in that nation in accordance with the notice of January 23, 1897, above noted. April 20 this office reported upon their request as follows:

I am of the opinion that the request of the Indians is just and reasonable and that, as a matter of good faith, the same should meet with the approval and favorable action of the Department; but in order that intelligent action may be taken, I think the Creek Nation should furnish a statement giving the names of the heads of families to be removed, the number of men, women, and children in each, where living (i. e., nearest post-office or in what township or district of the nation), together with a brief statement of the status of each; also how many it is proposed to remove outside the limits of the Creek Nation, and how many and which ones they only desire to dispossess of their illegal holdings.

A report has since been received dated July 8, 1897, from Agent Wisdom, Union Agency, transmitting a letter to him by the principal chief of the Creek Nation, who forwards what he terms lists of intruders in that nation. No action has as yet been taken on this matter, for the reason that the information contained in the papers furnished by the Creek authorities is so meager and indefinite that no intelligent action can be taken thereon, and for the further reason that it is deemed best to allow the matter of removal of Creek intruders to remain in abeyance until the authorized removals in the Cherokee Nation are accomplished.

PEORIA AND MIAMI RESERVATION, INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian appropriation act, approved June 7, 1897, provides—

That the adult allottees of land in the Peoria and Miami Indian Reservation in the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, who have each received allotments of two hundred acres or more may sell one hundred acres thereof, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

In accordance with this legislation, this office on the 2d of July submitted a rough draft of regulations to be observed in the execution of deeds of conveyance which it deemed to be best calculated to protect the interests of the Indians and to set forth the bona fides of every conveyance made thereunder and to secure the payment of the purchase money to the grantors or their proper representatives. These rules were approved and adopted by the Department July 10, with an additional regulation to the effect that the title to the land conveyed by such a deed should not vest in the grantee therein named unless the deed should be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Copies of these regulations have been furnished the Indian agent at the Quappaw Agency for his information and for the guidance of the Indians and others in the execution of deeds of conveyance.

CHIPPEWAS AND MUNSEES IN KANSAS.

Attention was invited in the last annual report of this office (p. 82) to legislation before Congress for the relief of these Indians, with recommendation that final action be urged upon Congress at its next session.

The ninth section of the Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897, provided that, with the consent of the Indians, a discreet person should be appointed as commissioner, who should take a census of the Chippewa and Munsee or Christian Indians of Franklin County, Kans., and investigate and report upon their individual title to the several tracts of land within their reservation for which certificates were issued under the treaty of July 16, 1859. The act also provided for the issuance of patents in fee to those entitled to the lands held by them; for the appraisement and sale of the residue of their lands to the highest bidder, and for the distribution, per capita, of the trust funds now to their credit on the books of the Treasury.

These Indians were duly notified of this legislation and were summoned to meet on the 26th of July in general council to discuss the subject and determine their action thereon. The last census showed them to have a population of 80 members, 10 of whom were eligible as voters. On the 28th of July George W. James, Indian agent, reported that the Indians had convened and after a full and free expression of opinion, in which all the councilmen and eight others, including two women, had spoken, the debate closed and a vote was taken, showing 22 in favor of and 10 opposed to said legislation. Their action was as follows:

Whereas Congress, by the ninth section of the Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897, provided, *with our consent*, for an adjustment of the title to lands in Franklin County, Kansas, allotted to individual members of the Chippewa and Christian Indians, and for the issue of patents in fee, etc., and for the appraisement, sale, and disposal of the remainder of our lands, and for the distribution per capita of our funds now held in the Treasury of the United States; and whereas we have been called together at Chippewa and Chris. Ind. Reservation this 26th day of July, 1897, in general council, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the members,

over eighteen years of age, respecting this legislation, and having fully considered the matter, do hereby attach our signatures to this paper, showing our individual views thereon, those consenting signing in the left-hand column and those objecting signing in the right-hand column; those under 21 years of age attaching their respective ages.

Those signing in this column give their consent to the legislation embraced in said 9th sec. of the act of June 7, 1897, above said.

1. William H. Killbuck (his x mark).
2. Catharine Killbuck (her x mark).
3. Vida Jane Killbuck.
1. Nicodemus Herr.
5. Joab Samuel.
6. John Thomas.
7. Julia A. Bittenbender.
8. Mary Ann Herron, 20 yrs.
9. Matilda Herron, 19 yrs.
10. Peter Herron.
11. William Donohoe.
12. Theresa Ewing Blackburn (her x mark).
13. Oscar McCoons (his x mark).
14. Ignatius Caleb, his x mark.
15. Josephine Grinnell.
16. Rufus Caleb.
17. Joseph McCoons, his x mark.
18. Sarah Supernaw (her x mark).
19. Chas. S. Spooner.
20. Julia Ann Jones.
21. Joseph Killbuck.
22. William M. McCoonse.

Witnesses to marks in foregoing lists:

GEORGE VEIX.
WILLIAM DONOHOE.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GI. NEMAHIA AGENCY, KAN.

Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation, July 26th, 1897.

We, the undersigned, constituting the council of the Chippewa and Christian Indians belonging to the Pottawatomie and Gi. Nemaha Agency, hereby certify on honor that ample notice was given our people by George W. James, U. S. Indian agent, of the general council held this 26th day of July, 1897, on our reservation, for the consideration of legislation had for our people by Congress, as shown by the 9th section of the Indian appropriation act approved June 7th, 1897; that sufficient time for a thorough discussion of the whole matter involved was given; that every member of our tribe recorded as voting did so after a full understanding of the subject and without interference of any kind by any person or persons, and that the vote for the proposition was 22; against, 10; 7 persons not voting.

ROBERT MCCOONSE,
WILLIAM H. KILLBUCK (his x mark),
GEORGE VEIX,
WILLIAM MCCOONSE.

Council.

Witness to signature and marks of councilmen,
GEORGE W. JAMES, U. S. Indian Agent.

Those signing in this column object to the legislation embraced in said 9th sec. of the act of June 7, 1897, and refuse consent.

1. James Elliott.
2. Sabilla Elliott (her x mark).
3. Josephine A. Flake.
1. John V. Flake, 20.
5. E. Ellen Flake, 18.
6. James Flake.
7. George Veix.
8. Louisa Veix (her x mark).
9. Elizabeth Spooner (her x mark).
10. Robert McCoonse.

JULY 26th 1897.

I hereby certify on honor that connellmen and voters whose names are signed to the foregoing, fully understood the matter contained therein; that their signatures and marks are all genuine, and were made after full explanation as to where they were to sign and the purport of the same.

GEORGE VEIX, *Interpreter.*

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHIA AGENCY.
Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation, July 26, 1897.

I hereby certify on honor that the vote of the Chippewa and Christian Indians, taken this date at the Moravian church and schoolhouse, on the Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation, as to the acceptance or rejection of the legislation shown by the 9th sec. of the Indian appropriation act, approved June 7, 1897, as represented in detail in the paper to which this certificate is attached, is an expression of the free and unbiased will of the Indians, and was in every respect made in good faith and in reality, and that said vote numbered twenty-two (22) for the legislation and ten (10) against it, and that seven absent members of the tribe did not vote.

GEORGE W. JAMES, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

The act provides that the appraisement of "the residue of their lands" shall be made by a commission, consisting of the aforesaid commissioner, the Indian agent, and one person to be selected by the Indians in open council. The Indians, while in council, by a unanimous vote selected Robert McCoonse as the member of the commission to be selected by them.

BLACKFEET AND FORT BELKNAP RESERVATIONS, MONTANA.

The portions of the Blackfeet and Fort Belknap reservations ceded by the agreements of September 26, 1895, and October 9, 1895, respectively, and ratified by the act of June 10, 1896, have not yet been opened to settlement. The survey of the ceded portion of the Fort Belknap Reservation has been completed and the work of surveying the Blackfeet boundary is now in progress.

DISTURBANCE AMONG INDIANS OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONTANA.

For some time past there has been more or less friction between the Indians of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont., and the white cattlemen who have ranches near by. The Indians complained that the ranchers allow their stock to range over the reservation, and the cattlemen charged the Indians with killing their cattle while off the reservation. The facts show both parties to have been at fault.

Nothing serious occurred, however, until last May, when the dead body of a white sheep-herder in the employ of one Mr. Harringer, a

ranchman, was found about 3 miles north of the reservation. The killing or murder of this man was at once charged to the Indians by the settlers and ranchmen, who became very much excited and armed themselves for the purpose of seeking revenge. Soon reports were current in the newspapers of an outbreak of the Northern Cheyennes.

May 25 Capt. G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. A., acting Indian agent of Tongue River Agency, reported that the man was undoubtedly killed by Indians belonging to the reservation and that he would make a thorough investigation to discover the perpetrators of the crime; that he did not fear an "outbreak" on the part of the Indians unless it were forced upon them by the whites, and that he had requested the commanding officer of Fort Custer to send two troops of cavalry to the agency to prevent trouble between the excited white settlers and the Indians. He recommended that a troop of cavalry be stationed on the reservation in place of the infantry then there, and June 1 this office recommended that the War Department be requested to send there three or four troops of cavalry.

May 31 Captain Stouch telegraphed that he had arrested an Indian known as "Stanley," who had confessed to the murder of the sheep herder, and that he would turn him over to the civil authorities at any point outside the reservation which the sheriff of Custer County might designate. June 4 Stanley was taken by Captain Read, U. S. A., with one troop of cavalry as an escort, and was delivered to the sheriff at Rosebud Station, to be taken to Miles City, Mont., for incarceration and trial. June 11 Captain Stouch telegraphed that he had delivered to the civil authorities Yellow Hair and Sam Crow, as accomplices of Stanley, and that the Indians on the reservation were quiet, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

July 31 this office recommended that, in view of the peaceable state of affairs, the War Department be asked to give the necessary orders for the withdrawal from the reservation of the infantry detachment and of all but one troop of cavalry; it also reported concerning the question of fencing the reservation in order to avoid most of the causes of contention between white cattlemen and the Indians.

The details of the arrest and delivery of Stanley are given in reports from Acting Agent Stouch, as follows:

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT.,
June 5, 1897.

HON. COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to report the condition of affairs at this agency as brought about by the murder of John Hoover, a white man, and by the capture of the murderer, David Stanley, a Cheyenne Indian. Under date of May 25 I made report to you of the finding of the body.

The body of the murdered man was found on the 23d of May, which was reported to me on the 24th. On the 25th I sent orders to White Bull for him and his band to come to the agency at once, as I was positive that this band held the murderer, their homes being in the vicinity of the crime. They arrived at the agency next day, the

26th, and I sent orders to White Bull to come to the office the next morning. He reported at the office the morning of the 27th. I told him what had happened, explained the whole matter of the killing and the finding of the body; that I, as well as everybody else, believed the murder to have been committed by a member or members of his band; that from circumstances it was very certain that three or more were concerned in the murder; that I would hold him responsible, and that he must find the murderers and turn them over to me for delivery to the civil authorities, they to do the punishing. I explained all fully to him and told him to return to his camp, select seven or eight of his head men; among others I told him to select Badger, Spotted Hawk, and Two Bull; that he was to tell them exactly what I had said, and for all to come to the office that evening for further consultation.

About noon the same day (the 27th) Sheriff Gibb, of Custer County, and about 25 armed men rode up to the office and dismounted. I invited them to enter, which they did. They informed me that enough evidence had been secured at the coroner's inquest, which was still in session, to show that Hoover had been murdered by Indians; that they were a committee sent by the settlers, who to the number of 100 or more were now with the coroner. The sheriff stated that it was only by the greatest difficulty he persuaded the entire number to stay back and appoint a committee of 12 to accompany him to the agency. The band of 25 armed men was composed of this committee and others who joined them at the agency. They made a demand for the murderers. I told them I had anticipated their demand, and explained to them what I had already done in the matter, and that I intended to do all I could to bring the perpetrators to justice; that I believed I would be able to apprehend them, but that I must have my own time and not be interfered with; that everything would be done as speedily as possible. They blustered and made all manner of demands, and for a while would not be satisfied with my assurances that everything would be done by me that I possibly could. After consultation among themselves, the sheriff informed me that he had decided to leave here four deputies, and that they should cooperate with me. This was done to satisfy the demands of the settlers. I told him I could see no reason why this should be done; but he insisted and I consented.

Captain Read with two troops of cavalry arrived just before the departure of the sheriff and his party.

At 6 o'clock that evening I met with White Bull, Badger, Spotted Hawk, Two Bull, and other headmen of the band. White Bull told me that he had informed these men all that I had told him in the morning. I again repeated my orders and charge. I also told them that it was believed among white people that when a crime was committed by an Indian the whole tribe was cognizant of it; that I would only hold his band responsible, and that they must find the murderers and turn them over to me; that it would not be right for the whole tribe to suffer for the crime of three or four. When I concluded, Badger, the father of the accused, said he had always given good advice to the young men. He concluded by saying: "I promise the agent if I find out, and I will try to find out, I will tell him even if it is my own son." They all said every effort would be made to discover the criminal, and then left.

At 9 next morning, the 28th, Captain Read started his troops to the scene of the killing, with a view of interviewing the coroner and the citizens, to get as far as possible all the facts pertaining to the case. He left the agency at about 11 o'clock to join his command. At the time of his departure I was with White Bull, who came to tell me that David Stanley had confessed to the murder. He said Stanley said he was the only guilty one, and that he repeatedly reiterated it; that Stanley informed him he would not surrender, but would fight at 3 o'clock; that he was willing to die to save his people, but would not surrender. I told White Bull that that would not do; that no one would be satisfied with this; that all must be turned over to me; that I would not allow a fight to take place. He then went back to his camp.

I immediately started a courier after Captain Read, who returned the answer that he would get here as quickly as possible.

At 1 o'clock the same afternoon I sent a courier to Rosbud with the following telegram to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Dakota:

"The Indians have given me the name of the Indian who acknowledged killing of sheep-herder. Have demanded names of other two who were engaged in the killing. Surrender of Indian refused. Have two troops of cavalry here now, but think it unwise to act with this force, therefore respectfully request that two troops of cavalry and one company of infantry be ordered here immediately."

The Indians became more or less excited, kept moving about in an agitated and restless manner. The squaws and children took to the hills away from the agency, while those immediately to the west and south were occupied by the bucks. They all seemed to be heavily armed and with their horses. I was told by the Indians that they had only assembled to witness the fight that Stanley was to have at 3 o'clock, and that they had understood that it was postponed until 7 o'clock. I noticed that the Indians had not dispersed until they were called out to by Little Chief, at about 8 o'clock.

Captain Read returned to the agency with his command at about 3.30 in the afternoon. At this time Stanley was on a high hill in the rear of the agency and not a great distance from it. He had his horse and squaw with him, was in his war dress and paint, and was heavily armed; he was all ready for the fight. It was the desire of Captain Read to charge and capture or kill him. At this juncture a greatly excited Indian on horseback approached with the information that Stanley did not want to fight the soldiers, but did want to fight the citizens, meaning the deputy sheriffs who were here. I told him to go back and tell Stanley I would not allow anyone to fight him and for him to come in and surrender. Deputy Sheriff Smith told me he would attempt his capture if I would guarantee his safety from the other Indians. I told him I could not so guarantee, and moreover there would be no fight and that Stanley must be captured without any bloodshed. It was my earnest desire to capture Stanley without the firing of a shot, in order to turn him over to the civil authorities for punishment, after trial and conviction under State laws. I wanted this done as an example for those amongst the Indians who contemplate wrongdoing, and I know perfectly well that if he were permitted to fight and was killed he would be a hero and brave in the eyes of the tribe, whose example should be emulated by the young men. Stanley followed in the footsteps of Head Chief and Crazy Mule, of whose heroic death stories are told around the fires, making every young man anxious for a similar death, so he, too, can become a brave and famous man.

I believe it was in 1891 that these two young men killed a white boy and hid the body in the hills, where it was found after a search of several days. The murderers were discovered through their boasting of the deed; their surrender was demanded, but it was refused, though they were willing to be killed and would die fighting. Their proposal was accepted, and the five troops of cavalry stationed here were ordered to prepare for the affray. At the appointed time the troops took their station in the rear of the agency buildings, and each young man took his position on a hill on either side of the troops. The young men charged down the hills on their horses upon the troops, singing their death songs and firing at the soldiers. They were finally killed, they only shooting a few of the horses of the soldiers. Stones mark the footstaps of the horses on the hillsides, and the bodies of the "braves" were buried in a grave prepared for them beforehand.

The squaws watched the fight from a point apart from the bucks. At its close the squaws sang the death songs and urged the bucks to avenge the death of the young men; the men became very much excited, and notwithstanding the presence of the five troops of cavalry a fight was narrowly averted. Thus these two young men became "heroes," and to prevent the repetition of this incident I forbade any fighting. These people do not fear death, but have a wholesome fear of hanging or even lengthy imprisonment; and if this man Stanley could be convicted and hanged, it would have a most salutary effect upon these Indians. For these reasons I was opposed to the capture of Stanley by force. Besides, I did not think it wise and prudent to make the attempt with but two troops of cavalry here; while I

believe the Indians were not disposed to resist the capture of Stanley, still there was no telling what they would do when one of their people was being fired upon; had they made a resistance there is no telling where it would have ended. They can muster almost 500 warriors, and knowing of their disposition to resist in 1891, when much weaker than now, I thought two troops of cavalry would not stand much show of overcoming these warriors, whose ferocity was noted.

About this time, from remarks made to me by the Indians and by their actions, I became convinced that the Indians were afraid of the deputy sheriffs, because they could not understand why they were here, they not knowing the difference between the representatives of the law and the cowboys; this rendered them very close-mouthed, and I was unable to get any information from them that would answer for evidence against Stanley when he was brought to trial. As the presence of the deputy sheriffs interfered with my investigation, and as I was firmly of the opinion I could get no further evidence from the Indians while they were here, I put the case fairly before them and asked them for the cause of justice to withdraw from the reservation. This they refused to do unless they were ordered to do so. Captain Read and Lieutenant Livermore also urged them to leave, but they remained obdurate. After all efforts had proven unavailing, I finally, on the 29th, gave Mr. Smith the following letter:

"Under section 2152, Revised Statutes, United States, it is my duty as Indian agent to procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime, offense, or misdemeanor, and of all other persons who may have committed crimes or offenses within any State or Territory and have fled into the Indian country, either by demanding the same of the chiefs of the proper tribe or by such other means as the President may authorize."

"Referring to your presence at this time on this reservation for the purpose of awaiting the arrest of the alleged murderers of one John Hoover, in the vicinity of this reservation, at some time between May 3 and the 20th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have information that one David Stanley, a Cheyenne Indian under my charge, has acknowledged that he (Stanley) committed said murder. Steps are now being taken to procure the arrest of said Stanley, which will be accomplished as speedily as possible. Upon apprehension of said Stanley he will be turned over to you at such point outside of this reservation as you may request, together with any others who may be found to be implicated in the committing said murder.

"Meantime, I consider that your presence on the reservation is a source of irritation to the Indians under my charge, and may incite them to offer violence. As a matter of expediency in procuring the arrest of the alleged murderers, I am of the opinion that you should withdraw from the reservation as soon as practicable, and therefore request that you do so at once."

After they had left, at 1 o'clock p. m., the 29th, I took the interpreter and went to White Bull's camp, with the intention to have Stanley meet me there, if he would, and have a talk with me. I requested Badger and Red Bird, father and uncle of Stanley, to go with me to see Stanley. I wanted to try and persuade him to surrender, as I was fully determined he should be taken alive and as fully resolved that he should not be permitted to make a "hero" of himself. They said they would be glad to go with me and urge him to surrender, but they did not know where he was, as they had not seen him since the evening before. I thereupon called the headmen together and asked where he was. They all disclaimed any knowledge of his whereabouts. I then ordered that a strict search be made for him; that runners go to the hills and search for him, and bring him in if found. They returned without him, saying he must be in hiding. I then gave the most strict orders that he must be found or that White Bull's band must stand the consequences. But still hearing nothing from him, on the morning of May 30 I ordered out the entire tribe in search of him, with instructions that he must be found and brought in without fail.

At 4 o'clock the morning of 31st word was brought to me by two Indians that Stanley had been seen at Black Eagle's camp about 16 miles from the agency; that he was surrounded and could not escape. At 9 o'clock I started for the place, accompanied by my son, the driver, and Badger, together with two interpreters. As we neared the camp, I was informed by a runner that Stanley had been captured. When I arrived there, I found about one hundred armed Indians on horseback. Stanley was in a tepee with some friends eating his dinner; he was still armed; he refused to

talk then, wanted to wait until he got to the agency; he also refused to give up his arms, and I thought it unnecessary as well as useless, as the Indians were afraid of him, thinking he was a dangerous man, ready to fight for his life, to attempt to remove them by force. When we arrived near the agency, he said he was ready to talk with me in the presence of his father, Badger, and Black Eagle. I then persuaded him to deliver his rifle to me, but he was quite obstinate at first; he insisted upon retaining his horse, knife, and ammunition. We then had a talk. I asked him why he killed Hoover. He denied that he killed him; he acknowledged that he wanted to fight so as to die. After some more conversation on this subject, and after my insisting upon his surrender, peaceably, if possible, if not, otherwise, he finally gave his horse to his mother and prepared to go with me. He wanted to visit with his people during the night, and promised to talk next day; but I would not let him get out of my sight again, so I soon reached the agency and placed him in the agency jail, and caused a guard of soldiers to be placed over him.

At about noon this day one troop of cavalry from Fort Custer arrived under command of Major Norvell. Sheriff Gibb and four deputies also arrived at the agency while I was away. That evening I made an appointment with the sheriff for the next morning, as he wanted to talk with me. He gave me a letter, saying "This letter is from the county attorney, and you had better read it before morning, as it might enlighten you concerning your duties," etc. On the morning of June 1 we met in the office. I invited Major Norvell and Captain Read to be present during my interview with the sheriff and his deputies. The first thing the sheriff did was to produce a warrant for my arrest for violating a section of the statute of Montana, in resisting officers while attempting to make an arrest, having reference to letter already quoted in this report. I gave my recognizance to appear at such a time to be arranged by the county attorney and myself. He then demanded the person of David Stanley, and produced a warrant for his arrest. I declined to turn him over at that time, for various reasons, as shown in letter to Sheriff Gibb, which appears below. I tried to show him that in all probability to turn him over now would defeat the ends of justice; that I would deliver him up as soon as I could obtain more evidence from him, which would be within two days. Both Major Norvell and Captain Read endeavored to turn the sheriff, but could not do so, so I was finally compelled to give him the following letter:

"Referring to my letter of May 29, addressed to Mr. William D. Smith, your deputy, the contents of which you are cognizant, and referring to your demand for the prisoner, David Stanley, in tendering your warrant for his arrest this day, I have the honor to inform you that I feel constrained by my sense of duty as agent in charge of the Cheyenne Indians, respectfully to decline complying with your demand for the prisoner. The prisoner, Stanley, was secured yesterday through my efforts and influence with his people; he is in safe custody in the hands of the United States troops stationed here. I have not completed my duty in collecting all the evidence in his case, though I think I have it nearly sufficient to secure his conviction for the murder of John Hoover. Measures are now being taken by me to procure the necessary information as speedily as possible for the arrest and trial of any and all other Indians of this tribe who may have been implicated with Stanley in the commission of the crime.

"I will require the presence here of Stanley for a day or two longer at least, to enable me to gather further evidence against him and his supposed accomplices. As soon as my investigation is complete, Stanley and any others found to be implicated with him will be promptly turned over to your custody for trial by the State courts, together with all evidence that can be obtained which will lead to their conviction.

"Meantime, I consider that the presence of yourself or deputies here on this reservation hampers me in the performance of my plain duty under the Revised Statutes of the United States, to procure the arrest and trial of the guilty parties, and is a source of irritation and excitement among the Indians under my charge and may incite them to offer violence, should any attempt be made by civil authorities to use or display force in attempting to make arrests here at this time. As a matter of duty in carrying out the policy of the General Government in handling these Indians through the agents appointed over them, and as a matter of expediency in procuring the arrest of the murderers in this case, I am still of the opinion that you should withdraw from this reservation as soon as practicable, and I therefore repeat my request that you do so at once.

"I earnestly urge that you comply with this request in order to aid me in securing

the apprehension of the Indians supposed to be implicated with Stanley, and thereby aid in securing the ends of law and justice as quickly as possible; I have no desire or intention to prevent the guilty parties from being brought to trial by the State courts, nor to hinder or thwart you in procuring their arrest, and all evidence which may aid in securing their conviction, but, on the contrary, I desire to give you all the assistance in this matter that may lie in my power; but I must not be hampered by imprudent or hasty action on your part, and must insist in maintaining order among the Indians under my charge on this Government reservation, by restraining them and others from any acts of violence or disturbance.

"Stanley's accomplices, if any, have been demanded of his people, and this demand will be insisted upon by me and every effort is being made by me to ferret them out. You shall have them as soon as they are known."

Sheriff Gibb left soon after receiving the letter, but left his four deputies.

On the evening of June 2 one troop of cavalry and one company of infantry arrived from Fort Keogh, under command of Captain Kinzie, Second Infantry.

I continued my investigations during the 2d and 3d, but was unable to obtain much information. I attribute the reticence of the Indians to the fact of the presence of the deputy sheriffs at the agency. I finally informed Major Norwood, on the evening of the 3d, that I was through with Stanley, and requested him to furnish an escort of cavalry to deliver him to the sheriff at Rosebud Station to be taken to Miles City for incarceration and, in due time, trial. They left here at 1 a. m. the 4th instant, with one troop of cavalry, commanded by Captain Read.

On the evening of the 3d I informed Deputy Sheriff Smith that Stanley would be turned over to the civil authorities at Rosebud upon the arrival of the eastbound train on Sunday, the 6th. He replied that he would leave in the morning, but would leave one deputy here. I told him I could see no reason why any should remain, and asked him to take them all with him. This he refused to do unless put off. I then addressed the following letter to him:

"Referring to my communications of May 29 and June 1, addressed to yourself and Sheriff Gibb, respectively, concerning the arrest and proposed delivery of one David Stanley, a Cheyenne Indian under my charge, accused of the murder of John Hoover, I have the honor to inform you that I consider that the presence here of yourself or other sheriffs or deputies at the time pending investigation of the case in question is a source of irritation and disturbance to the Indians under my charge, and to a great extent hampers me in conducting the investigation and in managing the Indians. Under my authority as provided for by section 2058, Revised Statutes United States, to "manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians" under my charge, and further referring to my requests to yourself and Sheriff Gibb in the letters above mentioned, that you withdraw from this reservation, I now direct and order that you and all other sheriffs or deputies leave this reservation without delay, and that you remain outside the limits of the same until you can come provided with duly executed warrants of a specific nature. This measure I deem necessary on the grounds of public peace and safety, and in order that I may more speedily accomplish the procuring of evidence against David Stanley and his supposed accomplices. Your presence here hampers me in performing my duty in this connection. Stanley will be turned over as per arrangement between myself and Sheriff Gibb.

I have made another demand upon the tribe for the surrender of Stanley's accomplices. I shall use every means within my power to ferret them out. This may not be accomplished at once, but I have no doubt but what they will be discovered in some future time by admissions made by the interested parties.

I must earnestly urge upon you the consideration and favorable action for the stationing of a troop of cavalry at this point permanently. This is very essential for the peace, if not the safety, of the settlers as well as the employees of this agency. Detachments from the troop could patrol the reservation and by their presence restrain the Indians from committing any overt act, such as killing cattle, leaving the reservation without permission, etc. The settlers have been worked up to a fearful pitch, and the presence of cavalry will restore confidence among them.

The Indians are quiet and in good temper. They have been in this condition all the time, except on the day Stanley proposed to fight, when they were excited and restless. The next day they appeared without arms and resumed the habits and pursuits they had been accustomed to. The Indians are all on the reservation, and have been all the time during the troubles. They have shown no signs of being troublesome, except on the day spoken of; they have not been in their war clothes,

nor have they had on war paint. No fights and no quarrels have taken place between settlers and Indians or between soldiers and Indians. The roads have all been open for travel, and no one has been stopped and no one prohibited from entering the reservation, except as shown by the letters to the sheriffs. No one has been assaulted or insulted as I can find out. Not a shot has been fired by anyone, and no one has been hurt or killed. There are no renegade Crows here and no Sioux, and there have been none. Everything has been done by me I possibly could do to bring the murderers to justice. I have never considered it unsafe for the settlers to remain at their homes. I am entirely satisfied in my own mind that there was not the slightest danger of an outbreak by the Indians.

The newspaper reports, which I saw to-day for the first time, are all gross exaggerations. If any such things had occurred as given in the papers, I surely would have notified you at once.

This is a full and complete report of affairs at this agency up to date. I will keep you fully informed if anything should transpire. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Geo. W. H. Stouch,
Captain, Third Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, June 23, 1892.

Sir: I have the honor to make a further report on the affairs at this agency growing out of the murder of John Hoover by Stanley. I made report of the capture of Stanley and all conditions of the Indians and of the reservation under date of 5th instant. Since then nothing of great consequence has occurred. On June 9 Sheriff Gibb and three of his deputies arrived at the agency. I informed him that I was entirely willing to turn over to him any and all Indians for whom he had warrants; he presented warrants for Yellow Hair and Sam Crow, whereupon I immediately sent for them and upon their appearance I delivered them to the sheriff. An escort of cavalry was requested in order to assure their safe arrival at the railroad station, and on the morning of the 10th instant they left the agency for Rosebud Station.

Sheriff Gibb informed me that the judge of the State court advised him that the proper mode of procedure would be for the sheriff to present the warrants to the agent, and that the agent would then deliver the parties to be arrested to the sheriff; a different way from that the sheriff formerly insisted upon, that of entering the reservation with as many deputies as he wanted, even to a company of unorganized militia, without the consent of the agent. I told Sheriff Gibb that if he desired to remain to endeavor to obtain evidence I would assist him all I could, but he declined, as he would be unable to be successful in his inquiries. I also told him if he had other Indians to arrest to come up quietly without heralding his intentions in all the papers and to the settlers in this country so as to frighten them and cause them to leave their homes again, thinking that the Indians would resist. Everything is quiet, the same as it has been since the discovery of Hoover's body, with the exception of the day the fight between Stanley and the sheriffs was advertised to take place. The Indians are orderly and at their homes attending to what duties they have devolving upon them. I apprehend nothing further in the way of excitement and alarms.

I have endeavored to obtain evidence to arrest Stanley's accomplices, if any, but have been unsuccessful, and I am almost convinced that there are none.

I must again urge upon you the necessity of buying out the bona fide settlers on the reservation, ejecting the squatters, fencing in the reservation and stocking it with cattle. I can see no other way to make these Indians self-supporting.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Geo. W. H. Stouch,
Captain, Third Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

PYRAMID LAKE INDIANS, NEVADA.

An agreement was negotiated October 17, 1891, with the Pah-Ute Indians upon the Pyramid Lake Reservation for the surrender of the southern portion of the reservation, which includes the town of Wadsworth. This agreement was laid before Congress January 11, 1892, but it has not yet been ratified, although its ratification has been repeatedly recommended.

Recently this office received an inquiry through Senator Jones, of Nevada, from an Indian of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, as to the status of that agreement, from which it would seem that the Indians are still waiting for the "Great Father" at Washington to take some action to carry it into effect. I am of opinion that even at this late date the agreement should be revived and confirmed by Congress.

The citizens of the town of Wadsworth, in the southern portion of the reservation, are without title to their holdings, being, as this office regards them, intruders upon the rights of the Indians. The Indians feel aggrieved on account of the trespass of the whites upon their reservation, and thus the matter has been for years in an unsettled condition. I therefore respectfully suggest that Congress be urged to ratify the agreement of 1891.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

Mention was made in the last annual report of the fact that Mr. Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia, had been appointed a commissioner to negotiate with the Ogden Land Company and with the Seneca Nation of Indians for the extinguishment of the claim of the company, as provided by a clause in the Indian appropriation act for 1896 (28 Stat., 887).

December 4, 1896, Mr. Garrett reported his failure to conclude an agreement either with the Ogden Land Company or with the Indians; and December 10, reporting more in detail, he stated that the lowest price at which the company offered to sell was \$270,315, or some \$70,000 more than the price at which the trustee of the company offered to sell a few years ago. Mr. Garrett advises that the Government proceed to allot the lands in severalty, notwithstanding the claim of the company, as this course might at least force an issue in the courts and thus put the character of the company's claim to a direct test. These communications were transmitted to Congress and may be found published in House Doc. No. 309, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.

Mention was also made in the last annual report of an investigation of the lease question on the Allegany Reservation then being made in pursuance of the requirements of an item in the Indian appropriation act for the year 1897 (29 Stat. L., 310). United States Indian Agent Jewell, New York Agency, who had been directed to make the investigation, reported December 5, 1896, giving some data with respect to these leases, but stating that great difficulty is experienced in obtaining

figures showing the exact number of leases, the area of land covered by them, and the income derived therefrom. He submitted reports from the clerk of the Seneca Nation and from the county clerk of Cattaraugus County upon whom he was obliged to call for information.

The Seneca clerk reports that there are recorded in a book commencing March 22, 1881, 76 leases; that from the year 1892 there are five books containing the records of 1,413 leases for the term of ninety-nine years; that the same records show a large number of "subleases" recorded, the original leases having been of large tracts which were subsequently subdivided and subleased; that the number of acres covered by these leases is approximately 5,190; and that the description of the lands in a great many leases is so imperfect that it would be impossible to give the quantity of land from any data contained in the descriptions.

The report of the county clerk of Cattaraugus County shows that the total number of Seneca leases recorded in his office is 3,111; total number made prior to 1892 being 2,031, the average term of which was for twelve years; that the number of leases renewed in 1892 which have been recorded is 1,080, the same being for ninety-nine years, under the act of 1875 (18 Stat. L., 330) and the act of 1890 (26 Stat. L., 558); that prior to 1880 the greater portion of these lands was leased in large tracts and afterwards divided up into smaller parcels and subleased; that the average amount of rental (as stated in the leases) received by the Indians per annum prior to 1892 was \$10 per lease; that the average rental per annum since 1892 is \$5 per lease, and that the character of the descriptions is such in nearly all the leases that it will be impossible to determine the quantity of land contained therein without a survey.

The agent also reported that a large percentage of the leases recorded in the books of the Seneca Nation are also recorded in the office of the clerk of Cattaraugus County, and it would be a matter of great difficulty to ascertain the exact number which are recorded in both places. His report was transmitted to Congress, and may be found published in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 53, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.

The Indians suffer, and this office is embarrassed by legal difficulties growing out of the individual property rights of the Indians of the Seneca Nation. Under the laws of the State of New York sole jurisdiction in land matters is conferred upon the peacemaker's courts of the Seneca Nation—tribunals of fully established ignorance and alleged corruptibility. As a result, the defeated parties usually appeal to this office for redress, and it is difficult to make them understand that the office can not interfere with the judgments of the legally constituted courts. The agent has been directed to prepare a petition for signature by the Indians asking the legislature to give the State courts appellate jurisdiction in these cases, and when the petition shall be presented to this office it will be submitted to the New York legislature with strong recommendation for favorable action.

The leasing of lands on the Allegany Reservation for all purposes has been agitating the Indians to a considerable extent during the year. In 1893 a lease made by the Seneca Nation to William B. Barker, of Fredonia, N. Y., gave him the exclusive privilege of boring for oil on any part of the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Oil Springs reservations. This lease, to which this office was not a party in any way, was ratified and confirmed by the act of Congress approved February 20, 1893 (27 Stat., 470).

Owing to an alleged breach of covenant by Barker, a new lease was entered into between the Indians and the Seneca Oil Company, December 3, 1896. As some of the Indians alleged that fraud and undue influence were used in procuring the new lease, the Senate by resolution adopted April 29, 1897, called upon the Department for an investigation and report. United States Indian Inspector McCormick, was detailed to make the investigation, and he reported May 11, 1897, recommending ratification of the lease. His report may be found published in Senate Ex. Doc. 76, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session. The lease was ratified by a clause in the Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897. This office assumes no jurisdiction over the subject of these leases and neither approves nor disapproves them.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN CHIPPEWAS, NORTH DAKOTA.

The affairs of these Indians continue in the same unhappy state of uncertainty. The agreement concluded with them October 22, 1892, has not yet been ratified, and until it shall be their state of disquiet and unrest will doubtless continue. Drafts of bills for the ratification of the agreement have several times been submitted to Congress with recommendation for favorable action, and it is hoped that ratification will not be much longer delayed.

REMOVAL OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY SITE, OKLAHOMA.

A provision of the Indian appropriation act approved August 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 295), authorizes any member of the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians and of the Absentee Shawnee Indians of Oklahoma to whom a trust patent has been issued, and who is over 21 years of age, to sell and convey any portion of the land covered by such patent in excess of 80 acres, etc. Under this act and under previous legislation authorizing the leasing of Indian lands the Indian agent at the Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., must devote much more of his attention to looking after the interests of the Citizen Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees, in the lease and sale of their lands, than is given to the affairs of the other Indian tribes under his agency. But the present site of the agency on the Sac and Fox Reservation is too remote from the Pottawatomies and Shawnees to permit his attendance upon these specific duties, which required in the past few years the constant services of a United States special Indian agent.

It is suggested that by a removal of the Sac and Fox Agency from its present site in Lincoln County to the town or vicinity of Shawnee, on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, or to Tecumseh, both in Pottawatomie County, Okla., a more central position would be secured so that the agent could maintain a more uniform oversight over the interests of the several tribes within his jurisdiction. If the agency were located upon this railroad, it would be much more accessible than it now is to special agents and inspectors, and the Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees, in effecting a lease or sale of their lands, would not be obliged to make extended and expensive trips to the agency to have their deeds duly acknowledged or approved. I respectfully recommend that Congress be requested to make a reasonable appropriation to meet the expenses of removing the agency and for the erection of necessary buildings at the new site.

SALE OF CITIZEN POTTAWATOMIE AND ABSENTEE SHAWNEE LANDS, OKLAHOMA.

In the annual report for 1896, page 90, it was stated that there had been approved by the Department, up to July 25, 1896, 157 assignments of land from the Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees, aggregating in area 19,479.51 acres, valued at \$118,304.87. This comprised 14,082.74 acres in Pottawatomie County, valuation \$81,269.07, or an average of \$5.98 per acre, and 5,396.80 acres in Cleveland County, valuation \$31,035.80, or an average of \$6.31 per acre.

Since then there have been approved by the Department up to August 2, 1897, 87 assignments by the Pottawatomie Indians, at an average of \$5.55 per acre, viz, 73 in Pottawatomie County, aggregating 7,072.51 acres, for \$39,786.06, and 14 in Cleveland County, aggregating 1,957.27 acres, for \$10,330. During the same period there have been approved by the Department 14 assignments by the Absentee Shawnee Indians, at an average of \$6.85 per acre, viz, 12 in Pottawatomie County, aggregating 808.70 acres, for \$5,761.16, and 2 in Cleveland County, aggregating 120 acres, for \$600. The total is 101 assignments, covering 9,958.51 acres of land, for \$56,477.23, or an average of \$5.67 per acre.

BOUNDARY OF KLAMATH RESERVATION, OREGON.

The Klamath Boundary Commission, consisting of W. P. Coleman, R. P. Hammond, and I. D. Applegate, was authorized by a clause in the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321). Its report, rendered December 18, 1896, was submitted to Congress January 26, 1897.

The area which the commission ascertained and determined to have been excluded from the treaty reservation by the erroneous survey of its outboundaries was 617,490 acres, the value of which was determined to be \$533,270, being at the rate of 86.36 cents per acre. The commis-

sloners recommended that one-fourth of that amount be paid to the Indians, per capita, for the purchase of cattle, wagons, and mowing machines, and that the remaining portion be held in trust for them by the United States, for such period as Congress might prohibit the disposal of the lands which were then being allotted to them, the interest to be paid annually to the Indians per capita.

In its report of January 25, 1897, this office recommended that the sum of \$350,000 be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of these Indians, to draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, such interest to be paid to them annually per capita, the remainder of the \$533,279, after the payment of the legal fees of attorneys, to be expended in the drainage and irrigation of lands, the erection of houses, and in the purchase of cattle, wagons, mowing machines and agricultural implements, and for similar purposes. The draft of an item embodying these suggestions was prepared for insertion in the Indian appropriation bill, and the Department recommended that the matter receive early and favorable consideration by Congress; but no action was taken.

These Indians are undoubtedly entitled to compensation for the lands erroneously excluded from their reservation, and the amount proposed is reasonable and just. As they are now taking allotments and preparing for citizenship, the money will be of greater benefit to them now than at any future time. I trust the matter will receive favorable consideration at the coming session of Congress.

UNCOMPAGHRE RESERVATION, UTAH.

The act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62), contains the following provisions:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to allot agricultural lands in severalty to the Uncompahgre Ute Indians now located upon or belonging to the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation in the State of Utah, said allotments to be upon the Uncompahgre and Uintah reservations or elsewhere in said State. And all the lands of said Uncompahgre Reservation not theretofore allotted in severalty to said Uncompahgre Utes shall, on and after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, be open for location and entry under all the land laws of the United States; excepting, however, therefrom all lands containing gilsonite, asphalt, chlorite, or other like substances, and the title to all of the said lands containing gilsonite, asphaltum, chlorite, or other like substances is reserved to the United States.

June 18, 1897, this office recommended to the Department that the President be asked to authorize the allotments thus provided for, to be made under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794). August 7 the Department decided that the allotments to the Uncompahgres should be made under the acts of June 18, 1880, August 15, 1894, and June 7, 1897, giving controlling force to the latter act where there is any difference; also that the Uncompahgres are required to pay for their allot-

ments in Utah \$1.25 per acre out of the proceeds arising from the sale of their reservation in Colorado.

Messrs. James Jeffreys, Ross Guflin, and Howell P. Myton have been appointed commissioners under the act of 1891, and have entered upon their duties under instructions from this office dated August 25, 1897, approved by the Department August 27, 1897.

FISHERIES IN WASHINGTON.

A report to the Attorney-General, dated March 15, 1897, from William H. Brinker, United States attorney for the district of Washington, states that upon the request of certain Indians of the Lummi tribe he was directed by the Department of Justice to cooperate with Messrs. Kerr & McCord in the commencement and prosecution of a suit against the Alaska Packers' Association et al., to prevent interference by that association with the fishery rights of the Lummi Indians at the ancient fisheries located on the reef at Point Roberts, Washington, which were secured to them by the treaty of January 22, 1855 (12 Stat., 928). A suit was commenced to enjoin the defendants from interfering with the Indians in fishing at such fisheries, a large amount of testimony was taken, and the case was finally submitted to the United States district court upon the pleadings and proofs. The court, on March 13, 1897, decided the case, finding that the charges in the bill had not been sustained, and that the defendants were licensed under the laws of the State of Washington to fish in those waters, and that no rights of the Indians had been interfered with.

Mr. Brinker considers this a very important case, which should not be permitted to rest upon the decision of a mere nisi prius court. There is another case pending in the southern division of his district entitled *The United States v. Winans Brothers*, for a violation of the fishery rights of the Yakima Indians secured to them by treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stat., 951), and there are a large number of Indian tribes in Washington with which treaties have been made from time to time by the Government concerning whose rights under the treaties there is liable to be more or less litigation. He therefore thinks it important that this case should be appealed and an authoritative decision construing these treaties rendered which would be binding on all parties; especially so as the provisions of the treaties upon fishery questions are all substantially the same, and a construction of one treaty by the Supreme Court would perhaps put an end to further litigation.

Mr. Brinker disagrees with Judge Hanford upon his construction of these treaties and insists that the language of the treaty with the Lummi Indians—"that there is hereby secured to said Indians the right to take fish in all accustomed fishing places"—means something more than the mere right to fish in all the waters of the State in common with other citizens; and that it was intended to secure to them in all events the right to fish at their usual and accustomed fishing places. Otherwise the provision of the treaty would be meaningless, and the con-

sideration stated therein for the cession of their claim and right to the country then occupied by them would be no consideration at all. For, if this treaty did not secure to them some preference rights in the accustomed fisheries which the Government should protect, at least to the extent of preventing an unfair exclusion of the Indians from such fisheries, then it gave the Indians no rights that are not possessed by every inhabitant of the United States, namely, the right to fish in public waters. Hence the cession by the Indians of their possessory right to the soil and fisheries would have been obtained by means of fraud practiced upon them by the agents of the Government.

Mr. Brinker cites the fact that the Supreme Court has more than once said that treaties should be construed in the light in which they were understood by the parties at the time, and especially by the Indians; and that in case of treaties with Indians a very liberal construction should be placed upon them. He lays down the principle that the treaty in question is a contract; that the Government considered the Indians as possessing the capacity to contract and so contracted with them; that the fundamental rule in construing and enforcing all contracts is that they must be enforced according to the intention and understanding of the parties at the time they were made. He is of the opinion that Judge Hanford's decision reverses this rule by holding that while the Indians are bound by the contract and the Government has rightfully acquired the possession of the lands ceded by them in the making of this contract, and has adopted a system of disposing of these lands under which the defendants claim, yet that the consideration upon which this title was obtained by the Government may, by the mere patent or quitclaim of the Government, be defeated and destroyed. The district attorney contends that this is not good law, and declares that if the Indians are bound by this treaty so far as the cession of their right to the occupancy of the land and the fisheries is concerned, the Government ought certainly to be bound also.

He adds that the testimony in the case is very voluminous and that an appeal would be expensive, but that the Government ought not to hesitate on the ground of expense to carry out its obligations to the Indians. He therefore filed a motion for a rehearing pro forma, and awaited the instructions of the Attorney-General in the matter. The Attorney-General directed Mr. Brinker, March 25, 1897, to take an appeal in this case, in view of its importance and its probable bearing upon other cases pending or likely to arise affecting the rights of Indians under their treaties.

It is gratifying to be able to report that this perplexing and long-troublesome question is now in position for a final decision. Whatever may be the opinion of the Supreme Court, the matter will be settled, and the office hereafter will know how to advise the Indians and whether they can be protected from trespassers.

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES IN WISCONSIN.

The last annual report of this office stated that a report had been received from Agent Savage, Green Bay Agency, on his investigations into the question of what Stockbridge and Munsee Indians were entitled under the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 744), to patents in fee simple for the lands allotted under the treaty of 1850 (11 Stat., 603), and the act of 1871 (16 Stat., 401). It was also stated that administrative examination of that report was being withheld until certain protests touching the validity of the enrollment of the tribe should have been determined by the Department.

The Department, November 30, 1896, overruled all the objections urged against the enrollment and confirmed it, with the exception of one person whose right to enrollment required further investigation, and with the exception of certain others whose names this office, October 15, 1896, had recommended be dropped from the roll because they had elected to take rights with the tribes in New York, to which, through one parent, they belonged by blood.

As the persons dropped from the rolls and the person whose right depended upon the result of further investigation did not claim any right to patents in fee simple under the act of 1893, Agent Savage's report of the Indians entitled to patents was taken up and considered.

He had recommended in 28 cases that patents be issued; in 18 cases that no patents be issued; and in 5 cases the facts were stated without recommendation, the rights of the parties being submitted for determination by this office. In the examination by this office it was found that patents should be issued in 20 cases and that no patents should be issued in 22 cases. A schedule in duplicate embracing the allotments to be patented was submitted to the Department January 9, 1897, with the recommendation that if the Department concurred in the conclusions reached by the office, the schedule be approved and the Commissioner of the General Land Office be directed to issue to the parties entitled patents in fee simple under the act of March 3, 1893.

The schedule was approved by the Department February 20, 1897, and the General Land Office was directed to issue patents.

Among the allotments for which the issuance of patents had been recommended were east half northeast quarter of section 25, township 28 north, range 14 east, made under the treaty to Aaron Konkapot, October 17, 1850, and east half southeast quarter section 25, township 28 north, range 14 east, made to "heirs of William Gardner," the allottee under the treaty. When the General Land Office came to issue patents for these tracts, it was found that the southeast quarter, northeast quarter, and east half southeast quarter of said section, township, and range had been patented to the State of Wisconsin as swamp lands on November 13, 1865, and that the State had declined to surrender the patent embracing said tracts when called upon to do so in April, 1866. These facts were presented to the Department by the General Land

Office in a report dated March 22, 1897, which was referred to this office. The office reported thereon March 27, 1897, and suggested that as the Indians are entitled under their treaty to allotment of the lands on which they have located, it would seem that the Government is under some obligation to deliver to the Indian a fee-simple patent, free from any cloud or incumbrance whatever, and that the State should again be requested to relinquish.

The matter was next referred to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department "for opinion as to the proper course to procure relinquishment from the State of Wisconsin of the lands covered by allotments Nos. 11 and 16 to Stockbridge Indians, described within, and cancellation of the patents therefor issued in 1865." An opinion was rendered by him July 12, 1897, in which it was held "that a relinquishment of the lands in question can only be procured through the voluntary act of the State of Wisconsin, and that a cancellation of the patents heretofore issued to that State for these lands can not be obtained by suit." This opinion has received Department approval and has been referred to this office for consideration.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office was requested August 2, 1897, to furnish this office a statement of what other lands in the Stockbridge and Munsee reservation have passed by patent to the State under the swamp-land grants, and the matter will be given very careful consideration with a view to proposing some plan for the relief of the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. JONES,
Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF COMMISSIONER
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS AND SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS IN
CHARGE OF AGENCIES.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,
Parker, Yuma County, Ariz., August 15, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor respectfully to submit this, my fourth annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency and the Mojave and other Indians under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, as follows:

Location of agency.—The location of the reservation and agency remains the same as for the past twenty-five years.

Agency and school buildings.—The agency and school buildings are in better condition at the present time than for many years, having been replastered inside and outside with lime and cement mortar, whitewashed and painted.

Civilization.—The advancement made by the Mojave Indians upon the reservation during my administration of affairs has been very satisfactory to me when I take into consideration their circumstances and surroundings. All of the male Indian employees, fifteen in number, now wear their hair shingled and dress wholly in citizen's clothes. Chief Hooker and many of the old captains have had their hair shingled and dress wholly in citizen's clothing.

Irrigation and crops.—Having at last succeeded in getting the old irrigating pumps successfully repaired, under authority from the Indian office, the largest and by great odds the best crop of wheat, corn, beans, and melons was raised upon the reservation the past year that has ever been gathered. The Indians worked very hard at cutting wood for making steam for the pumps in addition to planting, cultivating, and irrigating their crops. Wood is getting very scarce, and at the present time has to be hauled several miles over heavy sandy roads. The estimated crops raised upon the reservation during the past year are as follows:

Wheat	bushels..	1,000
Corn	do	900
Onions	do	50
Beans	do	100
Melons	number ..	250,000
Pumpkins	do	35,000
Hay	tons..	30
Wood cut by Indians	cords..	800

Indian resources.—The amount of money earned and received by Indians the past year, from different sources, is as follows:

Sale of hay and wood to Government	\$1,578.50
Freighting Government supplies	83.61
Transporting whites, and supplies for whites to agency	250.00
Sale of products of Indian labor sold to whites	300.00

Visitors.—John Lane, United States Indian Inspector, visited the agency during the month of March, 1897, and thoroughly inspected the agency and school; Colonel Lane had visited the agency as a special agent in March, 1894, and on his last visit appeared to be well pleased with the management and with the progress that had been made.

Indian police.—The present police force consists of 1 captain and 6 privates. They have not been allowed to be idle a working day in the week when in health, and have performed their various duties willingly and to my satisfaction.

Sanitary.—Sanitary laws have been closely looked after about the agency and school and Indian camps, and no epidemic or contagious disease was the result.

Health and weather.—The health of the Indians upon the reservation was reasonably good. The agency physician reports 17 deaths and 17 births as occurring upon the reservation during the year.

The weather, as usual, was very disagreeably hot during the summer months.

Supplies.—The supplies delivered under contract the past year, for agency and school, were very satisfactory.

Census.—The census as taken by me, at the close of the year, of the Indians under my charge is as follows:

Males over 18 years	305
Females over 14 years	248
Total	433
School children between 6 and 16 years:	
Males	91
Females	71
Total	165
Males of all ages	339
Females of all ages	332
Total	671
Death record for year ended June 30, 1894:	
Males over 5 years	0
Males under 5 years	3
Total	12
Females over 5 years	4
Females under 5 years	2
Total	5
Total males and females	17
Births during the year	17
School in operation	1
Attendance	82
School employees	14
Mohaves at Needles, Cal. (estimated)	700
Mohaves at Fort Mohave, Ariz. (estimated)	700
Chemehuevis in Chemehuevis Valley, 40 miles above agency	140

Mohaves at Needles.—In a previous report to the Department I recommended that the agent be authorized to establish agency headquarters at Needles, Cal., in order that he might exercise some control over the Indians in that section. Under present conditions it is impracticable for the agent to be among these Indians more than a few times during the year, and he can render them very little assistance. Recently I have been informed that young Indians, men and women who have attended the Fort Mohave school, are frequently seen in and around the Needles in an intoxicated condition, and that not a few such young girls are debauched and shamefully treated by white men.

Education.—I consider that the agency boarding school was successfully conducted, and a reasonable amount of good was accomplished. Harmony prevailed in the work among the workers in the school service throughout the year. A report from Superintendent Bacon is herewith respectfully inclosed.

Improvements.—A new mess house for school employees, built of canvas and wire-screen netting, was constructed by the agency mechanic; also a bakery building built of adobe for the agency boarding school. The main school building has been painted inside and outside, more trees have been planted, and shades built. Agency buildings have been replastered and painted inside and outside and many repairs made. Roads have been repaired and trails cut out. Indians have built new and repaired their old houses, built shades, and planted trees.

Employees.—To all those employees who have labored faithfully and well for the best interests of the service, and at the same time to make my administration of affairs at this agency a success, I am truly grateful.

Conclusion.—Having forwarded my resignation to the Department, I am expecting a successor very soon, and I desire before closing this, my last annual report, to thank my superiors, past and present, for the courteous treatment I have received from them.

Very respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COLORADO RIVER SCHOOL.

COLORADO RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Colorado River Agency, Ariz., July 1, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations, I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

School opened September 1, 1893, with an enrollment of 65 (33 male and 32 female), and before the close of the second work all of last year's pupils had returned, except one boy who lived at Needles, Cal., and was taken, at my request, into the school at Fort Mohave, and two who had received appointments as agency butcher and school engineer. One boy was also appointed assistant cook during the year. Their places were promptly filled from the camps, maintaining an enrollment of 87 (44 male and 43 female), with an average attendance of 81 for the year. All entered upon the discharge of their duties cheerfully, and a spirit of contentment prevailed throughout the year.

The good effect of prohibiting weekly visits of pupils to the camps and old Indians bordering about the school grounds are more and more apparent. To this policy is attributed, in a great measure, our success in totally eradicating the evil of running away, and in reducing to a minimum the use of their own vernacular.

School-room work.—The official course of study has been carefully followed, and all training and instruction made as practical as possible. The results have been very satisfactory; the work of the pupils exhibiting more than 200 per cent. more thorough understanding of the subject treated, and a better use of English, both in speaking and writing. The evening hour has been varied in such a way as to make it a pleasure as well as profitable to the children, being devoted to language lessons, geography, hygiene, music, literature, and amusement.

Industrial.—In this department everything possible has been done to give the children a practical knowledge of the duties which are likely to fall to their lot in the future. The facilities for giving the boys industrial training are very limited, as we have but a small school garden, irrigated from the school pump, to teach them agriculture. The soil contains too much alkali for the successful growth of vegetables, and many of them die out before arriving at maturity. We have, however, produced a sufficient supply of lettuce, radishes, onions, beets, etc., for table use. Potatoes are not a success, as before arriving at a fair size, they take the second growth. In addition, the boys are taught the care and management of horse, care of trees, etc.; haul wood from the river for drifting, and haul and prepare all the wood for the various stoves, pump engine and laundry.

In the matron's department the work was quite satisfactory, the work done in the sewing room and the material used being as follows:

Articles:		Material:	
Aprons	94	Apron check	yards 123
Awnings	3	Bathmat	do 47
Bed sheets	2	Canton flannel	do 46
Caps (girls)	28	Crash	do 235
Curtains	32	Druck	do 237
Dresses		Denim	do 123
Duck	38	Dress lining	do 98
Flannel (gray)	32	Elastic	do 18
Gingham	32	Flannel	
Drawers	48	Gray	do 218
Elastics	55	Red	do 111
Gowns (night)	15	Blue	do 111
Hats	16	Shirting	do 17
Pillow-slips	114	Shirting (muslin)	do 1,333
Napkins	21	Gingham	do 641
Rugs	5	Table linen	do 31
Skirts		Yarn	pounds 10
Bathmat	17	Total	yards 3,571
Muslin	29	Total	pounds 10
Sheets	150		
Shoe laces	22		
Shoey protectors	8		
Tablecloths	10		
Towels	120		
Total	1,082		

In addition to the above, 10 little girls, divided into two classes, were taught plain sewing by the assistant matron, and showed considerable aptitude for the work. Several of them, before the close of school, exhibited some aprons of their own make, of which they were quite proud. They had reason to be, for the work was very neatly done.

In the kitchen the girls were taught to make light bread and pastry in addition to ordinary plain cooking. The advancement was marked, and they seemed to take much interest in their work, showing more neatness and more of a disposition to talk English than heretofore.

The landress and assistants being all Mojave women, no advancement was noticeable. Only one of the assistants can speak English to any extent, and I do not think any of them ever speak or understand English from speaking with her.

Health.—The health of the children of this tribe, being placed in charge of the assistant matron, has been good. There have been but few cases of sickness, only three serious, none resulting fatally, owing to the close attention given them by the agency physician, Dr. Dudley. The sanitary condition of the school has been good, notwithstanding the fact that we have no means of drainage but by digging sink holes in the sand, to which the waste is carried.

The improvements during the year were an adobe building, 14 by 16 feet, for a bakery, adding much to the cleanliness of the kitchen; a good shade of arrow weeds and poles on the south of play yard; more shelving added to the comfort of those rooms and made shade for the boys to play under; more shelving was added to the clothing room, and the fence around school grounds was repaired, making it a good 11-wire fence.

Before the close of school the consent of 16 boys and 8 girls—was secured for transfer to non-reservation school, but the transfer was not accomplished, through failure to secure consent of parents.

All recognized holidays were observed by very creditable programmes being carried out, with but little time taken from regular work for preparation. The enjoyment of the children's Christmas was increased by presents from friends in the "Far East" and from employees being added to the treat provided by the Department.

The closing exercises, on June 13, were superior to those of last year, the children showing more self-possession and more proficiency in the use of English. A little girl, 8 years old, sang a piece alone, and several pieces were sung by classes and by the school without a leader. The urgent need of new buildings, to place this school upon a proper basis, has been mentioned in special reports, and it is deemed unnecessary to refer to it again at this time.

In conclusion, my thanks are due your office, and to the agent and employees here for many favors.

Very respectfully,

WORLD B. BACON, *Superintendent*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL TEACHER IN CHARGE OF HUALAPAI AND YAVA SUPAI.

HUALAPAI AGENCY,

Hackberry, Ariz., July 21, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit below my second annual report of the Hualapai and Yava Supai tribes of Indians and the three day schools under my charge.

The Kingman day school was started on October 21, 1896, under instructions from the Indian Office, in a building in Kingman rented for the purpose. School opened with an enrollment of between 30 and 40 pupils. Most of these had never been in a schoolroom before. Mr. Nelson Carr, the teacher appointed to teach this school, had never taught an Indian school before. But being a teacher of long experience, a man of great energy, and peculiarly adapted to the task before him, he soon brought order out of chaos. The noisy, howling horde of dirty untrained savages, who had never before felt what it was to be restrained or corrected, were soon transformed into orderly, quiet, attentive children, eager to learn, each striving to conform his savage nature to the rules of the school. It was a great struggle at first, and many a time the old savage, wild nature boiled over and came to the surface; but to one who had become accustomed to their unrestrained, savage natures it was almost a miraculous change.

The dirty little urchins were made to bathe almost daily in the bathrooms attached to the school. This was a strange and almost unheard-of thing to them, and at first they regarded the bath tubs and the steaming water with a superstitious dread. But soon they began to like it, and from having to be put into the bath by force, they got so that it became necessary to pull them out after they had remained in the tubs long enough. The few rags of clothing with which they were clad were frequently washed, scrubbed, and boiled to get rid of some of the filth and vermin with which they reeked. The result was pleasing, but not entirely satisfactory.

Appeals were made to charitable institutions for clothing to protect the children from the bitter cold winds, and sometimes rain and snow, through which they were obliged to attend school, it being the declared purpose of the Indian Office to furnish no clothing for the Hualapai schools. The Massachusetts Indian Association responded as liberally as their means would allow, but only a few of the children could be clothed from the funds supplied, and those only meagerly. As a result of the exposure incurred during the winter months, several pupils have died, and others contracted pulmonary diseases that will soon prove fatal.

Despite these drawbacks, and the great risk of the health of their children, the Hualapais sent their children to school with clock-like regularity. And when a child was absent from school in any kind of weather, it was always found, on inquiry, that it was sick. The attendance soon increased to 60, and every child within reach of the school, if of proper age, was a regular attendant. And even those living at a distance sent their children to Kingman, and left them in the care of friends and relatives. This plan, however, soon proved itself to be impracticable. The Indians with whom the children were left were in nearly every instance unable to care for their own offspring properly; and it frequently happened that all these children had to eat during the twenty-four hours was what they got for their noonday lunch at school. Owing to the demoralizing influences that surrounded them, and the absence of the protecting care of their parents for these visiting pupils, I was obliged to return some of the older girls to their parents, with the promise that as soon as proper arrangements could be made a boarding school would be established, where their daughters and sons, too, could be educated, clothed, fed, and protected.

A large number of the Indians who live in and near Kingman during the winter months have to leave there in the spring to prepare their gardens and plant their

crops. They must, of necessity, take their children with them. The result of this was that the enrollment of sixty-odd and attendance of 58, as soon as spring came, rapidly decreased to 30 and then to 20. And when school closed in the last week in June not more than 10 were in attendance. This falling off was not the result of loss of interest, but was a mere matter of necessity, for the reasons I have stated.

The progress made at the Kingman school during the eight months of school was more than satisfactory, and I feel that I can not speak too highly of the work done by Mr. Carr and his efficient helper, the housekeeper, Mrs. Carr, both of whom take a deep personal interest in their charges.

The Hackberry day school, taught in a board shanty near the Indian farms and the agency headquarters in Truxton Canyon, has not been so fortunate in the progress it has made, although its attendance has been more regular, if not so large. This school was started on September 1, with Miss F. S. Calfee, the field matron, in charge, but on the 16th of October it was closed by order of the honorable Commissioner until a teacher could be sent to take charge and a suitable building procured for a schoolroom. This was not fully accomplished until February, 1897, when the school again resumed, with Miss Emma L. Miller in charge. Miss Miller proved a very capable teacher, and took a deep interest in her work, but owing to the distance of the school from her headquarters, and the great difficulty of reaching the school daily, Miss Miller could hardly keep up with the task. It was then deemed best to provide a man and his wife for this school, which was done, Mr. Edwin Minor taking charge of the school on March 27. These frequent changes of instructors, the time lost while the school was closed, and other causes have had a tendency to retard the progress that should have been made at this school. It is to be hoped that next year, with an increased experience in the Indian work, and a better knowledge of the duties and requirements of the Indian-school service, that the present teacher, Mr. Edwin Minor, will make an improvement in this school and its pupils that will be entirely satisfactory. Even as it is, there was no small progress made in the instruction toward the end of the term.

Of the Yava Supai day school I can best give you a correct impression by reference to the report of Mr. R. C. Bauer, the efficient and experienced teacher at that school, which report I have the honor to append hereto as a part of this report.

Hualapai tribe.—Of the Hualapai tribe and its advancement toward civilization and self-support and independence, I am able to report favorably. If it has been hoped, or expected, that the Hualapais would be civilized, enlightened, and made independently self-supporting in one year, or even in one generation, I can only say that such hopes or expectations are doomed to disappointment; but that they have made progress greater than I have hoped for, greater than the most sanguine had a right to expect, I am proud to say is true. From indolent, whisky-drinking, gambling, vermin-devouring savages, who had learned to depend almost entirely on the Government rations that were formerly issued to them for six months in the year, they have awaked to the fact that they are expected to earn their own living; that the Indian who is willing to work and help himself may expect help whenever possible, but the lazy whisky drinker, who spends his time around the towns and mining camps, gaining his living in a disreputable manner, and who spends his money for whisky or in gambling, need expect nothing from the agent, and only imprisonment at hard labor from the police. This course, which I have been constrained to adopt, may seem harsh, and perhaps it is, and it certainly has called forth many protests from the Indians who have fallen under the ban, but a desperate disease needs a desperate remedy. I must either bring them up short with a strong, harsh rein, or let them go to the bad without restraint.

Usually they have been willing to work, to farm, or to do any kind of labor that comes within their capabilities; but the main drawback to their progress in farming has been a lack of suitable localities where land and water could be procured for farming. On the reservation only two places are available, aggregating some 90 to 100 acres. This acreage can be increased next year by some 20 or 25 acres. But it will require considerable work and a little expense to put water on this new land. The farm in Diamond Creek Canyon has been enlarged a little this season, and a larger acreage has been planted on the Big Sandy; but the indications at present point to a decrease in the water supply at the latter place that may become serious before the season is over. The Indians farming in the Mat ta wo dit a Canyon on the reservation have been greatly discouraged by having their crops of wheat entirely destroyed by trespassing cattle that broke through their fences during the winter and ate up all that had been planted.

Of the funds appropriated for the support of Hualapais in 1897, but a small percentage was expended, more than two-thirds of the amount having been returned to the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year. I submit that this fact is a strong indicator of the progress made by the Hualapais toward self-support, and that

they are becoming less an expense upon the Government. In former years it has been the custom to expend \$7,500 annually for the purchase of rations of beef and flour for issue to Hualapais; last year but \$1,500 was expended for flour, and nothing for beef for their use.

A reservation has been set aside for the use and occupancy of the Hualapais, but has thus far been of little use to them except for the purpose of farming in the two canyons mentioned, the Mat ta we dit a and the Diamond Creek canyons. The remainder of the reservation is grazing land. Some of it is considered a very fine stock range. It is now and has been for a number of years past occupied by white stock raisers, who pasture from 5,000 to 8,000 head of cattle and horses on the reservation. This stock pays no rental, and the Indians derive no benefit of any kind from this part of their reservation for the reason that it has not been surveyed. The exterior boundaries that demand a survey are 125 miles in extent, and can be surveyed at a nominal cost. The rent derived from the pasturage would in one year more than pay all cost of making the survey; or the Hualapais could be given cattle, which, grazing on their reservation, would render them in a very few years not only independent, but wealthy.

Morals.—Of the moral condition of the Hualapais I feel that I can speak very favorably. I do not compare their present moral condition with what it ought to be, but to what I have known it to be in the past. There are many undesirable conditions that must be combatted. Not a small factor, of course, is the influence of the medicine men; but far worse and more baneful in its temporal if not spiritual result, is the whisky that is given and sold to them and the sexual immorality that is bred by and fostered through drink, and in turn is largely promotive of intoxication by furnishing a channel through which whisky may be supplied to the tribe. Realizing that it will be impossible to fight successfully all the evils at once, I have selected the two most formidable, the two worst in results, intemperance and prostitution, and I have resolved to break up these two evils or break up the tribe. I realize that it is no small task, that it will require a strong purpose, a relentless fight, to accomplish any appreciable results, and that the agent will need the strong support of the Commissioner and the cooperation of the judiciary of the Government to uphold his efforts. The means used thus far have consisted in a refusal to assist in any way those who violate these unwritten ordinances and a punishment by imprisonment at hard labor for the offenders. I first appealed to the chiefs and headmen of the tribe, and showed them where it was to their interest to cooperate with me in this line. They responded in most instances, and seem to fully appreciate the importance of the work in hand.

The annual report of the field matron is submitted herewith, and I feel that I can not speak too highly of the good work done by Miss Caffee during the year and of the good results that have come from her influence over the women and girls of the tribe.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY P. EWING,

Industrial Teacher in Charge of Hualapais and Yava Supai Indians.
THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER AMONG YAVA SUPAIS.

SUPAI, ARIZ., June 29, 1897.

Site.—Herewith submit my annual report of Supai Agency and school for your consideration. **Tribe.**—The tribe of Yava Supais have a legend of the Nocheban deluge. Their ark was a raft and their Mount Ararat was the San Francisco Mountains, near Flagstaff, Ariz., 150 miles south-east of this agency.

They have always occupied the wildest and most inaccessible parts of the terrible gorge of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona, described by Hon. William O'Neill with vivid force as "The Ditch of Ditches." This tribe, numbering less than 30 souls, has always visited certain punishment on the cannibal Apaches and hostile Navajos who disturbed them in their canyon fastnesses, 800 feet down in the earth, compared to which the famous lava beds of the Moctez are insignificant. Claiming to be the progenitors of the Apaches, their assertions, substantiated by archaeological remains, philological certainties, and anthropological similarities, permit the deduction that their legends of tribal strife and subsequent emigrations from the parent tribe (Yava Supais), which occurred periodically for countless generations, are founded on incontrovertible facts. To this day the feuds of past generations, embittered by bloodshed, rankle deep in the hearts of the Yava Supais, and are doubtless the principal reason why they never joined the Apaches in the murder of white men. They are, however, pure and unadulterated Apaches, and fear no living man, although they will yield immaterial points as a matter of good policy when not enraged.

They are the most industrious Indians I have ever known, being good irrigation farmers and horticulturalists, and as a matter of fact the most progressive agricultural community in northern Arizona. They are expert horsemen and hunters, and from the farm and chase procure, without Governmental assistance, their food and raiment. At \$100 per capita, a reasonable

amount for support, this means in cold figures a saving to the United States Government of about \$700 per annum. To one accustomed to the vagabonds of the ration system it is a great relief to turn to these sturdy, self-reliant mountaineers who simply ask to be let alone, and note the contrast between the "root hog or die" system and the system that overthrew the powerful Roman Empire—the ration system.

Discipline and results.—When we first reported here for duty we found a filthy, obscene tribe of savages. Their personal habits were shockingly indecent in close proximity to the school and our quarters. Their language was interspersed with choice selections of profanity and vulgarity derived from the vile characters they had met among their civilized (?) brethren.

They knew no law. The children were wild, insubordinate, dirty, naked, and described by one of their leading citizens as "All same jack rabbit." These extremes of permissiveness were roundly considered by the idolizing parents as evidence of independence and nobility of character. With no police force, no guardhouse, and no precedent of law or order, the task of organizing a school and controlling the adults was enough to make a man of cast iron blinch. But we are organized, although the organization is not so perfect as could be desired, or the discipline equal to that of West Point. However, indecent habits, vulgarity, and profanity are rarely indulged in or tolerated near the school or quarters. Gambling, which was once very annoying, is confined to the camps. Drunkenness does not occur, and no serious breaches of the peace have disturbed our 100 degrees-of-the-shade tranquillity. Since civilized men consider police and prisons essential to good government, and whereas we are without these desiderata, we claim to be an economically governed and law-abiding community.

Game law.—The legislature of this Territory enacted a law at its last session making it a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment to kill deer for the next five years. Our Indians, unskilled at all last winter, and look upon the parks and forests of northern Arizona as their lawful "meat barrel." This law will deprive them of their meat. The skins they have always tanned and traded to the Moquis and Navajos for blankets. Thus by one act their meat and blankets have been taken away from them. The problem is: "Where are they to get their meat and blankets for five years?" The solution will probably be that they will go without, and I devoutly hope that the "Jackson Hole" trouble will not be repeated with these Indians as victims.

Buildings.—Our buildings are still in course of construction and not completed, owing to lack of funds to pay for irregular labor. The additional farmer has acted in the capacity of farmer, blacksmith, carpenter, stone mason, and master of transportation. He has performed his duties in an eminently satisfactory manner, but there are limitations to the amount of work any one man can perform. The hygienic condition of the schoolhouse has been a serious hindrance to school work. Our quarters have been very uncomfortable for the employees, but we have tried to be cheerful and at times gay waiting for the "good time coming bye and bye." These buildings should all be completed as speedily as funds will permit.

Farming and stock.—The farming has been under the immediate supervision of Mr. Charles Bushnell, one of the most competent men I have met in the service. There are about 30 acres under cultivation, all of which is irrigated by flooding small patches of ground inclosed by elevated borders. The value of the crops—corn, beans, pumpkins, sunflowers, melons, and peaches—approximates \$300 per annum, as previously noted. The prospects are exceedingly bright now for a large crop this year.

The Indians have little "water holes," some of them 40 or 50 miles distant, at which they have kept their horses from time immemorial. These springs will not sustain many head of stock, but white men are gradually encroaching upon these springs, and unless protection is afforded it will not be long before the Indians will have neither springs nor live stock. Last winter these Indians built about 12 miles of good log fence, stake and rider, from the cliffs of the Grand Canyon to Cataract Canyon, hoping to save these springs, which are as much their property as any land ever claimed by any of the aboriginal inhabitants of the United States. The large stock herd and the intense farming, together with much other important work, has demanded hard and unceasing labor from the farmer, who should be allowed another horse, instead of the vicious, dangerous brute now owned by Uncle Samuel, who has been aptly christened "The veteran buckner of Arizona."

Educational.—Our training has progressed steadily on the usual lines of such institutions as Supai school. We have not made the advancement that might be expected for the time we have been at work, for the reason that we have never had a schoolroom to use until two months since. Now, with 20 bright children in attendance, the class work is being done in a more satisfactory manner. Ninety-five per cent of the school population is enrolled, and the remaining 5 per cent could be had if we could care for them.

Owing to lack of guardhouses or force of any kind, it requires eternal vigilance to keep the attendance up to the proper figure. After much thought on this matter I am persuaded that means should be devised to take those children whose attendance is very irregular from day schools to nonreservation boarding schools, by force if necessary. The annoyance of irregular attendance at day schools would not then exist. There is something radically wrong with the home influences surrounding such children. They should be taken where a constant supervision of them can be maintained and discipline applied. These are the pupils who are likely to be the future insubordinates and nonprogressives on Indian reservations unless dealt with in a scientific manner. The restraint of a reformatory, such as the boarding schools should be, ought to be applied when the delinquents are known. The sooner the Indian learns to obey and respect law and order, the sooner he will become fit for citizenship.

We have constantly borne in mind the fact that the future advancement of the pupil depends upon his English vocabulary; that what he uses daily is of more importance to him as a future citizen than what he knows and tries to conceal or is incapable of expressing. Each employee is expected to converse with the pupils as much as possible each day in the industrial classes and on the play ground. We strive to impress upon the pupils that intelligent Indians can be color to a pseudo white man.

Missionary work.—The religious training has been limited to teaching the children hymns, the Lord's Prayer, commonly conceded ethics, and right living. It has been a sort of Sunday school, and has been much enjoyed by the pupils. As yet no clergyman has devoted his attention to the spiritual needs of these people. The Woman's National Indian Association has helped Mrs. Bauer generously, but no one has pledged missionary support. The field is not large, but the opportunities are great.

Conclusion.—The Yava has been a trying one, but results with school and tribe are gratifying, and alive. We are not a pauper community, and have no desire for rations. All we ask is a good school and intelligent, honorable, and industrious employees, and the problem of civilization, citizenship, and survival will be solved by the Yava Supais themselves. The employees have

worked in perfect harmony. No jar, no dissension, no unkind word or thought has marred our efforts as factors in the scheme of civilization here being developed.

Appreciating the many courtesies extended to us all and the deep interest you have taken in us and our work, the other employees unite with me in cordial good wishes for your future welfare.

Yours, very respectfully,

H. P. EWING,
Industrial Teacher and Special Disbursing Agent.

R. C. BAUER,
Teacher in Charge, Yava Suplas.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG HUALAPAI.

HACKBERRY, ARIZ., July 27, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of submitting my third annual report on the work done by me as field matron to the Hualapai Indians.

During the months of July, August, September, and up to October 12, 1896, I taught in the day school located in Hackberry. During my work in the school I saw signs of great improvement among the school children. In fact they became more cleanly about their personal appearance.

The Massachusetts Indian Association and other charitable associations at my solicitation furnished us with several barrels of clothes and other supplies. The above named association with its auxiliaries furnished \$150 with which to buy clothes for school children, but the needs were so various and numerous that the money went a very little way in providing sufficient clothes for 100 children.

There has been a decided improvement in the dress of the women and small children; the former are more in their homes and take better care of the little they have. Many of the women are preparing for the winter by making quilts.

It has not been possible to do much in the way of teaching them to keep house, as they had no cooking utensils nor other furniture. Recently I succeeded in getting the Massachusetts Indian Association to furnish \$35.80 with which to buy cooking and house-keeping articles. This, we trust, will greatly improve their present condition.

More than a year ago the tribe was visited by a measles epidemic, which left many of the Indians with tuberculosis, from which many have died. Many suffer from incurable diseases. The great and extreme poverty of the tribe makes it hard to mitigate the suffering or ameliorate the condition of the sufferer.

Last year these Indians raised a variety of vegetables in gardens at different localities throughout this county. The field and garden acreage planted this year is considerably more than last year.

The only hope of civilizing the Hualapais is by placing their young children in schools removed from camp influence. So long as the girls are allowed to remain in the camps, so long will the workers among the Hualapais accomplish nothing where morals are concerned.

Besides attending to a great quantity of sewing for the school children, the field matron has seen to many sick, supplying medicines, and in some cases food for a time. Two Indian girls have been taught to run a sewing machine; many women shown about cutting and making garments. Soap, tub, and washboard have been supplied in many instances to those who are striving to be clean. The women are willing to wash or do house cleaning for the white women, and in this way add something to the general fund for living.

The worst enemy in caring for the sick is the "medicine" man with his incantations. The signs for the whole year along all lines show a decided improvement, excepting that of morality.

I would respectfully ask that tubs, washboards, and soap be furnished to the women who occupy the new houses, that they may be encouraged in their efforts to be clean, and that double iron bedsteads be furnished these same houses, with material allowed, which shall consist of strong ticking from which mattresses may be made for the beds.

Respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FRANCIS S. CALFEE.

REPORT OF NAVAJO AGENCY.

NAVAJO AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Ariz., August 27, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year 1897:

NAVAJO INDIANS.

Another good year has added to the resources of the Navajoes and the country is rapidly recovering from the effects of the drought which prevailed for several years prior to 1895 and killed nearly all the vegetation. The crops this year will be ample for the requirements of the people, and there is plenty of grass for the stock.

Under the now superintendent of irrigation, Mr. George Butler, the ditch on Carrizo Creek has been completed and turned over, and the ditch on Wheatfield Creek and that on Defiance Creek have just been completed, but they have not yet been formally turned over. These ditches are all well constructed, with suitable dams, head gates, etc., and reflect credit upon Mr. Butler. I recommend that a further appropriation be asked for to continue this important work.

No work has been done under the lease of ground in the Carrizo Mountains for mining purposes since my last report. I have had no communication from the lessee for over a year, and I presume that the undertaking has been abandoned.

The mission hospital under the superintendence of Miss Eliza W. Thackara has been completed, and several serious cases have been treated there already with success. This institution will do much good among the Navajoes; its success is due to the practical benevolent ideas upon which it was founded and to the admirable way in which it is managed.

The Methodist Church has disposed of its mission at this agency to the Holland Reformed Church of the United States, and the latter church has established two missionaries here, who have begun the preliminary work of learning the Navajo language, a very difficult task, as there are no text-books. These missionaries are earnest young men who may, in time, accomplish much.

Mrs. Mary L. Eldridge is now the only field matron on the Navajo Reservation, and she continues to discharge her arduous duties on the San Juan River with the same devotion which has heretofore been displayed by her. Associated with her is Miss Trippo, a missionary of the Methodist Church, whose unselfish work is doing much good in a practical way.

The attendance of children at the schools during the year has not been up to the average, and various excuses were offered for this by the parents, but I suspect that the true reason was too much prosperity. I have explained to the chiefs that the Government has established these schools for the advancement of the people and that its designs can not hereafter be frustrated, and I have further shown to them that it is to their material advantage to have a full attendance at the schools. I confidently expect that the schools will be filled to their capacity the coming year. I have just received authority to erect a new school building at Little Water, and when this is completed there will be good results without doubt.

No serious offenses have been committed on the reservation during the year, and the general conduct of the Navajoes has been creditable. The Indian judges have performed the duties assigned to them with fairness, and they have exerted a good influence over their people. The same remark will apply to the chiefs and headmen.

The members of the Indian police force have rendered important services and discharged their duties in a willing manner. They have fully earned their pay.

No land has yet been taken up by Navajoes in severalty.

MOQUI INDIANS.

The Moqui fields will produce fair crops this year. Under authority from your office I have recently constructed three dams in the Moqui Wash, to prevent the water from running by without doing any good.

There are not sufficient school accommodations for the Moqui children, and I shall submit plans in a short time for making due provision for all. There is some indication that some of the element at Oraibi which has opposed the adoption of white men's ways is beginning to disintegrate; but the process will be slow.

The Mennonite Mission, near Oraibi, has been kept up during the year. As the missionary, Rev. H. R. Voth, now understands the language and religious customs of the Moquis, it is anticipated that his labors in the missionary field proper will soon bear fruit.

The Woman's National Indian Association has established a mission at the Middle Mesa, with Misses Watkins and Collins, two zealous missionaries, in charge. I think these young ladies will do good work, for their hearts are in it.

The Interior Department has finally confirmed the allotments of land to the Indians on the Moen kopi wash. The next step will be to secure to these Indians their rights to the waters of that wash, and I hope to be able to do that before long.

In January last the sheriff of Coconino County, Ariz., with an armed party, drove a number of Navajo families off the public lands in the vicinity of Coconino Forest, and compelled them to cross to the north of the Little Colorado River in most inclement weather, when the ground was covered with deep snow; in consequence of which many of their sheep, which they were herding at the time, were lost by drowning or exposure, to say nothing of the mental torture of the women and children, who were frightened by the firing of guns and the menacing manner of the sheriff's party. The reason assigned for this outrageous proceeding was the failure of the Indians to pay taxes on their sheep, the demand for which was made by the sheriff at the very time of the expulsion. But as this took place long before the date fixed by the laws for the assessment of taxes, and as the demand

was for immediate payment with the alternative of being driven from the country at once, it is evident that this assigned reason is a mere pretense.

These Indians have pastured their flocks in the country in question from time immemorial. The lands are public lands, and as free to them as to any other people; but the white men wanted the exclusive use of them, and so, under form of law, but really in contravention of law, the Indians were driven out under circumstances of the utmost cruelty.

A due report of this affair was made by me to your office, accompanied by the report of an investigation made, under orders from me, by Mr. J. C. Tipton, in which the particulars are given. Mr. Tipton has lately informed me that the district attorney, acting under instructions from the Attorney-General, some time ago called upon him to make affidavit to the facts set forth in his report, to which Mr. Tipton replied that he would give him the names of the witnesses in the case. Since then nothing has been heard from the district attorney, but there is a rumor that he has resigned.

I recommend that the guilty parties be pursued, both criminally and civilly, for their participation in this crime, to the end that the Indians may see that the administration of justice is not a farce. It may be that juries composed of their neighbors and in sympathy with them may acquit them; but if they are compelled to answer before the courts and have to bear the expenses of trial the lesson will not be lost upon them, and the Indians will see that the Government has made an effort to redress their wrongs. It will not do to let this case drop.

Very respectfully,

CONSTANT WILLIAMS,
Major Seventeenth Infantry, Acting Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ., July 1, 1897.

Sir: This brings to a successful close my official career as United States Indian agent for the Pima, Papago, and Maricopa Indians, and I can say, without fear of contradiction, that there has been wonderful improvement all along the line; but I am not egotistical enough to claim the whole credit for what has been accomplished, for had I not had a corps of competent and willing employees the result would have been different. The change of Administration has brought about changes in the minds of some of my employees, who love dollars better than they do parties and principles, and they hope to hold over under the eleven-hour policy. To these I only have pity, and to those whose honor and principle guide them I lift my hat and can see hope and prosperity far in the future. Four years more of hard times and starvation will bring about another change, and then the faithful will again return to their posts and push forward the work so successfully inaugurated and carried on the past four years.

I note with the greatest comfort and pleasure the spirit of enterprise upon the part of my young Indian boys and girls. Upon this reservation are seven trading posts successfully conducted by Indian boys, and there is no reason in the world why they should not have the exclusive trading privileges and all white traders be removed. I make the recommendation that this be looked into by your inspectors, and I am satisfied you will so order.

The wheat crop this year is about four times as great as in former years, and the winter's supply will be sufficient to feed all without the aid of the Government.

The volunteer crop of amairo (a tannin plant) upon this reservation is very large, and the Indians are now drying same and receiving the cash for it on the ground. Several thousand dollars will be realized in this new business. The advance in the price of cattle has added many thousand dollars to the wealth of these Indians, as the herds range in number from 10 to 1,000 head. In fact, this is the blue-ribbon year.

Since coming here I have seen and had built by and for Indians homes that many a white man would rejoice to own; furniture of all kinds; and buggies, spring wagons, carts, etc., for their mode of travel. All wear clean, nice citizens' clothing, and the girls are neat and industrious, and are filling places of industry in houses throughout this Territory that fill me with pride to think of. Good farms, ditches, and fences can now be seen all over the reservation, and if water were sufficient, a more prosperous people could not be found in Arizona.

The schools have all done good work. The Phoenix School stands at the head of Indian schools, and to Harwood Hall is due the credit. The Presbyterian school

at Tucson is very fine indeed, and the children from this school show good training, both in morals and industry. The schools of Carlisle, Santa Fe, Fort Lewis, and Grand Junction all send good reports of our Pima children, and I recommend that they receive yearly pupils from this agency.

Our agency school I can not say enough for; it is ahead of them all, and my employees, too, are the best in the service. Superintendent Crandall, who has just left us for a more congenial climate, was a faithful and good superintendent, and I sincerely wish that he may be given the support of the Indian Office that he so richly deserves. He will not abuse it. Mrs. Nannie B. Young, matron, has worked night and day for the good of these children, and her work and industry will live long after she retires from the service.

The teachers of this school, four in number, Mrs. E. P. Higgins, Miss Ella R. Gracey, Miss Wilkins, and Mr. Warren, are very fine, and will no doubt be retained if the new agent or superintendent wants faithful workers.

Mrs. Sharp, assistant matron, is a good, faithful old mother, and is the right person in the right place. Mrs. Emma B. Palmer, seamstress, is all that we could ask for, and has given every hour of her time to the work assigned her; her salary is far too small for the services rendered. Mary E. Dennis, cook, is as good as there is in the Indian service; she should be promoted for the four years of slavish work she has done. Mrs. Bello R. Zimmerman, laundress, is good, and competent to fill any place. W. C. Sharp, farmer, is a faithful old "dog Tray." D. I. Beesley, blacksmith, hammers all day long, and is all that could be asked.

H. J. Palmer, my clerk, needs no commendation at my hands; the records of the Indian Office will bear me out in the statement that there is none better in the service, and the agent who is fortunate enough to get him will have a treasure. W. C. Haynes, miller, grinds all day long, never counting the hours, but giving his whole time to his work. J. M. Berger, farmer in charge at San Xavier Reservation, has been of great help to me; in fact I have had no trouble at all with the Indians under his charge. He should be retained.

The Indians in the service have shown wonderful ability, and I can see a bright future for their race. My police force, under Captain Conyer, is as fine as any agency can boast of. My three judges are as dignified in conducting their lawsuits as any men who ever graced the Supreme Bench of the United States Court. They are severe, however, and I often have to lighten the sentences for trivial offenses.

This closes my official career, but before doing so I want to extend my thanks to Judge Browning and Assistant Commissioner Smith for favors shown me, as I do also to the heads of the different divisions.

Wishing the new Administration every success, and requesting my old superior officers and associates to meet me again in 1900, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

J. ROE YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF SAN XAVIER RESERVATION.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ., San Xavier Reservation, September 16, 1897.

Sir: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this, my seventh annual report of the affairs of the San Xavier Reservation, under my charge. This reservation, located 9 miles south of the city of Tucson, and 90 miles from the agency (Saverton), contains about 70,000 acres of land, of which 11,000 have been allotted to Papago Indians. A general opinion prevails that the whole reservation is composed of good land, and it is, therefore, believed that there is still unallotted good land enough whereon to settle a large number of Indians; but this belief is entirely erroneous, as all of the remaining land is mesa land, totally unfit for settlement.

The population of this reservation is as follows:

Males over 12 years of age.....	158
Males under 12 years of age.....	103
Total males.....	261
Females over 12 years of age.....	172
Females under 12 years of age.....	92
Total females.....	264
Total population.....	524
There are children of school age: Males, 76; females, 70; total, 146.	

Farming has been, as formerly, the chief occupation of these Indians during the past year. The area planted exceeded that of the previous season, but I must say that, notwithstanding the fact that the Indians have done their best, they have not been prosperous in their farming pursuits. Late frosts in March and in the first days of April have damaged the wheat and barley crop to a great extent, and thereafter their second crop, consisting of corn, beans, and a variety of vegetables, has been a failure. The locusts, which four years ago played such havoc here, have appeared again in unusually large numbers, and have eaten up almost everything planted. Some of the Indians again planted corn and beans after the fence planting had been destroyed, but on account of the lateness of the season the chances are that the first frosts will kill the corn and beans before they are ready to harvest.

A great disadvantage to the farmer in this section of the country, where wheat is mostly raised, is that he always has to pay three or four times more for a pound of flour than he gets for a pound of wheat—and flour is a very important item in the household of an Indian family. Just now, notwithstanding the fact that wheat is worth \$1 a bushel in other places in the United States, all that wheat can be sold for here is 1 cent a pound, and flour costs from \$1.50 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds. On account of the high freight rates wheat can not be exported, and there is only one flour mill in this (Pima) county, and the miller pays just what he pleases for wheat.

Whenever it is possible, I assist the Indians in selling their wheat and hay so that they may get the full market price, and principally to prevent them from being swindled in the matter of weighing their products.

Most all of the allottees now fully appreciate the privilege they enjoy in the ownership of the land in severalty. More parcels of new land have been forced in during the past year, and this land has been partly cleared and cultivated, and this, too, by Indians who, seven years ago, when the allotment was made, thought their land was not worth fencing and clearing. Two Indians have procured barbed wire at their own expense for making a substantial inclosure around their fields.

The ever falling floods of the rainy season (July to September) are a great drawback, for they do almost unlimited damage to the fences, roads, and ditches; and it requires annually considerable labor to keep all these essential adjuncts to farming in repair.

In view of the fact that about one-half of the cultivated land is flooded each year during the rainy season, many of the Indians reside only temporarily on their allotted lands. It would be dangerous to attempt to live permanently in houses upon land so exposed.

The Indians are not yet able to keep in good repair the wire fence, consisting of about 24 miles, without the aid of the Government, and wire and staples should be furnished.

The progress made in repairing old and opening new roads has been very satisfactory. The Indians have willingly performed two hundred and sixty days' labor on the roads.

School.—The day school, maintained and conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, at their own expense, is in a prosperous condition. The enrollment is only a little larger than that of the previous year, but the average daily attendance has increased from 55 to 60. Besides teaching the regular lessons of the day school, the larger girls are instructed in sewing and dressmaking, the Sisters furnishing the necessary materials for sewing, and the manufactured clothing is given to the children, which is quite as effective to the parents as well as to the children. The two Sisters in charge of the school are exemplary teachers for the Indian children. Excellent discipline is exercised during the school hours as well as at recess. The two schoolrooms, one 16 by 27 and the other 16 by 44 feet, are good and well ventilated, and would, without difficulty, accommodate about 30 more children.

The lack of farming implements has been a great drawback to our farming work. I have not been able to get a single plow for the last three years, notwithstanding my continuous requests. Last year, when I was at the agency, I asked specially for our share of about 80 plows then on hand here, but, as usual, the San Xavier allottee, the steward of the agency, got none. Farming without tools can not be successfully carried on, and the Indians are yet too poor to buy the necessary implements of the larger classes at the high prices which are here maintained for them.

The sanitary condition of the reservation is very good. No contagious disease of any kind has appeared thereon.

Only three arrests of Papagos have been made during the past year—two for being drunk and disturbing the peace, and one for introducing liquor upon the reservation. One Mexican was arrested for cutting wood on the reservation, and so is now under bond for his appearance before the next grand jury.

The Indians may not have greatly improved their financial condition, on account of the unfavorable conditions which have surrounded the agricultural business, but I am satisfied that much has been accomplished in the advancement toward civilization. Their behavior during the last year has been excellent, and would be a credit to any white community. Their relations among themselves and with the white settlers of the adjoining settlements have been very friendly. This change for the better is plainly visible to those who have not been at the reservation for a number of years and who come there now.

In my last year's report I said: "In regard to the many complaints by stockmen about cattle stealing in the southern part of Pima County, I beg leave to say that the Indians engaged in that kind of business are not from this reservation. They belong to the several Indian villages in the southern part of this county. The San Xavier allottees, with but few exceptions, are peaceable, honest Indians." I am more than ever convinced that my views on this point are correct.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

H. J. CLEVELAND,
United States Indian Agent.

J. M. BERGER, Farmer in Charge.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PIMA SCHOOL.

PIMA BOARDING SCHOOL, Pima Agency, Ariz., July 1, 1897.

SIR: In submitting my first annual report of the Pima boarding school, I take pleasure in reporting a very successful year of school work. There have been hindrances, as there always must be, but the steady and regular attendance of pupils throughout the year has been attended with the best results. No attempt has been made to exceed the capacity of the school, as it has been necessary to reject many that have made application for admittance, but rather to care properly for those in attendance, and to retain during the entire year the same pupils.

There has been little visiting between parents and children, and the cleanliness of the children and progress in English has been benefited thereby.

The health of the children has been fairly good, no deaths among them having occurred during the year. An epidemic of influenza in January was followed by a few cases of pneumonia. What was at first supposed to be smallpox resulted in chickenpox, and a systematic quarantine prevented it from going through the school. The need of a hospital and competent nurse has been felt many times during the year.

The character of schoolroom work has been very satisfactory. Soon after the beginning of the school we were granted the fourth teacher, which made it possible to do better work in all the over 15 years old it has been slow and plodding.

The industrial work has been much the same as in other Indian schools. The lack of water for irrigation, at the proper time, makes farming with us very uncertain. The carpenter and blacksmith shops have furnished training for a number of the older boys. A shoeshop in which at least the repairing could be done should be established another year.

More dormitory room is needed, and a laundry building should be provided. During the past year all laundry work has been done out of doors except the ironing.

The discipline of the school has been good. There has been but one runaway. The Pima children are obedient and well behaved. The school lost a valuable officer in the death of Clayton Butner, Indian disciplinarian, who died in February.

Military drill has taught the boys to walk erect and have a manly bearing. The lazy, rolling walk peculiar to the Indian is thus best overcome.

To the general efficiency of teachers and employees is due greatly the success attained in all departments.

I am, very respectfully,

C. J. CHANDALL, Superintendent.

J. ROE YOUNG, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY AMONG PIMAS.

SACATON, ARIZ., October 5, 1897.

DEAR SIR: Our present number of church members here is 34, of whom 16 were received into the church since August 1, 1896. We have also over 100 baptized children, many of whom attend school.

We have now five church buildings on the reservation, with a seating capacity for 1,320 persons. Two of these chapels were built during the past year. These churches are located so that all the Pimas live one within easy reach of their homes.

These Indians have contributed during the past year \$160 in cash for the work, and besides they have given us many days' work in the building of the new churches—one at Wa Roy, 11 miles below here, and one on the Salt River Reservation.

The Marlepos, most of whom joined the Mormons years ago, have requested us to establish churches among them. We have now regular services for those who live some 40 miles west in the Salt River Valley.

A good religious interest is still manifested, and the past year has been, evidently, one of progress in many ways.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAR. H. COOK,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY J. CLEVELAND,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ.,

August 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

According to census of that date there are on this reservation:

Males above 18	1,114
Females above 14	1,010
School age (6 to 16)	1,404
Males	695
Females	709
Total population of all ages	5,190

This includes children absent at school, but does not include the Indians on the San Pedro River and lower Gila at Mohawk and that vicinity, who originally belonged to this agency, but were permitted to leave some years since, and have been self-sustaining a number of years. No complete census has been taken of them for some years. They probably number all told about 600. There have been no well-founded complaints of their conduct during the year.

It is believed that the Indians on this division have improved during the past year. They are making much effort to improve their living by any labor they can find to do that is at all remunerative. The great drawback to the farming is the lack of water, which, with the lack of market, is a most discouraging feature of this section for the Indian farmer. The crops this year did fair to be as good as last, but there is not a sure market for all they raise now. They have continued to gain a major part of their living by sales to Government and to the surrounding towns.

The grain, both wheat and barley, was planted early last fall, and the barley was all marketed before June 30. The wheat is also good, but it is believed new

seed should be put in this year, the old having run out by constant planting. No feed has been given these Indians for over three years. They have been obliged, as they should be, to save seed from the crops. The yield this year was 8,500 bushels of wheat and over 10,000 bushels of barley.

The grist mill has continued to do full work in grinding into flour wheat raised by the Indians, which amounts this year again to about 300,000 pounds.

The alfalfa patches, planted two years ago, continue to improve, and with the grama, a native grass, furnish more hay than can be purchased here; some has been sold in the adjacent towns.

It has been the endeavor during the past year, as before, to so distribute the purchases, and the labor, and Indian employees among the different tribes and people to secure the best advantages and the greatest good to the greatest number. It has continued to involve extra work, but the results are manifest in the disposition of the people.

We have had much labor lost during the year by floods in carrying away of flumes, dams, and ditches. There is no apparent remedy except to rebuild. I do not see that much more could be done to secure permanency, if, in fact, that is desirable, taking into due consideration the cost of permanent works, which would be immense, and it is a question if it pays even the Government to spend from \$75 to \$125 an acre on land whose market value, crops and all, would not be over \$25 or \$30, even if all years more favorable than present conditions are, and a full market in the near future assured, which I very much doubt. I believe at the present the system of irrigation now in vogue here, by small dams and ditches, supplying water to a few families banded together on individual tracts for that purpose, the best and most advantageous and of the least cost to the Government, and sufficient, with what minor improvements can be made at small expense, until a fuller market has grown up for these Indians for what they raise; they would raise more if there was market. The work of the men paid from irrigation has amply repaid the expenditure; they have been kept at work constantly in almost every location on this part of the reservation, without regard to tribe or position, and where their labor was most needed.

The farmers have all performed good work during the year and seem to have in most instances the good will of the people.

As was the case last year a number of Indians have secured labor at different times and occupations in the adjacent towns; the number has increased. There have been few infractions of town ordinances by Indians. Those have been reported to me either by the sheriffs or employees or by other Indians, and in all cases some punishment has been given.

There were 8 persons arrested for giving or selling whisky to Indians during the year, 7 of them were convicted and sentenced to an average of one year in the Territorial Penitentiary. All were of low class of Mexicans or colored, with one Chinaman. It was hoped the convictions of last year might deter some of the people engaged in such trade; but it seems not. All the offences occurred off the reservation.

Both wheelwright and blacksmith shops have been run to their full capacity during the year. Over 150 wagons in all stages of repair, besides innumerable plows, shovels, and other farming implements, have been passed through them. Both mechanics and assistants have been diligent in such labor.

Much outside work has been done on flumes and bridges. Under the small increase, the water supply has been fair during the year. The system has been extended about 900 feet to the slaughterhouse, which will add to convenience to killing beef, all of which is slaughtered by Indians, hung an average of fifteen hours, and issued from the block according to size of family, a system in vogue for several years now.

Polygamy has been held in check and all known infractions of it punished. Medicine men are very careful in practice, and decreasing.

A very severe epidemic of measles occurred among all the Indians on this reservation during the winter months this year. From 700 to 800 cases were reported, besides every pupil in both schools. Few deaths occurred, and the people took the matter with surprising coolness, considering their excitable nature. A few of the camps were moved into the hills, others remained, and in all cases the counsels of those in control were listened to and sickness cared for in a creditable manner for a wild people of this kind. Additional medical attendance was secured at a nominal price.

The land segregated by the agreement of February 25, 1896, has not yet been thrown open to the public, and remains in the same state as at last annual report. A detected mistake in the survey, by which the reservation would have lost some area, has been the cause of the delay.

The Gila Valley Railroad still has its terminus at Geronimo at the reservation

line, and at present appearances is likely to remain there for some time. The temper of the Indians regarding the crossing of the reservation has somewhat improved, but no decided effort has been made by the company to overcome the prejudice engendered nor a willingness evinced to pay any reasonable sum that the Indians would be likely to accept; in fact, no open proposition in council has been made to them. The company is not succeeding in negotiations with the terminal town of Globe any better than with the Indians, the policy being niggardly.

There were two cases of Indians killed by Indians during the year. One of the interlopers was killed by a stone in the hands of another Indian. One of the judges of the court of Indian offenses went to investigate, and was attacked by the man and his brother. In the fight the brother was killed and the principal badly wounded. The case was taken before the civil preliminary court and acquitted. The wounded man, when able, was taken before the civil court and sentenced to three years for manslaughter.

One Indian was sentenced to five years for shooting at a teamster on the road while in a drunken fit. On July 5, 1890, a man named Campbell was killed on the western line of the reserve, near Canyon Creek. Suspicion rested strongly on some of the Indians living in that vicinity, but no proof whatever has come to light, and there are many whites in that section who do not believe he was killed by Indians. I am of that opinion, as I made every effort to find the guilty parties.

On April 11 two people were burned to death in a trap near the agency, under somewhat suspicious circumstances. On investigation, however, nothing appeared to me to convict anyone of crime. A few weeks later, at the instigation of some officious persons, the grand jury of Gila County indicted five persons for murder in this case, against my wishes and advice, and to save expense to the county requested that I hold them. They have been in custody since, but I doubt the advisability and the guilt of the parties.

There have been eighty-two cases tried by the court of Indian offenses, all on minor charges; the court still continues to do its work well. A number of punishments have also been made by the agent for infractions of discipline, most all of the cases for some disorder arising from tswin drinking or making. There are quite a number, as every well-authenticated case is looked into and punished.

The police force, under charge of the farmer, Mr. Tuttle, and the captain of police, under the personal supervision of the agent, are well armed and disciplined, and constantly on the move. The territory is, however, very large, and the force is small, making many long and hard rides for all concerned.

Five thousand pounds of beef were purchased from Indians again this year. They are encouraged, and taking better care of cattle. All indiscriminate sale and killing of cattle is prevented as far as possible, and with good results. Estray cattle still continue to drift back and forth on some parts of the reserve, it being impossible to prevent it altogether. Grazing taxes are collected, amounting to something near \$4,000 a year. No doubt some cattle run on the reserve that are not paid for, but numbers of cattle have been shipped out of the country this season, so they are less. There has been no trouble with strange cattle about the farming lands.

There have been no renegade Indians on this reservation this year.

Much good work has been done on roads on the reservation this year by Indians. Something over \$300 was given me by mining and transportation companies to repair roads and establish a cut-off on the San Carlos River. With that amount much more and satisfactory work was done than by any other means.

Mr. Province McCormick, Indian Inspector, visited this agency in March. His report is probably on file.

A mission school with a small number of children has been maintained during the year. I see no particular results from it.

The boarding school at San Carlos was in full operation during the year, with an average of 110, except the vacation of July and August. The children returned at the appointed time. During the year the pupils have steadily advanced in deportment and studies, and all are well contented and happy. No serious infractions of discipline have occurred, and the minor things coming up have been well adjusted by the superintendent, whose supervision of the school and care of the property and buildings under her charge have been excellent. With a single exception the work of the employees has been well and cheerfully performed. The buildings have been kept in as good repair as possible with old buildings and lack of material; much repair work, flooring, painting, etc., is being done during vacation. The increase of the water supply has helped the needs of the garden in that direction.

This school was visited by an epidemic of measles in March that prostrated every one of 118 pupils and materially interfered with and hampered the school

work of the balance of the year. No deaths occurred at this time, but two or three of school children later are directly attributable to that cause.

The pupils are made to feel that the school is a home as near as is possible and desirable in schools of this kind and preserve the proper discipline, and are instructed in all things possible pertaining to home, care of stock, and cleanliness of person and belongings.

The white employee, as shoe and harness maker was dispensed with this year, and his place filled by four Indian employees in different capacities, which has been satisfactory. Much need is felt of a new kitchen and dormitory, as was the case last year. The good feeling toward the school is increasing. During the epidemic of measles there was not a single application to take out children, in spite of the fact that the school was absolutely quarantined for a month. The report of the superintendent is forwarded.

The agency employees, both white and Indian, have performed all work required of them in a very satisfactory manner and with zeal. The office work was somewhat handicapped by frequent changes of clerks, but the clerical work was kept up by their efforts, and personal care and attention. Besides the office work, many miles have been covered by myself, farmers, and police force in supervision of farms and country, amounting in my own case to a considerable number.

I renew my recommendation of former years that action be taken looking to the location of a timber reserve around Mount Thomas, on the northeast corner of the Fort Apache Reserve, that being the watershed for four or five of the streams furnishing water to the valleys for a hundred or two miles in every direction. I have just returned from that section, and am more than ever convinced of its importance.

FORT APACHE DIVISION.

According to the census of this year there are 1,811 people on this division. They are under the control of an officer of the Army detailed by the department commander to assist the agent. After repeated recommendations this division was, by the appropriation bill of 1897, made into a separate agency to be called the Fort Apache Agency, the boundary line being the Black River. The control still remains vested in the agent at San Carlos, no one having been appointed there yet. It is to be hoped that the Indians on that division may progress somewhat faster under a new system, and that new facilities may be given both them and the agent who may be appointed. They have been perfectly quiet during the year and have been doing as much or more farming than last. Some new buildings have been erected and the nucleus of an agency established.

It has been the wish of the agency authorities for years to further wean the Indians there from the limits of the post of Fort Apache, in the same manner as they have been at San Carlos, although in both instances Army officers have been in control who lived in the military posts. The whole department at one place has been entirely separated; at the other more or less amalgamated. It is to be hoped that the end of the present year will find the agency on its own footing, and a stable one. Farmers have been stationed in outlying districts, and materials to assist in repair of implements given them.

The school at Fort Apache has been somewhat improved during the year. New buildings have been erected by labor of employees, and upon the close of the epidemic of measles the school was increased to 75 pupils. The lack of water is still a great drawback, no provision having been made as yet for a supply.

There seems to be very little difficulty in getting children in school. A day school or two would, I think, meet with favor.

On July 1 I requested the Departments to relieve me from this duty, having been at San Carlos continuously since November, 1892. As steps have been taken looking to that end, this is probably the last report I shall render from here. I am aware that I have not altogether suited many of the parties who would like to have looser methods employed in care of Indians, and who deprecated too much care of Government property by an official. But I have constantly held in view the good to the Indians, contrived to keep them at work at something, however little, most of the time, and an effort has been made to do my whole duty to all without antagonizing, any more than necessary, either Indians or other parties. Whatever else has been done, these Indians have been quiet for four years, and, as I believe, not a single depredation on whites can be laid to the door of any Indian on this reservation during that time. There have been numbers of reports, but I believe no actual foundation for them.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT L. MYER,

Captain, Eleventh Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., June 30, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the state of the service and the condition of the Indians of this reservation during the year ending this day: The number of Hoopas residing here, as determined by the census taken this month, is as follows:

Males	245
Females	257
Total	502
Living on Redwood Creek, outside the reservation	23
Absent at school	3
Number of males above 18 years of age	149
Number of females above 14 years of age	182
Number of children 6 to 16 years of age	112
Number of families	196
Births during the year	43
Deaths during the year	43
Number of frame houses built during the year	11
Number of rods of fence built during the year	1,450
Stock owned by Indians:	
Horses and mules	239
Cattle	480
Swine	452
Fowls	844
Area of land under cultivation:	
In grain, about	785 acres
In gardens, about	180 do
Total	885 do

With present means this is all that can be brought and kept under tillage. The harvest will yield about the following-named quantities:

Wheat	bushels	3,800
Oats	do	3,400
Barley	do	300
Corn	do	300
Hay	tons	450
Peas and beans	bushels	250
Vegetables	do	10,000

On account of heat and drought, which have been continuous since April, the agricultural product will be 40 per cent less than an average crop under favorable conditions, and the year will consequently be one of comparative scarcity.

The people are orderly, industrious, law-abiding, and contented, and are sufficiently advanced in civilization and industry to justify the expectation of discontinuing the agency next year. Missionary teaching is carried on by Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Goldard, who have been placed among the people by the California Indian Association. Their labors are acceptable to and appreciated by them.

The boarding school was in session ten months during the year, the average attendance being 138.24. Eleven pupils have been named for an advanced course at Carlisle. A new laundry building, bath house, sewing room, annex to girls' dormitory, power house, water power, and a complete outfit of laundry machinery have been added to the plant. The cost of construction was limited to the expense of producing the necessary lumber, the labor being performed by the employees and boys. Extensive improvements have been made on the other buildings, and the school field has been enlarged to include all the arable land on the tract. The report of the superintendent is included herewith.

The Lower Klamath River Indians complain that municipal officers and courts do not take cognizance of complaints made of torts committed by Indians upon other Indians who occupy allotted land on the old Klamath River Reservation, and that their own law being abolished, they are now without law of any kind. The result of this is that actionable offenses become standing grievances and

eventuate in retaliation and disorder and a reversion to barbarism. Some provision should be made to put an end to this anomalous condition. The people have materially improved in prosperity since they took their allotments.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,
Captain, U. S. A., Acting Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOOPA VALLEY SCHOOL.

HOOPA VALLEY, CAL., June 24, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report for this school for the year ending June 30, 1897.

Average attendance:	
First quarter.....	37.44
Second quarter.....	135.1
Third quarter.....	136.1
Fourth quarter.....	143.6

The large number of pupils marked as "withdrawn and returned," which appear in quarterly reports during the year, was caused by children being encouraged to go home and assist their parents in their home work. We are pleased to note the good effect it has had both to the home and to the school.

The development of the children, intellectually, has been very satisfactory. Strict obedience to the methods of the superintendent of Indian schools has been required of the teachers. The rapid advancement that has been made in each room is commendable. Two boys were transferred to Chemawa, and 10 pupils have been recommended for transfer to Carlisle.

The work in the kindergarten department has been very successful also. I have learned to look upon it as invaluable, from the fact that while it partakes of a nature of play in the games, drawing, singing, marching, weaving, sewing, etc., with frequent trips along the streams and among the hills with teacher, it teaches the child to speak English fluently and strengthens the mind and body to a wonderful extent. The results of the kindergarten training are seen as the child advances.

Buildings.—During the year the carpenters have completed the laundry building, with bath-room and sewing room attached; 60 feet of wood shed, with wheelhouse; 60 feet addition to girls' dormitory; a spring house adjoining kitchen, besides making extensive repairs on kitchen, dining room, schoolhouse, tool house, and other buildings. All buildings occupied at present are in good repair. A few changes will be necessary during the coming year to accommodate the 200 or more children that will no doubt attend.

Laundry.—This building is equipped with washer, mangle, extractor, and wringer, driven by a Leffel water wheel of 62-horse-power. A steam generator heats water for washer and other purposes. A laundress and three girls can now do the washing in three days, where formerly it required from 10 to 15 girls working hard for five days to complete the same or less work. The pieces washed each week average 1,700. The next year it will reach July 2,300.

Sewing room.—The following is the list of articles manufactured:

Aprons.....	20	Napkins.....	138
Cloths (table).....	21	Blouses (ladies).....	133
Capes.....	68	Shirts.....	24
Curtains.....	37	Boys.....	153
Drawers.....	20	Under.....	163
Dresses.....	36	Suits (union).....	31
Dresses (light).....	94	Towels.....	12
Garters.....	138	Waists.....	3
Mittens.....	12	Wall pockets.....	3

The seamstress insists that each girl over 12 years can cut, fit, and sew her own dresses and other garments without depending on others for help.

Kitchen and dining room.—Although the variety of food has not been great, yet an abundance, well prepared, has been furnished. The cleanliness maintained there is pleasing to note. To teach the pupils that which will benefit them in their homes is the great object in this as in the other departments.

Bathroom.—When the new room was finished a complete system consisting of fifteen showers was put in place. The showers are supplied from a tank of 2,000 gallons capacity, heated by steam generator in the laundry. The fifty bath tub is a thing of the past in this school.

Dormitories.—The boys have had ample room. The girls were crowded, but the completion of the new building relieves this and furnishes an abundance of room, besides, with few changes, providing a fine sitting room, play room, and room for clothes closets. When the school opened on September 2 all wash basins were abolished, and the children wash in running water. Each child has its own towel. We consider that the abandonment of bath tubs and wash basins relieves the school of a source of great danger. The immense amount of work that the laundry can do enables us to change sheets, tablecloths, towels, etc., as often as is necessary to keep them perfectly clean.

Farm.—The school garden is in splendid condition. The entire vegetable crop is promising. Owing to lack of rain the grain is short. The progress of the boys is clearly noticeable. The success in this department is due to Mr. Hunter's ability as a farmer and a teacher. Character of work consists in general farming, gardening, fruit growing, and care of stock.

Course of work.—The child is made familiar with tools and machinery and taught how to care for them. As he grows older and becomes stronger he is gradually taught—

- (1) To care for the stock.
- (2) When and how to gather the grain, vegetables, etc.
- (3) To prune the trees and to trim and cut back small fruits.
- (4) To prepare the ground to receive crops.
- (5) When and how to plant and sow.

Details consist of about thirty boys and are changed monthly. They work one-half of each day. Details are graded and pupils advanced from one grade to another, as shown in course of work above.

Carpenter shop.—While a reasonable amount of work has been done, I can not report much progress for the boys, although the brightest were placed on the detail.

Bake shop.—In charge of an Indian baker, whose work is quite satisfactory.

Sanitary.—During the winter the children were troubled with severe colds. None of these terminated fatally. One death occurred, caused by tuberculosis. A sewerage system would make the sanitary condition of the school first class.

Religious.—All the pupils attend Sunday school each Sunday at 10 a. m. Many also attend the services held by the missionary. A Christian Endeavor each Sunday evening is largely attended by the pupils.

Very respectfully,
The Superintendent of Indian Schools.

R. S. GRAHAM, Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE MISSION-TULE RIVER CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

SAN JACINTO, CAL., August, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my annual report of the affairs of this agency, together with the required statistics and such other information as I am able to collect.

The inclosed census reports show a population of 3,848 Indians, distributed over the thirty-two reservations of this agency, which are scattered over an immense section of country; in fact, the agency embraces all of southern California.

I find the Indians generally industrious, quiet, and inoffensive, ready to work when work is to be had by them, and advancing in the art of civilized pursuits as rapidly as can be expected. Their farms are in fair condition, considering the disadvantages they are laboring under. The want of water for irrigation is probably the most serious drawback they have to contend with, nearly every reservation of the agency being in the same condition to some extent. This has been brought about by the white settlers diverting the waters of streams and otherwise using the flow of springs and water supplies that fed the streams from which the Indians obtained their supply of water. I see no way to adjust this matter without a long and tedious lawsuit, covering many cases and affecting many old and well-established water rights.

The Indians are interested in stock raising to a greater extent than any other pursuit, their lands being in most cases short of a supply of water for farming. This could be overcome in some instances, but not in all, or on all reservations.

At Soboba.—The industrial garden established there last year has proven a decided success. The Indians are interested in the work, and seem to take that interest which is commendable.

At Cahulla.—The Indians are interested in stock raising for the reason that their reservation is better adapted to that industry than anything else. They could grow very fine apples, cherries, and such fruits had they the water to irrigate them. The irrigation of this reservation could be accomplished at not an unreasonable expenditure.

At Capitan Grande.—The Indians are especially obedient, kind, and progressive. Their lands have been allotted to them, with which they are perfectly satisfied. Their children attend school regularly; are bright, intelligent, and apt scholars.

At Mesa Grande.—The condition of the Indians is somewhat improved over their standing of last year. The day-school teacher has exercised her good offices with them, and, I am informed, has done a great deal of good.

At Pechanga.—The Indians are contented, but in a deplorable condition for want of water. They are actually short of sufficient water to drink. Their sanitary condition is bad, and the matter of their progress and civilization is seriously crippled.

At Yuma.—The capricious Colorado River has caused sad havoc by its untimely overflow. I have relieved the immediate necessities of the Indians, as authorized. The reservation is sadly in need of a physician and farmer, without which they are rapidly drifting away from civilized pursuits of their ancestors.

At Potrero.—The best of feeling exists. The Indians are kind, obedient, and very industrious. Their crops have not been good, however, though their stock is in fair shape.

I am informed that many reservations forming this agency are erroneously located, among which I find by the records of this office are Laguna, Campo, La Posta, Inaja, Manzanita, and Twenty nine Palms, and I may add that the Martinez Village of Indians is not situated on the Torres Reservation. Special Agent Patton has recently surveyed Laguna and Campo, and I think he also surveyed

La Posta, Inaja, and Manzanita. His reports will, however, show this event, if it has been done. He is now surveying the Twenty-nine Palms Reservation, after which he will make a locating survey of the Martinez Indian village, on the Torres Reservation.

At Morongo.—The water supply is short, owing to natural causes in part, and to needed repairs of the rock ditch, which under authority given will have my immediate attention. The Indians are thrifty as can be expected, are well advanced in civilized pursuits, and are industrious, good people.

At Agua Caliente (Warner's Ranch).—The same old suit is going on for the ownership of the property: I have great hopes of the Indians' final success. I shall give them all the aid I possibly can; my short time in office, however, has not enabled me to be of much service so far to them.

San Luis Rey and San Phillip. —Villages being located on patented lands are beyond my aid. The Indians are undergoing a process of slow but sure eviction from their homes.

Agua Caliente No. 2 (Palm Springs). —The water troubles of this place have been in part settled. The difficulty is not entirely adjusted, however, as Mr. McCallum, the president of the company, has died, thus leaving matters in an unsettled condition.

At Torres Reservation.—The Indians are in need of water at several of the villages, chiefly among which are the villages of Torres and Martinez. The well at the Martinez school, I have not had time to examine. I can not say much of its condition at present, further than its flow is totally inadequate; I shall report upon this matter as time may permit.

At Santa Ynez.—I am informed that the Indians are doing quite well under the new order of things. They are satisfied that their homes are secured to them for all time to come, therefore they are contented and happy.

At Twenty-nine Palms.—I find that little can be said in favor of the reservation. The Indians are destitute and without a chance to advance in the line of civilization any good results. Special Agent Patton is now surveying the reservation. It is to be hoped that he will find a better condition of things than was found by the preliminary survey made last winter.

Allotments.—In the matter of allotments nothing has been done this year of which I am sufficiently informed to make a report; but I am satisfied from what I have seen that all of the reservations should be patented and allotted at the earliest date possible, and those that can not be patented should have their outside boundary lines surveyed and so designated by monuments that anyone could know the exterior lines of the reservation.

The day schools I find in a thrifty condition. What repairs may be necessary, as well as the needs of the schools, I will make the subject of future reports.

I herewith submit a tabulated statement showing the names of the teachers, their compensation, the location of the schools, number of days attendance at each school, the average number of pupils enrolled during the year, and the average attendance:

Names of teachers	Compensation per month	Location of school	Number of days attendance	Average number of pupils enrolled during the year	Average attendance
W. H. Winship	\$72.00	Tule River	2,849	39	13.50
Sarah E. Morris	72.00	Potrero	4,398	32	20.81
Charles E. Burton	72.00	Soboba	4,806	32	20.04
N. J. Sulsherry	72.00	Cahuilla	4,123	21	19.57
Belle Dean	72.00	Pecharanga	3,825	22	18
J. H. Baldwin	72.00	Agua Caliente	2,571	18	13.53
Mary V. B. Watkins	72.00	Mesa Grande	3,162	21	14.33
Flora Gold	72.00	La Jolla	3,628	30	16.22
Ora M. Salmons	72.00	Rincon	5,121	31	20
E. F. Thomas	72.00	Captain Grande	4,920	24	22.55
James M. Gates	72.00	Martinez	2,630	16	12.50

The following tabulated statement shows the names of the reservations (or villages), their population by sexes, the population under 18 years of age and their sexes, the population of children of school age by sexes, the number speaking English, and the number of dwellings of all classes used by the Indians:

Reservations.	Population.			Population under 18 years.			Population of school age.		Number speaking English.	Number of dwellings.	Tribes.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			
Agua Caliente No. 2	31	31	62	11	8	19	5	5	15	C.	
Augustine	24	29	53	9	5	14	4	2	25	C.	
Cahuilla	89	60	149	33	33	66	24	17	150	C.	
Captain Grande	68	50	118	24	21	45	16	15	95	D.	
Campo	11	10	21	1	4	5	1	1	4	D.	
Cuyamaca	19	20	39	9	10	19	7	7	45	D.	
Chazon	15	20	35	5	5	10	3	3	20	D.	
Empire	15	17	32	5	5	10	3	3	10	D.	
Los Coyotes	14	22	36	31	21	52	25	17	70	C.	
Mesa Grande	85	53	138	30	25	55	20	15	100	D.	
Morongo	163	134	297	68	55	123	38	29	200	C.	
Potrero	117	138	255	46	33	79	43	30	210	D.	
Pala	19	21	40	10	7	17	3	3	25	S. L.	
Panama	22	24	46	1	2	3	4	3	25	S. L.	
Rincon	87	82	169	45	41	86	35	35	100	S. L.	
Soboba	8	24	32	35	20	55	10	10	40	S.	
Sycuan	19	18	37	5	5	10	1	3	20	D.	
Santa Ysabel	46	38	84	9	17	26	16	15	85	D.	
San Manuel	22	16	38	6	4	10	1	1	24	S.	
Santa Rosa	25	20	45	7	17	24	6	12	45	D.	
Santa Ynez	59	36	95	10	15	25	10	15	13	S. Y.	
Tomsena	88	87	175	39	31	70	25	23	120	S.	
Torres	178	112	290	70	61	131	37	35	120	C.	
Twenty-nine Palms	15	12	27	5	4	9	5	4	1	C.	
Agua Caliente	67	82	149	33	36	69	24	18	95	C. P.	
Port La Cruz	7	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	S. L.	
San Ygnacio	32	19	51	9	7	16	6	6	42	S. L.	
San Luis Rey	25	25	50	9	13	22	2	2	20	S. L.	
San Felipe	41	35	76	18	15	33	14	13	35	D.	
Tule River	81	62	143	31	18	49	22	22	110	T. H.	
Yuma	100	298	398	158	97	255	158	97	300	Y.	
Total	2,000	1,520	3,520	717	701	1,418	281	211	2,100	688	

The sanitary condition of the reservations has improved, generally speaking, of which the report of the physician, C. C. Wainwright, will treat more particularly. It is as follows:

The medical treatment of the Indians on the Mission-Tule Consolidated Agency is a very difficult task from the fact that the reservations that constitute this agency are small and scattered over a very large area of territory. Every climate condition imaginable almost is found where these Indians live. In July and August the extremes are found on the Colorado desert, when the temperature runs up to 110° in the shade at Torres Reservation, and in December and January in the Los Coyotes Mountains, at the San Ygnacio village; the other extreme is found with the thermometer down to zero. La grippe, consumption, scrofula, filipathic meningitis, diseases of the heart and its appendages, venereal, and pneumonia prey upon these people. Their manner of living, viz, many sleeping in houses without ventilation, perhaps a consumptive among half a dozen sleeping in the same room, uncleanliness, poor and insufficient food, and their immorality more than all else, render them easy victims to the above list of diseases. Then the people are very superstitious, especially the older ones; yet it raffles and modifies the actions of all of them in some degree.

Mission Indians, as a rule, have no individuality, no self-assertion; they do not rise above circumstances; they do not have the power to extricate themselves from the smallest difficulties; any impediment in their way brings them to a dead stop. All this, taken as a whole, and many other things unnecessary to mention in this report, make the physician's work very difficult, consistent with good service. These are some of the conditions that confront the physician at this agency.

To reach the most people, to go right into their homes, lift them up firmly out of their degradation, break up their superstitions, supplant the "medicine man," get them to use intelligent medicines, teach the benefits of virtue, hold your influence over them for civilization, is good service, and more easily said than done. It takes years of constant care, vigilance, and consistency to accomplish this work, for Indians have good memories, and with all their frailties, judge people very correctly, and any violation of the rules of veracity circumscribes the usefulness of any field worker.

To reach the most people, I teach domestic medicines to the teachers, matrons, and the Indians themselves. The teachers and matrons are not scholars, and do well in acute cases and in some cases of emergency. I supply them with remedies, so that no Indian that falls sick under a teacher or matron but has an intelligent effort made to relieve his suffering, and in many cases life has been saved in this manner.

The Indians learn slowly, and every year I can see they advance, inasmuch as the "medicine man" has less and less influence over the tribes, and many of them have quit altogether their incantations and adopted some other mode of making a living.

To reach the most people, in addition, I never go on a reservation unless I see and talk to all the members of the tribe. In this manner I collect vital statistics, the only correct way and a very important part of the service.

Through the past winter and spring we have had a scourge of la grippe throughout the agency and very distressing in its results, as many Indians are not able to work when the chance offers itself, consequently much suffering ensued from scarcity of subsistence. Measles have also been epidemic on some of the reservations, resulting in a large mortality among the small children, caused by the poor shelter offered by the Indian huts.

Before closing this paper I desire to call the attention of the Department to an inhuman custom among the Mission Indians which is very distressing to myself. It is the way the Indians treat their old and infirm. After an old man or woman becomes so aged and decrepit that he or she is not able to forage or work, they place them apart under a brush hut and keep them supplied with only water until they die from sheer exhaustion.

The following tabulated statement shows the number of cases treated, the births, and deaths for the fiscal year 1897:

Month.	Patients treated during fiscal year 1888.	Patients treated during fiscal year 1897.	Decrease.	Increase.	Born.	Died.
July, 1890	222	295	17		15	5
August, 1890	102	163		61	13	4
September, 1890	148	244		95	12	10
October, 1890	201	175	26		15	6
November, 1890	207	250	137		9	5
December, 1890	620	171	355		14	7
January, 1897	435	320	115		13	0
February, 1897	258	328		70	8	11
March, 1897	101	200		129	10	7
April, 1897	397	332		25	13	9
May, 1897	454	212	242		0	7
June, 1897	312	217	95		0	0
Total	3,580	2,921	1,011	331	137	83

The police service I find is efficient. The men composing the force are trustworthy, good men, worthy of the trusts they have in hand.

In conclusion, I must thank the Department for its able support.

In submitting this, my first annual report, I beg to state that my tenure of office has been of such brief duration that I must of necessity depend largely for my information of the various reservations and the compilation of statistics upon my efficient clerk, Mr. N. Davenport.

Very respectfully,

L. A. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Covelo, Cal., August 18, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the Round Valley Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The agency, having been abolished by act of Congress, has been under the control of the superintendent of the Round Valley Indian school since November 4, 1890, at which date I received for the property and assumed control of it, relieving First Lieut. Thomas Connolly, First Infantry, U. S. A., who was at that time acting agent.

Tribe.	Population.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 16 years.	School children between 6 and 18 years.
Concow	162	68	49	31
Little Lake and Redwood	191	41	52	23
Ukto and Wiyackto	283	94	111	41
Pitt River and Nonackackto	63	17	18	14
Total	644	210	230	109

Population this year..... 644

Population last year..... 634

Increase for this year..... 10

The apparent increase seems due this year, as last, to the return of absent Indians, as appears from the following:

Deaths for the year.....	20
Births.....	15
Excess of deaths over births.....	5

Land.—The Indians own by allotment all the land suitable for agriculture except the comparatively small areas reserved for school, missionary, and agency purposes. The tract for agency uses, excepting, perhaps, 30 acres, will probably be allotted during the coming year.

For crops raised, stock owned, etc., see statistics submitted.

Farming implements.—I regret to state that the issue of machinery, etc., to the Indians has been a sad failure, except in a very few cases, when the purpose of said issue has been taken into consideration. The mowers and reapers and binders, which ought to be nearly new, are almost worthless, owing to neglect and exposure to hard usage and rough weather. Unless some compulsory measures by which to induce Indians to care for their machinery are resorted to, it is a waste of money to issue it to them.

Religious.—The religious and missionary interests have been, as during the preceding year, under the charge of Rev. Colin Anderson and his wife, and the former's report is herewith submitted.

Progress.—I regret to state that, owing to the extremely dry and unfavorable weather prevailing here this season, the Indians' crops will be a failure, and unless the aid of Government is extended there must inevitably be great want and suffering among the Indians before spring.

Owing to the fact that the Indians here were so recently released from the stringent supervision incident to a regular agency, coupled with the reprehensible laxity of the local authorities in the enforcement of law, the conditions here are most deplorable, rendering the task of the officer in charge of preserving order on the reservation difficult and unpleasant. Adultery is common, and is not looked upon as of any consequence. Very few couples are married legally, the Indians heretofore having been permitted to retain or dismiss wives at pleasure.

Here, as elsewhere, whisky is a deadly foe to the advancement of the Indians; but in this locality it is especially difficult to counteract the liquor influences, owing, first, to the difficulty of inducing witnesses to testify, and, second, to the imbecility, or worse, of the petty local magistrates, who frequently dismiss causes worthy of trial simply because a warped local sentiment rather than the plain law of the land is their guide.

Another source of evil is found in the actions of some of the stockmen. These men graze their herds on the reservation, despite the strenuous efforts made to prevent them. Indictments are frustrated by methods more effective than defensible. A witness who can not be coaxed nor terrified into silence is silenced by the assassin's bullet, and the investigation by the local magistrates into the killing is only perfunctory.

In addition to these drawbacks from outside the reservation, there is no unity of action nor harmony in council among the Indians, owing to the petty tribal jealousies incident to the remnants of so many different tribes living together.

Under the conditions above set forth, it is not surprising that the progress of the Indians in this valley has not been remarkable. These simple people are still bewildered by their sudden release from the restraints formerly imposed upon them, and, discouraged by constant losses from the stock raiders, drugged with the adulterated whisky they are so easily led to swallow, debauched by idleness and dissipation, and defrauded on every hand, they naturally tend to sink into the sloth and vice of their ancient savage state. If the unhappy conditions of their present surroundings are ameliorated, I have no doubt of their gradual but steady rise from their present dependence and their final attainment of manly independence; but the crying evils above named, if unchecked, must inevitably result in further dissipation, degradation, and misery.

School.—I assumed charge of the school November 4, 1890. The boarding features of the school had been discontinued, and the employees transferred to other schools, so that the school was not in operation then, and could not be reopened until December 1, 1890, owing to an epidemic of measles which was prevailing at that time.

The school was then reopened as a day school and continued as such until May 10, 1897, with poor success, for reasons which I have reported in previous communications. For those reasons, and upon the recommendations of Inspector John Lane and Special Agent M. D. Shelby, your honorable office on April 1,

1897, transferred 28 of the largest pupils to Salem Indian School, and also reestablished the boarding features of this school, which change was effected May 10, and has continued with excellent results since that date, with an average attendance of about 60 pupils.

The school room work was under the immediate direction of William J. Nolan, assisted by Francis D. Wilson, who are earnest and competent workers. The "Outlines of School Work" and syllabuses of "Number" and "Language" have been carefully considered and used as a basis for graduation and instruction.

The industrial department, under Charles M. Tribody, has received careful attention. It consisted of cultivating the farm, caring for the stock, sawing wood, etc.

The employees, with one exception, have been loyal, earnest workers; and with that one exception I have shown my appreciation of their services by recommending them, and hope to be able to retain them.

The school building is too small for the present needs of the school. The present capacity is only about 30 boarding pupils. A new school building with an assembly hall, a new warehouse, laundry, and barn and a cottage for use of the superintendent are paramount necessities. The sewerage of the school is also in a very bad condition and requires immediate attention. The water system is also in a deplorable condition and should be remedied as early as practicable.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the honorable Indian Office for the support given me in the administration of the school, and the unanimity with which my requests have been granted.

The thanks of the employees are due to the Office for courtesies extended. I desire also to express my appreciation of the generous support uniformly accorded me in my numerous requests for the agency.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. PATRICK,

Superintendent and Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, August 5, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to herewith present to you an informal report of my work as missionary under the direction and by the appointment of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

During the last four years I have labored, with my wife and those in charge of the agency, for the uplifting of this people, and endeavored as best I could to inculcate the pure and holy principles set forth in the blessed gospel of God and our Savior.

It is with deepest gratitude to Him that I acknowledge that a marked improvement has been attained on some lines, and a few have seemed to accept the teachings and are endeavoring to conform their lives to them. Yet I am free to confess that the result of our labors are, to me, far from satisfactory, there being so many obstacles in the way, and unless they can be removed it will be impossible for any measure of success to crown our labors or the labors of any man or set of men.

The deluging influence of bad white men, in conjunction with the withering, deadening effect of the saloons, where the Indians can, from time to time, procure all the whisky they desire in spite of the law which forbids the traffic; the utter impossibility of convicting any of these human hyenas before our local courts—a sad commentary on the rotten condition of society; and not only this, but these conditions even go so far as to hold out the argument of removing out of their way, by rifle or otherwise, any who dare interfere with their plans or punish their crimes.

The superintendent, George W. Patrick, has, by his firm and manly adherence to the strict spirit and letter of the law, and the conscientious and faithful discharge of his duty, regardless of consequences, struck the keynote that if sustained will in time tell for good. If these Indians could be protected from the saloon power, and could have whisky kept from them, they could and would soon be self-sustaining and industrious.

The boarding school and present excellent corps of teachers and other employees aid me much in my work, and I am in hopes that we shall, in the near future, see marked improvement in the young and rising generation.

Another serious hindrance in the work is the utter disregard of law and decency in refusing to acknowledge the marriage laws, and in their carrying off just so long as it suits their convenience, and then separating and taking up with some one else, leaving children to suffer the curse of their sin.

We hold service on the Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., with an average attendance of 100. The best order is usually preserved, and they engage in the exercises with a good deal of interest, especially the singing. We have the Sunday school lesson read in concert, and a short exposition of the text, with a practical application to present needs.

I have baptized some 75-85 adults and 30 children. Some 30 have professed saving faith in the world's Redeemer on beds of sickness and death. Only 3 couples have been married by me, and not more than that number by the magistrate in Covelo during the four years embraced in this report, which I respectfully request to submit.

Sincerely,

COLIN ANDERSON, *Missionary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

Ignacio, Colo., August 9, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, and having assumed charge on July 1, 1897, have had but a brief season in which to acquaint myself with conditions at this agency. As the census of Allotted and Unallotted Southern Utes was forwarded by registered mail July 13, repetition is not deemed essential in this report.

Allotted Utes.—The Moache and Capoto tribes of Southern Utes have, with few exceptions, taken advantage of the allotment act, as provided for in act approved February 20, 1895, and seem contented and pleased with ownership, despite the fact that no evidences of individual possessions have as yet been granted by Government.

Farming.—The work of farming was greatly retarded through inability of preceding Commissioner to issue seeds last spring, but idleness was not by any means the result, as post trader and preceding agent advanced a considerable quantity of seeds, and the bulk of the farming have small fields or tracts seeded to oats and wheat, vegetables, pease, corn, etc., the aggregate acreage being estimated at 365, and the yield will equal the average in this section. Many will have much more flour than sufficient for their needs, and oats and hay for work stock. However, it is to be regretted that seeds in sufficient quantities were not available, as land fallowed has grown up in sunflowers, which will, under the coming year's crop, foul or necessitate increased labor. The small acreage of fall or winter wheat has equalled expectations, and we hope to encourage its growth to the exclusion of the spring article, as it commands early market values and is superior to spring-sown grain of like character.

Irrigation.—The work of constructing ditches for irrigating the Pino River and Spring Creek lands was inaugurated by my predecessor, under superintendency of Engineer Wigglesworth, and moneys for continuing the work having been provided by the Department, work will be required during the present month, or as soon as the Indians have attended to their wheat and second crop of alfalfa, as they are competent to perform all pick, shovel, and scraper work and are anxious for the opportunity to toil. Engineer Wigglesworth and one white employe as assistant, will, aside from heavy teams for plowing, include the white labor to be employed. Sufficient work to hold the water rights on La Plata River will be engaged in and balance of funds granted expended in direction of continuing work on what we term the east and west side ditches on Pino River, where the great bulk of allotments have been made in an unbroken and compact way. The land under the ditches in question is very fertile and conducive to growth of all grains, grasses, and the hardy vegetables.

Improvements.—No authorities for betterments having been received as yet, nothing other than such road and bridge work as agency employes could accomplish has been attended to. The heavy rains last fall and this spring have placed the roads in bad condition, and funds will be required to compensate Indian labor for making them passable before self-binders and thresher can be handled without danger of damage. The \$5,000 for completing the agency buildings at Navajo Springs became available July 1, but the present outlook indicates that it will remain unexpended, as the water supply at Navajo Springs is inadequate to meet domestic demands, and hence water for manufacturing adobes can not be secured unless the ranchers on the north line will allow their waste water to flow to the reserve after the irrigation season closes.

Unallotted lands.—The unallotted or diminished reserve embraces what I consider, after thirty years' residence in Colorado, the most valuable section of our State. With water the soil is of various characters, ranging from the rich, sandy loam, red lands, and bottom lands to adobe, which is valuable for grasses. The altitude ranges from 4,500 to 9,000 feet, and is especially adapted to the growth of about every vegetable, cereal, grass, and variety of fruit grown in the West. Yet upon all this vast domain (the unallotted portion embracing about 309,000 acres) water has not been provided sufficient to farm an acre, and very soon the Indians are forced to abandon the reserve and seek the mountains for water and pasturage, and by so doing incur the displeasure of whites, who imagine that the public domain is for their sole use and benefit. The honorable Secretary of the Interior having been authorized by Congress to confer with the owners of the Montezuma Canal Company, or other persons, for the purpose of securing by the Government

water rights for the section in question, I trust existing conditions will soon be obliterated. Such conditions and surroundings are alike discouraging to Indians and those entrusted with the task of tolling to better their condition.

Ignacio buildings.—The buildings at Ignacio embrace a conglomerate of structures that, as is shown by records in this office, have been repeatedly condemned for the past twelve years, but as this has been merged or will be merged into a sub-agency, they can, with assistance of an appropriation in harmony with estimates previously submitted, be repaired to a habitable extent; at least so repaired as to protect the employees and supplies from the elements.

Department.—Since assuming charge the department has been perfect, and employees assure me that it is but a continuation of the behavior of Indians for the past four years. Not a crime of any character has been perpetrated since my incumbency. I am informed by employees that theft is absolutely unknown among the Allotted Utes, and so great is the confidence of assistants in their integrity that there is no limit prescribed or lines drawn. No doors leading to private apartments are ever locked, and no article of wearing apparel or other things has ever been stolen or disturbed.

Missionary work.—The Presbyterian Board of Missions has a missionary stationed at this agency in the person of A. J. Rodrigues. But little evidences of success in evangelizing are perceptible, and as he has only been here a short time the work of redemption must necessarily be slow and discouraging. However, he raises a fair garden every year, which is a source of more or less instruction to the Indians who are struggling in the direction of a self-sustaining base. There is ample material for an evangelist at this agency, and we are in hopes of being able to report a more commendable showing in our next annual report.

Employees and police.—The employees at this agency are, with exception of half-breeds, embraced in the civil service, and all are competent to attend to the duties in their respective departments, and assist in all work that is to be performed, regardless of specific duty. The farmer, assistant farmer, blacksmith, and hostler unite in aiding each other as occasion demands. The Indian police have been very obedient as to reporting when so ordered, but excellent department renders their duty light and the demand upon their time practically insignificant, but one being required on duty during the harvest season, and the others permitted to work at home or elsewhere.

Educational.—No progress in way of education has been made at this agency during past few years, as it is a difficult question and one that will ultimately demand force. We have less than a dozen pupils at the Fort Lewis Indian school, which joins the reservation at about the dividing line between the Allotted and Unallotted Utes, rendering it alike convenient to both. Death of Ute pupils in the past has unalterably prejudiced the Ute parents against schools, but time and pleading may in time overcome their hatred of nonreservation schools. After evidences of ownership of land are issued we will endeavor to force the State law as to attendance, and thus secure at least the bulk of the children of Allotted Utes for the Fort Lewis school.

Leasing lands.—No leases of allotments have as yet been made, principally for the reasons that applicants have so far been unable to advance the bond and certificate as to merit the agent demands of all. However, there are three or four commendable farmers who will no doubt select lands subject to lease during the fall, in order to devote the winter to clearing and fencing lands. I am anxious to lease to clean, thrifty farmers, as their labor will prove a source of industrial education to all Indians who will pattern after them.

Conclusion.—In concluding, I can only ask for such aid and consideration as will enable me to carry out the work of reclaiming and civilizing the Southern Utes as has been extended to my predecessor. I respectfully call your attention to the treaty of 1880 as to houses, etc., and plead with you to appeal to Congress for the funds essential to carry out the various pledges therein made, so far as can be accomplished. Before closing this report I desire to express my gratitude to my predecessor, Col. David F. Day, for his patience and kindness in instructing me in the various and complicated duties as agent.

Very respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. MEYER,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF INDIANS IN FLORIDA.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL TEACHER AMONG SEMINOLES.

FIELD SERVICE, MYERS, FLA., August 16, 1897.

Sir: In compliance with the rules of the Indian Office, I would respectfully make the following report for the Seminole Indians in Florida for the fiscal year 1897:

As the Department has been aware for some time of my desire to withdraw from this field, for reasons given, I consider this my last annual report. I entered this field in the summer of 1891, under the auspices of the Women's National Indian Association, through whose influence this Government work was started, and, by their request and the appointment of the Department, took charge of the Industrial Government work here in the winter of 1892, while Special Agent Chapin was still the disbursing agent. On his withdrawal, in May, 1892, I was placed in full charge of the work, the above association still continuing its work through its missionaries.

On entering this field I found that the nearest permanent Indian camps were from 20 to 40 miles distant from this location, a nearer one having been abandoned during the previous season. The plan and expectation was to draw the Indians from their swampy and scattered camps to this better location, where they might be grouped more closely, and thus more successfully drawn into industrial work, with school facilities, and the making of better homes. For this reason, the first work done by the Government was the furnishing of a sawmill, with the necessary accompaniments, and a crew of six employees, for the purpose of erecting the buildings required for the establishment of an Indian industrial school and the attracting of the Indians to this locality by the prospect of remunerative work and the securing of lumber for their homes.

The work of the crew began with the clearing of sites for the buildings and the felling of trees, etc., for the supply of lumber. When the sawmill was in position small temporary buildings of rough lumber were erected for the use of the employees, who had been lying in a tent, and for the protection of the Government supplies and stock. A larger and more complete mill shelter was then built and a planer put in position for use, when by a disastrous fire the new mill shelter and a large quantity of lumber, etc., were burned and most of the work of nearly a year was wiped out, and a new start had to be made.

The Department urging the erection of the buildings, the time of the employees for the next two years was fully occupied with the making and dressing of lumber; the building of a new mill shelter, a good stable, granary, etc., and larger finished quarters for the employees, with a supply of lumber for the contemplated school building, and teachers' residence. Considerable fencing, and the cultivation of some ground was also done. The hope that in this way the Indians might be drawn permanently to this locality was not realized; but by the attraction of a little store under the approval of the association mission, and such visits to the camps at as frequent intervals as possible as I could make, and the dispensing of medicines, which I supplied, a freer acquaintance was gained, and the Indians more and more visited this station and were with every opportunity led to work at the mill and in the field, and were instructed in all other ways possible.

This more frequent contact, and the spending of more time among them, was felt to be an important factor in our work, and the gain made by these efforts was such as to lead me to urge again the increasing of this part of the work; and, with the permission of the Department, I arranged to spend weeks at a time in camp work, accompanied by several of the employees, and during the months that this plan was tried we felt that our strongest hold upon the Indians was gained. They received instruction more willingly, and appreciated the privilege of working with tools and being paid for their labor more than ever before, and some improvements were made in their camp life. As a result of our camp work among them, they made more frequent visits to this station, in larger numbers, and remaining for a longer time, so that we were hopeful of soon winning some of them to a more permanent stay here, and more regular work.

About this time, August, 1894, the appropriation for this Seminole work was divided, so that one-half of it should be used in the scouring of land for future homes for the Indians. This necessitated the cutting down of the employee force to two men and the limiting of the work to the needs at the local station, preventing further building, and, of course, putting an end to the plan of doing continuous camp work, since the two men were needed for the general work here and for the care of the property, while my time was devoted chiefly to the selecting,

surveying, purchasing, and protecting of lands here and on the east coast of the Everglades, and to the local work of the office and station.

The good effects of our camp work continued for some time, and although our visits could only be few and short, the Indians came here in goodly numbers until last winter, and many of them received individual instruction, and worked more steadily than before. But since our continuous camp work ceased they have been more and more under the influence of the traders, who keep them occupied in hunting, and the liquor vendors, who go among them in their various localities in greater numbers than during previous years, and I feel that the gain and hold made upon the Indians by the efforts made here have been, to an extent at least, temporarily lost, and I can but feel that the success in winning these Indians to permanent settlement and improvement must be through persistent and extensive camp work.

The time and means devoted during the last three years to the purchase and protection of land for homes have been well spent, as the work is an important one and needs to be accomplished soon, because of the fact that this southern portion of the State, and even the Everglades, is being rapidly appropriated by settlers and railroad companies, and in a few years the prices will be very much higher and little will be left for the Indians but the interior of the Everglades and Big Cypress. Already on the east coast the Indians have been dispossessed of most of their fields and camps on the mainland by settlers claiming to be legal homesteaders, by railroads, etc. The historic camp of Tiger-tail-town, however, has been reacquired for them by the efforts of the last year.

There is much satisfaction in the thought that the Government has secured some 10,000 acres of land for these Indians. This is an accomplished fact, and to this, no doubt, will be added such an amount as may be purchased with the appropriation for 1897. So far the lands purchased were selected as far as possible where Indians were already located, and some of them knowing this, have remained upon the land, seeming to feel secure from encroachment. This is an encouraging feature, as it was considered doubtful by some persons whether they would live on Government ground.

If, in addition to the securing of land for homes, money and men could have been granted to enable the workers here to do constant and aggressive camp work for a few years, I think that the original plans could have been compassed and desired results attained.

As to the number of these Indians, there is very little change from one year to another. It is impossible to keep an accurate account of births and deaths, because they live in different localities in various portions of the State, but from good information from Indians the whole number in the State is from 565 to 575. There was less sickness among them during last year than the previous year, and fewer deaths among the children; no adults died.

During the early part of the fiscal year 1897 some Indians came into this station and remained a considerable length of time. The young men worked at the saw-mill, planed lumber, helped in the shop, and worked in the field, planting pine-apples, etc. While on these visits, either day or evening, they were instructed in reading, writing, and number work.

Through the winter and spring these Indians do the most of their hunting, and the traders are among them purchasing otter pelts, alligator skins, and bird plumes, although the killing and purchase of the latter are illegal; but the traders urge these Indians to violate this law; and this fiscal year some of the traders have continued among them throughout the year, thus in part preventing their visits to this station.

Since the Women's National Indian Association transferred its mission to the Episcopal Church, the direct mission work among the Indians at the camps has been done by its missionaries during several months of each of the last two years. The association, however, has continued its help and good influences in many ways.

Owing to changes in the employee force I had only one regular employee—the teamster—during half of this fiscal year, and his time was fully occupied in the care of the stock, general repairs, field work, and the hauling of necessary supplies from Myers. With a new carpenter and some irregular labor other work has been done about the place; the small temporary quarters have been improved and put into more permanent shape, and will furnish a room for school purposes and a shop for small work with tools. A drain ditch has been made for the purpose of carrying off the water from the fields, etc., during the excessive rainy season, so that the land can be cultivated with a better prospect of raising crops. Considerable time was spent in preparing fields and planting, but the crops were not good, as, owing to some cause, there seemed to be a general failure in this section. The Florida clover made a good return and was fed to the stock. The pineapples have yielded well for the small area planted two years ago, which were frozen back the

first season but rallied again, and an additional planting has been made from the slips. The faithful teamster, who has been with me for four years, and the other employees have proved reliable and helpful in all the work.

During the years I have been in this field we have had three pleasant visits from Inspector Duncan, and his suggestions in the work have been helpful.

I again desire to express my thanks and appreciation for all the kindness and courtesy shown me by the Indian Office during these years of trying work.

I am, very respectfully,

J. E. BRECHT,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO,

August 25, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at the Fort Hall Indian Agency during fiscal year ended June 30, 1897:

Reservation.—This reservation is situated in southeastern Idaho along the Snake River, and has an area of about 800,000 acres. It includes within its limits the large town of Pocatello, Idaho. The greater portion of the land is hilly and mountainous, poorly supplied with timber, but well watered and adapted to stock grazing. The valleys contain much excellent farming land, yielding, with irrigation, large crops of wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, potatoes, and the hardier vegetables generally. Extensive wild hay fields are found along the Snake River, and furnish a considerable revenue to the Indians.

Census.—Two distinct tribes, Bannocks and Shoshones, occupy this reservation. A careful census shows the following population:

Bannocks:	
Males	223
Females	209
Males above 18 years of age	138
Females above 14 years of age	102
School children 6 to 16 years of age	69
Shoshones:	
Males	534
Females	512
Males above 18 years of age	314
Females above 14 years of age	307
School children 6 to 16 years of age	218
Bannocks	
Shoshones	
Total	1,508

Habits and disposition.—Though these two tribes have lived together in friendly relations for nearly thirty years, they are still separate and distinct in regard to appearance, language, disposition, and character. They seldom intermarry. The more turbulent and aggressive nature of the Bannock makes that the dominant tribe, although numbering but little more than one-fourth the total population. The Shoshones take kindly to labor and are more disposed to settle down, while the Bannocks are of a roving, idle, and improvident disposition, but little inclined to engage in civilized pursuits. However, those Bannocks who do labor bring to bear more intelligence and persistence, as a rule, than do their Shoshone neighbors. Many of the most prosperous farmers are Bannocks, and their number is constantly growing.

These Indians are a temperate and moral people, very few seeming to care for liquor in any form, although subject to many temptations in the several towns adjoining the reservation.

Agriculture and stock raising.—The Fort Hall Reservation offers unusual opportunities for farming and stock raising, and an increasing interest in both these lines is steadily developing among its Indians. All lands upon which running water could

be gotten has been taken up for several years, and therefore no great increase in cultivated area is to be recorded during the year. Many of the farms have been cultivated with intelligence and will produce large crops; the average yield, however, will be only fair on account of the unfavorable season throughout this section. The great difficulty with their farming is the failure to sow grain early enough to secure some growth before the soil dries out. These Indians, especially the Shoshones, take kindly to agriculture, and nearly everyone is interested directly or indirectly in farming operations; those who do not work on farms at least labor during the haying season, putting up hay for sale or for the use of their stock.

The abundance of good grasses and water, and especially its unexcelled winter range along the vast hay bottoms of the Snake River, make this reservation one of the most favored localities for stock raising in the Northwest. The condition of the cattle industry is improving, but is not now and will not for some time be in such shape as to produce best results. No beef has as yet been furnished the Government by the Indians, but it is thought they will be able to supply at least 200,000 pounds during ensuing year. As a rule, the Indians take an active interest in their cattle, carefully herding them during the summer and providing hay for them during the winter. The greatest obstacle to the success of this industry in the past has been the persistence with which the whites have bought Indian cattle. Measures have been taken to put an end to this practice, and it is believed the increase will be much greater in the future.

The ponies owned by these Indians are so numerous as to impair the grazing properties of the reservation, but no means are at hand by which their number can be materially diminished. Many of the ponies are large, and by crossing with medium-sized stallions would produce good work stock, something much needed upon the reservation.

Irrigation.—There was constructed during the year one large lateral ditch having a length of 4 miles and a flood capacity of 400 second-feet, designed to receive and convey upon fillable lands the 200 second-feet of water delivered on the reservation by the Idaho Canal Company under their contract of January 13, 1895. Several small distributing ditches were also built for the benefit of Indian farmers already located near the lateral. Other and larger ditches are still necessary to properly distribute this water, and when constructed fully 10,000 acres of good land will be available for cultivation. The total amount expended under direction of the agent upon the irrigating system was \$16,920. The labor employed was mainly Indian.

In addition to the above, a first payment of \$30,000 was made during the year to the Idaho Canal Company for the delivery of 200 second-feet of water under their contract. Said contract further requires the construction of an irrigating canal from the Blackfoot River to Rossfork Creek, a distance of 17 miles, and the delivery at the latter point of 100 additional second-feet of water not later than October, 1898. No work has been done toward the construction of this canal during fiscal year. When this system is completed from 13,000 to 15,000 additional acres of excellent land will be brought under water, and the question of allotment of land in severalty should receive consideration.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is of material assistance to the agent, and is recognized by the Indians as the bar at which their differences will be fairly adjusted. The judges are intelligent and progressive Indians, representing both tribes. They are liberal and just in their decisions and evince a lively interest in the peace and welfare of the reservation.

Police.—The police force consists of one captain and fourteen privates. They are a necessity at this agency, and have, as a rule, performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

Agency buildings.—A substantial and commodious stone warehouse and issue house was built during the year at a cost of \$1,000. It is a good building, in keeping with the office and quarters of the agent and physician, which are in excellent condition and a credit to the service. All other buildings at the agency are in fair condition except three sets of employees' quarters and the jail, which are in the last stages of decay, and unfit for habitation. Two double sets of quarters for employees are urgently needed.

Hunting.—These Indians have shown no disposition this season to hunt in the Jackson Hole region as has been so long their custom. Their prompt and full compliance with the wishes of the Department in this case is especially commendable, since it results in the loss of a revenue of from \$5,000 to \$9,000 derived from the proceeds of their annual hunt, and affects nearly every family on the reservation, as they depend entirely upon that source for their supply of buckskin for the manufacture of moccasins, gloves, and various other articles. While the breaking up of this hunting custom must ultimately result in a benefit to the

Indians, by forcing them to look to labor as the only means of livelihood, yet it seems just that some recompense should be made to them for the loss of a revenue and privilege clearly secured to them by treaty.

Sanitary.—The general health of the Indians is now good, but much sickness prevailed during the winter and early spring. No virulent nor contagious disease has existed during the year, yet many have died. The wall of the mourner is constantly heard. Consumption is hereditary among them, and fully four-fifths of the deaths are attributable to this cause. The greatest mortality seems to be among the very young, many families losing every child. Consumption, scrofula, diseases of the respiratory organs and the eye, are the most common complaints. The agency physician has treated professionally during the year 357 Indians, and reports an increasing disposition on their part to seek and accept his services. Deaths during the year numbered 40 and births 23.

Educational.—The Fort Hall boarding school having a capacity of 150 pupils is located on this reservation. Its progress during the year and its present condition is shown in accompanying report of Superintendent Locke. Fifteen pupils will be transferred to more advanced schools during present summer.

In founding this school the Government utilized the buildings of the abandoned military post of Fort Hall, which had itself been erected to serve a temporary purpose only. These old buildings have been repaired and patched up until nothing further can be done in that direction, and it is a question of a very few years when they must be abandoned altogether. A new and modern school plant is an immediate necessity.

Missionary work.—A small mission school was established at this agency in 1887 by the Connecticut Indian Association, and has been in successful operation since that date. Seven girls were cared for during the year. As far as I can learn, no religious work has ever been undertaken on this reservation, although a most promising and inviting field.

Commission.—Under an act of Congress of June 10, 1890, three commissioners were appointed to treat with these Indians for the cession and sale of a portion of the reservation. The commissioners have been in active negotiation with the Indians during the entire year, and while they have met with no decided success, fair progress has been made and the opposition of the Indians has been so far overcome that the desired treaty will probably be accomplished during ensuing year.

Very respectfully,

F. G. BROWN, Jr.,

First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT HALL SCHOOL.

FORT HALL SCHOOL,
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, August 25, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with instructions, to forward my third annual report of Fort Hall school for the fiscal year closing June 30. The school is located in the northwest part of the reservation, about 18 miles from the agency. The campus and trees are all that could be desired. The buildings (21 in number) are not substantially built; only five are in fair condition. The others have been repaired and made to answer for the present use.

Several reasons can be given why the school should be moved to the agency. The tools and fuel have to be freighted 18 miles over a sandy and rough road. Next, the agency physician could do the work for the school much more satisfactorily. In the next place the Indians are located mostly about Ross Fork, or in the south part of the reservation. If the school was at the agency the parents could see their children on ration days, which would give much satisfaction.

The school opened on the 1st of September with 38 pupils. The average attendance during the year has been about 20 less than the previous year. The only reason is this: Judge Goodwin and his two assistants were trying to make a treaty with the Indians. They requested the agent not to antagonize the Indians by forcing their children to the school. Shortly after the holidays charges were made against Thomas B. Peter (the agent), and he was removed from office. Therefore we got no more pupils during the term of school.

Education.—The schoolroom work under the management of Miss Ada Zimmerman and her three assistants has given satisfactory results.

Stock raising and farming.—The farm consists of 2,000 acres under fence, 100 watered by artificial irrigation, and a large portion of the balance is bottom land, which overflows in the spring and is well fitted for hay pasture, etc. The school herd consists of 225 head of steers, cows, and calves. Two thirds of the herd this year will come from the school herd. We shall secure over 40 tons of hay, about 600 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, besides a large amount of cabbage, carrots, onions, and other vegetables. C. M. Bungarner, the farmer, is trying hard to make the school self-supporting in his line of work.

The positions of harness and shoemaker, clerk, and one assistant matron have been suspended for a time. I trust, as the school fills up, the above positions will be restored and others added. The sewing room, laundry, kitchen, and all other departments have been run upon the lines marked out in our book of rules. We shall endeavor to make a close connection between the academic and industrial part of our work.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been very good. There have been no deaths at the school. Three pupils were allowed to withdraw, who have since died.

Our visitors have been numerous; among the most distinguished Dr. W. N. Hallmann, superintendent of Indian schools, and Supervisor Rakestraw. Both of these educators gave us good advice and words of cheer.

Thirteen of our pupils, who have completed the course of study in this school, will be transferred; ten to Carlisle and 3 to Haskell Institute. It will of necessity require a systematic effort on the part of the agent and others to fill the school to its full capacity of 150. Lieutenant Irwin seems to be the right man in the right place, and in all probability will be equal to the task.

If the school should not be moved to the agency in the near future, as contemplated by Dr. Hallmann, superintendent, and the agent, several new buildings become a necessity. There has been much done in the past year in the way of repairing, painting, and ditching for irrigation, and other improvements.

I thank the Department and Lieutenant Irwin for the hearty support rendered. There is no reason why the Fort Hall school should not be classed among the very best of reservations schools.

Respectfully,
Lieut. F. G. IRWIN, JR.,
Acting Indian Agent.

ROSEA LOCKE, Superintendent.

REPORT OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, September 9, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, accompanied with statistics and general information in regard to the condition of affairs on the reservation, viz:

Appropriations.—There was appropriated for the support, civilization, and instruction of the Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepcater Indians on this reservation \$13,000. In addition to the above appropriation there has been an additional amount authorized to be expended for the construction and improvement of school buildings for the better care, protection, and interest of the Indian school children.

Agriculture.—This branch of industry engaged in by the older class has not increased to that extent that was anticipated, which may be attributed to a want of a better system of irrigation. The products from the Indian farms will not be as remunerative as they were last year, owing to a continued drought reducing the supply of water to that extent that a sufficiency of water could not be obtained by the present system of irrigation for the growing crops at the proper season of the year. Unusual interest and energy have been manifested by the farming class. Agricultural pursuits will continue to increase by proper care and management, attended with encouragement and instruction. The acreage has been increased and fences renewed and repaired. The yield from the various little Indian farms for the fiscal year 1897 may be estimated as follows, viz: 210 tons timothy and wild hay, 10,000 pounds oats, 200 bushels potatoes, 125 bushels rutabagas, besides various other garden products.

Buildings.—There are several new log houses being built by Indians, to be occupied by them for dwellings. The cloth tent is being abandoned and comfortable houses substituted. The majority of pulmonary complaints may be attributed to rearing their offspring in cloth houses, sleeping on or near the frozen ground, exposed to cold, bleak winter rains and snow in almost a nude state. These Indians have begun to realize the results of this mode of life. When an Indian erects a house for himself and family the United States Government provides him with a first-class heater or cooking stove.

Condition.—The general condition of these Indians has improved in many respects. They have been well provided and cared for by the Government. Ample food and comfortable shoes and wearing apparel have been furnished them. The blanket and leggings are not worn as much as usual, citizen's dress being substituted. The males prefer shoes in the winter season to moccasins, and the females in many instances have begun wearing shoes and stockings. The usual style and custom of wearing squaw dresses has not changed. Habits of neatness and cleanliness with themselves and children are improving. The manner of preparing food, since the cook stove has been furnished them, is improving. Habits of industry are being adopted, the male seeking labor on ranchers' farms, the female seeking laundry work in private families residing in the valley.

Department.—The general deportment of these Indians may be regarded as being good. Little disputes arise among them occasionally, which are easily and satisfactorily adjusted. There have been no crimes or misdemeanors of any consequence occurring during the year. When there has been an instance of disorderly conduct discovered, arrests made, and investigation made, the result has in every instance been attributable to a white person that had violated the law by either giving or selling the Indian intoxicating drink. There have been 5 whites and 1 Chinaman arrested and tried by the civil authorities and sentenced to confinement in the

county prison for a period of two to six months for engaging in this unlawful traffic with Indians. These six arrests were made at the instigation of two Indians and convictions followed on their testimony.

Earnings.—The following compensation has been received by the Indians on this reservation during the fiscal year 1897, viz:

Cutting and delivering 10,000 feet of logs for fuel.....	\$835.00
Transporting 39,518 pounds supplies of subsistence.....	395.13
Transporting 110 perch of stone a distance of 12 miles.....	165.00
Value of products sold to United States Government.....	537.50
Sale of gloves, moccasins, bead work, wallets, etc.....	500.00
Amount received for services rendered the Government.....	1,120.00

Total earnings..... 3,312.63

The realization of the above amount has been proportionately distributed as far as practicable, and has afforded them various comforts in the way of food and clothing and other necessary wants for themselves and families, as well as to provide hunting and camping equipage for the fall season of the year, while roaming over the mountains in pursuit of wild game, from which the pelt of the deer provides them with material for the manufacture of gloves, moccasins, and wallets, which furnishes employment for the winter months.

Census.—The census taken for the fiscal year resulted as follows:

Shoshones.....	296
Sheepcater.....	107
Bannocks.....	82
Total number.....	485
Males.....	217
Females.....	268

The race of Indians denominated as Sheepcater presents the same dialect as that of the Shoshone. Speaking the same language, these two races are kindly disposed and profess friendship for the white race. The Bannock Indians, while friendly disposed and easily controlled, are more impulsive.

Destruction of wild game.—The Indians have learned to observe the game law to a great extent, and may be regarded as law abiding in this respect as the white race. No doubt the State laws are frequently violated by both races; the only existing difference is that the white huntsman objects to the Indian killing deer, while the Indian expresses an indifference, realizing the fact that he possesses equal rights and privileges while on the public domain.

Education.—Many disadvantages have prevailed to retard the desired progress of the Lemhi boarding school in the usual routine of school duties and exercises essential for the advancement of the school. The loss by fire of four of the school apartments on the 30th day of last September limited the quarters to be occupied by the school for their comfort and sanitary condition and prevented an increase in attendance.

The custom of sending Indian police over the reservation to force children to return to school has been abandoned. The children that have attended school express a desire to return, and usually to do so at the opening of each session unless they are absent from the reservation in the mountains with their parents, which is usually the result in many instances. The Indian parent is becoming reconciled to the children being required to attend school. The attendance was 28 pupils at our last session, which was all that our contracted quarters would accommodate.

The general health of the school was excellent during the entire year. The school children are quite free from diseases so prevalent among Indian children. The industrial work performed by Indian boys has received its share of attention. They have sawed 100 cords of fine logs for fuel, milked the cows, and cared for the poultry and stock. They have also worked the school farm and garden. An increasing interest of the Indian children in schoolroom work was sustained during the term. They made rapid progress in the ability to speak the English language.

Domestic work.—In this department the larger girls have received careful training in cooking, sewing, laundry work, care of rooms and general housework. Their wants, needs, and possibilities have been promptly administered to when possible to do so. The best individual training the school affords is given. Spiritual advice and motherly counsel and instruction in morals and manners are imparted each day. The girls look upon the various duties assigned them as pleasure tasks which they wish to perform in a cheerful way.

Improvements.—There is in course of construction a boys' dormitory; also a mess hall and kitchen. These buildings are being built with modern improvements, with a special view to ventilation, warmth, comfort, and convenience. With the addition of these two structures, there will be ample accommodations for the present and the increased attendance. These two buildings were essential for the future welfare and prosperity of the Lemhi boarding school.

Conclusion.—I desire to express thanks to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the intense interest manifested in the education of Indian children; also for providing appropriate buildings for their future care and comfort. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

J. A. ANDREWS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEZ PERCÉS AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉS AGENCY,
Spaulding, Idaho, August 15, 1897.

Sir: Pursuant to instructions, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency, with accompanying statistics, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Advancement.—There has been but little change noticeable in the direction of advancement, the industrious element of the tribe having done their usual amount of work, while the indolent members continue to tread their lazy way. It may truthfully be said that among those who have never evidenced a disposition to be other than lazy there has been a marked increase in the devotion of time to pastimes and amusements. Sham war dances, of purely an innocent nature, and feasts of varied kinds, are frequently indulged in, and although much has been done to discourage the over-indulgences, little progress has been made toward that end.

Census.—The population of this tribe is as follows:

Males over 18 years.....	467
Females over 14 years.....	573
Children over 6 years (males under 18, females under 14).....	365
Children under 6 years.....	212
Total.....	1,617

This is a decrease of 38 in the membership of the tribe during the past year.

Funds.—There has been disbursed, pro rata to the tribe, in two payments, the sum of \$357,750 during the past year. There is now standing to the credit of the tribe \$150,000, which is to be disbursed, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, in semi-annual payments of \$150,000.

Lands.—The landed interests of the tribe are represented in 100,000 acres allotted and 33,000 reserved for timber. The allotment acreage includes the choicest of lands, which formerly embraced the reservation, capable of yielding upward of 30 bushels per acre of such cereals as wheat, oats, and barley.

The allotments are usually of easy access to markets, and are much sought after for leasing purposes by the whites. The rules governing the leasing of allotments have been modified to make it necessary for the allottee to lease land that he or she must be disqualified from "disability" in occupying and improving the same and not through "inability," as formerly governed under the rules. This change in the rules will prove most advantageous to this tribe, for many of those who now have their lands leased are large, able-bodied men, both physically and mentally capable of cultivating their land with profit, and to which they will now be compelled to turn their attention.

The timber reserves are scattered over the reservation. Some of the reserves have been wisely selected, for upon them the choicest of timber in abundance can be found, but there are others of the reserves which are practically destitute of merchantable timber, and far more valuable for agricultural purposes than for the timber on them. Recommendation will be made to exchange some of the reserves for land with more suitable timber on it.

Mills.—Two steam sawmills have been in almost constant operation sawing lumber for the Indians. These mills were furnished the tribe by the Government. During the past year the mills have sawed upward of 1,500,000 feet of lumber, the bulk of which has been rustic and flooring. The mills are a valuable benefactor

to the tribe, as it enables the Indians to improve their allotments in a permanent and substantial way at a very slight expense.

Crimes.—The law against introducing liquor on the reservation and the disposition of it to Indians has been frequently transgressed. It has proven most abominable and annoying, for the reason that it is very difficult to detect and apprehend the transgressors. Strict vigilance is kept by the officers of the law, and they have been successful in apprehending a few of the culprits, but owing to the numerous byways leading into the reservation country, and under the protection of the darkness of night, although the byways are frequently bivouacked, many of them have been successful in eluding the officers. It is no unusual thing to observe, especially upon a Saturday evening, often large numbers of Indians returning to their homes upon the reservation from neighboring towns in a drunken condition, and have, in a few instances, attacked in a threatening manner the more law-abiding and peaceful travelers upon these highways, but other than a bad scare have not seriously injured anyone.

Controversies.—Several controversies have arisen, involving the right to certain lands between white homesteaders and Indian allottees. It is claimed by these particular allottees that they originally selected the tracts in dispute as part of their allotments, but for some reason or other the same were omitted from their patents, and were embraced in the schedule of lands thrown open to white settlement, and were filed on by homesteaders. To determine the rights of the respective parties hearings have been ordered before the local land office at Lewiston, Idaho.

Police.—The police force now numbers four. There have been several changes made in the force on account of resignations, which were occasioned by the arduous duties which the force is now called upon to perform, detecting and apprehending whisky smugglers at the meager salary of \$10 per month. The circumstances will render it difficult to maintain an efficient police force.

Court of Indian offenses.—The establishment of local civil tribunals made the maintenance of this court unnecessary, the Indians being under the jurisdiction of the civil tribunals of the State, and, therefore, the court was abolished early in the year.

Missionaries.—There are still four missionaries upon this reservation, who devote their time and labor with zeal to the spiritual welfare of the tribe. The results of their labors have been beneficial during the year.

Sanitary.—The health of the tribe, as a whole, has been fairly good. There have been a number of deaths, however, resulting from various causes.

Conclusion.—The employee force have proven themselves thoroughly proficient, and have discharged their duties faithfully and conscientiously. No change was made in the force during the year.

Thanking your office for the many courtesies extended me,

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

S. G. FISHER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., August 27, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, together with the statistical report and census, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The area of this reservation is 212,398 acres.

Tribes and population.—The following table shows the population of the different tribes, etc.:

Name of tribe.	Total population.	Males.		Males over 18 years of age.	Females over 14 years of age.	School children between 6 and 16 years.	
		Males.	Females.			Male.	Females.
Quapaw.....	229	119	120	60	71	20	32
Miami.....	65	41	52	15	30	14	13
Peoria.....	171	75	70	29	46	37	30
Ottawa.....	167	88	79	46	42	21	21
Eastern Shawnee.....	90	39	51	15	33	10	14
Medoc.....	52	25	26	11	18	6	1
Wyandotte.....	319	153	166	86	129	37	32
Seneca.....	312	145	167	77	63	42	40
Total.....	1,418	688	700	330	460	205	185

Which shows an increase since my last report of 20 persons.

Government schools.—The following statement will show the capacity, enrollment, average attendance, and number of frame buildings:

Name of school.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Number of frame buildings.	Number of employees.
Seneca, etc., boarding.....	140	127	90	11	16
Quapaw, boarding.....	90	124	83.14	11	16

The Seneca, etc., boarding school is situated on the Wyandotte Reserve, and is under the immediate supervision of E. B. Atkinson; industrial work under Mack Johnson, a Wyandotte Indian; farm work under J. B. Vaughn, white farmer. The buildings, of which there are 14, are all in very good condition. There has been a new water tank (capacity, 300 barrels) and windmill erected this year at a cost of \$500.89, which is inadequate to supply the school with water for fire protection purposes. I have made a report specifically in regard to the sewerage and fire protection, and I hope soon to be authorized to purchase the necessary tank and other supplies for a complete water supply and the necessary systematic arrangement of sewers.

The Quapaw Boarding School is under the supervision of Robert A. Cochran, situated on the Quapaw Reserve; industrial work under William B. Perry, a Peoria Indian; farm work under William J. Bryce. The buildings, most of them, are old, and some of them, the school building in particular, should be replaced by a new one, which I have requested authority to erect, in a direct communication to the Indian Department. There has been a new galvanized steel water tank erected, capacity 135 barrels, at a cost of \$140, (estimated), this year, which seems to me will furnish all the water necessary for the school.

The Seneca, etc., school has not kept up the enrollment or the average attendance of last year. There is seemingly a disposition on the part of the parents to keep the children away from school; it requires a great deal of hard work on the part of the superintendent and employees, and to keep incessantly at work to keep up the average attendance. The enrollment this year, 127; the average attendance, 90; shows an increase in the enrollment of 2 and in the average attendance a decrease of 2. I hope the coming year will be more satisfactory.

The Quapaw boarding school's capacity being much less than the Seneca, etc., school, has kept up the enrollment and attendance to its full capacity. For a more comprehensive report, see statistics and reports of the superintendents, herewith inclosed.

Civilization.—There is no question as to the advance in civilization among the Indians at this agency; their desire to live in good houses, in their wearing apparel, in their attendance at church, and in their desire to educate their children. There is less crime than in the States among the same number of people; as a matter of fact, the more heinous crimes are committed by the whites. The battle-ax is a thing of the past; the plowshare and pruning hook are now their "war whoop." There is a more healthy sentiment growing among the Indians in regard to the marital relation, and I can truthfully say there is not a case of polygamy in this agency. There are very few Indians among the different tribes at this agency but that can make themselves understood in English enough for ordinary intercourse.

Leasing allotments.—I am of the opinion that the act of Congress (Public—No. 3) approved June 7, 1897, wherein—

the allottees of land within the limits of Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory are hereby authorized to lease their lands or any part thereof, for a term not exceeding three years, for farming or grazing purposes, or ten years for mining or business purposes,

free from Department supervision, was not a wise one for all of the Indians. There are a great many of the Indians of this agency that are competent to manage their own farms and conduct financial operations as well as the average white man, but there should have been a proviso, so that the ignorant and indolent Indians would have been protected by the Indian Department. The majority of the Indians will now be at the mercy of the lessee. The white man comes into the Indian Territory, not for his health, but purely for gain, and too many of them care very little how they get it. The Indian gets but very little for his allotment land, which should bring the Indian something more than a living under the aforesaid act, and, left entirely with the lessees to say what they will give, will have a very poor show to get anywhere near the value. It will be an incentive for the shrewd mixed-blood and the mercenary white man to speculate. The white or

half-breed Indian leases from the unsuspecting full-blood for 10 cents an acre and subleases for \$2, the owner of the land realizing but very little. The aforesaid act should be repealed at as early a date as possible, and an act passed that all Indians, except from age or disability, or minors, should cultivate at least 40 acres of their allotment, and the residue of lands leased, subject to the approval of the Indian Department. As long as the Indians are allowed to lease their land ad libitum, without any restriction, they will be robbed by the unscrupulous white lessees.

The Indians would work willingly if obliged to—if they had to rely upon their own exertions, their own capabilities—and would become independent. The Indian, I find, is as industrious as the average white man under like conditions. They are not lazy, when compelled to work to subsist; but take a pride in what they do, and do it well.

Indian police.—Since my last report I have reorganized my police force, by removing the indolent and unworthy and selecting from the different tribes of Indians of the agency efficient, sober, and reliable men. The captain was at one time, until very lately, chief of the Wyandotte Indians, and is now deputy United States marshal for the northern judicial district of the Indian Territory, which makes it very convenient when a serious crime is committed. He is at the agency, ready and willing to do his duty at all times. There are six privates, and every one of them have done their duty acceptably and satisfactorily, and they are indispensable to an Indian agent. There has been no serious trouble among the Indians during the past year.

Court of Indian offenses.—There are three competent, progressive, and just men who compose this tribunal. Court convenes twice a month for any case of a trivial nature that may be brought before them. They are dignified in their bearing, and their decisions are just and generally received without complaint by the defendants.

The past year has been a very quiet one, as regards litigation. There have been but few cases and those of a trivial nature. Since courts have been established in this Territory, all cases are taken before the judges of the northern district of the Indian Territory, which leaves absolutely nothing for the Indian court to do, which was abolished at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Agriculture.—The season up to the middle of July was very propitious for good crops, but during the month of August the excessive hot and extremely dry weather will prevent the late corn from maturing properly, and will fall short of what it would have been had we had seasonable rains. Notwithstanding, Quapaw Agency will have the largest crop of corn, wheat, and oats that has been known here for years.

The Indians are growing wiser in regard to farming every year, take interest in their farms and stock, and feel very proud of the results of their year's labor. The statistical reports inclosed show fully the labor and the products raised by each Indian who cultivated his allotment.

Reservation roads.—The work on the roads at this agency is still progressing, but under unfavorable auspices. It is like the old-fashioned way of pulling teeth to get either the whites or Indians to take any interest in good roads, to get them to work. They do not feel the necessity of good roads until they are compelled to haul their products to the adjacent towns and get stuck in the mud or break down upon the rocks. I have built 10 miles of new roads and have worked and kept in repair 40 miles of a good average road.

Sanitary.—This agency has been exempt from any visitation of an epidemic character during the last year. A few cases of measles and a few cases of whooping-cough and la grippe have been the most serious cases. With the above exceptions the health of the reservation has been quite good. However, the death rate has been greater than any year since I have been agent, mostly among the old people and young. The Indians avail themselves of the agency physician by calling at the dispensary and having the physician call upon them at their homes.

Missionary work.—The missionary work at this agency is conducted by the Methodists, Baptists, Catholics, and the Society of Friends, and has by no means been neglected. The Methodists have 3 churches, Baptists 1, Catholics 2, and the Society of Friends 3, and they are the most powerful agencies in the work of Christianity and civilization. The labors of earnest, conscientious, and faithful missionaries is a very efficient adjunct in the advancement and civilization of the Indians. Indians take very kindly to the recognition of God, and when they fully understand the nature and the duty required from them, need only to be guided and instructed rather than forced in these matters, and their religious belief has a great tendency to restrain their baser passions, and as a rule the Indians of this Territory are very much in earnest in their protestations of their religious belief. I inclose the missionaries' reports, which speak for themselves.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I am very much gratified with the conditions existing at this agency at the present time. I feel a consciousness of having done my duty toward the Indian, and feel that in a feeble way I have helped in their advancement toward civilization and progress, and in a very few years they can battle for themselves without aid from the Indian Department. In my work at this agency, I have been very much aided by William D. Hodgkins, a very bright, intelligent Sioux Indian employed at this agency.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

GEO. S. DOANE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUAPAW SCHOOL.

QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL, July 1, 1897.

SIR: According to instructions from your office I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the Quapaw Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. I assumed charge of this school January 28 last, and having been here so short a time I will not make a detailed or lengthy report.

I found the school in good working order and have endeavored to continue it in the same way. The school was not full when I took charge, quite a number having gone home for the holidays, but before the month of February had gone the school was full and it remained so until the end of the school year.

The farm was an entire failure last year on account of insufficient tools to work with. However, we have as fine a prospect for a good crop this year as one would wish for; our corn, millet, cane, hay, etc., are all in fine growing condition, and we expect to have a bountiful supply of feed. The garden has furnished us an abundant supply of potatoes, onions, radishes, beets, beans, peas, cucumbers, and tomatoes, and the children have thoroughly enjoyed them; we certainly had one of the finest gardens in the Indian Territory. It was cultivated by the Indian boys under the supervision of the industrial teacher, Mr. Peery, who is an Indian.

The literary work has been carried on quite successfully, and will compare favorably with the white schools in the Territory. I have recommended the transfer of seven of the advanced pupils who have finished the work here to a non-reservation school. While I am glad they have the opportunity to advance, I am sorry they will give their teachers no trouble and have tedious pupils, and wherever they go I am satisfied they will give their teachers no trouble and one anxious to attend a non-reservation school, and their parents have given their consent for them to go.

The buildings are in fair condition, all having been painted during the last year, and with some repairing during vacation they will be very comfortable.

Our greatest need is a new school building. The present one is entirely unsuited for the use made of it, having no assembly room, poor ventilation, low ceilings, small windows, besides being old and unsafe. Inspectors, agents, and superintendents have recommended a number of times that a new building be erected, but it seems that no attention has been paid to these recommendations. I sincerely hope the Department will see fit to put up a new school building this year, one that will be a credit and not a disgrace to the Quapaw Boarding School.

The health of the pupils has been excellent, owing to the healthy locality and the watchful care of the agency physician, Dr. J. S. Lindley. We have no death or serious illness to report. I am indebted to all the employees of the school for their loyal assistance, and to Agent Doane for his kindness, continued aid, and general support. I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

R. A. COCHRAN, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SENECA, SHAWNEE, AND WYANDOTTE SCHOOL.

WYANDOTTE, IND. T., August 10, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Seneca Indian Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

I took charge of this school September 1, 1896, and found a splendid plant as to buildings, with every nook and corner in perfectly clean and sanitary condition, which was greatly to the credit of the preceding management.

Attendance.

	Enrollment.	Average.
First quarter (September).....	58	57
Second quarter.....	100	87
Third quarter.....	111	99
Fourth quarter.....	101	95
General average for the year.....		90

I have found much prejudice against the school among patrons, and to secure a reasonable attendance of children is the chief work of the management. To overcome this prejudice, and to impress patrons with the benefits and advantages of their boarding school over any other school contemplated upon the reservation, has been one of the features of the work of the year. I am pleased, however, to note an improvement among patrons as to the regard in which they

hold the school, and, under favorable conditions, I think the coming year can be made a very successful one in most respects.

Industries.—Industries common to reservation schools received attention. For boys, farming, care of stock, general reeling, gardening, and care of property; for girls, housekeeping, cooking, sewing, cutting and fitting, washing and ironing, and nursing of the sick. These were successfully carried on during the year, and employees at the head of departments were, as a rule, faithful and efficient. Most large girls are able to cut and fit and make their clothing, and are able to do well most that pertains to good housekeeping.

The larger boys know sufficient about the care and management of stock and farming to successfully conduct such business for themselves.

One feature of the industrial department at this school which does not carry a proper example is the care of milk cows; there being no pasture at the school, cows are turned out upon the range and must be milked and brought in each evening to receive proper care.

Farm.—I am pleased to report the excellent conduct of the farm under the guidance of J. B. Vaughan, farmer. At the present time there is a good prospect for the maturing of abundant crops of all vegetables and field crops that were planted. The farm, though a poor one, is at least than has been raised upon the place altogether during the past seven years. Thus the farm will produce nearly or quite all the forage needed for school stock the coming year.

Health.—The location would seem to be a most excellent one for health, the surface drainage being excellent, the plant being upon a hill, high and dry. Yet, notwithstanding natural sanitary conditions, which are most favorable for health, there was more sickness during the year than had ever occurred in any one year in the history of the school. The greater number of cases, however, were epidemic and not chargeable to prevailing conditions at the school. Pneumonia and malarial fevers, jaundice, measles, mumps, and other acute disorders kept from two school every attention and was very successful in his treatment of cases. We have on one death to record, which was due to measles, and was that of a little girl during the fourth quarter. Every thing possible was done to save the little one, who counsel was secured by Dr. Lindley who visited the case and faithful nursing and every attention was given without any avail. The funeral was conducted at the school, participated in by the children, and was a beautiful service.

School-room work.—The pupils made progress in the degree that they were in regular and continuous attendance upon school sessions. Much irregularity in attendance was caused by sickness and the whims of parents in removing pupils from school temporarily, or in keeping them out until late in the session when classes and grades were formed and advancing. Teachers were faithful and efficient, and work was done mainly in accordance with the prescribed course of study. Seven pupils finished the course for reservation schools and are ready for transfer. The class consists of 5 boys and 2 girls, all of whom will attend more advanced schools the coming year.

In the face of many discouragements, commendable progress was made by the children, and public entertainments at Christmas time and at the close of the year, which were largely attended by patrons and others, were very creditable to both pupils and teachers. We hope to be able in the future to make improvements in many ways to render the school more attractive, to secure more regular attendance, and on the whole to be able to give our children the best possible help from every standpoint.

Needs.—A water system sufficient to supply the plant and give adequate fire protection is an acute necessity. Also a sewerage system connecting all bath tubs, sinks, wash basins, and laundry is an imperative need. Estimates for same have been made the subject of other communications, and the matter is now in the hands of the Indian Office, where I hope it will receive the attention it demands. These vital improvements assured, with a small expenditure to properly equip the laundry, and with the repair painting of the plant which is needed, will make of the Seneca school one of the best.

Conclusion.—Agency statistics of recent date show that upon the Quapaw Reservation of 212,208 acres there are 1,425 Indians and very nearly 5,000 whites, including the towns of Wyandotte and Miami. The majority of whites are lessees, and are interested in having day schools for their children. They urge Indian parents to join them in such projects, and as a consequence the reservation boarding school is discredited. These facts, with others, point to the solution of the much-discussed Indian problem for this reservation at an early date.

I am pleased to acknowledge valuable support and assistance from Maj. George S. Doane, United States Indian agent, who is doing much for the elevation of his Indians, and for the uniform encouragement and help from the Indian Office. I am truly grateful.

Very respectfully,

E. B. ATKINSON, Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Through George S. Doane, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, QUAPAW AGENCY.

BAXTER SPRINGS, KANS., June 23.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your kind request of last April I now write the annual report of the Quapaw Catholic Church and School.

During the past year Catholic missionary work among the eight tribes comprised under the Quapaw Agency has been attended to by Rev. Father A. Versavel, the parish priest of Vinita, Ind. T., in the Seneca Nation, and in the remaining seven by myself.

In the Seneca Nation Chief Mathias Splitlog, whose death occurred in Washington, D. C. January 3, 1897, built a magnificent stone church opposite his own home, which was dedicated for Catholic worship by the Right Rev. Bishop Thomas Meehan, D. D., October 27, 1896. On this spot, whose number never had been equalled. The Splitlog Church is visited every first Sunday in the month from Vinita, Ind. T.

His lordship, the bishop, visited the Quapaw and surrounding nations previous to his trip to Cayuga Springs, Ind. T., and confirmed October 18, 1896, in the Quapaw Catholic church, 9 grown that Sunday morning the bishop spoke to a large audience at the Quapaw church, and in the On Tuesday his lordship lectured in MacWilliams Hall at Miami town and confirmed, the following morning, 1 Indian and 1 white lady at a private house 2 miles northeast of town. He was

amazed at the growth of the town, was satisfied with the work, and expressed the hope that soon Miami might possess a church building.

At Quapaw School instruction was given by three Sisters of St. Joseph, from Muskogee, Ind. T., till June 2, at which date they returned to Muskogee. Twenty-four was the average attendance from January till April, and from April till June, 15. The largest number was reached during the second half of January—33. In May plans were drawn for a larger schoolroom, and subsequently the schoolroom was made on the first instead of the second floor, with an additional room, 30 by 15 feet, so that now there is room for at least 50 children. Unfortunately, through a lack of members in the community, the sisters did not return to Quapaw in September following. Mrs. Alice Vallier taught school from October till February and numbered an average of 14 children. In February she was overcome by sickness, since which time the school has been closed. At this date (June, 1897) the buildings are being overhauled and prepared for the return of the sisters in September.

The 40 acres given by the Quapaw tribe for the use of the Church are now partly broken and sown in millet, corn, cane, and garden produce.

Buildings at Quapaw	6
Buildings at Spilllog or Cayuga Springs	2
Town lots at Miami	2
Town lots at Wyandotte	2
Baptisms (18 Indians, 7 whites)	25
Communicants	187
Confirmations (Indian, 10; white, 1)	14
Marriages	4
Deaths (white, 2; Indian, 4)	6
Members (white, 121; Indian, 270)	391

I thank you, Major, for the kindness always shown to our institutions and hope that your term in office may be yet long and pleasant. The relations between the Government and Catholic school have always been friendly and harmonious and should always be so.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. DOANE,
United States Indian Agent.

FR. EDWARD,
Parish Priest of the Quapaw Catholic Church.

REPORT OF UNION AGENCY.

UNION AGENCY, MUSKOGEE, IND. T., September 1, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, under appropriate headings, of the condition of affairs in this agency, and have accompanied the same with such suggestions and recommendations as I have thought proper to make.

Intrusion.—Under departmental letter of date July 8, 1897, "Land, 52938," I was granted authority to employ temporarily, at the usual rates of compensation, including rations, for not more than two months, such number of Indian policemen, not exceeding 60, including officers, as may be required by me in dispossessing 28 intruders and their families in the Cherokee Nation who have received payment from the authorities of that nation for their improvements under the provisions of article 2 of the agreement of December 10, 1891, as amended by the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 411). The names of the parties to be removed or dispossessed were furnished me in a list which accompanied said Department letter, and included 28 heads of families. You also advised me in said letter of transmittal that, should I find that any of the parties mentioned therein "have perfected their appeal to the courts from the decision of the Dawes Commission in their citizenship claim, and that such an appeal is still pending," I should not remove such party, under my instructions.

Immediately upon the receipt of said instructions I issued a notice to each of said intruders that unless they abandoned their places or improvements so purchased by the Cherokee Nation, and for which they received pay, or unless they had perfected an appeal from the decision of the Dawes Commission to the court having jurisdiction of the matter, I would, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of service of the same, proceed to evict or dispossess them without further ceremony. At the date of this writing (August 26, 1897) it appears that all of said parties, except five or six in number, have either abandoned their improvements or have perfected their appeals as above indicated. Under your instructions these will be dispossessed early in September—about the 8th or 10th of said month—as the volume of business before this agency will not allow me to be absent from the office at an earlier date. The decided stand taken by the Department to remove the above class of intruders has had a salutary effect upon the Cherokee public sentiment, and has tended, in a large measure, to assure the Cherokees that treaty stipulations and other agreements will be enforced, and that the Government of the United States, having pledged its faith, will redeem its pledge.

I have so often elaborated the question of intrusion in previous annual reports that I do not think it incumbent on me at this time to repeat at length a "thrice-told tale." An intruder, whether he be an honest claimant to citizenship or a

naked trespasser on Indian lands, has proven a menace to the repose of society, and his residence in the Indian country has produced more or less friction. It has made the Indian doubt the good faith of the Government, and being by nature suspicious of the white man, it has been difficult to treat with him upon the more important issues of allotment and the breaking up of tribal autonomy in the nation to which he belongs. A sound public policy demands the eviction of all declared intruders, and any measure of expediency on the part of the Department that temporizes with the intruder, or postpones his removal upon mere technicalities, is fallacious and misleading. Let all the treaties be enforced and all the safeguards secured to the Indians be upheld in letter and in spirit, and then the Indians will make liberal concessions and accept without murmuring that changed condition of affairs which already confronts them and whose realization in the near future is the consummation of the best hopes of the philanthropist and the true friend of the red man.

Nearing the end of my official career, and standing ready to begin the voyage up "Salt River," and ultimately to land in that "dumping ground" of patriots to which my ill-starred political fortunes have consigned me, I still say "The intruders must go."

Indian police.—The police force of this agency, although reduced on my recommendation, has been and is reasonably efficient in the discharge of its duties, and I recommend its continuance until the judiciary shall have obtained a firmer hold upon the country and that element of society which is disposed to be lawless and disturbers of the peace. As marshals multiply, policemen disappear; and yet while this agency remains intact there must be some medium through which its orders can be executed and its power asserted. Their pay is apparently small, but it should be understood that many of them are not often called on for active service, and it would therefore seem to some extent adequate for the emergency. J. W. Ellis, the captain of the force, has proven himself at all times an able, capable, and fearless officer, and his promotion, if possible, in the Indian service would be a fit recognition of his services, and I cordially recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Department. And there are others also whose names are recorded in the files of this agency as champions of law and order.

Licensed traders.—The number of licensed traders in this agency now approximates 350 and will soon reach 400. This does not include many small dealers who operate merely under permits from the constituted authorities of the several tribes within whose limits they reside and carry on business. The increase for the past year is not very marked over the preceding year, and is doubtless due to the hard times, the financial stringency everywhere prevalent, and the timidity of capital to invest in a country passing through its transition period and likely to undergo a change that would invite competition and thereby multiply the aggregate number of traders, and pro tanto reduce the profits on sales. I think a \$10,000 bond, which is required of all traders, also operates as a bar to an increase in numbers, and is also too large a bond to be demanded of small dealers or merchants. Such a regulation is a fetter on commerce and free trade, and ought to be reduced to an amount in proportion to the capital employed. The penalty of the bond might properly be left largely to the discretion of the agent, subject to your approval.

Recommendations to Congress.—As remedial measures adapted to the conditions which surround this agency, I would respectfully represent (in the event negotiations between the Indians and the Dawes Commission prove fruitless) that appropriate legislation be had on the town-site question, so as to protect noncitizens in their equitable rights in and to improvements purchased by them from individual Indians and made valuable by their money and labor. Our towns have been built mainly by noncitizens living here under permits—that is to say, lawfully—and they are in no sense trespassers; and to prevent a confiscation of their holdings, there must be either remedial legislation by Congress or some agreement must be made between the Dawes Commission and the several tribes which will adjust the problem of lot-holding before it becomes one of greater magnitude and a temptation to oppress noncitizens too strong for the Indian authorities to resist. A nominal price fixed on town lots, modified and regulated by location and other natural advantages, would seem to be all that is necessary to a fair solution of the matter, and the revenue thus derived, flowing into the coffers of the nation, would amply compensate them for the segregation of all lots in towns from the public domain, and it would assure a further stability and growth in the towns themselves, from which the adjacent country would receive a resultant benefit.

I would also recommend that an asylum for the care of insane white people, or, in other words, citizens of the United States, be founded in this Territory and supported by Congressional legislation or appropriations. Applications are frequently made to this agency for such unfortunates, and as no fund is allowed me

for that purpose I could afford no relief either to the parties afflicted or to their families. The number of insane in the Territory who ought to be confined, exclusive of Indians, will approximate 200, upon the assumption that there are about 400,000 noncitizens resident in the Territory.

I would also recommend that Congress intervene in behalf of noncitizen children, and that an arrangement be made whereby they will be permitted, under appropriate regulations, to attend Indian schools, paying their pro rata share into the educational fund of the tribe among whom they reside, or else that the tribes be induced to make such concessions of land as may be required, and that the use thereof may be dedicated to such schools as the white citizens may be able to found and support, and that the schools may in no way be a tax or burden upon the Indian citizen. As ignorance and vice go hand in hand, it seems useless to desert upon the necessity of educating the boys and girls of this Territory. During the crop season the boys may be engaged, and are more or less under parental supervision. At other times—it being a fact that “idleness is the devil’s workshop”—many of them become card players, Sabbath breakers, horse racers—who labor under the hallucination that a grass-fed pony can distance a Kentucky thoroughbred—cigarette fiends, and woman mashers, and, broadening in the lines of depravity, they become full-fledged outlaws, footpads, and train robbers, and at last follow such men as Bill Cook and the Daltons either to the penitentiary, the gallows, or an untimely grave. That such a domestic horror should grow up in the very center of our great Republic is beyond belief, and yet it exists, and will exist until the humane hand of Congress or a “higher law” shall extirpate it, root, stem, and branch, and apply heroic treatment to the subject-matter.

Under article 7 of the treaty of 1835 made between the Cherokees and the United States it is stipulated that the Cherokees are entitled to a Delegate to the House of Representatives when Congress may provide for the same. This article of said treaty has remained a dead letter for over sixty years, and yet it has not since been repealed. There is a better reason now for its enforcement than at any time since it was agreed upon by the “high contracting parties,” and I recommend that Congress take appropriate action to give it vitality. It would be a precedent for the other tribes; and as the Delegate elected would be in a position to represent the wants and protect the interests of his people, it would save annually large sums of money expended by the several tribes in maintaining Indian delegations at Washington when Congress is in session, and put a quietus on well-known lobbyists, who have grown fat in pushing Indian claims, by questionable methods, through that body. Opportune action by Congress in the enforcement of this provision of the treaty referred to will convince the Indians that Congress intends to stand by treaties rather than violate them, and it will be an additional evidence that the National Legislature desires that the Indian tribes shall have a voice in shaping legislation under which they must live in the future, and it will furnish a dignified escape from Indian sharks and manipulators, who spend their days in riotous living in Washington and promote their own selfish ends rather than the people whom they pretend to represent. As pertinent to this matter I reproduce in this report an able editorial copied from the Muscogee Phoenix, of date August 26, 1897. It follows:

Within the borders of the Indian Territory there are nearly a half million of people, the larger portion of them being loyal citizens of the United States. They represent the largest and about the only body of American citizens in the United States without representation in the National Legislature. This vast army of citizens has no spokesman, duly accredited, on the floors of Congress. They have no official voice in the making or unmaking of the laws they must obey. They are the constituents of no particular Representative, and consequently are at the mercy of alien and not infrequently unfriendly powers. The evil effects of taxation without representation is clearly exemplified in the Indian Territory. For so vast a number of citizens to be denied the right of representation in the councils of the nation of which they are subjects is a living contradiction of the boasted freedom and equality under the law of all the people of this Republic. We grow purple in the face crying out for the freedom of Cubans and condemning the tyranny of Spain. We are more solicitous for the foreigner than for ourselves. It should be borne in mind that within the borders of the Indian Territory more people are living under a government in the working machinery of which they have no part than there are patriots in Cuba under the Spanish yoke. The Indian Territory needs, and should have as common justice, one or more Delegates upon the floor of Congress, as have other Territories in the Union. The people have the right to be a factor of some sort in the political cabinets of their own country. Too long already have we been the football for other States and Territories in good standing. Without any authorized member, selected from our own number and endowed with the privileges and powers of a Congressional Delegate, we have gone to stand up in the hour of peril and demand equal justice and equal consideration for this commonwealth. We have been at the mercy of those who are not from among us and consequently care little for us. The evil effects of no voice in the National Legislature have been many and direful in the past. If we continue without representation the future may see us suffer more from the selfishness of those who rule and rule. As we verge upon a change in the autonomy of the Indian tribes and a revolution in many things, it is essential that we be heard, and in no manner can the interests of both Indians and whites of all political faiths be so well looked after and so closely guarded as by a full-fledged Delegate elected and qualified and seated in the lawmaking branch of the General Government. If the good people of the Indian Territory, both Indians

and white citizens, would demand as a right in a vigorous and forcible manner this essential requisite of free government by the people for the people, Congress could be prevailed upon to pass such an enabling act as would permit of a speedy recognition of a long-denied right.

Salary of agent.—In view of my probable retirement from my present position as Indian agent for the Five Civilized Tribes, I feel that as a disinterested party I may and should respectfully suggest that, in my opinion, the salary of the agent should be increased so that it will amount to one commensurate with its onerous duties and requirements. I have charge of almost one-third of the Indians in the United States, and they hold and occupy a large area of territory. They have large and valuable property interests, and are as a whole a progressive and enlightened people, constituting, in round numbers, about 75,000 souls.

In the enforcement of the intercourse laws between these tribes and the United States many grave and complex questions arise which can only be settled under the treaties and the laws of Congress, so far as they are applicable, and to their settlement must be brought patient research and ability. No novice need apply for this agency and expect smooth sailing in the administration of its affairs. The writer of this had a conversation recently with Hon. Dennis Flynn, late Delegate to Congress from Oklahoma Territory, in which Mr. Flynn said that this agency is more important than any other ten agencies in the service, and that it would be still more important in the future than it has been in the past. My experience and knowledge of the affairs and conditions surrounding the Five Civilized Tribes move me to concur in his opinion, which I have placed on record in this report. No man in the West is better posted in Indian matters than Mr. Flynn, and his advice is worthy of consideration.

In addition to my regular duties I have disbursed about one million of dollars during my term of office in various payments to Indians of this agency. In order to make such payments I have been placed under heavy bonds, and have been held to a rigid accountability under the same. Owing to the confused condition of some of the rolls on which I made payment, it seemed impossible in a few cases to escape improper payments; and thus my small salary, by the irony of fate, has been either endangered, or swept away, although I discharged my duty punctiliously and according to the best light before me. To require such payments of the agent without additional compensation (which was the case in the payments above referred to) is an outrage that the law perpetrates; and, if the law must stand, the agent should be protected by an increased salary. A larger salary would secure an agent in whom all classes of people would have confidence, and it would facilitate, with small cost to the Government, such measures of reconstruction and rehabilitation in this Territory as will ultimately lift it from its present anomalous status to that of a Territorial or State Government.

With this brief reference to the subject, I have no hesitation in recommending that my successor be paid a larger salary than I receive; and, when you find a better man than I am (which it will not be difficult to do), that you put him under the civil service, and keep him in his place till he dies of old age, so long as he recognizes the motto that “A public office is a public trust.”

Emigration.—The clamor for a change in tribal autonomy, rendered doubly impressive by the appearance of the Dawes Commission clothed with plenary power to treat with the several tribes for allotment and kindred questions, has produced a feeling of unrest and disquietude in the minds of the Indians. As a result of this feeling there seems a determined purpose on the part of many of the full-bloods, who will act in their individual capacity, to emigrate to either Mexico or South America and there purchase new homes for themselves and families. Such individual action may grow to the proportion of a colony, and it is understood that liberal grants of land can be secured from the countries mentioned, and thus another asylum will be established for the red man who, unable longer to bear the ills he may have, “lies to others that he knows not of.” An Indian territory in Mexico would be another anomaly among the nations of the earth, and would once more vex statesmanship with its presence, invite further aggression, and evoke homilies from sentimentalists in well-meant advice how to settle the Indian problem; and this movement may settle it to a degree, and thus happily relieve the Dawes Commission, Congress, and other wise heads of Departments who have combated with the question for a long series of years, and wasted time and money in unavailing efforts. I have been informed that it is probable that the chief of the Creek Nation will formally present this matter to the next regular session of its national council, and ask for an appropriation out of which the expenses of certain individuals will be paid who will find a new and suitable home to which their people may move and live in anticipated repose and contentment. The movement may be chimerical or visionary, but I am disposed to present it seriously on the idea that it is the “unexpected that always happens,” or, as the old hard-shell Baptist preacher saith, “It will be so, if it never comes to pass.”

The judiciary.—It would seem that the duties of this agency would have been greatly diminished by the establishment of the United States courts in the Indian Territory, and this would doubtless be so, except for the rapid and steady increase of population and business interests during the past decade; but, on the other hand, the friction engendered between the court and the agency upon matters of jurisdiction has tended to increase rather than diminish the duties of the agency, and legal complications would often embarrass the agent should he attempt to continue the administration of the office on the old lines laid down by his predecessors.

With the experience of the past eight years before us, during which time justice has been largely administered by United States courts within the limits of the Territory, the conditions have undergone a marvelous change as compared with those previously existing. With a population reaching up into hundreds of thousands before the establishment of the courts, no strictly legal tribunals were in existence for the enforcement of civil rights in which United States citizens were interested. Whites who dealt with the Indians at home and abroad were largely relegated to the forum of conscience or brute force for the settlement of all disputes which arose from social and commercial relations. This office afforded the only forum for redress of their grievances for many years to those who were so unfortunate as to fall out with their friends and neighbors. The records of the office show that my predecessors were often called upon to probate wills, distribute estates, decide the rights to possession of farms and improvements. In short, the office, in its own way and subject to the approval of the Department, was a court sui generis of general jurisdiction to settle all controversies over which the Indian courts had no jurisdiction. This practice grew up under the gradual and constant influx of whites and the necessities of the situation, and was warranted under the laws of Congress, the treaties, and the rulings of the Department.

In March, 1889, the first United States court was established in the Indian Territory. It was invested with a general civil jurisdiction, and could hear all controversies to which a United States citizen was a party, and was also given criminal jurisdiction in a few specified misdemeanors. At that time the Federal courts at Fort Smith, Ark., and Paris, Tex., had cognizance of all offenses committed in the Territory. Those courts retained, substantially, this jurisdiction until September 1, 1896, when it was transferred to the United States courts theretofore established in the Indian Territory. A strong "home-rule" sentiment among the people and a sense of justice among the lawmakers contributed to and finally consummated this end. The transition was gradual. First, there was one judge, one United States commissioner, and one place of holding court. Then three places of holding court and three commissioners were provided for, the commissioners having, generally speaking, the jurisdiction—civil and criminal—of justices of the peace in Arkansas. Next, three judges, three judicial districts, and six commissioners in each district were provided for; and, from one marshal and one attorney for the whole Territory, we have advanced till we now have one for each of the three districts, and by act of Congress passed this year—owing to the overcrowded condition of the dockets—a fourth judge was created, who may appropriately be termed a "floater" or an itinerant judge, from the fact that he is authorized to sit in any judicial district where his services may be required. The four judges constitute a court of appeals in the Indian Territory.

In addition to the general criminal statutes of the United States, by act of Congress, the criminal laws of the State of Arkansas in force in 1881 were put in force in the Indian Territory. Where the Federal and State codes cover the same ground, the latter yields to the former.

In the northern judicial district there are five places designated for holding sessions of the United States court; in the central and southern districts, four each. The judges at present are W. M. Springer, northern district; W. H. H. Clayton, central district; C. B. Kilgore, southern; and J. R. Thomas, "floater." There is a United States jail in each district. In the southern and central districts the number of prisoners confined ranges from 75 to 100, and in the northern district from 150 to 200.

The deputy marshals, except the office force, have recently been put back upon the old fee system. It is believed by intelligent and observant persons that the change was greatly for the worse, both for the people and the Government, so far, at least, as the Indian Territory is concerned. The salary paid under the act of Congress repealed by the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress was ample to secure the services of first-class men. There were not so many marshals as under the fee system, but they were better men, and commanded the respect and confidence of the people. Too many half-paid officers constitute a menace to the peace and good order of a country like this. From this class have been turned out some of the noted criminals and outlaws of the past decade. Aside from the moral and political aspect of the change, we think the Government will find it expensive and burdensome in the end.

Under a recent act of Congress, which by its terms goes into effect on January 1, 1898, the United States courts in the Indian Territory are given complete civil and criminal jurisdiction without respect to the citizenship of the parties involved. The operation of this law will effectually destroy the Indian tribal courts. The act does not disturb the executive or legislative branches of the Indian governments, except that the acts of the legislatures must be approved by the President of the United States. The Five Tribes will then be governments without courts.

It will be seen by the foregoing synopsis that the Indian Territory is governed by the United States; that the United States pays the expense of that government, and that it is the most distinctive and dyed-in-the-wool Territory of the United States, which the history of the country discloses. It has all the courts which the Indian governments want, and wants the other branches which the Indian governments have. United States citizens resident here have become restless and dissatisfied under this anomalous and un-American condition of affairs. They believe and assert that they are entitled, under the Constitution and the laws, to some sort of participation in the making of the great body of the laws which are put over their lives, their liberty, and property. This sentiment has found expression from many influential sources during the past five years.

An effort was made at the time of the national election in 1896 to send a Delegate to Congress. Hon. George E. Nelson, who secured a majority of the votes cast for the then unexpired time of the term which expired March 1, 1897, went to Washington and presented his certificate as Delegate elect to the Fifty-fourth Congress. No final action was ever taken by the House of Representatives. Indeed, no special law has ever been passed authorizing the holding of such an election. But it was hopefully contended that, inasmuch as the laws give every Territory the right to a delegate in each Congress, the failure to provide for an election here did not destroy the right of the people to representation nor prevent them from holding an election in their own way.

The Dawes Commission.—This important Commission, charged with high and delicate duties, will reassemble at Fort Gibson, Ind. T., on September 1, proximo. The personnel of the Commission has been changed by the appointment of Hon. Taus Bixby in place of Hon. T. B. Cabness, resigned. In view of the significant action of the late special session of the Creek or Muskogee national council, which refused by a practically unanimous vote to withdraw its tribal commission to treat with the Dawes Commission, or to alter or modify the original instructions which are alike liberal and comprehensive, the friends of allotment are greatly encouraged, not to say elated, at the probable outcome of the negotiations pending between said tribe and the United States. It puts the Creek Nation in the front of the movement for allotment and the overthrow of tribal governments. It must be regarded as the rosy dawn fore-running a more perfect day, when semibarbaric custom must go down before the advancing flood of a higher civilization. It is a step in the right direction, and a long step at that. I believe the action of the Creek council will force the Cherokee Nation, or its authorized commission, to call a halt, and will make them re-examine their resolution or action not to treat with the Dawes Commission. The Creeks and Seminoles are practically one nation. The whole is greater than any one of its parts, and the destiny of these two nations is as inseparably linked, one with the other, as the Siamese twins.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws have already treated with the Dawes Commission, and it would, therefore, seem that the Five Civilized Tribes will, in the near future, present a solid front or an unbroken phalanx in favor of allotment of their lands; and allotment is the overshadowing issue, drawing in its wake, by the steady march of events, all kindred and minor questions.

It is true that a secret society known as the Keetoowah, among the Cherokees, composed of full-bloods, and which is said to be bound together by oaths, signs, grips, and passwords, and which has survived the war and all social revolutions and still lives in the mountain fastnesses of said nation, and whose very isolation is its strength, has issued a manifesto against negotiations with the Dawes Commission; and it is said that, perhaps, its issuance had the effect to alarm one or more of the Cherokee Commission, and to make it drop further efforts to treat with the United States. I am not disposed to attach much importance to this full-blood pronunciamento—this scream from the mountains.

An able paper (the Kansas City, Mo., Star) of late date, says: The attempt by a secret society to prevent the Cherokee Nation from being absorbed in the even greater nation known as the United States of America will hardly succeed. Secret societies have not been successful in accomplishing public ends, and especially when they have resorted to a system of terrorism and threats to overcome the opposition to their purposes. The Cherokee society will be apt to precipitate the end it is striving to avert or delay—the absorption of the Indian Territory by the United States.

I herewith append, for your information, the manifesto alluded to, and it is the last paragraph thereof which is supposed to convey a threat and to conceal a thorn

beneath the rose, or a "hooded basilisk thrown in their way for palms," and which is said to have shaken the Commission from its propriety and to make them forget the "courage of their convictions," and it is probably the first instance in all the history of the Cherokee people where and when a politician released his grasp on a salary through dread of any mortal terror. Personally, I must confess that the paragraph seems a harmless one; that it is couched in most respectful language, and those gentlemen who were frightened by it would certainly whistle in graveyards to keep their courage up.

TABLEQUAH DISTRICT, CHEROKEE NATION, August 19, 1897.

To the honorable CHEROKEE COMMISSION, D. W. BUSHHEAD, *Chairman*; C. V. ROGERS, DE KINNY WATERS, ROBIN PAN, ADAM LACY, W. A. DUNCAN, R. B. ROSS, and S. H. MAYES.

Whereas it is a fact that there is a commission here which has been sent by the United States commonly known as the Dawes Commission, who are here for the purpose of entering into new treaties in order to bring us into an agreement to allot our lands and to change the form of our government; therefore, be it

Resolved by the national Keetoowah convention, That there be a strong protest filed, and which is to be a protest for all time to come, against making any agreement and entering into new treaties, and with this resolution, adopted by the national convention, the chairman of said convention is hereby instructed to proceed at once and put the petition before the people for them to sign, praying the United States Government to leave them alone to enjoy their present form of government, and that no importance be given and accorded to the faithful observance of our patent to the Cherokee lands and to the provisions of the following treaties: December 31, 1838, May 6, 1852, February 11, 1833, December 29, 1835.

We have kept faith with the United States, and observed faithfully all the provisions of these treaties, and desire to protest against entering into any new treaties and against any change in our present form of government.

It is ordered that these resolutions be submitted to the Cherokee commission without delay for their information.

(Signed)

DAVID MUSKRAT,
Chairman Convention.
WILSON CUMMINGS,
Secretary.

DANIEL REDDISH,
Chairman National Keetoowah Convention.
(With 35 names attached.)

Approved August 19, 1897

I am disposed to regard the Keetoowah resolutions as the outcrop of a political powwow, and that it is a notice to those members of the commission who disagree with them that if they shall treat with the Dawes Commission to break up the tribal autonomy of the Cherokee people they will be discharged as public servants and relegated to the shades of private life. In other words, it will unhorse them as political leaders.

Education.—I append herewith reports of superintendents of schools in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Creek nations, over which this agency has jurisdiction. These reports speak for themselves, and show a healthy condition along educational lines which is highly commendable and reflects great credit on the Indian people. They also indicate that the old-time prejudice or aversion to the education of white children resident among them is breaking away under the pressure of social contact which begets moderation of feeling and brings the two races into closer fellowship. As these reports are official, they establish the fact that this Territory has equal educational advantages to those of the surrounding States, at least so far as its own citizens are concerned. They follow:

Choctaw Nation. Schools in this condition and indicate great progress during the past year. Had the misfortune to lose two academies, by fire—Spencer Academy, burned in October, 1896, and New Hope Seminary, in January, 1897.

Attendance at the various schools:

Tuskahoma Female Academy, girls	100
Jones Academy, boys	100
Armstrong Orphan Home, boys	55
Whitlock Orphan Home, girls	50

The nation sends 100 students to different colleges in the States, and appropriates annually for this purpose \$33,000.

Tuskahoma Colored Academy has 59 students (15 boys and 44 girls), and the amount appropriated for this school, including teachers' salaries, is \$4,250.

Appropriations for the four first-class district academies:

Tuskahoma Female Academy	\$33,150
Jones Academy	13,150
Armstrong Orphan Home	3,300
Whitlock Orphan Home	2,000

The total amount appropriated for the academies and students in the States is \$52,250.

There are three "neighborhood" school districts in the Choctaw Nation. Number of schools in first district not reported; number in the second is 50; number in third is 28. Besides these there are 31 colored neighborhood schools, with an attendance of 531. Total amount appropriated for neighborhood schools is \$35,000.

Children of noncitizens are not debarred from our schools, provided they pay their own tuition.

Chickasaw Nation.—This nation has four high schools, or academies, with a total attendance of 231. They are run under the "contract" system. The board of education awards the contracts to the lowest and best bidders for a term of five years. The contractor must be a practical school man, and is required to furnish first-class instruction, board, bedding, washing, and med-

ical attention to the scholars, and is also required to furnish all books and apparatus for conducting first-class schools. The total annual cost of these four schools is \$31,000, or an annual cost per student of \$134.54.

This nation also has an orphan's home with an attendance of 60 (30 boys and 30 girls). In addition to everything furnished to the students of the four above-named schools, the students at the orphan's home are furnished with clothing.

They have 13 primary schools, with a total attendance of 350. Teachers in the primary schools receive salaries of \$45 per month, and the total cost of these schools for the term of ten months is \$14,000.

We have 150 scholars attending schools in the States, at an annual cost to the nation of \$15,000. We also have 12 boys attending first-class colleges in the States, at a total annual cost to the nation of \$5,100. We also send 20 children to a Methodist Episcopal college, at Ardmore, Ind. T., at a total annual cost to the nation of \$3,000.

As a whole, our schools are in good condition, and the progress made is very satisfactory. The total expense of our schools for the past year is \$86,500.

We make no provision for noncitizen children to attend our schools; but the noncitizens are permitted to build schoolhouses and have their own schools, which is being done in every neighborhood wherever there is a sufficient number of children to justify it, and where the parents are in earnest about educating their children; and their schools are as good as the district schools in the States.

Cherokee Nation.

Number of primary or neighborhood schools	124
Average attendance at these schools	2,500

Number and kind of high schools and seminaries, viz.

Female seminary, average attendance	175
Male seminary, average attendance	140
Orphan asylum, average attendance	200
Colored high school, average attendance	25

Salaries of teachers of primary schools, \$45 per month. Salaries of teachers of high schools and seminaries, \$70 to \$100 per month.

Amount of money annually appropriated and used for expenses of the schools and orphan asylum is \$55,500. About \$10,000 of this amount is used for the support of the orphan asylum. Both primary and high schools are in excellent condition. Great interest is taken in educational matters in this nation. The teachers' institute was well attended, and the exercises were very interesting, which marks a progressive tendency which will compare favorably with any locality.

There are no special arrangements for the children of noncitizens to attend the nation's schools; but in many neighborhoods they do attend, without cost, while in other neighborhoods they have their own teachers employed. The male and female seminaries, orphan asylum, and colored high school run nine months in the year.

Creek Nation.—There are three school districts in this nation. The first has 17 public and 1 boarding school; the second has 25 public and 2 boarding schools; the third has 16 public and 4 boarding schools (including Nuyarka mission).

Total number of public schools	65
Total number of boarding schools (including Nuyarka)	10

The public schools are classified into three grades, as follows:

First grade	15
Second grade	25
Third grade	25
Total	65

Salaries of teachers, per month, for terms of nine months, are:

First grade	\$35
Second grade	33
Third grade	25

Out of the 65 public schools 21 are colored schools. Out of the 10 boarding schools 3 are colored schools.

General average attendance, Indian children	3,000
General average attendance, colored children	2,000
Number of scholars speaking English	1,870
Number of scholars who can not speak English	1,330

The annual appropriations for the support of the various schools of this nation are as follows:

3 boarding schools, with 100 or more pupils each	\$27,000.00
10 boarding schools, with 50 or more pupils each	18,000.00
1 Indian orphan's home	6,000.00
1 colored orphan's home	3,333.33
65 public schools, supplies, and salaries of teachers	17,166.67

Total annual appropriations for school purposes

77,500.00

Many noncitizen children, by consent of the board of trustees, especially in the town schools, attend our schools, paying the tuition and furnishing their own supplies.

General remarks.—It is gratifying to be able to state at the close of this annual report that the advance agent of prosperity has appeared in our midst, "scattering peace and plenty over a smiling land," and whether he be conveyed by Mr. Hanua or Providence, I leave to professed politicians to determine. It is a fact, however, that our fields have yielded immense crops of wheat, which have been harvested and sold at a phenomenal price. The crops of corn and cotton at

this willing promise to mak glad the hearts of the husbandmen, while the pastures, magnificent in area and luxuriant with grass, stocked to repletion with long-horned bovines transported from the alkaline plains of Texas, present an animated pastoral scene or picture worthy of the pencil of that grand old Roman who wrote the Georgics. The owners of these pastures are practically assured that if "all flesh is grass" the converse is true also that "all grass is flesh," and the result is that our great prairies, waving with native hay, are transmuted into fat cows and steers, which in turn are converted into golden nuggets that a Klondike miner might envy, and he could safely cast aside his pick and shovel in the northern glaciers and sigh to return to sweat and bleed for gold in the savannas of the West. Trade has revived in all our marts, railroads show a marked increase in their freight and passenger departments, and confidence—which is the basis of all prosperity—has come again, and apparently to stay, and the deep stagnation that has pervaded all commercial circles and stalked among us like a pestilence has been shaken off and has departed to other climes.

I am sure this country is in the transition period of its existence; it is moving onward and upward to its ultimate destiny—that of statehood in the sisterhood of States—and that all political agencies, including the Dawes Commission and Congress, conjoined with a healthy public sentiment, are working to secure this consummation devoutly to be wished.

In conclusion, allow me to return thanks to the Indian Office for courtesies extended and favors shown me during the past and previous years.

I also desire to bear testimony here to the faithful service rendered me by J. F. Wisdom, chief clerk at this agency, and by W. F. Wells, who is assistant clerk. Both of these gentlemen have worked with willing hearts and hands to make my administration a success, and I know of no act of theirs which has brought discredit upon the service.

As for myself, if the mutation of parties demands my resignation, removal, or displacement, I shall bow gracefully to the result, and will retire to my "Sabino farm and pray for Rome."

Respectfully submitted.

DEW M. WISDOM,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN IOWA.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Toledo, Iowa, August 30, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1897.

Location.—The Government building is located on the Indian land at a point 3 miles from the corporate limits of Toledo, 2½ miles from the corporate limits of Tama, and 4 miles from the agent's office by the usual traveled highway. This building has heretofore been occupied as an industrial day school and used as the home for the teacher. The day school was abandoned on June 30, and the building will henceforth be occupied as a home for the farmer. It is centrally located for his work and makes a desirable home.

The agent's headquarters, post-office address, and telegraphic address are at Toledo, the county seat of Tama County. The Indians do nearly all their trading at Toledo, Tama, and Montour, and receive their mail at these towns, according to their individual convenience. The agent meets the Indians almost daily, either at his office or at their villages, and holds such councils at the Government building with the headmen of the tribe as the affairs at the agency require. It has been my policy to hold as few councils as possible, thus giving little prominence to tribal relations, and I have attempted to deal largely with the Indians individually.

Land.—The land upon which the Indians reside comprises about 2,800 acres, and is situated in Toledo, Tama, Columbia, and Indian Village townships, Tama County, Iowa. The land is owned by the Indians and is held in trust for them, some by the governor of Iowa and some by the United States Indian agent, although a transfer of this trusteeship from the governor of Iowa and the United States Indian agent to the Secretary of the Interior is now in process, under special

acts of jurisdiction between the State of Iowa and the United States in 1890. Of their land two farms are rented to white men. One, of 520 acres, was rented on the 16th day of September, 1892, on a five years' lease, for an annual rental of \$740; the other, a farm of 187 acres, is this year rented on the shares, the Indians receiving two-fifths of the crop. The land rented is classified as follows:

	Acres.
Plow land, good.....	375
Pasture and meadow.....	130
Timber and rough grazing.....	184
Waste.....	15
Total.....	704

The land occupied and farmed by the Indians may be classified as follows:

	Acres.
Plow land, good.....	635
Pasture and meadow.....	514
Timber and rough grazing.....	585
Bluff, timber and underbrush.....	167
River waste.....	162
Total.....	2,063

The land classified as plow land and pasture and meadow is almost entirely first and second river bottom, a deep black loam, and very productive. Properly farmed it can not be excelled. Nearly all the land classified as timber and rough grazing could be made excellent grazing land by clearing out and removal of the underbrush. The land classified as bluff, timber and underbrush, consists largely in abrupt elevations and depressions, covered with a young growth of white-oak timber and underbrush. About one-half of the land classified as river waste is taken up by the present and former channels of the Iowa River, which pass through the Indian land from the northwest to the southeast, and are very circuitous in their courses. The other half of this land is of some value for rough grazing and for the growth of light timber that skirts the banks of the river and bayous, and could be made good pasture land by clearing and the removal of underbrush.

Taxes.—Our Indians pay taxes on all their lands, and before the present year their taxes were coextensive with the taxes of their white neighbors, and last year amounted to \$554.29. By an act of the Iowa legislature in February, 1896, the lands of the Indians were exempted from school, pauper, soldiers' relief, insane, and State University taxes, and under this act are taxed for road, bridge, county, and State government purposes, which this year amounted to \$386.21. It will be seen that by this act their taxes have been reduced about one-half, and it was the purpose of the act to relieve them from all taxation except that from which they derive direct benefit. Their personal property has never been assessed.

Agriculture.—Our Indians each year labor under the disadvantage of not having their horses and ponies properly housed during the winter, and therefore not in a suitable condition for farming purposes in the spring. Besides, the ownership of agricultural implements is vested in the tribe, and this system has materially militated against progress in this line. Not until we have arrived at individual ownership in all property will the best results be attained. But notwithstanding the many drawbacks incident to farming among these people, their crops have been quite satisfactory. They have raised their first wheat this year, amounting to 352 bushels, which was put out by six individuals, and which sold on the local market at 65 cents per bushel. They have thrashed 750 bushels of oats and have in the field about 500 acres of corn, which it is estimated will make 12,500 bushels, and they have harvested 100 tons of hay and millet. Besides this, their present crops are estimated as follows: Potatoes, 300 bushels; turnips, 25; onions, 15; beans, 150; and they have a fair crop of squashes and pumpkins, which they use to a large extent in their domestic economy. All the labor on the Indian land has been performed by the Indians, and the agent has strictly enforced the rule to allow no white man to work on the Indian land, except by permission, and then only in such emergencies, as the harvesting of grain, where machinery was necessary which the Indians did not possess.

The appointment of the additional farmer for the entire year instead of for six months, as has heretofore been the case, has contributed much toward the usefulness of this position, and on account of this additional service the stock of the Indians has been much better cared for and their work advanced more satisfactorily than heretofore. The Government building formerly occupied as an indus-

tribal day school will, after September 1, be occupied by the farmer and his family, and this location will render the farmer's service much more advantageous. Heretofore he has maintained his residence several miles removed from his work.

Industry.—I do not know that our Indians enjoy work any more than the average Indian, but I do know that they are coming to enjoy the fruits of industry and are exercising considerable zeal in their agriculture and the care of their property. During the last winter they made 2,500 posts, and during the spring and summer many miles of fence have been built and repaired. From this work I paid them from their tribal fund a moderate wage, and there was little difficulty to secure laborers for this work when they saw the reward at hand. My experience is that they will take hold of almost any kind of work where they can realize that it will bring them a quick return.

One of the greatest barriers to their progress and industry is the love of the dance and the visitation of Indians from other tribes during the busy season. These festivities, including the squaw dance, the gift dance, the corn dance, the dog feast, and their many religious services occur most frequently during the summer season, and it seems almost impossible to restrain them.

Stock.—Our Indians have of live stock 100 horses, 100 ponies, 10 head of cattle, 15 head of swine, and about 600 domestic fowls. The stock is owned as individual property. Our Indians are strongly opposed to cattle raising and almost as strongly opposed to raising hogs, although most of the Indians are fond of pork and many of them eat beef. I am hopeful that some more advanced steps can soon be taken among these people in the matter of stock raising, but I do not believe that satisfactory results will be obtained until we have a division of land and tribal ties are broken.

Population.—The population of the tribe on the 30th day of June, 1897, was 391 and is classified as follows:

Males	200
Females	191
Indians between 6 and 16	97
Males above 18	102
Females above 14	111
Total population	391

In order to give a comparative view of the population of this tribe, I herewith submit a tabulated report of its population for the past ten years:

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
Males	194	198	232	240	194	195	198	240	238	230
Females	188	195	195	190	194	194	194	198	185	191
Indians between 6 and 16 years	101	89	105	94	102	100	107	101	105	97
Males above 18 years	89	89	96	99	101	95	98	98	94	102
Females above 14 years	115	127	128	118	126	124	125	125	113	114
Total population	381	393	427	430	388	389	392	438	423	421

There were 17 births and 10 deaths during the year. It will be observed from the foregoing table that the number of births and number of deaths has been about the same each year during the past ten years, and the increase of population from 1888 to 1897 is to be accounted for by the enrollment of Indians adopted from other tribes.

Besides the Indians enrolled in our census report, there are 10 to 15 Indians residing here who belong to the Sac and Fox Agency of Oklahoma, and about 30 Winnabagoes and Pottawatomies from Nebraska and Kansas.

There is but slight mixture of blood among our Indians, but some of the Indians from Oklahoma are mixed with the negro and some of the Winnabagoes and Pottawatomies are mixed with other tribes and white blood. The Musquakie, or Sac and Fox Indian of Iowa, takes special pride in the boast that his tribe is untainted with the blood of foreign tribes or of the white race.

Houses.—The wigwam and the wickiup: The houses, dress, religion, domestic customs, and habits of these people are essentially the same as were those of the Indian of one hundred years ago. In describing their homes, as he found them in 1829, Caleb Atwater writes:

The wigwam we visited was a fair sample of all we saw afterwards in the Indian country. It was covered with white elm bark, fastened on the outside of upright posts fixed in the ground by ropes, made of barks, passed through the covering and tied on the inside around the posts. I should suppose this dwelling was 10 feet long and 20 feet wide, that 6 feet on each of the sides, within the doors, was occupied by a place where the family slept. Their beds consisted of a

platform raised 4 feet from the earth, resting on poles tied at that height to posts standing upright in the ground opposite each other and touching the roof. On these poles were laid blankets and the skins of deer, bear, bison, etc. These were the beds. Between these beds was an open space, perhaps 6 or 8 feet in width, running the entire length of the wigwam. In this space fires were kindled in cold and wet weather, and here, at such times, the cooking was carried on and the family warmed themselves, ate their food, etc. There was no chimney, and the smoke either passed out through the roof or out at the doors at the end of the wigwam. On all the waters of the Upper Mississippi no better dwelling is to be found among the Indians.

The above description by Mr. Atwater is an accurate description of the present summer wigwam of the Musquakie as he now lives in Tama County, except that for the skins of deer, bear, bison, etc., must be substituted mats of their own weaving and blankets, and in some instances boards for poles and bark.

But the Musquakie is something of an aristocrat. He maintains both summer and winter quarters. The above is a description of his summer quarters. His winter quarters is the historic wickiup of the Sac and Fox. It is oval in form, from 10 to 20 feet long, and from 8 to 10 feet high in the center, and is covered with a matting woven by squaws from rushes gathered along the banks of the rivers. These houses being small there is no room for platforms, and the Indian eats, sleeps, and lives on the ground. When the trunks, hunting sacks, guns, bedding, tables, cooking utensils, and other articles of domestic life are placed about the sides of the wickiup, the medicine bag and the dance gourds tied to the poles in the roof and mats spread upon the ground, the curtain dropped at the entrance, and a cheerful fire blazing in the center, the squaw, whose labor has erected the winter residence, feels that her lord is carefully protected from the winter blasts.

Dress.—Force of circumstances has compelled the Iowa Indian to undergo some changes in the manner of his dress, but in the majority of cases a description of the personal habit of one of the warriors who besieged Fort Detroit would be an accurate description of the Indian who still cherishes the customs of his fathers, although so far removed from them. Of course cloth has given place to the skins of deer, bear, and other animals that formerly roamed the plain. But the Tama County Indian is a blanket Indian. Nearly all of the elder men of the tribe are attired in moccasins, leggings, breechcloth, loose-flowing shirt, and blanket, with a carefully arranged scarf about the head, from which frequently stand feathers of variegated colors. By force of necessity and for convenience many of the young men are now adopting to a greater or less degree essential articles of dress characteristic of the whites, but there are few of these Indians who do not at some season of the year appear in the blanket and genuine Indian costume. While these Indians are always attired in such fashion that they would not be easily mistaken for a member of the "Four Hundred," it is during the summer season, and especially when dances are on hand, that they copy most nearly the hero of former years. Their manner of dress at this time is strikingly characteristic for its scantiness, the elder Indians wearing nothing but moccasins, breechcloth, and loose-flowing blanket, and many of the Indian children wear no article except a loose-flowing shirt; in fact, it is not uncommon for the Indian children to appear during the summer months without any article of clothing.

The women have made more progress in dress than the men. This has been largely due to the influence of a Presbyterian mission, which has been maintained among these people during the past twelve years. The squaws are rapidly adopting the style of dress of the plain white woman, and many of them are learning to wear undergarments and hosiery. All clinging to the blanket, moccasins, beads, and bracelets, and a Musquakie beauty is as proud of the jewelry about her neck and arms as the fashionable ladies of modern society are of their own more costly evidences of ancestral barbarism. In this particular it would be quite a task to undertake to show a Musquakie squaw wherein the jewels of the Duchess of Marlborough are the rewards of any higher civilization than that which gives her the privilege to wear those wrought by native hands from German silver.

Sanitation.—There has been no physician at this agency since their residence in Iowa, but between the end of the fiscal year 1897 and the date of the present report the Department has authorized the agent to contract with a physician to wait upon the tribe in camp and to attend the new Indian training school. Heretofore their sick have been left to the care of the medicine man and the old squaw doctor. It is needless to enumerate the many hardships and cruelties which have entailed from the practice of these ignorant healers. Some of the most distressing circumstances which it is possible for pen to portray have been witnessed on account of the practice of these Indian doctors. The exigencies of some recent cases have thoroughly impressed the superiority of the white man's medicine upon the Indian mind, and we are hopeful that with the services of an attending physician the sanitation and the health of the tribe can be substantially improved and the alarming death rate, which has held the tribe in a stationary condition for a decade, reduced.

Cooking and eating.—Our Indians have adopted to considerable extent the cooking utensils of the whites, but there are only five cook stoves in the tribe. Their changed condition of life from that of their fathers, and the introduction of more of the articles of food of the whites, has worked considerable change in their physique. They are not an active athletic people, and many of their men and women are fat and clumsy. The eating of greasy food, hot dishes, and the lack of exercise has done much to make them lazy, indolent, and careless. Nearly everything they eat is cooked in lard, and they are perfectly content if they have hot fried cakes, pork, and coffee. They cook and eat about the open fire on the ground without the use of any table, and only a few households in the tribe trouble themselves to spread a cloth for their meal. The only way I see open to improve their domestic economy is by the appointment of some good, faithful woman as field matron, who shall go among the women of the tribe and teach them.

Religion.—Our Indians practice the religion of their fathers with a strictness that admits of no innovations. I believe they are the most religious and devout people I have ever known, and their services seem to have a sacredness about them that the white man little comprehends and can much less relate. I have diligently sought to learn something definite about their scheme of religion, but they guard their faith and their practice so carefully that it is almost impossible to get reliable information. However, through the friendly assistance of an educated Indian who understands their language, I hope to be able in the near future to give something specific and reliable on this subject. Although there has been a mission at the agency for about fifteen years not a single Indian has adopted the Christian faith.

Schools.—During the past year, as heretofore, an industrial day school has been maintained at the Government building on the Indian land. The school was abandoned on June 30 and Mr. W. S. Stoops, who had it in charge, has been transferred as principal teacher of the boarding school at the Rosebud Agency, S. Dak. The building formerly occupied as a day school will now be used as a home for the farmer.

This school was abandoned because of the erection of the Indian training school, a new boarding school, which is being erected at this time on the Government site, a short distance west of Toledo, at a total cost of about \$35,000. The dormitory for this school is now under process of erection and will be ready for occupancy about December 1. Plans for minor buildings are now under consideration in the Department, and it is hoped that the buildings will all be completed in time to open the new school January 1. Interest in education is growing, and during the past year two of our young men have attended Hampton Institute. I believe we will have little difficulty in getting a goodly number of the pupils into our new school, although there evidently will be some strong opposition on the part of some of the older Indians, and we may experience more difficulty in the matter of attendance than we anticipate.

Mission.—The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has maintained by the effort of the ladies of the Home Board of Iowa, a mission near this agency for thirteen years. The mission has a good building, erected at an expense of about \$5,000, largely through the liberality of Mrs. T. C. Sinclair, of Cedar Rapids, and is constantly ministering to the wants of the tribe.

The new highway.—During the year a new highway has been established through the main body of the Indian land, crossing the Iowa River, and Tama County has erected bridges at an expense of about \$9,000. The highway was established by due process of law and the Indians were awarded damage for the land required. Their rights were fully protected, and, although some of the tribe strenuously objected to the establishment of the highway, it is greatly to the benefit of the tribe, and the advantages to the Indians much more than compensate the damage done.

Thanking the Department for the kindly interest taken in affairs at this agency during the past year, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

HORACE M. REMOK,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF SAC AND FOX DAY SCHOOL.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, Toledo, Iowa, August 23, 1897.

SIR: I have the pleasure of submitting to you my annual report of industrial day school at this agency. The school was in session ten months of the year with an average attendance of a little over twenty. A comparison of the former reports will show that this is the best attendance in the history of this school, and during the year many of the pupils were quite regular in

attendance and made considerable progress in reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, and local geography. Some of the headmen of the tribe have been a help to the school this year rather than a hindrance, as heretofore.

Considerable progress was made in our industrial work, and a number of the boys have learned to repair harness and houses and make tables, cupboards, etc. Through the school I have been able to introduce a number of new garden seeds among the tribe, and for the first time in the history of these people they have set out a number of cabbage plants.

Since the Government has begun to furnish medicine for the Indians, I have been able to render considerable assistance in sickness, and I am sure that some lives have been saved on this account, while at the same time this assistance has to some extent tended to weaken the influence of squaw doctors and medicine men.

On the 30th day of June the industrial day school was abandoned, and the work that has been going on at the day school for years will soon be taken up in the new boarding school with increased opportunities and, as we hope, with better results.

Respectfully,

W. S. STOOPS,

Industrial Day School Teacher.

HORACE M. REMOK, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAH AGENCY.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAH AGENCY,
Hoyt, Kans., August 23, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter, dated June 30 last, I have the honor to submit the following report of the different tribes embraced in the agency, and the affairs thereof for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

In making this report I shall rely more largely upon my knowledge of the Indians and their history, gained during the last thirty years, than upon information obtained during my official life, which commenced only at the beginning of the current fiscal year.

Population.—The names of the five tribes belonging to the agency, their separate and aggregate population, and statistical information required in reference thereto is shown in the following statement, viz:

Tribes.	Total number on reservation.	Males above 18 years of age.	Females above 14 years of age.	School children between 6 and 16.
Prairie Band of Pottawatomies.....	523	150	137	110
Kickapoo.....	231	63	50	61
Iowa.....	124	43	54	45
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	82	19	23	17
Chippewa and Christian.....	78	19	22	27
Total.....	1,068	313	333	263

Reservations.—The area and location of reservations occupied by the tribes named above are shown by the following table, viz:

Tribes.	Number of acres in reservations.	Location of reservations.
Prairie Band of Pottawatomies.....	77,357	Jackson County, Kans.
Kickapoo.....	19,137	Brown County, Kans.
Iowa.....	11,600	Do.
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	8,013	Southeastern Nebraska.
Chippewa and Christian.....	4,321	Franklin County, Kans.
Total.....	120,528	

Trust funds.—As the very erroneous impression prevails in the mind of the public generally that the Indians are wholly supported by the United States, and that the annuities and other funds received by them and paid in their behalf are gra-

tulous, a statement of the funds belonging to the tribes under treaty stipulations, from 1793 to the present time, and held in trust by the United States, is submitted as follows, viz:

Tribe.	Funds held in trust by the United States.
Prairie Band of Pottawatomies.....	\$397,037.57
Kickapoo.....	180,385.39
Iowa.....	178,043.37
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	178,069.12
Chippewa and Christian.....	43,500.00
Total.....	1,177,035.53

Civilization.—The Indians throughout the agency are advancing in a knowledge of the English language, and in some of the tribes improvement in this respect is marked. They wear citizens clothing generally, and more naturally each succeeding year, and a large majority of them are courteous and considerate in addressing other strangers or acquaintances, whether upon business or casually. They have better food, better prepared, and served in more desirable methods than formerly. Their domestic comforts have been increased, and the health of the adults at least improved by the introduction of proper cooking apparatus in the kitchen, and bedsteads, bedding, and furniture in other rooms of their houses.

Their houses number on the Prairie Band Reservation, 180; on the Kickapoo, 51; on the Iowa, 53; on the Sac and Fox of the Missouri, 34, and on the Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation, 30. Examination of the statistics accompanying this report will show that this makes more than one house to each family, and many of them are well planned, commodious, and excellently well kept.

As pertaining to this subject, it can also be truthfully stated that among the young people there is a growing tendency to legal marriages, and in fact in two of the tribes none others are recognized.

These evidences, however, embody but the primary and most ordinary principles of civilization, and to secure advancement therein and the accomplishment of a truly enlightened and durable civilization, a firm hold must be kept on the habits, the expenditures, and, in fact, the entire business conduct of these Indians.

Agriculture and leases.—The lands embraced in the Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, Iowa, and Sac and Fox of the Missouri reservations are located in what is known as the corn belt of the United States, and in a section of Kansas in which there is scarcely ever a failure of the corn crop, or, indeed, any crop of wheat, potatoes, oats, or flax, when sown on new ground.

On the Iowa and Sac and Fox of the Missouri reservations, in ordinarily good seasons, 60 bushels of corn and 30 bushels of wheat to the acre are an average crop, and I have been informed by a reputable member of one of the tribes named that he has raised in past years an average of 80 bushels of corn to the acre on several hundred acres, and that 35 bushels of wheat to the acre is not an unusual crop.

The Kickapoo Reservation is but little less productive than those named, while that of the Prairie Band is slightly inferior in the production of corn, and largely so in small grain. This, however, is in great measure redeemed by the abundant growth of grass thereon, not only rich in fattening qualities for cattle, but suitable for the finest driving or racing horses. This grass—growing in smaller areas on all the reservations—is at its best in the months of July and August, when all tame grasses are almost worthless for pasturage, and I think it exceedingly doubtful if it can ever be profitably replaced by any species of grass. If fenced and not burned, it grows much more thickly than when exposed to indiscriminate pasturage and burning, and could, I am satisfied from long experience and observation, be made a very profitable and inexpensive source of income for the Indians without impoverishment of the land, as most likely will be the result in case of its cultivation.

The Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation is much inferior to all of those named, yet can be made fairly productive by good farming and the use of manure or phosphates. Small grain is produced more largely than corn, and fruits and berries do exceedingly well, better, in fact, than on any of the other reservations in the agency, though good success in cases of proper effort is obtained on all of them, and I should have stated before that there are many nice little orchards growing on the various reservations.

When it is considered that, in addition to these natural advantages, nearly every family of the Indians is supplied with horses, wagons, and farming implements,

in many instances to a larger degree than are prosperous white farmers, it can be readily understood that the advantages enjoyed by the Indians are unsurpassed by any people anywhere.

They are not availing themselves of these advantages, however, and are positively retrograding in their personal application to agricultural pursuits, and I make the admission candidly, with a view to obtaining a correction of the evils leading to such a result, as well as to comply with your instructions to "show the actual state of affairs, whether creditable or not." The statistics show that 3,770 acres of land were cultivated by the Prairie Band, as against 3,128 acres last year, and 312 acres broken, making the number of acres now reported as cultivated; also, that 150 acres were broken this year. Statistics for Kickapoos show that 700 acres were cultivated by Indians this year, as against 1,550 acres last year. Statistics for Iowas show that 1,000 acres were cultivated by Indians this year, as against 4,125 acres last year.

Statistics for Sac and Fox of the Missouri show that 200 acres were cultivated by Indians this year, as against 3,100 last year. Statistics for Chippewa and Christian Indians show that 611 acres were cultivated by Indians this year, as against 1,110 last year.

To sum up, the Prairie Band has hardly equaled last year's cultivation, and all the other tribes named have fallen off, some of them very largely. It is also true that the Chippewa and Christian Indians, numbering 78 persons, have cultivated nearly as much land as the Kickapoos, with 311 persons. It may be said that the Indians did not cultivate as much land last year as represented, but I have personal knowledge of the fact that if they did not last year they did some years ago, or within a small number of acres of the amounts reported.

This is a direct result of the system of leasing Indian lands practiced at this agency, and elsewhere, perhaps. Leasing these lands as at first intended and under the rules prescribed would have been of some advantage to old and decrepit men and women, but it has developed into a mania. Lands that should be cultivated by the Indians are leased, and frequently their dwelling houses and out-houses and buildings, and many families of the different tribes spend their whole time in visiting, not only in the agency, but to Wisconsin, Oklahoma, and other places. I am credibly informed that in the case of one small tribe nearly the entire membership is absent frequently.

This is not only true, but the lands of the minor Indians and infants are leased for agricultural purposes, and when they attain their majority—and long before in many cases—the lands will be worn out, worthless, and of no benefit to the owners. These minors do not receive one cent of benefit from these leases, and the proceeds are spent by their parents or guardians in gambling, drinking, and the purchase of articles for which they have no use and ought not to have; in fact, the whole system conduces to the demoralization of the Indians and the destruction of the land leased.

The system also introduces among the Indians a large number of vicious but shrewd men, who not only manipulate the Indians, but attempt to accomplish their purposes at the agency through them. For instance, on assuming charge of the agency I soon learned that in some cases the Indians were bringing the work of these men to the shops, and in many other ways they inject themselves into the business of the agency and render the already complicated and arduous duties thereof more difficult. In addition to these phases of the question, the development in several of the tribes of lease brokers, who seem to be utterly without conscience, is to be deplored, and in one of the tribes these men are responsible for the alleged accomplishment of a large number of leases that have never been reported to the office at all.

In connection with the subject of increasing the income of Indians, already sufficient for their reasonable wants, I will express the opinion that it is of very doubtful expediency as a factor in civilizing them, and that it is questionable if any rich tribe in which the full-bloods are largely in the majority can be civilized in any reasonable time; in fact, the added experience of many years convinces me that the most efficacious plan for their civilization and evangelization is over the plow handles or in some other practical pursuit requiring application, study, and work.

Allotments and surplus lands.—Lands have been allotted to all the Indians in the agency, except to children born since the work was completed. Factions in both the Prairie Band and Kickapoo tribes have opposed and protested against allotments from the date of commencing the work in 1891 until the present time. These factions are composed of the oldest, poorest, and most ignorant members of both tribes, yet their persistence and aggressiveness have resulted in unpleasant conditions among the Indians and annoyance and trouble to those having charge of them, as five unauthorized delegations from the Prairie Band alone have visited

Washington for the purpose of breaking the allotments, as they term it. The expenses of these trips have been defrayed principally through contributions from members of the factions, who have been deprived thereby of comforts they might otherwise have enjoyed.

I am able to report now, however, that at least half of the Prairie Band faction have been to the office, made inquiry concerning their allotments, and seem anxious to utilize them. Other causes than allotments have conduced to their dissatisfaction, which I think may be removed, although they are really chronic "kickers."

There are about 16,000 acres of surplus land in the Prairie Band Reservation that is likely to become a subject of contention in the future, and there seems to be a growing sentiment in the tribe favoring the sale of it. The surplus lands of the Kickapoo Reservation are leased; there are none on the Iowa Reservation, and but a few fractions, amounting to about 100 acres, in the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Reservation.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians, by a vote taken on their reservation July 25 last, decided to accept certain legislation providing for the sale of their surplus land, the payment of the pro rata shares of their cash credits, and, in fact, for a full settlement of all of their affairs with the United States, and to become citizens thereof without limitation.

Industries.—There are no industries pursued on any of the reservations in the agency other than that of agriculture and stock raising, except that two families are engaged in storekeeping and trade of various kinds.

Religion and missionary work.—The only organized work of this kind is conducted at the Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation and among the Iowa Indians—by a missionary of the Moravian Church at the first-named place, and by "Sister Mollie," a disciple of the "Holiness" Church, at the Iowas.

The Moravians have had good success in past years with the Chippewa and Christian Indians, and the missionary, Rev. Charles Steinfert, is now holding them to their church obligations very successfully, considering the many difficulties with which he has to contend.

"Sister Mollie," representing the almost unknown sect named, unsupported, without money, and without standing, has stopped more drunkenness and vice generally among the Iowas than any other influence that I have known or heard of, and has encouraged and promoted the practice of honesty and virtue among them.

About half the Kickapoos are members of a church presided over by a member of the tribe, who preaches a mixed doctrine of Protestant ideas. The church has an elevating tendency, both as to religion and morality. A few of them are Catholics and the remainder practice the Indian religion.

There are a number of Catholics and a few Protestants in the Prairie Band, but a large proportion of them practice the Indian religion. There are several Protestant and Catholic families among the Sac and Fox of the Missouri.

Courts.—There are no "courts of Indian offenses" in the agency, and Indians guilty of minor offenses are brought before the agent. Hon. W. C. Perry, United States attorney for the district of Kansas, has recently prepared very strong petitions in three cases of aggravated interference by the State authorities with the affairs of the Indians believed to be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, with a view to restraining the plaintiffs in the suits and preventing such suits in the future.

Employees.—There are 30 agency and 27 school employees, 47 in all, in service in the agency, all under civil-service rules except one laborer and possibly two apprentices. With the exception of the three last named, the agent does not have the selection of a single employee, although he is held to a rigid examination of his accounts and is practically under a bond of \$30,000 at this agency for not only an honest accounting of his transactions, but for technical correctness as well. The clerk receives the same salary as the agent, is required to work less hours, and has no responsibility, financial or otherwise. The agent is held responsible for the success of the schools, yet he has to receive without question whatever kind of superintendents or employees may be sent him. His credit and standing as an officer are purely at the mercy of the accidental assignment of honest and capable employees; otherwise disgrace and ruin confront him.

Schools.—There are three boarding schools conducted in the agency, as follows, viz: The Pottawatomie boarding school is located within one-fourth of a mile of the office of the agency, on the Prairie Band Reservation. The buildings consist of a dormitory, heated by steam and furnished throughout with water; an assembly building, capacious and well arranged; laundry, coal houses, ice house, workroom, and other small buildings costing in the aggregate \$29,550. These buildings were erected in 1892 and since, and with the exception of some breakage of glass and locks are in a good state of repair. Some additional accommodations in the bath

and wash rooms and in other portions of the buildings are required, however, and have been asked for. There is a good barn standing on a part of the school farm, that cost \$2,000; also a schoolhouse that cost \$1,000; and a smoke and milk house that cost \$500—the last two buildings not used for school purposes.

There are 13 employees at the school, at an aggregate cost of \$5,950 per annum. The average attendance during the year was 31.6, which was all that could be expected, in view of the indisposition of several members of the faction, referred to before in this report, to send their children to school.

Quite a number of the children have been obtained by withholding annuity payments, and, in some instances, by seizing the children by the police force. These methods have created an ill feeling among the Indians, and one family has abandoned its home and property and is living off the reservation. I am of the opinion that if milder methods were used as much might be accomplished as by force, although if the latter method be necessary I am willing to take my full share of responsibility. I trust that the new superintendent expected at this school will take sufficient interest in the Indians and in their advancement to visit them, and induce other school employees to do the same, in order to promote a friendly feeling toward them and the school, and to teach them that they are not viewed as incorrigibles to be controlled by force alone. I have yet to hear of a single friendly visit made by the employees of this school to Indians during the past year.

The farm, both as to fencing and cultivation, now and in the past, is a disgrace to the public service. There is no doubt but that the physical wants of the children have been well cared for, and that through the use of healthy food and proper clothing they have been much improved.

The Kickapoo Boarding School is located on the Kickapoo Reservation, 35 miles north of the agency. The buildings consist of a dormitory, two small storerooms, a smokehouse and barn. The dormitory is a mere wreck of a building, really unfit for occupation for any purpose. It was built about the year 1869 for stage purposes, on the old Laramie road, and although some additions have been made to it the age and wreckage of the old building taint them all.

There are 61 Kickapoo children between 6 and 10 years of age, nearly all of whom can be placed in school, and there is no tribe in the agency that has supported schools as generously as the Kickapoos have. The children are sufficiently numerous to justify the request, if the education of Indian children is to continue, of improved and proper school accommodations, and with this in view I respectfully recommend that a building, suitable for at least 60 children, be erected at an early date. A suitable building could be built for about \$7,000, and might be appropriately paid for from "Kickapoo 1 per cent fund," which was realized from sale of lands reserved for missionary, school, and mill purposes, and located outside the present reservation of the Kickapoos.

The school is now using a section of the surplus lands of the tribe for school purposes, and this might in the future, by proper management, be made to yield a considerable revenue and applied to support the school. The larger portion of the cultivated land was rented this year, and the rent from this, with the products of the land farmed by the industrial teacher and pupils, will be considerable and sufficient to feed all stock owned by the school, including a very nice lot of hogs.

Eight persons were employed at this school, at an average annual cost of \$3,560. The average attendance at the school was 41; but I am satisfied that 50 children at least can be obtained for the current year, if room can be found for them.

The Great Nemaha Boarding School is located on the Iowa Reservation, 75 miles northeast from the agency. The buildings consist of a commodious dormitory, schoolhouse, granary, small stable, tool houses, and some worthless shedding. Water is supplied from a well located about one-fourth of a mile from the dormitory, by an efficient though simple water system. The location of this school is excellent, both as to sanitary conditions and convenience to railway station, White Cloud, Kans., being but 6 miles distant. It is conducted for the joint benefit of the Iowa and Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indians, and requires the services of 7 employees, who receive the aggregate salary of \$3,140. The average attendance was 36.4, with average attendance during one month of 36.

The total number of school children between the ages of 6 and 10, on the two reservations, is 65, from which an attendance of 50 pupils should be obtained, at least, and doubtless would have been had it not been for some difficulties now disposed of, and the rejection of a number of children since ascertained to be entitled to school privileges. The children of these tribes are particularly bright and are benefited as much or more by education than any Indian children that I am acquainted with.

Some suggestions having been made heretofore that this school should be discontinued on account of disagreements between the tribes—as to expenditures,

presumably—I wish to state that in my opinion other causes entirely influenced the suggestions, and that as much good can be accomplished by its continuance as at any school in the agency in proportion to the attendance, although there is no doubt but that the official suggestion for its discontinuance has strengthened the Indians and traders in their efforts to discourage attendance and discredit the school with a view to the final increase of annuities.

There are 37 acres of good corn growing on the farm attached to the school. About 150 bushels of oats have been nicely stacked, and there will also be produced a fair quantity of potatoes and garden vegetables. Hay for the stock at this school, as at the others, has been made by the employees, assisted at each school by one irregular laborer.

Since assuming charge of the agency I have had but little difficulty in controlling the Prairie Band of Pottawatomies or Indians of the other tribes in the agency with whom I have come in contact.

A determined demonstration against drinking and gambling, in a few instances, has brought about such an improvement in this respect in the Prairie Band that several of the older and more reflective members of the tribe have appeared at the office and expressed satisfaction thereat. Knowing that the use of intoxicants by the Indian is the primary and prolific cause of his troubles, especially at about the time of annuity payments, and with the view of preventing indulgence of the kind at that time, I have made it known that no payments would be made to tribes of Indians when evidence of drunkenness among them was presented to me, whether by the presence of the intoxicated persons or otherwise.

Submitted herewith please find statistical information and other papers called for in various instructions relative to annual report.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. JAMES,

United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KICKAPOO SCHOOL.

KICKAPOO RESERVATION, *Neenata, Kans., July 1, 1897.*

SIR: I herewith respectfully submit the annual report of this school and reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The voluntary and constant regular attendance of the children at this school, going home only in cases of serious illness or death of relatives, the almost total absence of instances of runaways, the hearty cooperation of the Indians in the support of the school, and their eagerness to receive more children than the wretchedly poor little hatched-down buildings could accommodate, has continued as during last year.

Some improvements have been made and an advance step taken toward making this school partially self-supporting by means of the sale of the surplus products and stock produced on the farm and by requiring the parents to furnish a portion of their children's clothing out of the rest money received from their allotments.

Two hundred and sixty fruit trees and a quantity of grape vines were planted in April, a portion of which was furnished by Superintendent R. F. Taylor, Chillicothe School; 40 acres of old 20-foot center pipe laid, thus relieving a long felt want of a more adequate means of disposing of the waste water of the premises; the quantity and quality of the stock increased and improved, and the facilities for their proper care enlarged.

Although we have enumerated but a few of the improvements effected, yet, as at the close of former years, there remains the need of more than has already been made. Of the most important is the pressing requirement of new boarding-house buildings and improved water so profitable to the school increases from year to year, so does the necessity of better accommodations for the same increase in like proportion.

The report of crops and other details of our work, not included here, will be found in the statistics furnished in this connection.

The children have faithfully maintained their industrial record mentioned in former reports.

The scholastic training for the past year has been much better than that of former years.

Devotional services, the outings in attendance of various churches and at entertainments in neighboring towns, in which the children have frequently been invited to take part, have increased in frequency and the good resulting therefrom correspondingly noted.

The children have been very healthy and not a single case of serious illness has occurred, the clothing and food, with few exceptions, highly satisfactory, which no doubt has contributed much toward the maintenance of an average attendance equal to the whole number enrolled, which I learn from the records, is a rare occurrence in the Indian school service.

At the commencement of the year, during the month of September, we placed six children who were entitled to district-school privileges, as well as those of the reservation, in the district school, and their attendance and work, according to the report of their teacher, Miss Zimmerman, of Horton, Kans., have been equal to that of her white pupils.

In reference to the comparative number and efficiency of white and Indian employees of this school during the year, there has been no very perceptible difference.

The Kickapoo Reservation, consisting of 20 sections of land, surrounded by a highly developed agricultural country, is about equally populated by Indians and white people, largely due to the renting of the tribal land to farmers, and it is no uncommon scene to observe the Indian and white man plowing and cultivating corn land with only a dividing line between them. Recently in riding over the reservation, suspecting crops and the various Indian farm improvements made

during the year, it was remarked by a well-known Indian official who accompanied me, that some of the Indians (full bloods) were more comfortably situated and had better crops, filled with their own hands, than did many of the white farmers. The police force, whom I requested to report to me on these particulars, stated that the Indians are doing more farming this year than formerly, and my own observation corroborates this conclusion.

With careful supervision on the part of the official in the immediate charge of these Indians, the amount of land cultivated and the number of home attractions and comforts can be greatly increased each year. For the funds realized from rentals sufficient to warrant the continuance of the erection of good buildings and other improvements, as orchards, better stock, poultry, household furniture, and vineyards, all of which many of them appreciate and are gradually learning to care for the same. Thus upon the departure of the children from the school they will have the means at hand to make practical the knowledge gained at school. Instead of endeavoring to secure labor for the more industrious element among the white people, as heretofore, we have employed every means at hand to have the Indians work their own land, and to work for those who were in need of help.

Though not much of an admirer of baseball playing, I am forced to admit that the successful career of the Kickapoo nine in defeating all the crack clubs of this section of Kansas speaks well for their industry and sobriety.

During the year 88 legal marriages have been performed and several more have expressed a willingness to follow suit. There have been no crimes nor serious violations of the law committed by any of the Indians belonging to this reservation.

The Indians and myself have been given much annoyance by the garnishing of their rent money and the rendering of judgments against them by Justices of the Peace, upon the representations of a speculative element, with not even the excuse of a legitimate account upon which to base their claims. Thus far we have successfully prevented the execution of these demands on the part of the Justices and the seizure of their property. Although there is this unfriendly class of individuals existing in our midst, yet the great majority of the people surrounding this reservation are sufficiently intelligent to be interested in the advancement of the Kickapoo Indians, at least for their own good, if not for that of their dusky neighbors.

While in all portions of the reservation, progress is perfectly evident to the unaided eye, the progress made, even at this advanced stage of civilization, the good traits of character and the achievements of the Indian must be extraordinarily daring in order to be credited.

Yours most respectfully,

H. E. WILSON, Superintendent.

GEORGE W. JAMES, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POTTAWATOMIE SCHOOL.

HOYE, KANS., July 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Pottawatomie Boarding School for the fiscal year just ended:

Attendance.—School was in session during the usual period, the attendance usually ranging between 80 and 85. The attendance of girls has been regular while that of the boys was not so satisfactory. This is due partly to lack of proper discipline by those in charge of the boys, but chiefly to the indifference and opposition of parents.

Literary.—The work in the two schoolrooms has been excellent. Pupils speak English fluently and, as a rule, voluntarily. Former employees assure us that marked improvement has been made during the year in singing and speaking. A fair beginning has been made in drawing and in nature study. Plants have been grown in the schoolrooms, and the primary classes had a small garden in the school yard. Five pupils are prepared for transfer.

Household.—The matron has been somewhat handicapped by inexperienced assistants; hence to her personal efforts and good management the satisfactory condition of this department is largely due. The work of the seamstress also deserves special commendation. 114 garments were manufactured, and all mending and darning was done in the sewing room. Girls of 12 cut and made dresses of their own from materials selected by themselves and paid for with their own pocket money. They were taught something of the latest styles, became eager to study fashions, and developed some taste in the selection of colors and figures of cloth. The sewing room has been a schoolroom and the seamstress a teacher.

Industrial.—The industrial teacher and farmer have been willing workers. All school freight is hauled 10 miles by school employees and teams; 90 acres of corn, 4 acres garden, and 3 acres clover constitute this year's crop. The steam-heating plant requires the almost constant attention of one man during the cold weather. About 300 shade trees have been planted and cultivated this spring. Boys have had little industrial training aside from work in farm and garden.

Discipline.—The discipline of the girls has been very good; that of the boys quite unsatisfactory. The assistant matron, while willing and industrious, lacks proper control of the boys and does not seem to improve in this respect.

Employment.—Special commendation is due the head teacher, the matron, and the seamstress for their useful devotion to the general welfare of the school. A desire to do their work well has been shown by nearly all employees, although some have been lacking in experience and in adaptability to their work.

Improvements.—This school needs a barn, a storeroom, a drying room for laundry, and an addition to the dining room.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. B. BROWN, Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Through George W. James, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GREAT NEMOHA SCHOOL.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMOHA AGENCY.

GREAT NEMOHA BOARDING SCHOOL.

White Cloud, Kans., July 22, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Great Nemaha Boarding School for fiscal year 1897.

At the opening of school, September 1, many of the parents and children were still visiting on neighboring as well as distant reservations, some not returning until the 1st of December, so

that not all pupils were enrolled at beginning of the year. The children who were at home came to school readily and in much better condition—cleaner than in previous years. They have been allowed to visit their homes once a month, and upon each return the majority have been carefully cared for before they return, still there is ample opportunity for improvement.

The work in each department has improved. Few changes in employees have been made during the year, allowing each to become fully acquainted with the work to be done in her respective phase; and, working cheerfully and willingly, much and better work has been accomplished. The general health of the school has been good. No physician being granted, in some cases the parents have taken the children home. The difficulty in having them return when health had been restored in many cases was a long and trying process. A school physician here would be of great assistance.

The school farm produced well, and good crops have been raised, together with a great variety of vegetables. The orchard will yield a fair crop of apples.

Supervisor Moss visited the school in September, with the advisability of day schools and pupils attending district schools in view. After visiting parts of the reservation and districts adjoining and much discussion of the subject, we hear nothing more of the scheme.

We also had very pleasant and profitable visits from Inspector McLaughlin and Supervisor Bakestraw. I wish to thank Inspector McLaughlin and Supervisor Bakestraw for assistance given me in their timely visits, also to express my gratitude to the superintendent and Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary of Interior for courtesies extended to me, and to those employees who have labored so faithfully and cooperated so heartily in the work throughout the year.

Very respectfully,

THAMAR RUBEY,
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Through George W. James, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., September 1, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the affairs at this agency, for the year ending June 30, 1897. The agency comprises three reservations, to wit, White Earth, Red Lake, and Leech Lake.

Consus.—According to the census recently completed, the Indians at this agency number 1,661, as follows:

Name of Chippewa Bands	Females, 6 to 14.	Males, 6 to 16.	Total.
White Earth-Mississippi	179	265	1,372
Outer Tail Pillager	71	87	329
Gull Lake-Mississippi	71	41	326
White Oak Point-Mississippi	71	102	724
Millie Lee-Mississippi	150	181	1,251
Leech Lake-Pillager	91	131	1,161
Cass and Winnebago-ushin	31	62	431
Red Lake	150	177	1,331
Pembina	21	21	74
Pondobie	6	1	-
Total	671	1,044	2,651

Schools.—There are eight schools located here with an enrollment of 466 pupils. During the past year a great many children have been refused admittance to the schools whose parents were anxious that they should be educated, for the reason that the school accommodations were insufficient. At least 200 children have been sent to nonreservation schools. It was a great disappointment that the contemplated school building was not erected at White Earth this year. A new school building is badly needed at Leech Lake. Greater school advantages must be provided at this agency, as there are hundreds of children of proper school age who should be put in schools. It is to be hoped that ample school accommodations will be provided soon.

Although laboring under disadvantages, excellent work has been done by the superintendents and other employees. I would, however, advise in the interest of the school service that the present policy of transferring school employees should be discouraged as much as possible, as there prevails a source of much discontent among them, many of whom, as soon as they secure a position, express a desire to be transferred, and take more interest in trying to secure a better and easier position than they do in the work to which they have been assigned.

Agriculture.—In agriculture there has been a steady advance among the people at this agency, more land now being under cultivation than ever before, and more land having been broken this year than any year in the history of the reservation. The general manner in which these people are advancing in farming is

certainly very encouraging, and bids fair to place many of them on a par with the average farmer in this community. With proper management the majority of the Indians will soon be self-supporting. Had it not been for two destructive hailstorms the crops would have compared favorably with those outside of the reservation in this section of the State.

Timber.—Under authority from the Indian Office, the dead and down timber on the White Earth Reservation was banked and sold last spring. The amount realized from the sale of this timber was \$11,233.93. This work is of great assistance to the Indians, as the labor is almost entirely done by them. On account of the forest fires last spring a great amount of timber was killed. This should be marketed this winter. There is also a great amount of dead and down timber on the Red Lake and Leech Lake reservations which should be sold. As it affords employment to many of the Indians, and is a source of revenue to them, and it being derived from something which if not utilized would be a total loss, I would advise that authority be granted to market all the dead and down timber on the different reservations.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of these Indians during the past year has been good. This is largely accounted for by their disposition to engage the Government physicians to treat their sick.

I can only repeat what I have said in my former reports as to the good conduct of these Indians. They are peaceable, quiet, and law abiding. It is a source of much satisfaction for me to be able to state that the Indians under my charge have made substantial advancement.

Yours, respectfully,

ROBERT M. ALLEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WHITE EARTH SCHOOL.

WHITE EARTH, MINN., September 15, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of White Earth Boarding School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Attendance.—School opened on September 7, 1896, with an enrollment of 33 pupils. Owing to the condition of the temporary quarters, and wishing to prevent overcrowding, Supervisor Charles B. Bakestraw advised me to not take more than 10 children. I followed this advice as closely as possible during the year. The average attendance during the year was 40. Industrial training.—The kitchen, dining room, sewing room, and laundry furnished the only industrial training for the girls, while the cultivation of the back garden, the care of a head of cattle, a team of horses, and sawing and splitting wood comprised the industrial work for the boys.

Health.—There were no cases of sickness, except a few colds. The general health of the children has been good.

Garden.—The garden was well cultivated and produced an abundant crop of all necessary vegetables, as follows:

Beets	.....bushels	62	Potatoes	.....bushels	150
Carrots	.....do.	30	Rutabagas	.....do.	31
Cabbage	.....heads	40	Turnips	.....do.	40

Besides the above were pease, radishes, sweet corn, and onions. The garden promises a good yield for this year.

Schoolroom work.—The schoolroom work has been fairly satisfactory. The pupils of the advanced grades attended school half a day and worked half a day, while the primary pupils attended school all day.

The evening sessions were continued as last year with a few exceptions.

Official visits.—During the year the school was visited by Supervisor Bakestraw, Inspector Wright, Supervisor Peatras, and Superintendent of Indian Schools W. N. Hallmann.

Needs of the school.—The school is sadly in need of new buildings. A special appropriation of \$20,000 was made by the Fifty-fifth Congress for the erection of an industrial school plant at White Earth, and it is to be hoped that the buildings will be erected at an early day.

Conclusion.—I desire to thank the Indian Office for favors shown during the past year.

Very respectfully,

JOHN FLINN, Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WILD RICE RIVER SCHOOL.

WILD RICE RIVER SCHOOL,

White Earth Reservation, Minn., September 2, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report for the year ending June 30, 1897. Average attendance has been for first quarter, 75; second, 70; third, 71, and fourth, 81.

The decrease in attendance during the second and part of the third quarter was owing to an epidemic of measles with which we were afflicted during November and December. Many

parents came to take their children home as soon as the disease reached the school. To this I offered no objection, as it was utterly impossible to properly care for sick pupils in quarters so crowded. As it was each day contained two pupils, in caring for whom we found ample occupation, especially as one of the teachers was ill at the same time. All who stayed with us recovered, and I am sure many of the people learned then that it was safer to trust to the care afforded by the school when sickness came. We were most fortunate in having an excellent physician close at hand.

Otherwise than this the school year has not been interrupted. Sugar making did not interfere materially with the attendance, only one week being lost by one pupil for that reason. Parents become more willing from year to year to send and keep their children in school. But as it is impossible to get increased accommodations the difficulty of satisfying the demand is apparent and is one of the most discouraging phases of the work. We are always crowded, and always have to refuse places to many.

Pupils in school did well. By the agent's recommendation the force of employees was increased to a proper number, and this aided very materially in improving the character of the work done. I heartily wish that all could have been retained, as recommended. For the ensuing year, but unfortunately, as I think, the places of two assistants were discontinued. The need for employees becomes apparent when we consider that most of the pupils enrolled are under 12 years of age, and hence not able to assist in the heavier industrial work to any great extent. They are regularly detailed to assist in all the work—the girls in the ordinary branches of housework, sewing, mending, crocheting, etc., and the boys in care of stock and garden, general outdoor work, painting, etc., so far as able. Some work is assigned to each, and this regular habit of industry formed; but the material aid given by small children can not be very great. For this reason I ask that at least the place of assistant industrial teacher be re-established and a competent employee sent.

One noticeable feature has been very gratifying, viz. the increased desire of older pupils for better opportunities. These, of course, they gain by going to outside schools, and, in some cases at least, these have been a genuine source of self-improvement.

Taken in all the outlook is not discouraging, except in matters referred to, and, thus, I trust, may be remedied in the near future.

Very respectfully,

VIOLA COOK,

Superintendent.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RED LAKE SCHOOL.

RED LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
White Earth Agency, Minn., July 2, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Red Lake school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The work of the year has been somewhat retarded at times. Within a very few days after opening, September 7, the school was filled, its capacity being 40. Until September 20 the industrial teacher, the teacher, and the superintendent were obliged to attend to all departments of the work, and not until September 25 was our employee force complete. During the month of November and December our school was visited by an epidemic of measles. January 13 Mrs. Corbellis a most excellent teacher, was called away by her husband's sickness and death, leaving the superintendent alone with the school work until March 15.

On the development of the first case of measles the school was placed under strict quarantine regulations by Dr. Leshar, agency physician. At one time one-half of the school was confined to the sick rooms, half of them being in bed at the same time. Notwithstanding the lack of convenience and the dirty condition of the old hospital were brought out in good condition and without any unpleasant after effects. During this time those children who were able to be on duty attacked their doubled work with a willingness and cheerfulness deserving of praise; nor was there hesitancy on the part of employees in any duties required of them. Previous to this time the Indians thought that they must take their children home for treatment for any and all ailments. They are now convinced that for a sick child the school is as safe a place as home. With the exception of this epidemic we have had no sickness to speak of.

Our employee force, being entirely English speaking, is a decided improvement over those of previous years; and, with one exception, I have to thank them for their interest and support and commend their efficiency.

The buildings are in very poor condition. The roofs and sides leak and the floors are worn out. The dormitories are low, dark, and cold. For a time in the month of February I was obliged to give up my private room to some weakly little girls. The old schoolhouse is unhandy, gloomy, and bare of plaster in many places, and unworkable in very cold weather. An old dwelling house, a part of which is used for a boys' play room, is practically a ruin, in cold weather hardly more comfortable than the open air. The barn is altogether too small to accommodate even the limited amount of stock belonging to the school. We have no laundry building. The laundry work must be done in a small room adjoining the kitchen, thus closing all direct communication between the kitchen and the outside. There are enough available children on the reservation to fill a large school, and our location is of the first; but we need buildings.

The girls have made satisfactory progress in industrial work. The only industrial work provided for the boys is gardening. We have 14 acres under cultivation, which they have handled nicely and which promises well, though backward on account of a late spring. We have land, but can do no farming, our only team being a yoke of ancient oxen.

During the cooler months our boys find it a serious matter to provide sufficient fuel from our pine wood to warm these old buildings, and one should not be surprised that they become discontented with the present grind at the wood pile, from which there can be no release unless the school be provided with a team of horses and a power saw.

In October we were visited by Inspector J. G. Wright, to whom I feel much indebted for good counsel and encouragement.

Very respectfully,

E. O. HIGGINS,

Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LEECH LAKE SCHOOL.

LEECH, MINN., July 20, 1897.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of this school. The past year has been one which could but rejoice and feel discouraged. We could feel elated from the fact that greater interest was manifested in the school by the Indians than ever before, resulting in increased and more regular attendance and fewer runaways, all of which is directly attributable to the manner in which the school and employees are supported by the parents. We were also very much gratified from the increased attendance we were able to secure during the sugar-making season. Should we meet with similar success this year, we may confidently hope soon to break up this custom, the effect of which is demoralizing to the school and extremely pernicious to the health of the pupils. Were it not for the fact that we met with ever increasing success each succeeding year in breaking up this custom, I would feel tempted to recommend that the pupils be given five weeks' vacation at this time and be held an equivalent length of time during July and August.

The interest manifested in and the undoubted benefit derived from the reading circle was another cause for the satisfaction felt at the close of this year. Having read other works pertaining to the subjects, we were unable to finish the course in the selected texts. Several of the employees are therefore utilizing their leisure moments during vacation completing the course. Having touched on a few of the pleasant features, it may not be out of time at this time to recount a few of the many hindrances that more or less impede progress. First and foremost are our quarters, of which I had the honor to give a meager description to the honorable Commissioner in a recent communication. To say that the buildings were unfit for human habitation would be putting the matter mildly. The boys' play room and dormitory would not have been used in the condition in which they were during three-fourths of the year, as a burn by anyone who had the least regard for his health. The roofs of all the buildings were a constant source of annoyance. Whenever we were visited with a shower during the night sleep would be entirely out of the question. The water would come in so copiously that it would keep us busy between carrying out what would fall into pans and pails and trying to find a dry spot to await the rolling of the vessels. However, these are now matters of history, for the owner of the buildings has finally given us a new roof.

It is to be regretted that these buildings must be used any longer for school purposes. Their effect upon the children is far from civilizing and refining. The aesthetic and I might say the moral senses are blunted by such environments. In as far as the external environment of a pupil is an essential factor in the formation of character, in so far as thorough intellectual and practical education hindered in its true growth.

The allowance of clothing being meager, the seamstress was unable, with the limited amount of available help, to make many new garments, mending old garments constituting the major portion of her time. The allowance of hats and shoes, too, was far from being ample. Wearing mended clothes may implant habits of economy and be of some practical value, but the wearing of crownless, brimless, and otherwise flimsy hats, and the continued wear of boots and shoes long after they have served their purpose, lessens the wearer's self-respect, lowers the school in his estimation, and, in short, creates a formidable barrier to the attainment of the end and aim of education.

During the course of the year we transferred a number of our pupils to the industrial school at Flandreau, S. Dak.

We were visited by Col. J. G. Wright, inspector, and Col. J. J. Anderson, school supervisor, to both of which gentlemen we feel under obligations for the impartial manner in which they inspected the management of this school and for the many kind suggestions offered.

The health of the pupils was better than ever before. We had but one case of sore eyes, and but three cases in which the pupils were required to take to their beds.

Our garden of 5 acres gave us 67 bushels of potatoes, 1 barrel of cucumbers, 1 bushel of navy beans, and 19 bushels of beets, carrots, and rutabagas. The yield this year will be more than double the above quantity.

Trusting the present year may see us in the possession of new and more commodious quarters, and feeling under renewed obligations to our esteemed agent, Maj. Robert M. Allen, and Overseer Dr. E. S. Hart for their kind cooperation throughout the year, I remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

KRAVITH H. CHESMAN, Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET INDIAN AGENCY,

Blackfoot, Mont., September 20, 1897.

SIR: Complying with instructions issued this office, I respectfully submit my report of the condition of affairs at this agency, the progress of the Indians during the past year, so far as I can so do, the condition and attendance at the schools, the annual census, and statistics of a like nature.

The total number of persons on this reservation is 1,892, and although the births are greater in number than the deaths, the census shows a falling off from last year. This is due in part to the number of mixed bloods who have left the reservation, those who have been ordered off because they were here without any right, and to the taking up of a number of tickets of persons who lived on land just off the reservation, yet who were heretofore carried on the rolls. To me it seemed apparent that these people, living off the reservation and making their living there, had no right to be carried on the rolls, and accordingly I struck them off.

The complete recapitulation of the census gives the following showing:

Males above 18 years of age	556
Females above 14 years of age	577
School children:	
Males between 6 and 16	291
Females between 6 and 16	152
Males between 16 and 18	11
Males under 6 years of age	118
Females under 6 years of age	214
Total, all ages	1,892

There are two separate schools on this reservation--the Willow Creek School with eight buildings, and the Holy Family Mission School. There are at the latter the allotted number of 45 scholars, and a few more whom their parents have placed there. At the Willow Creek School there are 100 enrolled, a falling off from last year by draft to attend Fort Shaw Industrial School. As yet some of the parents have not placed their children in the schools, but the police will soon have the enrollment up to the capacity of the school, 135.

Some of the older chiefs and Indians are very desirous that the children should have an education, but many of them encourage their children to run away from school and cause much annoyance in this way. To overcome this I have issued an order that no person shall visit the school without a permit in writing from this office.

At the hospital there are enrolled 19 scholars, also a smaller number than were in attendance last year.

The teachers at the schools are as follows:

At Willow Creek:	
W. H. Matson, superintendent	\$1,200
C. H. Fain, teacher	720
H. J. Kilgore, industrial	720
M. C. Matson, teacher	660
Florence I. Kilgore, matron	600
Zanna O. Groves, assistant matron	500
Mary Bross, seamstress	500
Alice M. Williamson, cook	180
Mollie E. Sullivan, laundress	180
Phena M. Martin, teacher	600
Rose Teasdale, assistant cook	360
Julia Cobell, assistant laundress	180
Frank Racine, night watch	300
At the hospital:	
Catharine McLeon, nurse	\$180
Ellen L. Kendall, teacher	600
Mary Robinson, assistant nurse	180
Lillie M. Steele, assistant cook	180
Victoria Robinson, cook	100
Joe Evans, janitor	240
Z. T. Daniel, physician	900

The prevailing sickness among the pupils at the hospital is scrofula, bronchial, and lung troubles.

During that part of the past year in which I have been in charge at this agency the progress of the Indians has been handicapped to some extent by the failure to get lumber in for building purposes and the worthlessness of such lumber, which made its rejection necessary. So, as far as building was concerned, the Indians could not make the progress which was desired.

In the matter of cattle and ranch work the result is very satisfactory. The number of cattle lost to the Indians by failure to get their individual and ID brands upon them will be very small, if any, and although they will not have the sheds which they really need, the great amount of hay put up and the precautions taken by the Indians will insure against any perceptible loss by storms and blizzards this winter.

I had hoped for a plentiful supply of wire for fencing, that the Indians could this year fence in and protect their hay meadows, and thus have assurance of a good crop next year, and also protect their gardens from the stock; but will make an effort to get a supply of wire early enough next spring to do a great part of this work. Some of these Indians are desirous of putting in timothy meadows

instead of the native grasses, and it will be my plan to experiment with the various grains and grasses to find which will bring the best future results to this people. They are generally fair farmers, and must be encouraged by example.

In order to make these people self-supporting, particular attention must be paid to their cattle, and next in importance to their existence is the hay and grain; but it is only when they locate at a distance of some 25 miles eastward from the mountains that they can have any assurance of anything in the form of a crop other than native grass.

Considerable trouble is experienced in trying to prevent the practice of medicine, as the Indians administer, to sick people on the reservation. All efforts to break up the practice have proven only in part successful, and although the doctors go personally and administer to the sick, they no longer leave than at once the old "medicine women" compel the patient to quit using them, and then by the Indian form of treatment often aggravate the case into a dangerous and sometimes fatal one. I have already begun punishing "doctors" for these offenses, and hope in time to break up their barbarous custom.

The general condition of health on the reservation is quite good, and the death rate for the past year was but little more than 2 1/2 per cent.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. E. M. LAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., November 1, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report.

Population: The population is as follows:

Males	966
Females	1,124
Total	2,129

Of this population 32% are children of school age. The total population this year shows an increase of 4 over that of last year; last year showed an increase of 2, and the year before an increase of 7 over the previous year--that is, during the last three years there has been a yearly increase. Previous to that time there had always been a yearly decrease in the population. This would seem to indicate that the Crows as a nation have become used to and better adapted to the ways and conditions of civilized life, and that they are settling down to a kind of life which must have been extremely trying to them in their savage condition.

Industries--The industries of these Indians are agriculture, stock raising, working on the large irrigating ditch now in process of construction, and freighting.

The industry on which they must mainly depend above all others for their future self-support is agriculture. The Department fully realizes this fact, as is shown by the large and fine system of irrigating ditches which it is pushing to completion. Some minor ditches have already been completed, but the large and most important one is not yet finished. Agriculture being the main industry to be encouraged, I have bent all my energies and used all the means in my power to advance this particular industry.

Cattle raising is also of great importance, but it has been found impossible in practice to advance this properly along with agriculture at the same time. It should be so that every individual family would have its own cattle and would know each one and take the same care of them that they do of their horses, of which they take good care. But so far it has been necessary to put so much time on farming work that no time has been available for each family to devote to its cattle.

These Indians will never be in proper shape until each family can be put on an allotment which will be the future permanent home of that family, and these allotments can not be made until the Big Horn ditch is completed. This ditch will open up to cultivation and irrigation an immense body of fine arable land and a large percentage of the Indians will have to be allotted and settled on it. But these allotments can not be made until this ditch is completed, and until that time the farm work will have to be carried on under such ditches as are already completed. These Indians have acquired a pretty fair knowledge of the proper methods of irrigating, of which they were entirely ignorant four years ago, and when they

can be put on permanent allotments each family should have its own cattle to look after, and they should be able by that time to do this and at the same time raise their wheat, oats, potatoes, and other farm produce; in other words, to live just as any white ranchman does who has his farm and small bunch of cattle. I feel sure they can do this and at the same time be very prosperous, and in a very short time be entirely self-supporting and independent. The progress which has been made in agriculture will be referred to later on in this report.

Education.—Crow Boarding School is now the only Government school on the reservation, Montana Industrial School having been abolished and transferred to it last summer. The St. Xavier Mission School, with one branch on the Big Horn, at Big Horn subissue station, and one at Pryor subissue station, is a contract school, aided by the Government.

The enrollment at Crow Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1897, was 131, which is the largest number of pupils it ever had. This does not include the pupils of Montana Industrial School, who had not at that time been transferred. The total number of Government pupils for the year has been very much in excess over any past year.

I have had to obtain most of the pupils by force, using the police for the purpose. The Crows are bitterly opposed to sending their children to school and invent all kinds of excuses to get the children out or to keep from sending them to school. I have considered it my main duty to fill the school with all available pupils, and that done I have left all details of school work with the superintendent. The present superintendent, Mr. Henry Hawks, is a practical man, firm but just in his discipline, and with good control over pupils and school employees. I consider him an unusually capable man for the position he holds.

Recommendation was made last summer that the Pryor branch of St. Xavier Mission School be bought from the Bureau of Catholic Missions and turned into a Government school. I would now most urgently renew this recommendation. It is greatly to be desired that this be done if possible before the 1st of January, 1898. Crow Boarding School will be very much crowded to take care of all the Government pupils during the winter, and, besides, it is a great hardship on the Pryor Creek Indians to have their children in Crow Boarding School, on account of its being so far away from them (nearly 100 miles by road) and so inaccessible in the cold months of winter.

Review of the work done.—As this, in all probability, will be my last annual report I beg leave to review briefly the work done and results accomplished since I was put in charge on March 1, 1894.

The task before me, on assuming charge, was very plain and easy to understand, however difficult it might be to perform. Summed up in a few words, it was to make these Indians self-supporting and independent of Government help.

I found on taking charge about 189 acres of ground in some state of cultivation, this being the aggregate of all cultivated land all over the reservation. On this there had been raised the previous year about 250,000 pounds of oats and perhaps 1,000 pounds of wheat—certainly not more. The progress made in agriculture will be shown by comparison of these figures with the following statistics for this year:

Area of cultivated land in 1897, 3,300 acres, on which were raised:

Wheat	Pounds
Oats	1,470,000
Corn	980,000
Potatoes and pumpkins	78,000
	886,000
Total	3,414,000
Tons of hay raised	2,920

In the spring of 1896 a steam-power gristmill for grinding wheat and corn was completed, and on July 1 of that year all rations, except the beef rations, were cut off from all able-bodied Indians. There was some hardship the first year, but this was anticipated, and it was counted upon that this very hardship would have the effect of rousing up the lazy and making them do a little thinking for themselves. The effect of this enforced thinking is shown in the large crops raised this year.

How near the object worked for, that is, to make these Indians self-supporting, has been attained, will be seen by a glance at the statistics for this year: 1,470,000 pounds of wheat will make 1,020,000 pounds of flour, which would give each man, woman, and child on the reservation nearly five 100-pound sacks of flour to last until wheat is raised again, or each family nearly 20 sacks. This, with the potatoes

and pumpkins and other necessary articles and luxuries purchased from sale of oats and hay, should make each family fare as well, from the products of his own labor, as the ordinary white farmer.

Buildings and improvements.—Two subagencies, or, more properly speaking, two subissue stations, have been established, one on Pryor Creek and one on the Big Horn River at St. Xavier Mission. At each of these points is a substantial residence for the farmer in charge, a warehouse, and a slaughterhouse.

A dormitory for Indian pupils, a fine two-story brick building, has been put up. This is the handsomest building at the agency, and would be an ornament to any town. It has fine plumbing, water-closets, and hot and cold baths.

The steam-power gristmill has been mentioned. The steam power of this mill has been utilized in the construction of a water-supply system which furnishes the entire agency with an abundant supply of pure water. This has been of very great benefit to all concerned and more especially to the school. It also furnishes a strong head of water in case of fire.

A sewerage system (underground) for the school has been constructed.

Two brick residences for employees have been built. They are very comfortable cottages of four rooms each. Another of eight rooms is now being commenced.

On my taking charge here the roads about the agency were impassable for wagons in muddy weather. These have been built up, graded, and drained on each side so that they are now as fine and hard roads as can be found in any city. Plank and gravel walks have been made for all foot travel throughout the agency.

Lawns of clover and blue grass have been made in spots which were formerly bare or covered with weeds. More than 1,000 shade trees of every variety that will grow in this climate have been put out. When these trees have attained two or three years' growth, they will help to make this one of the most beautiful agencies in the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. WATSON,

First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry and Acting Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW SCHOOL.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., July 9, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of Crow Agency Boarding School, ending June 30, 1897. I arrived and assumed charge of this school May 17, 1897.

Buildings.—The school comprises the following buildings: Girls' building, a fine two-story brick structure, containing the following apartments: Reception room, reading room, dining room, kitchen and creamery, mess rooms, storeroom, clothing room, sick room, play room, four employees' rooms, and three small dormitories, the latter containing in all 15,111 cubic feet of air space, which will accommodate 60 pupils, allowing 30 feet to the pupil.

Boys' building is a fine brick structure with the following rooms: Superintendent's rooms, reception room, wash room, bathroom, play room, and three dormitories, each 25 by 30 feet, with a capacity of 27,520 cubic feet, and will accommodate 92 pupils with the above allowance, making a sleeping capacity of 112 pupils.

The school building is an old shack entirely unfit for use, as the shingles have blown off in many places, leaving holes in the roof. The siding is rotten and in many places the boards are ready to fall off. It contains two rooms, one 11 by 31 feet and one 31 by 42 feet. The latter is used as an assembly room and has a seating capacity of 100. This is entirely inadequate as there have been many more pupils added to the school, as will appear later on.

The old building formerly used for a boys' dormitory contains the following: Sewing room, laundry, workshop, bakery, one schoolroom, four employees' rooms and rooms used to store worn-out and useless articles which accumulate about the school.

Attendance.—The total enrollment for the year was 131. This is the greatest number of pupils ever enrolled at the school. The average attendance for the last half of the school year was 131. **Schoolroom work.**—The schoolroom work has continued without interruption, excepting the usual holiday recesses. At the beginning of the year the school was divided into three departments: Advanced or grammar room, intermediate, and kindergarten. During the second quarter many new pupils were added to the school, making it necessary to have another teacher. Such teacher was sent here by the Department in March and took charge of the primary department. With the fourth teacher closer grading could be made and better work done.

The teachers have all been faithful, and in their efforts the results of schoolroom work have been highly gratifying. Great pains have been taken to have the pupils speak loudly and distinctly and the work made as practical as possible. Special stress has been laid upon developing their much neglected and weakest faculty, that is, reasoning. When we take into consideration the amount of Indian talk which has been carried on between pupils and parents, who so frequently visit the school and whose influence is not on the side of the school, I think they have made excellent progress in learning to speak the English language.

All holidays have been observed and appropriate programmes prepared and rendered in such a manner as would have been a credit to any ordinary school, and which have of a marked improvement, especially in the fact that the children spoke so as to be fully understood by all present. At each time our small assembly room was well filled, and sometimes crowded, and many had to remain outside. The sweetest scene was on Christmas eve, when the parents came out in a goodly number. At the other exercises the audience was composed mostly of white people, as it is extremely hard to interest the Indians with anything of a literary nature.

Christmas trees.—Through the liberality of the Indian Office, Eastern friends, and friends of the school, we are able to report two beautiful Christmas trees well filled with gifts for the children. Any one taking near or present that evening could readily realize the pressing need of a larger assembly hall.

Evening exercises.—Evening exercises have been held during the year up to May 1, when it was thought best to discontinue them so as to give the children more exercise in the open air.

Sunday school.—All pupils attended Sunday school each Sabbath morning and preaching services in the evening, conducted by Rev. Mr. Burgess, Congregational missionary.

Classification of pupils June 30, 1897.—Primary grade: First year, male 3, female 25, total 28; second year, male 11, female 9, total 20; third year, male 7, female 3, total 10; fourth year, male 8, female 0, total 8. Advanced grade: First year, male 5, female 0, total 5; second year, male 4, female 3, total 7. Total enrollment, male 28, female 36, total 64.

Garden.—This consists of 12 acres of land under a thorough system of irrigation. A fine strawberry patch of one fourth of an acre produced an abundant crop of berries this year. Besides what the children could use, we sold on the market nearly 200 worth of berries, which goes to the credit of the school fund. We have planted nearly 1 acre of potatoes, which look very fine at this time. We have planted and have growing about 5,000 cabbages and 5 acres of melons, besides several acres of sugar cane, which is almost ready for use.

Recommendations.—It appears from a school building that would accommodate 270 pupils is absolutely necessary. The buildings now used are entirely too small for the number of pupils that will attend this year. The Montana Industrial School having been abandoned and the pupils added to this school will show an enrollment of 190. Applications of new pupils to the number of 15, which could not be admitted on account of the scarcity of room for accommodate them, will run our enrollment to 205. This shows the necessity of a new school building at once.

It is so strongly recommended that more dining and sleeping room be provided at once. As has already been stated, the sleeping room for the girls is only for 50, and that number will almost be doubled the coming year. We hardly have room in our dining room for our own pupils, and when it is more crowded to the number it becomes necessary to have room for them. This can only be done by a new building or an addition to the girls' building. The latter would be the better thing to do. An addition of 176 ft. on the west side and of the same height would furnish the building and sleeping room for 50 more pupils, besides a sewing room and bakery, which are much needed at the school.

With these very necessary improvements and the able corps of employees, and the very hearty cooperation of our efficient and genial agent, First Lieut. J. W. Watson, there is every reason to believe that the coming year will be the most progressive that Crow boarding school has ever had.

Thanking the Department for past favors, and all the good people of Crow Agency, who are so deeply interested in the success and education of the boys and girls who attend this school, I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

HENRY HANKS, Superintendent.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Through First Lieut. J. W. Watson, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FLATHEAD AGENCY.

JOCKO, FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT., August 20, 1897.

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions contained in office letter dated June 1, 1897, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The bands and tribes of this reservation are the confederated tribes of Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenai Indians, who number 1,631; the Lower Kalispels, who number 41; the Idaho Kootenais, numbering 40; Charlo's Band of Bitter Root Flatheads, numbering 185; the Upper and Middle bands of Spokanes, removed to Jocko Agency, in number 91.

Civilization.—The civilization of the Indians upon this reservation has during the past year steadily progressed, not with leaps and bounds, but with certain, steady strides; perhaps not with as much show of progress as might be made had these Indians a large fund and anxiety to assist them, but in the pursuit of tilling the soil and cattle raising they are steadily nearing the goal of providing for themselves, maided, the necessities and comforts of life. They are nearly all living in houses upon fenced holdings.

No allotments have been made, as they are extremely opposed to the survey and allotment of their reservation. Each is allowed practically all the land he can fence and cultivate, and their fields and fences are respected, and the occasional differences that arise in taking up and claiming lands are amicably adjusted by the judges of the Indian court, with the approval of the agent. Occasionally the jealousies of the old chiefs interfere somewhat and influence the decisions of the judges, but injustices are not tolerated and but little friction from this cause occurs.

It is noticeable that the young Indians located in the portions of the reserve best suited to agriculture are making substantial improvements. A glance into these Indians' houses will quickly convince the observer that there are grades of comfort and progress here, as among all people, the younger couples apparently making commendable efforts toward cleanliness and comfort, and were the visitor invited to join them in a repast he could note their decorous manners at table and the scrupulous cleanliness of some of their little homes. It is convincing evidence of their desire and disposition to become as we are.

Even in the homes of the older people it will be observed that, while lacking perhaps in cleanliness, they appreciate the comforts of civilization, even though they may ridicule the younger people for following the whites. The old people lack the knowledge of suiting things to changed conditions. They knew well how to keep a lodge of buffalo skin warm and at the same time well ventilated, and when its surroundings became offensive, how to move it, but to properly construct a house, that it may be warm and at the same time well ventilated, is not known to them; neither have they the means to do so had they the knowledge. They will burn out a cook stove trying to make a heating stove out of it, and their living room be alternately freezing and overheated. What is said of the houses of the older people may be said of their clothing. Their styles do not change, but the materials from which they are made perforce have, from the warm fur-lined clothing and buffalo robes to the cotton skirt and threadbare blanket. The result is that a vast majority of these people die of consumption or pulmonary diseases.

A fund should be established and set apart for the assistance, at least, of young couples just starting in life: a small house built for them, with proper attention given to warmth and ventilation; a few acres should be fenced and plowed, and a little surplus lumber and materials furnished them wherewith to construct barns and out-houses. It has been my observation that a little help at the proper time means much in determining the course of these people. As far as possible, with the limited means here available, help has been extended these young people along these lines, but we can not reach them all. Blessed as this reservation is with an abundance of timber, the cost of such aid will be comparatively small.

Irrigation.—Indispensably allied with the welfare of these people is the irrigation of their lands, for there is no certainty of a crop here without it. In the Jocko Valley much has been done, but it is only a beginning. Two ditches, each about 5 miles in length, have been constructed, and wisely and properly built; but they are inadequate, and should be greatly enlarged. Instead of a few hundred, as many thousand inches of water should be their capacity.

Few places in the arid belt are so favorably situated and so admirably adapted to an extensive and thorough system of irrigation as is the Jocko Valley. Its water supply is abundant and never-failing; the land to be irrigated amounts to ten or twelve thousand acres, and while it is gravelly and some parts stony, it is rich and fertile and well adapted to fruit as well as grain.

The individual effort of the Indians has made a considerable portion of the valley productive, and two ditches of over a mile in length have been surveyed by me this year, and, with the assistance of the agency farmer, completed in time for use this season. We have nearly reached the limit in this work for individual effort and enterprise, as in future the additional supply must be made by constructing a dam at the outlet of a lake at the head of Finlay Creek or come from the Jocko River, entailing the construction of a flume and more work and outlay of money than an individual Indian can do or make.

I recommend the enlarging of the present flumes and ditches to a capacity of 4,000 inches each and the construction of lateral ditches; also the construction of two additional ditches, each of about 2½ miles in length, in the Mission Valley, to irrigate the farms and ranches of the Spokane Indians recently removed to this reservation. Without this needed improvement I fear they will become discouraged and disheartened in their attempts to farm and support themselves.

Many other portions of this reserve can be improved and made productive by a proper system of irrigation canals and ditches, but with an outlay of money perhaps not now available for this purpose; but should the commission now negotiating for the cession of a portion of this reserve succeed and a fund be derived from the sale, I certainly think that a large portion of it should be set aside for irrigation purposes and improvements.

Cattle.—A very important industry here is cattle raising, and thousands of fat cattle are annually shipped from here to the Chicago market and many sold to the local butchers and dealers throughout the State. The number of cattle sold and shipped this season will probably reach 6,000, and there will remain upon the range at least 10,000 head. This is a profitable industry and should be fostered in every way.

I regret to report that the range is fast deteriorating, and will soon be ruined by the countless ponies (in Western vernacular, "cayuses") that cover this reserve. They number over 15,000, and at least one-third of them belong to the Uintilla allotted Indians. Some immediate steps should be taken to reduce the number of horses. A rule or law that is in force throughout the State prohibiting stallions from running at large, if enforced here, would in a few years reduce the number of useless and scrubby animals. If possible, such a law should be enacted.

The cattle ranging here are owned largely by a few mixed bloods and Indians, and several white men married to Indian women hold and graze large bands,

claiming their wives own the same. Some outside white men persist in allowing their cattle to graze here, though their cattle are repeatedly driven out by the Indian police. These conditions should be changed and remedied by fencing the north line and expelling such squaw men.

Commission.—On April 4, 1897, two members of the commission appointed to treat with these tribes for the cession of a portion of their lands visited this reserve and held a council, or talk, with these people, and the strong aversion and opposition to the sale of any portion of their lands at once developed, and after stating their business and their desire to be fair and honest with the Indians should they consent to treat, they were met with the flat refusal to sell any portion. Chief Michel, of the Lower Kalispels, said:

Just ten years ago three commissioners (Wright, Andrews, and Daniels) came here, who told us they were authorized by the President to make a treaty with my people. They talked just as fair, just as honest, and made much the same promises that you do. Twenty-five families signed the treaty, and we left our lands and homes in the Kalispel Valley and moved to the Flat-head Reservation, and where are the things they promised us? We have not received them. Go back to Washington and tell the President that when the promises of ten years ago are kept we will listen to new proposals.

The treaty referred to by Chief Michel was one made at Sand Point in February, 1887, by Commissioners Wright, Andrews, and Daniels, but I am informed it has never been ratified by Congress, for what reason is of course unknown to me; but these Indians left their homes and came here in good faith, and the terms of that treaty should be carried out to the letter. It would not require a large appropriation, and I desire earnestly to recommend that the necessary steps be taken to obtain Congressional action in this matter. Unless this is done, I am satisfied it will be useless to attempt to treat with the Indians of these tribes, for this is not their only grievance and accusation of bad faith on the part of the Government.

Farming.—During the past year favorable and timely rains have fallen, and the crops promise to be very good except in a few localities, where the ravages of the grasshopper has ruined the grain and vegetables. This pest seems annually to scourge the valley known as Canas Prairie, where the Lower Kalispels have settled, and has well-nigh discouraged their attempts at farming. Little except hay will be harvested there this year. The wheat and oats elsewhere look splendid, and a slightly increased acreage over last year was planted. Vegetables of all kinds are abundant and good.

Police and judges.—The police force numbers 11 privates and 1 officer—a captain—and, although it is difficult to obtain good men for \$10 per month, their service has been usually satisfactory and their duties well performed; in some respects it might be bettered. Some provision should be made to defray their legitimate expenses when dispatched to distant points and to feed their horses while on duty at the agency.

During the past year the Indian judges have been regularly called to sit in judgment of the petty offenses committed and to adjust the differences of neighbors. Some of their left-handed decisions would provoke a smile, but by dint of advice and explanations of the law somewhere near justice is meted out.

Several prisoners have escaped from the guardhouse at this agency. It is unfit for the detention of prisoners, and should be provided with iron or steel cells of some some sort.

Two serious fires occurred upon the reserve during the past year, one consuming the agency office and principal warehouse, October 21, 1896, and the other, occurring a month later, burning one of the three-story school buildings at St. Ignatius Mission. Both seem to have been of incendiary origin, but the self-confessed perpetrator of the crime at St. Ignatius could not be convicted under the rulings and instructions of the Federal court judge for the district of Montana.

Roads and bridges.—Satisfactory work has been done during the past year upon the roads and in the construction of bridges. No aid from the Government has been asked or received. A very important grade from Ravalli Station to St. Ignatius was completed and put in good repair. Recent rains have made the old road impassable and it has been entirely abandoned. Bridges and culverts over numerous streams have been repaired by agency employees, assisted by Indians; but while much has been accomplished more must be done to insure safe and easy traffic over the mountain roads and passes of the reserve. A new bridge over the Jocko River should be constructed in the canyon. The Indians take some pride in the fact that the roads of the reservation are better than those of the adjacent county.

The reservation is divided into districts, and each district has its road supervisor, whose duty it is to keep the roads under his jurisdiction in repair, and the work divided so that each is allowed to do his quota of work as near his home as possible, but occasionally it is necessary to establish a camp at distant points. In view of the fact that high water and heavy rains at certain seasons entail a great amount of work upon the roads annually, their condition is satisfactory.

Education.—The education of the Indians of these tribes has heretofore been entirely left by contract, under the superintendence of the Jesuit Fathers—the larger boys directly under their control, the larger girls under the Sisters of Providence, and the kindergarten taught by the Ursuline nuns.

It is an industrial school, one-half of each day devoted to study, the other to work, with ample recreation hours. A large play yard, a portion of which is covered, secures to the pupils outdoor exercise in any sort of weather, and in winter a large ice pond and toboggan slide furnishes sport and amusement for recreation hours. The shops are arranged along the playground and consist of a shoe shop, saddlery, printing office, tin shop, carpenter shop, and blacksmith shop, and are in charge of competent teachers and instructors. Besides the trades the boys are taught on the large farm and garden the industries of horticulture and farming, and the use of modern machinery as well as the commoner tools and implements. They are also taught in the saw, planing, and shingle mills how to manufacture lumber, in the flour mill modern milling, and in the dairy how to make butter and cheese.

The school buildings proper are large three-story structures, fitted with all modern conveniences, steam heat, hot and cold water, baths, water-closets, fire hose, and two exits from all dormitories and schoolrooms. A large plunge bath is fitted up for the enjoyment of boys. Each room is well lighted and ventilated, with high ceilings and ample floor space. Each pupil has to himself a single bed, with ample and clean covering. The sanitary arrangements are well-nigh perfect.

In the department for the larger girls is the same division of study and work and recreation; the course of study laid down by the Department is followed as nearly as practicable and the girls are taught plain and fancy needlework, baking, cooking, dairying, butter making, carding, weaving, and poultry farming. The most scrupulous cleanliness pervades this department, and the happy faces of these children and the persistence with which they cling to these Sisters, few caring to take their annual vacation except when accompanied by them, speaks more in their praise than words of mine can do.

The kindergarten is perhaps the most satisfactory department of this school. These tots are taught and trained by Sisters whose trade is teaching little ones, and this primary work fits them for intelligent study in the more advanced grades. Here they quickly forget their native tongue and speak English without accent. This department is filled to its present capacity, and good health prevails among the children. As in the other departments, the dormitories and class rooms are well suited to their use and purpose; are well lighted, airy, and comfortable.

The completeness and good work of this industrial school is not perhaps appreciated by the Department, but certainly is by the agent and the Indians themselves. Its buildings, plant, and machinery, costing in the neighborhood of \$175,000, is the result of years of industry, frugality, and good management.

Here they have built the largest and finest church edifice in the State of Montana. It is to be regretted that the opportunity for extending so good a work and school is being gradually curtailed by adverse legislation.

Agency school.—At the agency is a small two-story school building, constructed by the Jesuit missionaries for the benefit of the children of Charlo's Band of Flat-heads. It is a branch of the mission school, and the same methods and work are here carried on.

Kootenais.—This tribe has made the least progress of any upon this reserve. Despite the fact that a farmer has been placed among them, little progress has been made. They live largely by hunting and fishing, and they spend their large leisure in drinking and gambling. Their chief, Eneas, strange to say, is far better than his people, but seems to fear his own, and is therefore of little assistance in the enlightenment and civilization of this tribe. They are the only tribe living here who do not respect the marriage vow.

Charlo's band.—Chief Charlo is, without doubt, the most nonprogressive type of Indian who now stands in the way of the progress of these tribes. He is always on hand with a grievance, and accusing the Government of bad faith and broken promises. He does all in his power to stay the civilization of his people—to keep children from attending school. Jealous of the authority of the Indian court, he does what he can to hamper and defeat their decisions and the actions of the Indian police. The evident leaning of some of the police and judges toward this nonprogressive chief and their resentment toward breaking up of tribal customs has caused me to make several changes in the personnel of the court and police force.

Missionaries.—The missionaries upon this reserve belong to the Jesuit order. They have been among these Indians for over fifty years, and have Christianized practically all of the members of these tribes. Four churches have been built upon this reserve, and all religious ceremonies, marriages, baptisms, and funeral rites

are performed by the Catholic priests. The missionaries, exclusive of those engaged directly with school work, number six. To their influence and control over these people is due in a great measure their progress and peaceful disposition, and even the "old timers" of Montana to say at one time "it was safer to camp with Flathead Indians than with strangers." Too much can not be said in their praise, and the people of this State delight in honoring the memory of those self-sacrificing pioneers.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

JOSEPH T. CARTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY,
Hector, Mont., August 7, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter dated June 1, 1895, I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895:

The post-office and telegraphic address of the agency is Harlem Station, Mont., on the Great Northern Railway, 4 miles distant from the agency.

Population.—The census taken June 30 last shows:

Males	631
Females	671
Total	1,302

Of which number 711 are Assiniboinas and 591 Gros Ventres, divided as follows:

Males over 18 years	341
Females over 11 years	360
Children between 6 and 16 years	269
Children under 6 years	365
Births during year	35
Deaths during year	12

Reservation.—This reservation contains, approximately, 500,000 acres of land situated in the northern part of Montana, within 50 miles of the Canadian line. It is estimated that 50,000 acres is suitable for farming, the remainder being grazing and hay land.

No survey nor allotments have been made on the reservation, it being stipulated in the agreement of October, 1895, that the Indians would not be required to take their lands in sovereignty.

Agency.—While the buildings at the agency have been subjected to severe criticisms in former reports, I have, by putting on some labor and material in making storm doors and windows for winter, screens for the same for use in summer, also two coats of paint for each building, made them as comfortable as the general run of buildings I have seen at Indian agencies. They are now in a reasonably good state of repair.

Habits.—The habits of these Indians are improving from year to year. They are making commendable efforts in adopting the ways of the whites; nearly all of them wear citizens' clothes. They live in fairly good houses, and are deserving of much credit for their advancement in the matter of cleanliness about their homes.

The Indians, generally, are very fond of whisky, and I suppose these are no exception to the rule; but I believe there has been during the past year very little indulgence in this vicious habit. Every effort has been used to prevent it. They consent much more willingly than heretofore to parting with their long hair, many frequently coming to the office and asking for someone to relieve them of their surplus hirsute appendages.

Condition.—As predicted in my report of last year, fully 75 per cent of the Indians of this reservation are now living in the vicinity of the Little Rocky Mountains. The Assiniboinas who left Milk River seem to be pleased with the change and agree that their condition is improved thereby. They have much better houses, and every family is located on a separate ranch, with their own fields and other improvements; this being a notable departure from their life on Milk River, where

they lived in villages. They have built sheds and corrals, and are now much better prepared to engage successfully in the industry of stock raising, which is their only way of hope of becoming self-supporting.

The Gros Ventres, who have resided at the mountains for several years, have improved their houses, enlarged their ranches, and are steadily advancing in the way of civilization and the accumulation of property.

Several new ranches have been located during the past year by young men, who, having attained their majority, married. They have worked faithfully and manifested much interest in building their houses, establishing fields and making other necessary improvements in order that they might have a good, comfortable home and be in a condition to earn a livelihood.

Agriculture.—The Indians have shown considerable zeal in the pursuit of farming the past year. Much new ground was broken and quite a number of new fields established. They were anxious to try the irrigation systems, and were much more hopeful of raising a crop than heretofore. They put their fields in good order and have worked faithfully.

A sufficient quantity of oats, potatoes, wheat, and garden seeds were furnished and issued to the Indians. They were planted in due season, but the results of their labor will not be what we hoped for, nor what it should be, in proportion to the efforts displayed. Owing to the lack of moisture during the planting season, the grain and garden seeds were slow in sprouting, which gave the crops quite a setback and resulted in an injury from which they could not recover. The farmers in their several districts diligently looked after the cultivation of the crops and in making all possible use of the irrigation ditches. The prospects now are that a fair crop of grain will be raised, together with a quantity of vegetables.

Irrigation.—Two systems of irrigation have been completed and put into operation during the past year. The Peoples Creek system has been operated during the present season, with a fair degree of success. The drawback is, there is not a sufficient quantity of water flowing during the dry period to cover the ground contemplated.

The Lodge Pole system has been operated with only partial success; the trouble with this system being, likewise, an insufficient head of water. Both systems have been well looked after by the farmers, and all available water was used to the best advantage on the grain fields and gardens of the Indians.

The third system allowed under the authority dated June 25, 1895, known as the Peoples Creek system near Milk River, has been abandoned. Owing to the fact of the small quantity of water flowing in the creek in that vicinity, the results, I believe, will not justify the expenditure of the amount authorized in the construction of the system.

Stock raising.—The Indians, from experience and teaching, are fully impressed with the fact that the most profitable industry for them to adopt and the one that will afford them a greater revenue is stock raising. It is the only profitable one followed by the whites in this section of the country. Their reservation affords a splendid range, and with proper care and attention they could soon be independent, from this source. I am pleased to note that they are taking better care of their stock, especially cattle, than ever heretofore. They have built sheds and corrals and are diligent in their efforts to secure hay to carry them through the winter.

The sales of beef cattle they have made to the Government have had a good effect and been a good lesson in demonstrating to them the cash value of a 1,200 or 1,400 pound steer. Last year I purchased 250,000 pounds gross beef from them, and this year, I believe, I will have no trouble in buying 300,000 pounds, the amount estimated for and authorized by the Department, without depleting the breeding capacity of the herd.

One thousand head of 2-year-old heifers, furnished by your office, were received and issued to them in June last. They were much pleased with them and have displayed great interest and enthusiasm in their attention since receiving them.

Proper attention was paid to the round-up. Two parties, composed of the younger men of the tribe, headed by competent white men, went over the range adjacent to the reservation. The result was fairly satisfactory, several hundred head of cattle having been found and returned to the reservation, together with a good number of calves. The latter were properly branded and turned over to their respective owners.

Last winter was a severe one on cattle and there was considerable loss, but I do not think the Indians suffered any more, in proportion, than any other owners. It had a good effect, however, as it showed the Indians the importance of close herding their cattle and gathering hay to feed them during the winter months.

Education.—The industrial boarding school has had a prosperous year, and I am pleased to say much good work has been done. The attendance has at all times been kept up to its full capacity.

The schoolroom work has been very good, the several teachers displaying much earnestness and efficiency in instructing the children in the various grades of the school. The children have been contented and have evidently done their part toward securing an education.

The other departments have been presided over by competent and faithful employees, who have done their work well. Much improvement has been made in the industrial branch. The school farm and garden have been well cultivated by the boys, with the assistance and under the direction of the industrial teacher. The irrigation plant gave some trouble in the beginning, but the difficulty was finally overcome and an abundance of water was put on the ground under cultivation. The prospects for a good yield are flattering, which will afford the children a plentiful supply of vegetables.

A large pasture, containing about 600 acres, was added to the school grounds early in the spring. This will afford good grazing for their herd in the fall and winter, and be a means of holding them together and prevent them from straying away during stormy seasons. We also built a pasture and hay ground, for school use, about 6 miles from the agency, in the vicinity of Snake Butte. This inclosure can be watered from a spring by a system of ditches recently constructed, and will afford considerable hay, besides making a good summer pasture. The labor in making all these improvements, excepting the ditches, was performed by the schoolboys, with the assistance of the school employees.

Much interest has been taken with the school cattle, and the herd is in a flourishing condition. The boys take an interest in handling stock and I desire to give them all the encouragement in my power to foster the same.

The larger boys and girls have been kept at the school during vacation, and for the month of July there was an attendance of 30 pupils. This plan was inaugurated mainly to protect the larger girls from the evil associations of the camps and the temptations they would naturally be subjected to. I am pleased to say the plan is working satisfactorily.

The school plant should be enlarged to meet the demands of the reservation. A building containing recitation rooms and an assembly hall should be erected by all means.

The contract school at St. Paul's Mission, under the supervision of Father Charles Mackin, has been successfully conducted during the year. The terms of their contract have been faithfully and honestly complied with and much progress has been made by the pupils during this session. The schoolroom work is of a high order and all the other branches are maintained with equal proficiency. The buildings and grounds are always in good order and an air of general prosperity pervades the premises. The farm and garden are successfully operated, and the care and attention of the stock form one of the principal industries taught the boys. This school is deserving of much praise for its good work and influence on the reservation.

Sanitary.—There has been no sickness of a serious character during the year. Consumption and scrofula are the main afflictions of the people and demand the greater part of the time and attention of the agency physician. No epidemics or contagion have occurred, with the exception of a few cases of diphtheria. These were promptly quarantined, and the spreading of the disease prevented. By experience and teaching the Indians are realizing the importance of proper ventilation in their houses and the necessity of cleanliness in their habits, and with care and moderation in their diet good results will follow. They seem to be cultivating a taste for vegetables raised on their ranches. The physician has been faithful in the discharge of his work, responding promptly to calls and making regular semi-monthly trips to the Little Rocky Mountains, a distance of 40 miles.

Police.—The police have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, which consisted mainly of routine work, carrying the mail, and general watchfulness in the various camps throughout the reservation. No crimes have been committed and no disorders have occurred, and altogether it has been a quiet year in this branch of the service.

Missionary work and morals.—The only mission on the reservation is conducted by the Society of Jesus and Ursuline Order of Nuns of the Roman Catholic Church, located at the Little Rocky Mountains. They have done good work among the Indians, and their influence has been most beneficial. There are in the neighborhood of 400 communicants of this church.

The moral condition of these people is, I believe, slowly but steadily improving. **Subagency.**—The subagency is located at the Little Rocky Mountains 40 miles from the agency. Owing to the fact that a large majority of the Indians are now living in that locality, the greater part of our improvements during the year have been made at this point. Under authority from your office a blacksmith, wheelwright, and carpenter shop combined has been erected, in order that the work

required in these departments might be done nearer the homes of the Indians and avoid the necessity of their traveling the long distance to the agency for repairs and other work needed. Under the same authority, three dwellings were erected, and the blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer now reside there. The plan works highly satisfactory. I have also had built, by the regular force of employees, two other buildings, one for office use and one for the use of the physician as a dispensary. Indian traders.—There are two trading stores on the reservation—one at the agency and one at People's Creek near the Little Rocky Mountains.

Products of Indian labor.—During the year the Indians have earned:

From transportation of Indian supplies	\$1,372.41
From sale of wood	475.00
From sale of oats	847.98
From sale of beef cattle	7,068.09
From sale of lumber	1,067.55
From sale of house logs	170.00
From sale of shingles, stone, and sand	160.50
From labor on irrigation ditches	1,224.00
Total	15,385.54

Conclusion.—I desire to thank the Department for the assistance and support rendered me in the performance of official duties; also the employees for the prompt and faithful performance of their several duties pertaining to the conduct of the affairs of the agency.

Statistics and report of Superintendent Spray herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully,

LUKE C. HAYS, *United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BELKNAP SCHOOL.

Fort Belknap School, July 31, 1897.

Sir: In obedience to orders, I arrived at this post and took charge on the 1st day of June last. My impressions are pleasant, both of the children and the work accomplished. The former are English surprisingly well, and appear intelligent and docile. The school seems to me to be very much crowded, and yet I notice children who are not in any school. I think the advancement of the pupils in the various branches of the work has not been all it should, but likely all that could reasonably be expected because of interrupted work and other conditions.

To my surprise and pleasure I learned that runaways from this school were almost unknown; and it is very gratifying to be able to state that all the more mature of the larger girls will be kept at the school continuously; also quite a number of the boys remain, so that from twenty to thirty children will be at school during the months of July and August.

More room for the schoolroom exercises is very necessary. Additional dormitory space seems to be imperatively demanded in order that physical and moral health be maintained. The lack of an assembly room for general and special exercises is a great inconvenience, and thwarts the success of some branches of the work.

The water supply is totally inadequate, if indeed there can be said to be any. There is only one small stream, which is not sufficient to supply water for drinking purposes. Milk River is, however, convenient, and from it, with wagon and barrels, the water used is taken; ordinarily it does fairly well for family cooking, etc. The supply of ice stored is abundant, and adds much to comfort and health. Six miles, or near that, away there is a large spring giving an abundant supply of what appears to be water of an extra quality. This should be brought to the school.

Through the unremitting efforts of Agent L. C. Hays the school irrigation plant is in operation and an abundant supply of potatoes, cabbage, and such other garden vegetables as can be produced in this latitude seems assured.

The school herd of cattle is doing well and is a valuable means of training for the boys in the work most remunerative in this section. The milk supplied adds to the bill of fare, also giving the girls opportunity to learn how to care therefor and to know something of the art of making butter, as well as the other forms of food which a well-conducted dairy may be made to supply.

Very respectfully submitted.

HENRY W. SPRAY, *Superintendent.*

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS
(Through United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK AGENCY.

Report Made September 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, for your and the Commissioner's papers. Concise follows:

Stock	1,219
Assimilation	507
Religion	1,921
School children	165

As the reservation is a vast tract of land, principally in the mortality of the Indians, many and large people, especially, suffered, takes off a good many children. The first months of the year, and had whiskey furnished by the law-abiding citizens of Montana on the edge of the reservation, not conducive to the longevity of the Indian.

Crops.—The past has been a bad season for agriculture. There has been but one heavy fallow, and the ground overgrown with weeds, and a whole year so far. Still, in some sections, crops were raised, but crops for the most part as have been raised.

Irrigation.—The Fort Peck irrigation has been completed, and it is completed, and the water is all ready to be used, and the most favorable conditions. What was not done in the year, large spots and some smaller spots, and the water is all ready to be used, and the most favorable conditions. The water is all ready to be used, and the most favorable conditions. The water is all ready to be used, and the most favorable conditions.

Stock.—The stock of the reservation is all ready to be used, and the most favorable conditions. The stock of the reservation is all ready to be used, and the most favorable conditions. The stock of the reservation is all ready to be used, and the most favorable conditions.

Education.—The Peck Indian Reservation has the largest reservation school in the country, and it is a very good one. The school is a very good one, and it is a very good one. The school is a very good one, and it is a very good one.

Religion.—The Rev. E. J. Lindsey, with native assistants, has charge of the religious instruction on the reservation. A Catholic church is in process of construction, however, which, when completed, will give those of that faith a place of worship. I sincerely hope, if I may be allowed the term, that the spiritual competition thus engendered will be productive of some good. A monopoly of anything is bad, even when it comes to converting the Indian. The possessors of the same become supine, stagnate, and, instead of following the example of the Great

Evangelist, take things too much for granted. They lose energy, are liable to meddle in secular affairs, and do not attend to their gospel strictly. I have traveled over this reservation a great deal in the last four years, and I never yet have found a missionary, white or Indian, doing what I considered his duty among these poor heathens.

Indian traders.—The reservation enjoys five against one, you may say virtually—one when I come here. The Indian trader, however, like his brother, the old post trader, ought to go. The Government should own its own stores, where should be kept all the Indian requires, which could be sold to him at just sufficient profit to cover expenses. When the Indian trader is extinguished, Indian agents' positions won't be so valuable. In the meantime let the Indian have all the stores he wants in the cutthroat competition of the traders. Mr. Lo stands some show.

Crime.—I am happy to state that serious cases of crime have been rare. So much to the credit of the Indian, as the low class of whites which surround him on the edges of the reserve, and which pander to his lowest instincts, have not improved. There is one case of the introduction of liquor on the reservation and drinking with low breeds which I shall prosecute if I think a jury can be found to convict him. That of one R. X. Lewis, a member of the State legislature of Montana, and as low and depraved a specimen of humanity as ever walked on the earth.

Employees.—Have done good service, and no changes made among them at my solicitation, except in the case of a farmer who was discharged for drunkenness and general worthlessness. This man was a fair type of the political farmer. I learned nothing on his part for years, more as an act of charity than anything else, on account of his wife, a devoted Indian woman, and whom I knew would suffer in the event of his discharge, eventually in property, if not in person.

Conclusion.—This is my fifth report of affairs at this agency. This detail I never asked, but being obliged upon it I have done the best I could for the poor wretches placed under my charge. I believe this was about as rotten an agency as existed in the country. A corrupt Indian trader was de facto agent and controlled everything. Additional stores have been given the Indian, so that he could trade where he wanted to. He has been paid in currency and had the full control of his money.

A system of irrigation has been completed, which with proper care could be made to raise all the grain and vegetables required for these people. I should be sorry to see all the money and labor so expended brought to naught. The treaty of these people with such expense. I sincerely hope that whatever treaty is made with them in the future it may be done by those not influenced by local race prejudices, but by men who will concede the Indian his some rights which our aggressive Western civilization must respect. These Indians will never give trouble if they are treated half wisely and fairly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. W. SIBLEY,

Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT PECK SCHOOL.

FORT PECK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Report Fort Peck Agency, March, August 18, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Before having transferred 81 pupils from this school to Fort Shaw Industrial School, Montana, we have had an average attendance of 201. There are enough children of school age on this reservation to increase the attendance to 300, providing we could accommodate them. While the parents are very much opposed to sending their children to non-reservation schools, there are few, if any, but that would willingly place their children in the home school. The fact that they gave their consent to the transfer of 81 of their children speaks well for them.

The industries of the school are those of the farm, garden, dairy, carpenter, tailor, shoe and harness maker, bakery, sewing room, kitchen, laundry, general housework, etc.

The industrial work, although an improvement over the preceding year, has not been what we would have been pleased to have had it. The position of shoe and harness maker was not filled, although several appointments were made by the Department. It is very much to be desired that this much needed employment will be with us the ensuing year.

It being the first year for the carpenter and tailor shops, and the supplies for same having had to be estimated for on a supplementary estimate and not arriving until third quarter of the year, there was not a great deal of manufacturing done in either of these departments. However, there was sufficient manufacturing and repairing to keep both tailor and carpenter, with their details, busy.

The yield from the farm and garden was abundant, as shown by statistical report, on which account we have been enabled to plentifully supply the pupils' mess with vegetables during the entire school year, which fact, no doubt, has added very materially to the children's healthfulness, and although new pupils entering school do not take kindly to a vegetable diet, they soon become educated to it and appreciate it.

The products of the dairy through the spring, summer, and fall are quite satisfactory, but the rigors of the winter months are not at all conducive to successful dairying in this locality. Unless warm stables are provided, the cows fall almost completely. However, we will have much better quarters for our cattle the coming winter, and expect to at least have sufficient milk and butter for culinary purposes, small children, and hospital uses.

We are in hopes to make dairying, farming, gardening, and everything pertaining to them, important features of the industrial work of this school for both boys and girls, as stock raising and farming, by means of irrigation, will eventually be the principal occupation of these people.

The schoolroom work has been quite satisfactory. In addition to the regular half-day sessions, new pupils entering school have had the full day session, in consequence of which, when school closed, we had practically no Indian talkers, and the coming year those pupils will be prepared to take up the work unencumbered on account of not being able to speak and understand English.

Also in addition to the regular schoolroom work each pupil has had, as evening work, two lessons each week in physical culture, two lessons in singing, one evening devoted to social enjoyments, these above primary grade five lessons in the reading room, one evening prayer meeting, and one evening church arranged in such a manner that pupils were continuously under the supervision of some employee, thereby giving them the pupils very little time for idle gossip, etc.

The reading room has been a very pleasant and profitable feature of the school work, and has been under the supervision of a teacher regularly detailed for that purpose.

Also entertainments appropriate to the various holidays have been given by the pupils, reflecting much credit upon them and their teachers.

The important need of this school is the erection, complete, of an industrial school plant with a capacity of 30 pupils, without taking into consideration any building now being occupied for school purposes.

The present school plant was not originally intended for school purposes, but was erected and used by the United States Army. The buildings are 3 in number and with 25 except as are constructed of oak and pine, all of them in a shambles. They were erected during the year 1881 and were abandoned by the War Department in October, 1894, since which time they have been used for school purposes. Anyone acquainted with the durability of cottonwood when exposed to the weather can readily conceive of the condition of these buildings sixteen years after erection. The sills are fast becoming decayed, and where they come in contact with the earth many have rotted entirely through.

The present condition of these buildings will not justify the expense of material and labor that will be necessary to keep them in a tenable condition. It is only a matter of a short time when they will have to be abandoned for school purposes, and in order that these people may not be deprived of the privileges of a school, I respectfully recommend that the Department take immediate steps to the erection of a school plant, so that the same may be ready for occupancy by September 1, 1898.

There has been much for encouragement in the work of this year. The children have shown marked improvement in all departments and their parents a continued interest in the school. Very respectfully,

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Through Acting United States Indian Agent

F. C. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

REPORT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT., August 27, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

This reservation consists of about 580 square miles set apart by Executive order dated November 26, 1881, for the use and occupation of the Northern Cheyenne Indians; later about 600 square miles was withdrawn from settlement by order of the Secretary of the Interior for their use.

This land is almost entirely worthless for agricultural purposes; a few points, limited in area, can be irrigated from the four small streams that flow through the reservation. But these favorable locations are occupied by whites who settled in this country before it was set apart for the use of the Indians. The Indians each year have been provided with seeds, mostly corn, melon, and potatoes, but owing to the lack of rainfall the crops each year are only partially successful; this year was no exception. Even with the advantages of experience and irrigation the whites are not very successful in their efforts. I am convinced more and more each year that the Indians can not become self-supporting by this industry.

I am of the opinion that the only means by which these Indians can become self-supporting is by the raising of stock; and as this country is peculiarly adapted for this purpose, the hills being heavily wooded, serving for protection against storms, the valleys and hills being finely grassed, and the water being excellent and in great quantities, as there are numerous springs scattered throughout the hills, I earnestly recommend that native stock be furnished these Indians for breeding purposes. If this is done, and competent persons placed in charge of this industry, I believe that not many years will elapse before the Northern Cheyenne Indians will become self-supporting. The Indians themselves are very desirous of this opportunity of advancement.

There are quite a good many whites upon this reservation, some being bona fide settlers, others being only intruders with squatter rights. If the former could

be bought out and the latter ejected the greatest cause of friction between the Indians and the whites would then be eradicated. The reservation could then be fenced in on lines best suited to the highest interests of the Indians. I again earnestly urge that these matters receive early and favorable consideration.

I am heartily in favor of the establishment of a boarding school on this reservation with a capacity of not less than 250 pupils; this should also be done at once. There are 300 children of school age, and the only opportunities for schooling are the St. Labre's Mission school, with a capacity of 35 pupils, and the agency day school, with a capacity of 20 pupils. The children are very anxious for the advantages that a boarding school would give, and the parents are, as a rule, equally anxious.

The Indians are ready and willing to engage in any labor that will enable them to earn wages. These opportunities are very rare. They were paid \$2,000 last year for hay furnished the agency and about \$1,000 for the hauling of supplies; also a few were hired occasionally as irregular laborers about the agency.

About May 1 a white sheep herder was killed by Indians, and during the next forty-five days six Indians were arrested by the State authorities for complicity in this affair; they are now in jail at Miles City awaiting trial. The principal, David Stanley, confessed and was desirous of fighting the sheriff's posse, but of course such a proceeding could not be permitted. This caused a great deal of excitement among the white settlers. They fled from their homes, spreading all manner of tales about the fighting and outrages by the Indians. All these reports appeared in the papers, and I am glad to say they were all lies of the grossest sort.

While I deemed it necessary for the peace of mind and the safety of all employees and settlers, whites and Indians, to have four troops of cavalry and one company of infantry here in order to preserve peace and to stop any conflict that might arise, I was of the opinion that the Indians, with only the exception of Stanley, had no desire in the least to enter into any conflict. During all of the troubles the Indians were upon the reservation, perfectly quiet and obedient.

Owing to an epidemic of measles, many children died; these were mostly of one and two years of age, and some who were born since the census had been taken. Quite a few grown persons also died from this disease on account of being averse to receiving medical attention. They would give the patient a sweat bath and then plunge him into the creek; this treatment resulted in the death of the patient without fail. Wherever it was possible to find an Indian who was sick, the agency physician would take charge of him and would save his life.

While the progress of these Indians has not been apparently very great, they have arrived at such a stage as to be ready and ripe to receive all the seed of improvement. They know their condition, and realize that they must make efforts themselves if they would come into successful conflict with the whites. They know their children must receive an education, and they only await the opportunity to attend school. They receive rations and a small amount of clothing, but they have never had chances to labor for their living or to improve themselves in any way. If they had the opportunity, they would grasp it instantly.

The police force consists of 1 captain and 9 privates, a force entirely inadequate for the work devolving upon them. The force should be increased to 20 men at once. Their work is varied and incessant; at times all are out upon the reservation engaged in certain labor, and if other work is found necessary to be done just then something must therefore be neglected. While cattle-killing was not so prevalent as formerly, still several head are killed in the course of a year. A force of 20 men would enable me to cope more effectually against this crime. I oftentimes would have been able to discover the perpetrator if the police force had been adequate.

The agency buildings are all log ones except three. Their appearance has been greatly improved by the application of paint and whitewash. New fences have been built and other improvements made, which makes the appearance of things more attractive. Although the buildings are not very elaborate, still we are very nice and comfortably situated.

I want to express my appreciation of the endeavors of the employees to make all things for the best; they worked together harmoniously, and are efficient and faithful and industrious.

I thank you for all the favors shown me during the past year.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. H. STOVICH,

Captain, Third Infantry, Acting 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, 1897.

Sit: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter of June 1, 1897, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the affairs of this agency, together with required statistics.

Having taken charge of the agency on June 20, 1897, I have not had time to familiarize myself with the needs of the Indians or the condition of affairs here to the extent that I am ready to make any recommendations or suggestions, but will make special reports from time to time, as I become familiar with the needs of the agency.

Location of agency, area, timber, water, and character of soil.—The Omaha and Winnebago reservations are located in the northeastern part of Nebraska, and embrace all of Thurston County, except a portion of the reservation which has been sold and is now occupied by the white purchasers. They are bounded on the east by the Missouri River, 18 miles from northern to southern limits, and extend west 30 miles, embracing one of the finest tracts of agricultural and grazing land in the State. The eastern portion is fairly well timbered with valuable varieties of hard woods native to this section. The central and western portions are made up of gently rolling prairies, wide and fertile valleys, well watered by the Logan, Omaha, and Blackbird creeks and their branches, and possessed of the finest soil. The Winnebago tribe of Indians occupy the northern portion, containing about 11,000 acres, and the Omaha tribe the southern, containing about 137,000 acres.

WINNEBAGOS.

Census.—The population of the Winnebago tribe, according to the census prepared recently, is as follows:

Total population	1,153
Males	583
Females	570
Males above 18	372
Females above 14	389
Children between 6 and 16	338

Education.—The Winnebago Boarding School has been well managed during the past year and the results from the year's work have been gratifying. A good general average has been maintained throughout the year, with an enrollment of 111 at the close of school.

These Indians, like all others, greatly prefer to send their children to the agency rather than to nonreservation schools.

There are five district day schools on the reservation, two of which have had contracts with the Government for the instruction of Indian pupils. General satisfaction seems to have been given by these schools, some of the Indians preferring to send their children to the day schools rather than to the Government boarding school.

Farming.—There has been a slight increase over last year in the breaking up of lands, but some of those cultivated by Indians last year were leased this season. A large acreage was planted this year, but it is reported by the Government farmer that owing to unfavorable weather in the spring the yield of small grain is light, the corn is looking very fine, but there is still some danger from frost. A number of Indians have recently signified their willingness to farm if they could be assisted by the Government in the way of good horses and the use of farm implements. Most of the farm machinery issued to them a year or two ago is unfit for service, and they are particularly in need of mowing machines. The few serviceable machines at the agency are now in constant use during the haying season, and many neglect to provide enough hay for their stock through the winter for the reason that they have no machines of their own and are unable to borrow the Government machines at the proper season.

Leases.—There are about 375 approved leases of allotted lands on the Winnebago Reservation in force, while many more white renters are actually occupying lands without approved leases. Nearly all the Winnebago Indians have their allotments, or at least a portion of their land, leased to white settlers. There are also 39 leases of tribal lands on this reservation in force.

Morals and crimes, marriage.—There is a marked public sentiment against the looseness of the marital relations of the Winnebagos. The practice of assuming and dissolving the marriage relation at will, without form of law, is common. It has been the custom of these people from the earliest history, and is a vice difficult to remedy. Outside of the moral question, it will necessarily cause these people an endless amount of trouble in the future as regards the law of descent and in determining the legal heirs to property.

Allotments.—The manner in which the allotments to the Winnebagos were made, namely, 160 acres to the husband and nothing to the wife, has been and will continue to be a source of great trouble. Thus, a woman who happened to be enumerated with a husband at the time the allotments were made, obtained no land in her own name. The law, I presume, intended the 160 acres for the husband and wife for a home; but as soon as the Indian becomes tired of his wife he leaves her, which constitutes an Indian divorce without further ceremony, and the deserted wife remains without land or means of supporting herself and children.

Sanitary condition.—The physician for the Winnebagos, Dr. W. J. Stephenson, was transferred to this agency in May last and does not feel sufficiently familiar with the conditions which have existed previous to his arrival to report at any great length. He reports, briefly, as follows:

Since arriving at the reservation in May, 1897, I have visited Indians at their homes and rendered service to others at my office. The prevailing disease is tuberculosis, which is caused by surely solving the Indian problem. With the exception of chronic troubles, a few cases of malarial fever, and the usual bowel troubles attendant upon the hot weather in summer, these Indians have enjoyed comparatively good health since my arrival in May last. There was an epidemic of measles last winter, and several deaths resulted therefrom, but it did not spread extensively. At the present time the sanitary condition of the Indians is good. The system now in vogue of leasing an Indian's entire allotment, including his many cases for comfortable houses, erected at Government expense, deprives him of the use of the home in winter, and for this reason many Indians who have houses on their allotments do not occupy them, but live in tents or huts. This condition of things has led to the introduction of typhoid fever, in summer, but it is certainly not a good state of affairs to maintain. With but a few families crowded into a hut or tent 10 by 12 feet in size, where no ventilation was provided, and the impure air is breathed over and over again, there is no opportunity for the air to be purified and spread, while it is not so successfully combated as it should be.

OMAHAS.

Census.—The population of the Omaha tribe, according to the census recently completed, is as follows:

Total population	1,110
Males	560
Females	550
Males above 18	360
Females above 14	376
Children between 6 and 16	274

Education.—The Omaha Boarding School has been satisfactorily conducted during the past fiscal year, with an average attendance of 75. The capacity of the school is about 85. There is an urgent need of a steam heating plant in place of the wood stoves now in use, the present arrangement being dangerous and unsatisfactory. A new dormitory for the school, to enlarge the capacity to meet the increasing enrollment, is a necessity, and this matter will be taken up in a special report as soon as practicable. Report of the superintendent of the school is transmitted herewith.

There are three district day schools on the reservation of which two have had contracts with the Indian Office for the instruction of Indian pupils during the last year. So far as I am able to learn, they have given a good satisfaction.

Farming.—The Omahas have not increased largely the area of their farm holdings themselves; they find it easier to obtain money by leasing their lands. The majority do not seek to farm further than that which is absolutely necessary. There are some good farmers among them, but they are the exception and not the rule. Nearly all have houses, plant a small piece of ground, principally to eat, and raise a few vegetables, barely sufficient, however, to keep them through the winter.

Leases.—Nearly all the Omahas have leased their lands under Department regulations. A great many of the leases, however, remain in this office incomplete, having been held here by my predecessor, awaiting the action of Congress on the subject of leasing, or for other reasons.

Crime, morals, marriage.—The Omahas respect the marriage relation, and family ties are recognized. There are still a few polygamous marriages, but this evil practice is gradually dying out.

GENERAL REMARKS ON BOTH RESERVATIONS.

Field matrons.—The work of the field matron on the Omaha Reservation has been satisfactory during the year. A summary of her work shows that one hundred and twenty-five days have been devoted to visiting 186 Indian families at their homes; giving general instruction to all visited in the manner of preparing food and cleanliness; special instruction to 50 in the cutting and making of garments; and that medicine was given to about 100, and special instruction given to 50 mothers in the care of sick babies and children. Her home is always open to young people for singing and social gatherings, and her aid is also cheerfully furnished and encouragement given in work of Christian Endeavor and temperance societies.

A field matron has also been appointed recently for the Winnebago Reservation, and it is believed that much good will result from faithful work in this direction.

Liquor traffic.—The sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians of this agency, which has, in spite of the efforts of the agent, been carried on openly by saloon keepers in adjoining towns and ever extended to the reservations by the "bootleggers," will be noticeably checked in the near future as soon as the grand jury meets and suitable punishment is inflicted on a number of the offenders who have already been arrested. The act of Congress approved January 30, 1897, provides a suitable punishment for the introduction of liquor into the Indian country or sale to Indians, and a vigorous campaign has been commenced against offenders and will be continued until a proper respect for the law is shown. Heretofore it has been impossible to inflict proper punishment for this offense, owing to the lack of suitable legislation on the subject.

Indian freighters.—The Indians are good freighters; they keep their loads dry and open no packages. During the past year they transported with their own teams all the goods and supplies furnished under Government contract for the agency and schools.

Indian police.—The United States Indian police force of this agency consists of 1 officer and 16 privates. They furnish their own horses, and have performed commendable service in the suppression of the liquor traffic, guarding of warehouses and agency buildings, returning runaway pupils to the schools, etc.

Missionary work.—All the missionary work of this agency is conducted by the Presbyterian Board of Missions. They have comfortable buildings and services are held regularly. The Winnebagos are not a religiously inclined people and the attendance at Winnebago Reservation is small. On the Omaha Reservation they have a church organization and the meetings are fairly well attended.

For further report I respectfully refer to the inclosed statistics.

Very respectfully,

W. A. MEYER,

Captain, Eighth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OMAHA SCHOOL.

OMAHA INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Neb., July 25, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Omaha school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

This school has been very prosperous during the year. The attendance, which was constant with but few exceptions and these for good reasons, was as follows: First quarter, 22 second quarter, 38; third quarter, 91; fourth quarter, 95. Runaways were very infrequent and the improvement in the general discipline of the school has been marked. The services of the Omaha police were very creditable and exceedingly helpful in many ways.

The visiting of the pupils by their parents has been regulated and law and order, with a wholesome respect for authority, have been inculcated.

The improvements in the plant have not been extensive, but they have been of a very substantial character, and have added much to the appearance of the plant and to its effective workings. They are as follows, viz: Oil house, 10 by 19 feet, brick, cement floor; out-house (employees) 16 by 8 feet, brick, draw tank; out-house (boys) 6 by 12 feet, brick, draw tank. A cement floor was put in the basement of the main building. One hundred and fifty square yards of cement walk was made. The interior of the schoolrooms was put in excellent condition. In the main building badly worn floors were replaced by new ones and the entire building was thoroughly renovated.

Twelve rods of board walk was laid; 91 rods of board fence was built and painted; 250 rods of wire fence was built. A natural water course, which caused much trouble after heavy rains, was changed in its course by a ditch. Considerable grading has been done on the yards. The water system has been improved. A John Deere tractor and boiler were purchased and a "ring system" of baths located in the basement of the main building.

A piano was purchased for the school during the year. Some of the pupils have made marked progress in music, and the instrument has been a source of much gratification to the entire school. A sitting room has been provided for employees and their guests. This has been neatly furnished, and is much appreciated. The roofs of the main buildings were painted.

By the purchase of another heavy draft horse, we have now two excellent farm teams, also a good team for driving purposes. Ten good grade cows and a fine Holstein Friesian bull have been added to the school herd during the year. The herd now consists of 1 bull, 2 calves, 2 cows, and 2 heifers. If this herd is properly managed the dairy industry should soon become a prominent feature of the industries of this school.

It would be difficult to find a country better adapted to dairying than this, and, in my opinion, there is no other industry in which the Omahas could engage that would so soon break up their tribal habits, create an interest in and love for home, and bring such quick returns in whole some products for their tables and money for their pockets than that of dairying. I am particularly anxious, therefore, that authority be granted to erect a small dairy building (plans and specifications for which have been forwarded), that the school may be able to acquaint all of the larger pupils with every phase of the work and with the most approved methods. From present indications it would seem desirable and necessary to maintain this plant for a good many years to come.

If the section of land now partly in use by the school were all made productive and the farm, garden, and stock judiciously increased and wisely managed, this school plant, when once well equipped, should be in a large measure self-supporting. The soil, climate, water privileges, and markets are all favorable to the development of agricultural and kindred industries.

Male employees for this school should be chosen, therefore, who are energetic, willing workers, well informed in these matters, and who have not had years of experience in getting along in old deeply worn ruts, with just a little personal effort as the law allows.

Manual labor.—The girls have worked faithfully during the hours in which they have been assigned to kitchen, laundry, sewing room, and general house-work. Our only regret is that it has not been possible to give them better opportunities to work, sew, and care for a home under conditions such as the thrifty country homes afford. It seems to us that if we had a cottage in connection with our school, under the management of a competent matron, where every girl would spend considerable time during her school course, the practical education which could thereby be best given would yield very beneficial fruits in the Indian homes when the girls left school. The boys have done a great deal of work in building fences, outdoor painting, preparation of firewood, care of stock, labor on farm and garden, etc.

We have had no room that could be utilized by the teacher of industries for indoor classes in manual training, as the tool shop was used by the agency carpenter and the agency blacksmith.

Literary.—For the most part the schoolroom work of the year was ably conducted. Most of the work done was very creditable to the teachers in charge and showed considerable progress on the part of the pupils. The energetic labors of the Indian teacher, Miss Louisa Ellenhof, are especially worthy of being mentioned.

The capacity of this plant should be increased from 75 to 120. Therefore a dormitory should be built to accommodate 75 boys and provide rooms for 1 or 2 employees. The need of this building has been recognized by the Indian Department, and the attention of officials has been called to it frequently during the past three years. We trust, therefore, that this much-needed building may soon be authorized.

Other needs have been previously mentioned in detail in special communications and need not be enumerated here.

Throughout the year public exercises have been held on all legal holidays. On April day a large number of native trees were planted, which are growing very nicely. Two hundred white and 30 Indian visitors were present at the closing exercises of the year.

Much interest was taken in the school during the year by Rev. W. A. Galt, Presbyterian missionary. Mrs. McArthur has been very helpful to me in my work in many ways.

Official visits were made during the year by Inspector Prevalche, McCormick, Supervisor Charles D. Ruckstraw, Superintendent of Indian Schools Dr. W. N. Hallmann, and Acting Indian Agents Capt. William H. Beck, Tenth Cavalry, and First Lieut. W. A. Meyer, Eighth Infantry, to each of whom we feel indebted for words of encouragement and active interest in the welfare of the school.

With confidence that the Omaha school will prosper and grow in influence and usefulness to this tribe until its members can stand as men as citizens of our great country, I am,

Very respectfully,

D. D. McARTHUR, *Superintendent*

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Through First Lieut. W. A. Meyer, Acting Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF WINNEBAGO SCHOOL.

WINNEBAGO, NEBR., July 18, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Winnebago School.

Pursuant to orders from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs I reported for duty November 21, 1896. The time honored and stereotyped "chaotic condition found and orderly condition created" would not strictly apply in this case, although I found evidence of neglect in many directions, too much attention apparently having been paid to one or two striking features at the expense of the institution as a whole. It will yet take some months and quite an amount of labor thoroughly to place the institution in full repair.

Many circumstances have operated to produce comparatively harmonious action among the employees, the most important requisite to the success of an Indian school. The tendency seems to be upward, and lethargy is giving way to energy and ambition.

Attendance and capacity.—The attendance has been, on the whole, satisfactory, yet not all that could be desired. It averaged 140, with an enrollment at the close of the year of 111. Stringent collecting and firm insistence are necessary to secure prompt, full, and regular attendance.

The precedent of indiscriminately allowing pupils to visit their homes was a potent obstacle to overcome and it was with difficulty that the school finally triumphed, requiring all but the last two months to convince the parents that the school would not allow their personal whims or the passing pleasures of the children to override the true interests of the latter and of the institution. When, however, they finally had learned that "no" meant "no," the matter became comparatively easy.

By a slight rearrangement of beds in the dormitories and the erection of partitions over the laundry, the former already accomplished, the latter a matter of separate recommendation, the capacity might be slightly increased. Moreover, steps have been taken to exclude some of

the larger pupils, who are over age, and should properly be in attendance at nonreservation schools.

Health.—During parts of February and March the school was visited by an epidemic of measles and grippe; the two combined affecting 50 pupils and all but four or five of the employees. At one time, for several days, there were 61 pupils and 8 employees requiring care and nursing; the rest of the school convalescing. Being allowed to visit frequently, the parents of the children were reconciled to leaving them in our care, and no difficulty was experienced with them.

One death resulted, that of a bright promising boy, casting a gloom over the school. Fortunately it did not affect the interests of the school so far as the reports of the remaining children were concerned; the parents appreciated the fact that everything possible had been done for him. The sympathy of the employees, so kindly shown, had also much to do toward reconciling the older Indians, the head of but one family remaining still on in the desire to remove his child.

With the exception of the epidemic just mentioned, the school has been remarkably free from all sickness, a condition which may be largely attributed to the fact that not much meat is eaten by the children.—Instead, advantage has been taken of the governing regulation and a variety of fruits, vegetables, and cereal products placed before the children, for which they would invariably discard the meat. Chronic constipation and bright eyes are the result, with a lessening also of the visible evidence of the scrofulous tendencies so prevalent among the race. It is to be hoped next year's contract may permit a continuation of the practice.

Sanitation.—A source of much "not feeling well" was found to exist in an abandoned cistern just in the rear of the girls' building, into which it had been customary to empty fish water, slops, etc. That practice has been discontinued, and the place filled and sealed over. By this the danger of typhoid and malarial miasmas from that source was effectually removed. The proximity of the shop barn and out-houses was another source of danger; these, too, have been removed to safe distances.

The buildings are sadly in need of ventilating appliances. Apparently they were constructed without thought of ventilation, and it is only by constant watchfulness that the dormitories are kept partially supplied with pure air. Steps have been taken to remedy this.

Industries.—The domestic industries have been in the hands of able managers, the girls making considerable progress and exhibiting an agreeable interest in their industries. An abundant supply of clothing and other necessary articles was manufactured in the sewing room, the girls taking great interest also in fancy sewing and basket-making. This interest was fostered and augmented by permitting them on suitable days to take their work out of doors in cool shady places instead of confining them to the sewing room.

The kitchen and dining room were places of great interest to the girls, the latter more especially. The dining room was kept as "clean as a parlor," and the ornamentation of the walls with pictures, curtains at the windows, etc., acted imperceptibly as a means of discipline. The variety of food enabled the girls to learn the art of cooking than would otherwise have been possible.

The industrial shopwork in charge of an able teacher of industries has been quiet satisfactory in spite of a serious lack of facilities. It was deemed wise to restrict at first only a few boys, for this work was a novelty, and success depended upon interest fostered slowly. These few boys were treated to many surprises in the work and their interest aroused to an extent hardly expected, taking into consideration the reservation conditions. Diligence, application and thoroughness were the points made most of and with gratifying results.

On the farm the best possible instruction is given, farming, including the care of stock, is distasteful to them, yet patience and perseverance might be expected, and the improvement was quite noticeable. The crop, bid fair to yield acceptably, in spite of the retarding cold spring weather. The variety planted promises to yield efficient feed to winter the stock, a desirable result not obtained within late years.

School work.—Under the direction of an able principal teacher, thoroughly interested in her work and admirably equipped for it, the schoolroom work has flourished beyond expectation. In the absence of an enlightened method of instruction, the pupils had developed an aversion to the schoolroom which it was difficult to overcome. However, by the introduction of native study, geography, interesting history, pen and ink writing (vertical system), singing, and languages, the apathy of the pupils was eventually overcome and a delightful interest developed.

The kindergarten has been an invaluable aid in the acquisition of English by the little ones. It is a matter of congratulation that our school is so favored. The relaxation of strict ruling with reference to the use of Winnebago talk has operated to the benefit of the pupils to a surprising degree, producing among even the smaller ones an ability to act intelligently as interpreters, and giving to them a due respect for both languages.

Discipline.—Proper and efficient disciplinary measures were matters of early necessity in order to overcome impudence and defiance and substitute obedience and respect. The abolition of corporal punishment, formerly prevalent and indiscriminately administered, was the first step. The substitution of humane and civilizing measures produced eventually the desired result. Followness, too, became noticeable; hitherto an obsolete quality. Instincts of punctuality, system, and orderliness followed in due time.

Employees.—There were a number of changes by transfer and resignation in the corps of employees during the year, principally in the rank of the assistants. In this connection experience prompts the assertion that the assistants should come from a tribe other than that for which the school is maintained. It has happened invariably here that a Winnebago assistant could not last more than a few months at best. There has been one exception, that of the assistant cook, who held out for more than a year. But even she finally followed the example of her colleagues and predecessors and resigned without notice, i. e., went away and did not return. Since that time the assistants have been drawn from other tribes, Omaha, Chippewa, and Sioux, giving to the school faithful, efficient, and interested workers, and perceptibly raising the standard of assistants, hitherto a low one.

The holding of monthly employees' meetings has proved of benefit to the school, as have also the Friday evening assemblages of pupils and employees and the Saturday evening social hour. These were occasions of much pleasure and profit to the children, exalting their helpfulness and instilling politeness and confidence. Marches, games and occasional more dance-like entertainments, reduced the restless desire to go home on Saturdays quite perceptibly, and on several occasions friends and parents were interested visitors.

The school closed with an entertainment which was largely attended by the parents and friends of the pupils. The latter seemed remarkably free from entertainment, a source of gratification to all concerned, the parents, with few exceptions, paying interested attention.

Improvements.—During the spring advantage was taken of opportunities, and the front yard graded down 18 inches, to prevent washing, and seeded with blue grass, the buildings surrounded with sod, and gravel roads built. Employees and pupils took interest in the ornamentation of

the grounds with profitable results. Some sixty or seventy shade trees—ash, elm, and maple—were planted and are doing fairly well, though greatly retarded by the late cold spring. The erection of a suitable pole and resurrection of the school flag added patriotism to the ornamentation. An amount of painting in suitable lighter hues produced a desirable contrast with the green lawn.

Several internal improvements were made during the Christmas holidays—the alteration of the toilet facilities in the girls' building from tin wash basins to a pipe and tray system, rendering it impo- sible for two pupils to wash in the same water. Lack of material and inability to secure authority prevented the installation of a much needed similar system for the boys. Considerable painting and papering was done at that time also, including the painting of the dining room, play room, and wash room in the girls' building, as well as of the school rooms, all greatly in need of freshening up. Steps were taken also to remove and remodel the shop building, decidedly inadequate in its present condition.

Inadequacy and need. The school is in need of several improvements, principally in the way of alterations and supplies. These have been made the subject of detailed communications. An additional building, an evident need, has been repeatedly recommended, and need not be here urged.

Conclusion.—Appreciative acknowledgment is due the Department for its approval of nominations and for efficient employees furnished, as well as for such authorities as were granted upon request. Also, to Lieutenant Mercer for promised and evidenced interest in the welfare of the school.

Very respectfully,

W. H. HALLMANN, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Through W. A. Mercer, First Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., August 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the consolidated agencies of Santee Sioux and Ponca Indians of Nebraska and the Flandreau Indians of South Dakota.

The census roll, herewith submitted, shows the following number belonging to each agency on June 30, 1897:

Santee Sioux Indians of Nebraska	989
Flandreau Sioux Indians of South Dakota	293
Ponca Indians of Nebraska	211
Total	1,496

Divided as follows:

Santee Sioux Indians of Nebraska:	
Males above 18 years	281
Females above 11 years	299
School children between 6 and 16, attending school or not	253
Flandreau Sioux Indians of South Dakota:	
Males above 18 years	93
Females above 11 years	106
School children between 6 and 16, attending school or not	54
Ponca Indians of Nebraska:	
Males above 18 years	50
Females above 16 years	62
Children between 6 and 16, attending school or not	68

Santee Agency is located in Knox County, Nebr., 3 miles east of Springfield, S. Dak., which is the nearest railroad town, and is beautifully situated on the first bench above the Missouri River bottom land.

Buildings.—The agency buildings present a very creditable appearance. Many convenient improvements have been made during the past year. The water from the artesian well has been utilized in many ways, water being furnished at all the employees' houses, as well as at the stables, cattle and hog yards, and at other places for the use of the Government stock. The gristmill has been improved by the addition of necessary machinery, and the flour made here is of a good quality and compares favorably with that manufactured in the mills of the neighboring towns. All the wheat the Indians bring in is ground into flour without any expense whatever to them. An addition has been built to the carpenter shop in order to put in a turning lathe and circular and gig saws, to be propelled by the same power that runs the gristmill.

Advancement.—There is a growing demand among the Indians on this reservation for articles to improve the interior of their dwellings, such as cupboards, tables, wardrobes, and bedsteads, which we have been unable to supply, but which now

we expect to be able to satisfy. I am pleased to report a great advancement along the line of improving their homes. There has been a great demand for paint, in some instances lime for whitewashing, and for lumber to make brackets and shelves; and it is a noticeable fact that the Indians are much more particular in regard to their dress. The remark has often been made by the citizens of the surrounding towns that they never presented so creditable personal appearance as they have during the past year.

But I regret to report that the farming has not been as successful as a year ago. Some of them did not seem to take the interest they should, for the reason that I had been making large cash payments and they were too rich. Others put in their crops very creditably, but just about the time wheat and oats were sown we had very dry weather and the wheat did not start to grow and much of it failed to come up, and the result was a poor stand of wheat with some and a total failure with others. The yield was from 2 to 6 bushels per acre, which was about the amount some of their white neighbors had. Oats were nearly a total failure. Corn made a splendid showing up to the 15th of August, when the prevalent hot wind—lasting ten days, with dry weather—dried up the corn, which was soft at the time, so that there is but little good corn to be found on the reservation.

Payments.—I have made large cash payments to the Santees and Flandreaus under the Sioux agreement act, approved March 2, 1889, and April 10, 1890. This agreement gave to each one who took his land in allotment 2 mares, 2 cows, 1 wagon, harness, plow, harrow, hoe, fork, and axe, and the amendment of April 10, 1890, gave the same benefits to all those who received money in lieu of land. Privilege was then granted each to express their desire of what they wanted—property or cash or part property, at contract prices, and the balance cash. This made a complicated and altogether a very hard and tedious payment to make, as many of the Santees took their allotment in 1885 (which allotments were confirmed under the Sioux agreement, 1889), twelve years previous to this payment. One hundred of their number had died in the meantime, and I had to make the payment to the heirs. Most of the shares had to be divided among several, and it was no small undertaking to find the heirs of some of these Indians. Some of them did not make very wise use of their money; others made improvements on their allotments and paid their debts.

The Santees received within the year the following stock and articles: 224 cows, 176 mares, 100 wagons, 92 sets harness, 84 plows, 83 harrows, 83 hoes, 83 axes, and 83 forks, the total cost of which was \$18,428.43; also \$89,015.75 cash.

The Flandreaus were paid each to the amount of \$43,516.80. They made very good use of their money, paying the mortgages on their farms and making improvements on their homes.

To the Poncas were issued: 72 cows, 78 mares, 47 wagons, 47 sets harness, 31 plows, 32 harrows, 31 hoes, 31 forks, and 31 axes. The Poncas requested and received more stock and implements in proportion to their numbers than the Santees. They have not received the money payment yet.

Education.—I am pleased to report that we are again to have a creditable school. The contractor has just completed, at a cost of \$17,700, a neatly arranged building that is an ornament to the agency and a credit to the Government. It is substantial, convenient, and well ventilated; hot and cold water in the lavatories and in the bathrooms, which are equipped with shower baths so that there is no danger of two children being bathed in the same water. The building is nearly fireproof, being plastered on the brick, which were hollow, so as to insure a dry wall. Four standpipes, with hose attached, were placed in the halls, and the floors can be flooded with water from the artesian well. There are fire escapes from the balconies that open off the dormitories. The Indians are very proud of the building, and I expect an attendance of from 75 to 80 children and to have a first-class school in a short time.

Hope School.—Hope School, which is under my charge, located in Springfield, S. Dak., is a girls' school, and there is none better. A large, comfortable, stone building, situated in the eastern part of the town; beautiful trees shade the bluegrass lawn in front of the building, overlooking the Missouri River, on which the pupils enjoy themselves exceedingly. Good work has been done in the past year, and under the same management I again look for good results.

Ponca Day School.—This school made a good showing last year under the efficient management of Mrs. Tryon, teacher; the attendance has been good and regular.

Sanitary.—The general health of the Indians is fair; they appreciate and avail themselves of the services of the physician. For further information see the report of the agency physician.

Liquor.—Selling liquor to and debauching Indians has been the business of some unprincipled men in the neighboring towns for the last few years. The United States court rulings of both South Dakota and Nebraska threw wide open the doors

of the saloons to Indians. It was useless to make complaint, but under the new law—I refer to the act approved January 20, 1897—I believe we are going to be able to accomplish something. Four liquor dealers, or "boot-leggers," of Springfield, S. Dak., received the full extent of punishment for the first offense at Sioux Falls in April last, and I have made complaint and have now indictments against sixteen persons in the neighboring towns in Nebraska, all of whom are under bonds to appear at the United States court in Omaha in October. If the witnesses will only be firm and tell the facts as they gave them to me we will have no trouble in convicting them all. Some of these persons under indictment still continue to sell liquor to Indians, alleging that the law is unconstitutional, and I understand that they have combined and employed a prominent Omaha attorney to test the law and carry these cases to the Supreme Court; but if I find sufficient evidence to make complaint I will continue to do so. In spite of the violations of the law above noted, I am glad to report that at present drunkenness is on the decline among the Santees.

Crime.—A few of the Indians have been fined for drunkenness, and there are two cases where men are living with women who have been previously married to other men, from whom they have not been divorced. I made complaint to the United States attorney, who replied that the Federal courts had no jurisdiction in the matter. I then made complaint to the county attorney, who informed me that as the Indians did not pay taxes, he did not like to commence action and put the county to expense; so these offenders seem to be in a position where the law can not reach them. I think it but just and right to the county where Indians have allotments that taxes should be paid, in order that more prompt action would be taken in such cases. There is also some petty stealing going on among the Indians, but they seldom, if ever, will make a complaint against each other.

Missionaries.—The spiritual wants of the people at this agency are not neglected by any means. The Congregationalists and Episcopalians occupy the field, with very efficient help. The Congregational church is under the able management of Dr. A. L. Riggs, of the Santee Normal Training School, who has several native pastors under him. The Episcopal church work comes under the charge of the Right Rev. W. H. Hare, and is supervised by the Reverend Joseph Cook, of Yankton Agency, who visits Santees every four weeks. The Reverend William Holmes, a native clergyman, has the immediate charge, and is a good man and a very faithful and zealous worker among his people, and they have a great respect for him. There are a good many Indians on this reservation who, in the early days, in Minnesota, belonged to the Catholic Church and still adhere to that faith. There is talk of building a church at Santee. I most heartily approve of this, and hope the time is not far distant when these people will have a shepherd of their own.

Employees.—Much of the work and success of an agent depends upon his assistants, and for the support and willing manner the employees have attended to their duties and for the support and willing manner the employees have attended to their duties and for the support and willing manner the employees have attended to their duties, my thanks are due, and I take pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency of the present force.

For the support received at all times from the Indian Office and for kind and courteous treatment shown during the past year, I desire to acknowledge my sincere appreciation.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JOS. CLEMENTS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG PONCAS.

PONCA RESERVE, NEBR., October, 1897.

Sir: In making my annual report of work among the Ponca Indians I am inclined to look back over the six years of my service and note the changes which appear. Such a period of time ought to show something decisive. Are they improving and, if so, to what extent? Facts will tell something of the story.

On that August day in 1891 the first family I visited was where a woman was sick. She lay upon the floor on a pile of filthy rags; no bedstead, no table or chair in the house, no sign of comfort anywhere. Some of the more civilized women who were there told me that her food had been the dried skins of the animals killed at the agency. Some were laughing about the room in proof of the story. Now when I go to that house, I find a clean bed, a cupboard filled with dishes, good bread, and a well-set table, pictures upon the wall, curtains at the windows, and a line of white clothes drying in the yard. But this is rather more than ordinary progress.

There were on my first coming here 50 families on the list. There is about the same number now; but then, as now, the number to be visited varies from time to time from the fact that many marry into other tribes, and part of the time the home is here and again for months it is on another reservation. I can think of but one family entirely broken up by death, and there have been several new ones formed by marriage. In many cases, however, they live with the parents, counting all as one family. Wherever they have started in separate homes it has been

miles wide. The major portion of this land is now an arid waste, but it is traversed for about 20 miles by the Walker River, which empties into Walker Lake, and there is quite a large body of land along this stream that is now partly under cultivation, and many times as much can be brought under, besides several thousand acres that are good grazing land. There are now farmed, approximately, 1,106 acres, and there are beyond doubt 10,000 acres additional which can be brought under cultivation with but little expense. I have already asked your office for authority to have an engineer placed upon this work to ascertain the most feasible plan to run water on this large body of land.

Buildings. There is but one building upon this reservation that really is worthy the name of such, and this is the new school building erected two years ago. All the balance are mere board shells, built of rough lumber, and all but one were strangers to paint until within the past six weeks. This place has a generally dilapidated appearance, but within the last few weeks these buildings have been painted and some straightening up done.

Farming. Farming here among these Indians is purely a secondary matter, as they pay more attention to securing work in adjoining valleys than they do to caring for their crops, and they commonly arrange the crops as nearly as possible, so that they will not mature at the same time as those of the ranchers near, that they may secure work from these ranchers. Their land is not properly tilled, and not so much from a lack of knowledge, but from the absence of and a lack of a sufficient quantity of and the proper kind of agricultural implements.

All this work, with probably the exception of hay making, is carried on in the most primitive manner. They have out quite an acreage of wheat and barley, approximately 200 and 80 acres, respectively, and to my surprise on my recent visit there I learned that the only available means of harvesting this grain was to cut it with butcher knives. Think of it, at this day and date of the world, attempting to teach a class of uncivilized people to be self-supporting, and ask them to harvest grain with butcher knives. This is not a particular case by any means, but it is their general mode of harvesting. It seems to me that these people could have been provided with sickles at least, but I understand there is but one of these modern implements on the reservation, and that is broken.

Last spring I provided these people with quite a quantity of garden seeds, and they purchased some themselves, and some of them have quite good gardens. Within the past three years, I have been informed, there has been quite an increase in acreage, and previous to that time there was little done in the way of gardening and vegetable raising, but now they are broadening out to quite an extent in this direction.

Condition and moral status. As I have stated, "these Indians make farming a secondary matter, and seek work on adjacent ranches." This tends to a nomadic condition which exists here in the extreme. The Carson and Colorado Railroad passes through this reservation, and up to recently there was a constant coming and going of these people, with no object whatever in view. This practice has been discouraged as much as possible, and the railroad has been instructed not to carry them unless they are provided with the proper pass, signed by either the farmer in charge or myself, and while it is stopped at this end of the line there is no possible way to prevent them from leaving on their ponies, with which commodity they are multitudinously cursed.

In my report on this reservation, on the 26th of April last, is embodied the following:

"These Indians are in a very unhealthy condition. The agency buildings are located about 4 miles north of the north end of Walker Lake, and about the same distance south of the south end of the lake is the town of Hawthorn, which is unfortunately infested with a gang of opium-smoking and whisky-selling Chinese. These Indians take what little produce they have to sell to this town, and almost invariably the Chinamen get it for whisky and opium. I visited these dens, but I found no Indians there, as the Chinamen would not allow them there as long as I was in town, but the best people in the place assure me that it is no uncommon thing to see a hundred Indians there, and many of them drunk on both opium and whisky. The whisky is sold to them clandestinely, but the opium is given to them openly. These Chinamen lend their efforts to secure the young Indian girls as their victims, and they have succeeded so well that it is difficult to find an Indian woman or girl that visits Hawthorn that is not delinquent, that is not diseased, or is not an opium fiend, or that does not get drunk."

In that same report I also suggested a plan of campaign against these gentlemen, but hearing nothing from it, I followed the course laid down, and the result is that seven Chinamen are now in the county jail at Carson awaiting the action of the grand jury, and I can assure you they will get the limit of the law for this offense. The town of Hawthorn is not the only place that offers this obstacle in the way of their civilization, but owing to their nomadic habits these Indians are scattered all over this State, and in consequence of this they have been compelled to come in contact with a class of beings that have reduced their women to a state far below that of untutored heredity.

Stock and grazing.—As far as these Indians' stock is concerned, it is like the stock of all Indians, the selection of which is wholly left to them. It consists of a lot of worthless ponies that are next to valueless; in fact they are valueless, as they are fed during the winter months nearly all the alfalfa they raise, and during the summer they graze on land that should be stocked with cattle. To state even approximately the number of these ponies on this reservation is impossible, as they roam all over it in large bands. Against all this worthless stock I presume there are not over 25 good horses and between 35 and 40 head of cattle on the entire reservation, excepting the cattle of white men that have been permitted to graze thereon without authority to do so.

School. There is a day school established here which last year had an average attendance of 20 pupils, but as no housekeeper was provided, and no clothing, and but scanty subsistence furnished them, but little was accomplished. It seems to me for the Government to establish a school, and then to expect reasonable results where the pupils are expected to attend in winter time where the snow is commonly deep, without either shoes or stockings and not clothing sufficient to hide their nakedness, is a mistake, and that this school should be better provided for or abandoned. But the former course is the proper one, and I shall ask your office to furnish these children with clothing and other necessary supplies to enable the employees in charge to make a shadow of a showing in an educational way.

Irrigation and water supply. The water for irrigating the farming land mentioned above is taken from the Walker River by means of a ditch about 5 miles long. At the head of this ditch, there is a dam placed in the river, which I think, if the life of your office are examined, will be found to have cost the Government \$10,000, and still it is no dam. Two years ago about \$2,500 was expended upon it, and in order to save it from going out during the freshet the coming spring I have requested your office an appropriation of \$500 to properly repair it, and after it is repaired it will not be a good dam; but I am of the opinion that it can be made substantial enough to stand for several years.

There is an abundance of water in this river to properly irrigate all the available land on the reservation. There may be years when there might be a shortage for the second crop of alfalfa, provided all the land were cultivated, but this is mere conjecture, and I am of the opinion there would not be.

Statistics.—The following statistical table will show the number of Indians who claim this reservation as their home:

Males above 18 years of age	182
Females above 14 years of age	222
Males between 6 and 18 years of age	76
Females between 6 and 14 years of age	53
Males under 6 years of age	30
Females under 6 years of age	26
Total	589

Very respectfully,
EUGENE MEAD, Superintendent.
The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV.,
August 12, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report according to the census taken June 30, 1897, the Indians of this reservation number 615, as follows:

Shoshones:	238
Males	195
Females	143
Total	338
Males above 18 years of age	151
Females above 14 years of age	134
School children between the ages of 6 and 16 years—	
Males	51
Females	37

Pituts:		
Males	107	
Females	115	
Total	222	
Males above 15 years of age		61
Females above 11 years of age		76
School children between the ages of 6 and 16		61
Males		37
Females		24

The Western Shoshone Agency is located on the Duck Valley Reservation, which was established by Executive order April 16, 1867, and is said to contain 100 square miles, or 256,000 acres, principally of mountainous country, about two-thirds in Nevada and one-third in Idaho.

Only a very small portion of the reservation is fit for agricultural purposes, because of the mountainous character of the country, but what little there is in the valleys and bottoms is good so far as the character of the soil is concerned, but owing to the high altitude the climatic conditions are such and the water supply for irrigation so limited in July, August, and September that it is impossible for the Indians or white people to become self-supporting as agriculturists here. White people in the adjacent country have long since turned their attention to stock raising as the only means of being self-supporting in this section of country.

As has been stated in previous reports, these Indians should be moved to a different section of country if it is desired to make them self-supporting as agriculturists. The Indians here are good workers and understand irrigation and farming and are capable of making a living for themselves in a country where it is possible to raise good crops once in a while.

If the Indians are to be retained here they should be supplied with cattle and alfalfa seed and the lands fit for raising alfalfa fenced off and divided among them, and a dam built at the head of the valley in which all the farms on the reservation are situated, for the purpose of holding enough of the water that goes to waste in spring to make irrigation possible during the summer months when water is most needed, it being impossible to raise anything here without irrigation. They could then come much nearer being able to do for themselves than they ever can under existing conditions.

This reservation is peculiarly adapted to the successful raising of stock. The mountains and valleys produce an abundance of bunch grass and wild rye, and the country is full of small streams and springs, making this section a wonderfully fine grazing ground. The Indians are familiar with the proper ways of treating and handling stock, as many of them are almost constantly employed by ranchers in the care of their cattle and are considered good stock handlers by them, and particularly good as "vaqueros." It is to be most earnestly hoped that the Department will decide to issue stock to the Indians on this reservation, or else move them to a country where it is possible for an agriculturist to be self-supporting.

These are simple, kind, and gentle people, and disturbances are not as frequent among them as they would be among an equal number of white people dwelling together. They are willing workers, and whenever there is any work to be done that they are capable of doing they are desirous and anxious to do it. They have done all the work on the irrigating ditches, dams, etc., and freighted practically all the supplies from the railroad, a distance of 130 miles, 212,935 pounds, for which they received \$1,072.46 in cash. No trouble whatever has been experienced from the lack of sufficient Indian help.

The alfalfa seed distributed among the Indians and planted in the spring of 1896 has done very well with but one or two exceptions. The Indians who have cattle and work and saddle horses have put up sufficient alfalfa and wild hay to keep their stock through the winter.

The crops set out this spring promise fairly good harvest if not seriously affected by frosts or the scarcity of water before they are ready to be gathered.

The spring floods were unprecedentedly high this year and caused considerable damage to the ditch banks and dams, and to the bridges on the main road to the agency and to the road itself. While considerable work has already been done to repair the damage, there is still a great deal of work that ought to be done.

The work of education in the boarding school has progressed rapidly and the year has been a successful one. The present school accommodations, however, are not nearly sufficient for even its rated capacity, which is fifty, and totally inadequate for the accommodation of all the children of this reservation who ought to be in school. During the last quarter of the fiscal year 1897, 50 children were in

attendance at the agency school and 13 were away at nonreservation schools, making a total of but 69 children receiving educations out of 136 who belong to this reservation of school age and who ought to be in school.

During the year a building for the storage of wood and containing quarters for school employees and mess was erected and has added much to the comfort and convenience of the school. A line of water pipe was also laid between the school and agency for the purpose of giving the agency a supply of good water, something it has not had in the past, and it is therefore much appreciated by all here.

The roads on the reservation are in good condition except in a few places where damaged by the spring floods. The usual amount of work was done on the roads this spring, as they require constant attention to keep them in good repair at that season of the year.

In closing I desire to express sincere thanks for the consideration your office has shown this agency and my appreciation of the excellent service rendered by both agency and school employees during the year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. L. HARGROVE,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE SCHOOL.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY,
White Rock, Nev., Aug. 2, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to make this, my second annual report of the Western Shoshone Boarding School, for the year ended June 30, 1897.

At the opening of the school there were 28 boys and 31 girls promptly on hand to go through the different processes which are usually performed on the first days of the opening of the schools. There were enrolled during the year 68 pupils. The greatest number of pupils in attendance in any one month was 76. On the 18th of February 6 boys and 4 girls were transferred to Grand Junction Training School, Colorado, and 10 children fresh from the camps were put into school to take the place of those transferred. At the end of the school year I had 51 pupils in attendance, being about 11 more than the proper capacity of the building. Had we the building, making the capacity as has been asked for and recommended by you, I am confident that the number of pupils would be readily increased to 75.

The literary work at the beginning of the year was not what it should have been for the reason that some of the industrial departments were minus employees and the large pupils had to be taken out of the school room to do the work; but after a full set of employees was sent, the progress and work of the pupils in the school room were excellent.

The general housework as taught to the girls by the matron was done in a manner as near home like as such work could possibly be done in any reservation boarding school, overcrowded as this school was during the past year. Under the direct supervision of the matron, the boys have been taught to care for their dormitory, and I must say that they have done so in a very satisfactory manner.

The work taught and performed in all the industrial departments has been well done, with the exception of a few instances. The buildings are all in good repair. Last fall the outside of the main building and hospital was treated to two good coats of paint, and I therefore recommend that the inside be treated in like manner as soon as possible.

At the beginning of the year one new building was erected, 48 by 24, which was originally intended for a woodshed, but by permission from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, half of the new building was converted into a mess kitchen, dining room, and quarters for mess cook and the upper part made into quarters for one employee. This provided a great convenience and long felt want, necessary for the proper conduct of the school.

A short time after school opened up, the agency spring wagon and driving team were transferred to the school, making a convenience very much needed at the school, as the agency team was not able to do all the driving necessary for both school and agency.

The school farm produced a great variety of vegetables and almost enough hay to feed the stock the entire year.

The stock belonging to the school consists of 21 head of cattle and 3 horses—2 work horses and 1 worn out pony, the driving team mentioned above having been sold at auction, by authority from the Indian Office. And now, as the school has a spring wagon left and no driving team, I therefore recommend that the school be supplied with one, as the farm team is too heavy for the driving necessary for the school. I also earnestly recommend that the pony now belonging to the school and used for driving the cows be replaced by a good one, as the one now in use has passed his usefulness; as any horse running over the so-stony mountains will do.

The school farm this year produced a very fair crop of hay, and the garden, planted and tended under the supervision of the industrial teacher, seems fair to yield a very good crop of vegetables.

The health of the school was very good the entire school year. The children were allowed to visit their homes, as a rule, once each month, all going the same day, being allowed to go home in the morning and to return in the evening, and not one time did a child fail to return.

At the first of the year there were several runaways, but they were promptly returned, and after a few months runaways were not thought of.

The school year just closed has resulted in great benefit to the children, and they have profited by their opportunities, and in many cases marked improvement can be noted. We realize that a great work is needed and that much more may be accomplished in the coming year than was done in the one just closed.

The employees were earnest in their work to make the school a success and rendered excellent service.

Before closing, I desire to thank you for your untiring efforts to supply all the needs of the employees and school, and further for your good advice and assistance throughout the entire school year just ended.

Very respectfully,

W. L. HANROVE, U. S. Indian Agent

G. W. MYERS,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX., July 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Census.—The census of June 30, 1897, shows the population of this tribe (including children away at school) to be 117. Of these, 199 are males and 218 are females.

Males over 18.....	91
Females over 11.....	168
Children, 0 to 16.....	90
Attendance at Mescalero Boarding School.....	103
Attendance at Fort Lewis (Col.) Boarding School.....	2
Deaths during the year.....	20
Births during the year.....	16
Left reservation.....	1

Reservation.—This comprises about 150,000 acres in southern New Mexico, varying in altitude from 4,000 to 11,000 feet; mountainous, with good growth of pine, spruce, cedar, piñon, and post oak; a fine grazing section, but scarce in tillable land. There are some springs, but only one flowing stream, the Tularosa Creek. The agency is on this creek, 19 miles from Tularosa, N. Mex., and 110 miles from the railroad and telegraph station, Las Cruces, N. Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. Mail daily, except Sunday, from that point by backboard.

Houses.—These Indians have made commendable progress in building houses. Forty-five have been completed during the year and the Indians have moved into them. A cook stove has been put in each, and no chimney being allowed, camp cooking is not possible. These houses are log cabins, with frame roofs, floors, and windows. A great many others (thirty) are in place, with the lumber on the ground waiting the services of the carpenter. Besides, there are a great many logs at the mill ready to be sawed into lumber. The sawmill is a great help. All logs are cut and hauled to the mill by the Indians. Once there, they are sawed by the header with a detail of Indian police.

Freighting.—All supplies are hauled from the railroad to the agency by the Indians, who are entirely satisfactory freighters. Occasionally they haul for other parties. During the fiscal year they hauled 255,025 pounds, earning thereby \$1,912.69.

Allotment.—No land has been allotted to these Indians. I have recommended it, for then it will insure the boundaries of each family's possession and give them assurance of permanency. I find in the Three Rivers section that the Land Office has issued patents to whites covering 240 acres of the most fertile and tillable land there. This land has been occupied by the Indians for years and is being farmed. There are about twenty-five Indians there, and they are always sure of a crop. They raise fine wheat, corn, and melons; they can get an easy support there. This land should be allotted at once. This section is some 50 miles from the agency, only 3 miles of this road being within the limits of the reservation. The Indians are isolated from the rest of the tribe. The section is claimed to be rich in mineral resources. All of these are of no use to the Indians, and it would be good policy to allot the land and cut these townships off and throw them open for entry and development.

Produce.—Commendable progress is being made in raising grains and vegetables. Particularly is this true with wheat. An increased acreage over the preceding year was put in in the spring of 1897. The miller reports that he has ground more corn and wheat in 1896 for the Indians than in all the preceding years combined. This is doubtless due to the continual pinching off and cutting down of rations. Indians resemble other people in not working for things provided gratuitously.

They are gradually working into the raising of potatoes, which succeed well in the higher altitudes of the reservation.

These Indians are fine basket makers, but none are to be found on sale outside, and very few are made. There is a constant and growing demand for them; but while drawing rations the incentive to work is stifled. "Sufficient unto the day" is one of their maxims, and the future must take care of itself.

Sheep.—Some 5,000 sheep were purchased and issued during the year. They were distributed in the ratio of 10 per capita as near as practicable. A number of the Indians bought sheep in addition, and some goats. Others have traded for them, disposing of surplus ponies. I brought to the agency in December a number of Navajos, expert blanket makers. They have taught a number of the Mescalero women how to card, spin, dye, and make a blanket. These women can now make a blanket in every respect as good as the Navajo. There was a good clip of wool and a large crop of lambs. I believe the majority will look well after their herds. The good price obtained for their wool was an encouragement to them. Sheep will be a predominant factor in the self-support of the tribe.

School.—Pursuant to my policy to maintain the rising generation in school our attendance at the boarding school reached 97, which with 10 at Fort Lewis made a total of 110 children at school out of a total population of 447, 100 per cent of attendance. It became necessary to send several home on the doctor's advice, and our attendance was reduced to 87. In June I placed 10 five-year-olds in school, and the attendance June 30 was 103.

All the children except two at Fort Lewis returned June 26. The services of the larger boys are needed with their parents on the farms. Of the four girls who returned one was broken down with tuberculosis and was permitted to go home. Two were retained at this school and appointed laundresses at \$10 per month and board. This will save them from going to ruin. The remaining one is at service in the family of the clerk.

The dormitories are badly crowded. To this may be attributed the mortality during the year. The new assembly and class room will be completed before the beginning of the new school year. This will enable us to expand our kitchen and dining room somewhat. We need more dormitory space and porches. New privies have been built, as also a house where the girls can learn to weave.

The new water system is complete and a success. Water is pumped vertically 75 feet into a 30,000-gallon tank by a hand-traction ram that keeps the supply far in advance of the consumption. We have three fire plugs and 500 feet of fire hose to protect us against fire.

The farm keeps the school supplied with an abundance of vegetables—lettuce, radishes, rhubarb, asparagus, peas, beans, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, turnips, corn, pumpkins, summer and winter squashes, celery, etc. All the hay fodder is raised on the farm. There is at all times plenty of water for irrigating purposes.

The stock is all in good condition.

Health.—Extracts from the report of the agency and school physician, W. McM. Luttrell, are herewith:

The prevailing diseases found on this reservation are consumption, scrofula, and inflammation of the eyes. A large proportion of the Indians have consumption and scrofula in one or the other of their various forms. The diseases are due in nearly every case to hereditary influences. Living in poorly constructed teepees, brush tents, etc., has not retarded the spread of the diseases in any manner whatever, but has been conducive to their propagation. The Indians have begun to live in their houses now, and with the increased comfort and protection from inclement weather, without the quantity of fresh air being diminished, these diseases will rapidly abate. The various diseases of the eyes found here are directly traceable to the method the Indians use in heating their teepees. They build a fire in the center of their conical-shaped teepees or tents and expect the smoke to go out at the top, but before doing so it invariably gets into the eyes, causing irritation with excessive lachrymation, redness, swelling, and inflammation. This condition is called by the wind and consequent dust. About nine months out of the year the wind blows a perfect gale here, night and day, without ceasing. There has been less eye trouble here this year than last, for the reason that a great many Indians live in houses now and the old women have been forced to quit sitting around "hiswin" fires. As they become more accustomed to their houses, to cleanliness, and to civilization the eye diseases will in great part disappear.

The sanitary condition is much better than it was last year. Those Indians who live in houses keep them and the surroundings comparatively clean. Their houses and persons, as to a matter of cleanliness, will compare very favorably with those of their neighbors, both Mexicans and Americans.

The reservation, situated as it is in southern New Mexico, enjoys all the advantages that climate can give. There are no diseases here due to location or climate. The temperature in summer never goes over 89° F. or in winter below 14° F.

These Indians have completely abandoned the Indian "medicine man." The three here have not had a case, so far as I can learn, since January, 1856. By judiciously permitting them to have only those cases where death would inevitably take place in a very short time, and by the agent not permitting them to receive any pay for their services or else compelling them to return it after having received it, has destroyed all the "medicine man's" influence and also any desire on his part to practice his profession. They have been forced to go to work, and as a consequence all the mystery that clung about them has disappeared.

One hundred per cent of the Indians apply to the agency physician for treatment when they repeatedly are sick or injured. Within the last six months even the "medicine men" have called for treatment.

With the exception of a very few old Indians who have tertiary syphilis there are no general diseases among these Indians now.

The general health of the school is good. There is not sufficient dormitory space, but improvements are being rapidly made. One more dormitory is needed for the boys. Several girls contracted consumption last spring, which was thought to be due principally to overcrowding in one of the dormitories. Ventilators were put into all the dormitories, some of the children put into the hospital rooms, and the dormitories disinfected. Since then no new cases have appeared. Several of the children have been annoyed with a slightly contagious skin disease. This disease was first noticed among the Mexicans and then among the camp Indians. Several times it has disappeared from the school but breaks out again on the children visiting camp. It is not serious enough to warrant isolation.

The sanitary condition of the school is now excellent. During the year new privies have been built and a good sewerage system put into operation. There is a fine flow of water and all refuse is carried away at once. There are ample bathing facilities and all the children take a full bath with plenty of soap and warm water once a week. The water here is very hard, and soap prepared especially for such water should be furnished.

There is no hospital here, but one room is set apart for the use of sick boys and one for sick girls. At present no nurse is employed at this school, nor will one ever be needed. There are several of the larger girls and boys who, with a little instruction from the physician, and the matron, can take care of the sick and also learn something that will be of use to them in after life.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. E. STOTTLER,

First Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY.

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 16, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Apache Indians for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Assigned to the duties of this agency as recently as the 1st of April last, an exhaustive résumé of its affairs prior to that date can not be expected of me. Much, therefore, of what is herein set down must of necessity be the result of a reference to the records of the office and largely of verbal information from the employees.

PUEBLOS.

Population.—A few weeks prior to the close of the year census blanks were sent to this office, accompanied by a letter directing that an accurate census of all the Indians of this agency be taken for submission with the annual report. Considering the magnitude of such an undertaking one would naturally expect that these instructions would have been accompanied by the means to carry it into effect, but search failed to discover anything more substantial than words, which, at the conclusion of the letter, were as follows: "As no provision is made in the act for any extra expense connected with this census, you must not incur any."

Without money it is simply impossible to take any census, accurate or otherwise, of the Pueblo Indians. The formula, which has become stereotyped by use in past years, can therefore only be repeated here: "Total population, 3,536; males over 18 years of age, 2,701; females over 14 years of age, 2,357; children between 6 and 16 years of age, 2,393." Under natural conditions, by which is meant absence of epidemics, there should have been during the years since this census was taken an increase in these figures, but whether slight or the reverse I have no means of knowing.

I have endeavored to supplement the above statistics with respect to the number of school children in those pueblos where schools are located by requiring the teachers to take as accurate an inventory of them as possible. These reports show that there are in the pueblos of Acoma, Cochiti, Isleta, Jemez, Laguna, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Pahuate, Taos, Zia, and Zuñi 1,310 children of school age. This leaves 8 pueblos unaccounted for, and takes no note of the children belonging to the above-named pueblos in attendance at the various industrial and boarding schools throughout the country.

In this count Zuñi pueblo is credited with 347 children of school age. Owing to the generally scattered condition of this tribe at this time of year, many families being what may be called "out of town" attending to their crops, it was not practicable to obtain the correct figures, and those given may be considered under rather than over the correct ones. I am informed by those entirely competent to

give an opinion on the subject that there are between 400 and 500 children in the Zuñi pueblo. Between 45 and 50 of these attend school—spasmodically.

Schools.—Since the date of the last annual report of my predecessor, Maj. John L. Bullis, all contract schools, with one exception, have been abolished, principally by absorption into Government day schools, so that now there are 13 day schools and 1 contract school attached to and under the direction of this agency.

The school plant at Zuñi, formerly conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, has during the year become the property of the Government by purchase, and may be said to be the only school worthy the name attached to the agency. The superiority of this school is due to greater numerical and more constant or rather less inconstant attendance than obtains in the other schools. This, again, is due not to a desire on the part of the children to acquire learning, nor to a wish of the parents to see their children obtaining an education, but to the fact that in this school the scholars are furnished with a noon-day lunch—a pretty substantial meal—and at the beginning of each school term a very good outfit of clothing. And even with these incentives the average attendance during the quarter ended with the year was but a fraction over 50 per cent.

The condition of the various day schools may be stated as follows:

Acoma.—Number of children in pueblo, 55; number enrolled, 41; average attendance, boys, 12; girls, 14; average of both sexes, 20; average age, 9 years. The teacher of this school has since its close been dismissed from the Indian service for cause. Originally a Catholic mission school, it is now rented by the Government, and is the only building deserving the name of "school" in the whole list. The Government should acquire possession of it.

Cochiti.—Number of children in pueblo, 98; enrolled, 33; average attendance, boys, 4; girls, 12; average both sexes, 10; average age, 9 years. The condition of this school is decidedly bad. The attendance, though shown by the report of the teacher on the 30th of the month to be 29 (19 girls and 10 boys), was but little more than half that at the time of my visit. The excuse for this nonattendance is that the services of the larger pupils are needed at this time in the fields. The school-house and teacher's room adjoining, an adobe building with a mud roof, leak like a sieve when it rains and are uninhabitable. The Government should acquire a piece of land here and build a proper building for the school and teacher's residence.

Isleta.—Number of children, 56; enrolled, 46; attendance, boys, 14; girls, 2; average of both sexes, 21; average age, 7 years. Complaint having been made that the parish priest of this pueblo had used his position to prevent the transfer of the day school scholars to the Government boarding schools in the Territory, I addressed him a letter of which the following is a copy.

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., July 27, 1897.

The Reverend Father in charge of the Parish of Pueblo of Isleta, Isleta, N. Mex.

REV. SIR: In view of certain information recently communicated to this office I deem it proper to inform you that the educational policy of the Government toward the Indians contemplates that pupils in the day schools, as soon as they shall have reached a certain standard of proficiency in their studies, shall be transferred to certain other schools, denominated "nonreservation schools," where they enter upon the study of a higher grade of subjects, are taught a trade, and generally fitted to go out into the world and take care of themselves and support those who may be dependent upon them. The Government is very anxious that these nonreservation schools shall be kept constantly filled, and therefore any influence which discourages day-school pupils from wishing to join the higher grade of schools becomes highly detrimental to the policy of the Government.

The information in the possession of this office is to the effect that the parish priest of Isleta has discouraged by every means in his power the transfer of children from the day school in that pueblo to the industrial school at Albuquerque, even going so far as to threaten the parents with excommunication and the children themselves with other pains and penalties of the Church should they consent to be so transferred.

The pursuit of such a course as is herein indicated is so entirely at variance with that dictated by common sense that I hesitate to believe any sensible man would be guilty of it; but in order to divest the problem of Indian education in the pueblo of Isleta of a factor which might, if suffered to exist, cause incalculable harm it becomes my duty to inform you that further persistence in the course you are reported as pursuing will be the signal for your name to be sent to the archbishop of this diocese with a recommendation for your removal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. NORDSTROM,
Captain, Tenth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

A week or ten days subsequently the reverend father called at my office; but finding me out he departed for home, where he wrote me a letter in Spanish, of which I have, unfortunately, no copy, having sent original and translation to the Indian Office soon after its receipt.

The reverend gentleman, however, made no attempt to deny the allegations reported against him, but labored, on the contrary, to justify his action, saying that he "did not know any State law which compelled Catholic children to go to

schools not Catholic." He modestly disclaimed the power to invoke the power of the Vatican, with which he evidently thought my letter invested him, saying that I and my informers should know "that the Church of Rome does not give a priest power to excommunicate." No one said it did. This unique epistle was brought to a conclusion as follows (I think I quote his exact words): "I will tell you friend, that if you do not in eight days give me a satisfaction, I will send your letter to the Catholic Bureau in Washington." * * *

As stated, this correspondence was forwarded to the Department. Accompanying it was an affidavit of an employee of the Indian school in this city, deposing that in September last he had been sent to the pueblo of Isleta for the purpose of obtaining pupils for the school, and that while he was there the parish priest seized the occasion of the celebration of the feast of Saint Augustine to say to the people, all of whom were assembled in the church and participating in the ceremonies of the feast, that if the parents allowed their children to go to this school, they need never come to him or the Church for anything thereafter; that he would not marry them; he would not bury them in consecrated ground, nor give them any of the rights and privileges of holy Church. The character of the opposition to the policy of the Government, which this correspondence leaves no doubt is being carried on in Isleta, will, if not changed, render that policy a farce.

Though the Pueblo Indian can not be said to be religious in any proper acceptation of that term, he is superstitious to an extent almost inconceivable, and when he is threatened, by one whom all his teaching has brought him to look up to as the veritable vicar of God on earth, in the daily habit of wielding supernatural powers, with "excommunication" and "deprivation of burial in consecrated ground," he is extremely liable to heed the commands such a terrible personage may condescend to honor him with. In an ignorant community such a man is all powerful, and if suffered to continue in the course he is evidently pursuing will render nugatory the strongest policy of the Government. I respectfully submit that the Department should mark its sense of this priest's conduct by at once initiating remedial measures becoming the sovereignty of the Government, which he defies every day.

Jemez.—Number of school children, 109; enrolled, 47; average attendance, boys, 13, girls, 21; average of both sexes, 31; average age, 9 years. This school is distinguished by being the only one attached to the agency where the regular daily attendance exceeds the capacity. There is a pretty good plant here, capable of being enlarged sufficiently for the accommodation of 100 pupils. The census shows between 125 and 150 children here of school age.

The buildings are owned by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, but the land, unfortunately, belongs to the Indians. An attempt was, I believe, made to acquire the whole plant, but owing to the refusal of the Indians to deed the land it fell through. I would respectfully recommend that the effort for ownership be renewed (the teacher thinks it would be successful if tried again), and the school be made a semiboarding school to the extent of furnishing a noonday lunch to the children, who should be properly clothed.

"Dancing" largely prevails in this pueblo, which some years since was the scene of the murder of a San Juan Indian for attempting to pry into the mysteries of one of these secret orgies. A short time after the teacher, Miss Dawson, arrived in the village the "headmen" visited her, with the information that "there was going to be a dance, and that she must lock herself in the house and not come out until it was all over." This impudence naturally aroused Miss Dawson's spirit of American independence, and she very pluckily, as well as properly, told the visiting delegation to mind their own business; that this was her house, and that she was going in and out of it whenever she pleased. Since she took this stand she has not been troubled.

Laguna.—Number of children, 70; enrolled, 28; average attendance—boys 7, girls 11; average of both sexes, 18; average age, 8 years. The condition of this school, though better than some, is adequate only in size. The teacher's residence is about three-fourths of a mile from the schoolroom, which, during the extremely hot weather of summer and the frequent inclemency of the winter, constitutes a hardship in getting to and from the school. Both schoolhouse and teacher's residence leak, and afford but little protection from the weather during the winter snows and summer rains. A suitable building should be constructed.

The title to the land on which Laguna is situated still being unsettled, and as yet vested in the Government, the difficulties usually accompanying the purchase of land from Indians would not arise here, and a suitable site for a school building should be set apart by Executive order for this purpose.

The missionary here, who misrepresents the evangelical body to which he is accredited, has set himself up as a critic and censor of the Government's policy. According to his dictum the Indian should be taught in his own language and children

should never be separated from their parents; the transfer of children to nonreservation schools is therefore a "cruelty." Consistently with some of his avowals, he has constructed a ritual in the Laguna vernacular, divine worship being celebrated accordingly. Ten pupils were reported as eligible for transfer from this school, but owing to the influence of this missionary not a single case of "consent" was recorded. And Laguna is considered as being among the foremost in "advancement" of all the pueblos. * * *

Pahuato.—Number of school children, 71; enrolled 20; average attendance—boys 1, girls 4; average of both sexes, 5.2; average age, 8 years. I reached Pahuato on June 18, and proceeded immediately to the schoolhouse, where I was met by the teacher, Mr. Moll. Seeing no one in the schoolroom, I asked, "Is your school not in session, Mr. Moll?" For answer he pointed to one solitary little girl, about 8 years old, whom I had overlooked, and said, "Yes, sir; school is in session, but the scholars are absent." There are 71 children between the ages of 6 and 16 in this village—39 boys and 32 girls—and although it has a "school officer," a graduate of Carlisle, whose duty it is made by village mandate to see that the children attend school, Mr. J. Alfred Moll, teacher, was, on the 18th of June, 1897, paid by the Government of the United States the sum of \$3.61 for endeavoring to make one juvenile savage spell and understand the momentous question, "D-o y-o-u s-e-e t-h-e-o-a-t?"

I immediately assembled the headmen of the pueblo, the school officer among them, and inquired if they thought it right that the Government should go to the expense of keeping a teacher in their village just to teach one little girl. This phase of the subject proved not only new to them, but invested with mirth-provoking qualities, as they immediately set up a hearty laugh. Observing that I did not join them, they, after a short time, calmed down and commenced to offer excuses, none of which accounted for the absence of the children, whose places, by virtue of tender years, should be in school and nowhere else. Finally the "school officer" said the parents would not allow their children to go to school where the teacher got mad at them. The foundation of this excuse, like all the rest, was inadequate, in fact utterly baseless.

Santa Clara.—Number of children, 78; enrolled, 38; average attendance, boys 7, girls 10; average both sexes, 17; average age, 7 years. The condition of this school is rather encouraging, due almost wholly to the influence of the lieutenant governor, himself educated at the Albuquerque Boarding School, and to a former teacher, now married to one of the Indian women, and a resident of the pueblo.

One drawback to further improvement exists in the fact that the teacher, who is married, lives some distance from the village. His wife is an unpaid but constant laborer among the Indians, and does much good in teaching the women and children how to sew and "keep house." Her services would prove of much greater value could she and her husband live in, or in the immediate vicinity of, the pueblo. In this connection I deem it proper to invite attention to my various letters advocating the construction at Santa Clara of a schoolhouse and teacher's residence combined. All the preliminaries looking to this result have been made. All that is required now is the approval of the Department.

Santo Domingo.—Number of school children, 154; number enrolled, 47; average attendance, boys 13, girls —; average age, 17 years. The establishment of this school, effected on the 5th of April last, was the cause of some little anxiety, it being at first thought that influences more salutary than persuasion would be required to accomplish the end.

It will be recalled that in December last or the January following a lady teacher was sent to this pueblo to open a school, pursuant to the consent of the governor and other head men of the tribe; but on reaching her destination and announcing her purpose she found that "the powers" had changed their minds, and declined to treat with her. The project remained in abeyance some months, when the Department transferred to this agency a teacher in the person of W. S. Holsinger, who upon his arrival was assigned to Santo Domingo, where by the exercise of much tact and patience the school was put in running order. This result, however, was not reached without considerable annoyance and delay.

Mr. Holsinger entered upon his duties on the 5th ultimo, being met at the outset with a flat refusal from the governor either to turn the schoolhouse key over to him or give him possession of the school property sent to the pueblo by my predecessor, Major Bullis. The justification of this second act of bad faith on the part of the authorities of the pueblo was found in their assertion that "this is a feast week" (there is always a feast or a fast among these people), "when every-one, young and old, without regard to age or sex, is engaged in a secret dance, and no stranger is allowed to come inside the village on any pretext whatever."

On receiving this information, I confess to no little chagrin and irritation. That the execution of the matured policy of the Government should be blocked,

and repeatedly blocked, by the ignorant fanaticism of a few savages, was, to my mind, an anomaly which should not be brooked for an instant. My predecessor, Major Bullis, present at the time, and more familiar than I with the unprogressive spirit displayed by these people, was, if anything, more indignant than myself, and advised me to temporize with them no longer, but to summon to my aid a troop of cavalry, arrest, and convey to Fort Wingate the recalcitrants, where, in the seclusion of the guardhouse they might have the opportunity of contrasting their abridged liberties with the unbounded freedom they had hitherto enjoyed; but, much as this course commended itself to a correct estimate of their just deserts, the reflection that its adoption would render me liable to the suspicion of desiring to see my name in the newspapers worked its rejection.

Under the influence, therefore, of more pacific counsels I contented myself with addressing to the governor a letter couched in tolerably energetic language, which, as the sequel has shown, has answered every purpose.

Without exception all the scholars in this school are young men, the majority of whom have attended school elsewhere. There are no means of proving its truth, but it is strongly surmised that the governor, finding he must have a school, compromised with his principles (?) by inducing these young men to compose the scholarship, reasoning, doubtless, that what they had already learned had ruined them anyway and their attendance would have the effect of shielding his girls from the baneful influences of education and "keep them from running off."

The quotation requires explanation. When making my quarterly inspection of this school I asked the governor why he did not send his girls to school. He coolly and with a nonchalant shrug of the shoulders replied that "education might be all very well for boys, but it wouldn't do for the girls, who as soon as they got educated wanted to run off."

Considering the policy of the Government; considering that I as the agent and representative of that policy was spending the public money in an inspection the object of which was to learn how that policy was being carried out, I should have had the power, having in mind the dignity of the Government, to have said to that impudent old savage: "Mustering your officers and headmen and immediately go through this village warning every parent in it that they must send every one of their children, not otherwise necessarily employed to the schoolhouse at once and keep them there until the end of the term. Disobey my order and I will depose and send you to the guardhouse at Fort Wingate." This is the action a strong policy would have dictated, and the action I was strongly tempted to take. But ignorance of the reception the affront of such a course would be accorded by my superiors was compelled to content myself with endeavoring to persuade this ignorant stumbling-block that he was wrong and ungrateful; that the Government in expending upon him and his thousands of dollars every year had only their good at heart, and that gratitude at least, if nothing more, should prompt him to exert all the influence of his office to keep the school filled to overflowing. Gratitude, forsooth! They have as much conception of the meaning of the term as a hog has of the differential calculus. What, sir, do you imagine was the result of this interview—the "inspection" which I am compelled to make every three months? This—the governor, astonished to find his official head still attached to his official shoulders, and knowing that it was occupying anything but its proper place, could only reconcile the fact with the belief that I was afraid of him, that I did not dare give him the order he knew in his heart I ought to have given him. The situation is infinitely humiliating.

San Felipe.—Number of children, 97; enrolled, 39; average attendance, boys 14; girls 5; average age, 10 years. No girls attend this school, but whether for the same reason as that assigned to Santo Domingo can not be learned. The people are great "dancers" and very jealous of the secret mysteries enacted during the progress of these ceremonies. When a dance is about to come off the teacher is notified beforehand what he shall do. If it be an ordinary occasion he is locked in his room until it is over; if of a deeply religious character they compel him to leave town entirely.

San Juan.—Number of children, 34; enrolled, 23; average attendance, boys 7; girls 5; average of both sexes, 12; average age, 8 years. The usual complaint of nonattendance prevails at this school. The pueblo contains 81 children of school age. Twenty-two of these are pupils in St. Catherine's School (Miss Drexel's) in this city; 17 are boarders in the Government school here; 17 are fairly regular in making their appearance at the school in the pueblo; 8 attended for a few days, and 20 went to no school. Presumably, these 20 are mostly composed of the older children whose services are of value to parents or other relatives in the fields.

Taos.—Number of children, 70; enrolled, 31; average attendance, boys 11, girls 5; average of both sexes, 16; average age, 8 years. The teacher of this school having been appointed superintendent of the school at Fort Defiance, Ariz., leaves a vacancy here, which should be filled by a lady.

At my inspection of this school I found that it was uniformly opened by the scholars repeating in concert, after the prayer, the Lord's prayer in Spanish. Asked why it was not taught in English, the teacher replied that the parish priest had requested him to teach it in Spanish, that being the tongue in which he preached to his congregation. I am of the opinion that this custom should be discouraged. While the knowledge of any civilized language can not but be beneficial to the Indian child, still English is the language of his country, the one in which he will ultimately conduct all his business transactions, through a knowledge of which he can only hope to cope with the sharper who would overreach him, and therefore the language he should take up the moment he comes inside the schoolhouse. And, aside from these most important considerations, it would seem that the time and labor devoted to teaching this invocation in Spanish would accomplish the same result in English.

Zuni.—Semiboarding school. Number of school children, 347; enrolled, 37; average attendance, boys 22, girls 10; average of both sexes, 32; average age, 7 years. Although this is called a "boarding school" by the Department, it is, with the exception of a luncheon furnished the children at noon and a supply of school clothing, as much a day school as the others of that name. The children live and sleep at home, and are under the control of the teachers only while in the classroom.

As has been said, it is the only school under the control of the Government worthy the name—the only one where the scholars have gotten understanding beyond the reading chart, and the only one where the attendance approaches that degree of regularity necessary to the evolution of results. It is also distinguished from other schools in that it supports a principal and assistant teacher, a matron, and an assistant matron. The first mentioned, by her long residence in the pueblo, extending over a period of nine years, knows every child in it, how they are employed, and the disposition of the parents toward the cause of education. This knowledge, united with an indomitable resolution to succeed, accounts, in a great measure, for the results achieved.

Pursuant to the present policy of the Government, this plant should be enlarged sufficiently for the accommodation of 100 or 125 pupils, and two other schools capable of accommodating as many more each should be constructed at convenient points on the Zuni Reservation. Plans and specifications are now in preparation covering the first proposition, and will be forwarded for the consideration of the Department when they shall have been completed.

The village of Zuni was recently the scene of an occurrence recalling all the horrors of the days when our God-fearing ancestors of New England piously devoted their neighbors and friends to the stake. A poor old woman, 75 or 80 years old, having been reported as a witch, the society of the "priests of the bow" ordered her torture until she should confess. The emissaries of the society accordingly went to her house in the dead of night, dragged her from her bed, and, almost literally throwing her down the five stories to the ground, carried her off to the "torture corral," where, tying her hands behind her, until unable to endure the agony longer, she confessed to—no one knows what. It was, however, sufficient to satisfy her judges, for she was let down and allowed to crawl back to her miserable abode as best she might. Here she lay for days, no one caring to go near her, or if they had any compassion for her they were afraid to display it for fear of sharing her fame as a witch, together with the infliction of the same punishment.

Two or three days afterwards, a rumor of what had taken place coming to Miss Dissette, the estimable principal of the school, she, accompanied by her assistant, Miss Faurote, went to the old woman's house, where she was found more dead than alive. For days this noble woman, at the probable risk of her life, and at the certain risk of the undying enmity of the "priests of the bow," persisted in her heavenly ministrations to this poor old creature, until finally she was restored to life again and the enjoyment of such health as her shattered constitution will be able to support. This tragedy—tragic in more than one sense—happened last February. At my visit in the June following I saw the victim of this barbarism, who bared her poor old shriveled arms and showed me where the cruel cords of the torture had cut the flesh through to the bone. As Miss Dissette, her eyes filled with sympathetic tears, her voice trembling with indignant emotion, described the particulars of this unspeakable horror, my own cheek flushed that thirty-six years of my life had been spent in the service of a Government under which such things could be done.

Since the conquest of the Pueblos in the early years of the seventeenth century, pious men and women have preached to these people Jesus and Him crucified; but to-day, after nearly 300 years of civilized example, they are as devoted to their pagan form of worship, joined as firmly to their idols, as they were when they massacred the Franciscan martyrs. And it is expected that a people like this

is to be civilized through the medium of the common school, attendance upon which depends wholly upon their volition.

This case was duly reported to the Department, from which it was referred to the governor of the Territory, who was requested to initiate the proper measures for the prosecution of the criminals. On March 23 his excellency replied that "steps would be taken at once to prosecute the Indians to the fullest extent of the law." Nothing, however, was done at the last term of court, but the district attorney for the counties of Bernalillo and Valencia informs me, under date of the 16th instant, that it is the intention to arrest the offenders, provided the Government will furnish a detachment of troops to assist the sheriff, and have them before the grand jury at the next term, which commences the third Monday in September, when, "if an indictment is obtained, we will try to have the case heard at the same term of court." (The italics are mine.)

Conduct.—So far as known but one case of conflict with the laws has taken place among the Pueblos during the year and that, being a violation of the game laws, can hardly be said to be an offense in an Indian. To an Indian, "Thou shalt not kill a deer, neither shalt thou make a breakfast of a jack rabbit," is an extremely novel commandment, no matter in what time of the year it may be fulminated; and it is a matter of surprise, as well as congratulation, that the record should show such convincing proofs of self-restraint on the part of thousands heretofore accustomed to look upon the game of the country as their property. It is, however, only another proof of the Pueblos' fear of the law, which is intimately associated in his mind with the jail, and abridged liberties. If he can possibly avoid it, no Pueblo can be induced to go to law. The unscrupulous have not been slow to learn and take advantage of this pacific disposition, and cases are frequently reported of infringement on property rights of every description.

This disinclination to call in the law to their assistance results in many cases of complaint to the agent, who is expected to definitely settle, offhand, any question which may be submitted to him, no matter how comprehensive. Scarcely a day passes that a case of disputed title is not brought before him in some form, either in writing or by personal presentation, every one of them pointing to the necessity, which grows more imperative every day, for the appointment of a special attorney to take charge of and prosecute them before the Court of Private Land Claims, created by Congress to hear and determine this class of cases. I had the honor, as late as the 7th of June, to recommend such an appointment, but beyond a notification that the matter had been appropriately referred nothing has been heard from it. It is a subject fraught with great interest to the Pueblos, and should receive definite official countenance as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit.

Prosperity—Self-support—Issues.—With but one exception, the Pueblo villages are in a prosperous and flourishing condition. The people are hard working and industrious, and the unprecedentedly heavy as well as timely rainfall which has prevailed throughout the Territory this year has amply rewarded their labors, so that all the Pueblos, with the exception mentioned, will have an abundance to last them until the harvesting of next year's crop.

The exception to this happy state of affairs is unfortunate Zia, the people of which have been almost wholly supported by the Government through this agency during the past year. This was no fault of theirs, but due to a failure of their last year's crops, which died on the drying up of the River Jemez, on which they depended for water. As if this were not enough, the people, old and young, were stricken with an epidemic of sore eyes, the origin of which remains and will, in all probability, continue to remain a mystery. Its effects on the afflicted are, however, palpable, nearly every case attacked being left with impaired vision, some with none, and very many losing the sight of one eye entirely; the affected organ having, in some instances, the appearance of having burst and lost a portion of the fluid, others, again, being left with what seems an excess of mucous or fungous growth attached to the pupil. I saw several of these cases myself. One little baby whose mother had died appealing especially to my tenderest feelings.

Through it all, Miss Hosmer, the devoted teacher of the day school, herself so badly afflicted as to be totally blind for a few days, was physician, nurse, adviser, friend. The almoner of the Government, through whom provisions and medicines were distributed, she devoted herself to the welfare of these people with a single-mindedness and an utter disregard of self rarely equaled, never surpassed. I am happy to be able to state that she has almost entirely recovered the use of her eyes, which, but for a little tendency to weakness, are as good as before the attack. The worst yet remains to be told. Owing to a plentiful supply of water, the crops gave promise of an unprecedented yield this year, but a short time before the wheat had ripened sufficiently to cut a devastating hailstorm took Zia in its path of destruction, and in fifteen minutes totally swept from sight every vestige

of that upon which the people had depended for bread for the next year. The people are therefore absolutely without the means of support. I commend them to the charitable consideration of the Department.

The pueblo of San Ildefonso has also had a hard struggle during the year "to keep the wolf from the door," but has managed to get along without appealing to the Government. This situation is owing to the want of water. Heretofore they have depended upon the Nambe, a small tributary to the Rio Grande, for their irrigating supply, and last year this stream went entirely dry. In one of my visits to this village it was learned that it had been five years since they had had a full crop. This year they will have an abundance. And that they may no longer be dependent upon Nambe for this water supply a ditch has been taken out from the Rio Grande, which, when finished, will obviate any future danger of short water. Three miles of this ditch have been completed, but the poverty of the people makes it impossible to hire a surveyor, whose services now are necessary to a continuation and completion of this ditch. The Government should step in here and finish the work, when the people of San Ildefonso will be entirely self-supporting.

The people of Laguna, numbering all told about 1,000, may be said to be exceptionally prosperous and have made more rapid strides on the road to civilization than any of the Pueblos. This condition is entirely due to the advantages which inevitably come in the train of education. Between 125 and 150 of the young men have been educated at Carlisle and other industrial institutions provided by the Government, and these, almost without exception, are profiting by what they have learned. Nearly all of them are employed in some capacity or other by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which runs through the village, the authorities of the road informing me that they prefer Indian labor to that furnished by the native Mexican. Laguna, in addition to its agricultural returns, by no means inconsiderable, derives a monthly income from the railroad of between \$3,500 and \$4,000. The constant flow of this money into the coffers of the family fortunate enough to possess an educated boy—which means steady employment—is an object lesson of immense value to all.

An amusing anecdote will not be amiss here: A Laguna youth having gone through the curriculum of Carlisle and learned the blacksmith's trade, returned home for good, having been absent seven years. His father, a large sheep owner, said to him: "You have been away a long time now; I have had no advantage of your services, and I want you to help me herd those sheep now." The boy replied: "I didn't stay seven years at Carlisle to learn to herd sheep, and I'm not going to. I do know how to shoe a horse, though, or to set a tire, so you hire a Mexican to herd your sheep and I'll pay for his wages from my trade." Result: That boy is now employed in a machine shop in Albuquerque, where he is paid \$3.50 per day, the fractional dollar being sent home to pay the herder the father was going to convert his boy into.

The usual amount of tools, implements, and barbed wire have been issued during the year. I have, however, reason to doubt that these have in all cases been put to the uses designed by the Government. A short time after the assumption of the duties here a merchant of the city, a dealer in hardware, complained to me that unless I went out of business he would be compelled to; that my goods didn't cost me anything, while his not only had to be paid for, but he had to pay freight on them, the bills for which were oftentimes more than the original cost of the goods. I naturally inquired what he meant by such an enigmatical statement, when he said: "It's this way; You give your Indians a hoe, a hammer, a try square, or a broom, or anything else you have for issue, and they, instead of carrying the article home, immediately bring it down town and sell it to _____," naming an enterprising Hebrew trader, "for one-tenth its value, who, in turn, can, of course, afford to undersell me or any other honest merchant who comes by his goods legitimately. Now, do you see why I can't compete with you?" I saw, and immediately commenced an investigation, which convinced me of the honesty and truthfulness of this merchant's statement. Since then I have stopped the issue of anything at the agency, or if any has been made it has been on the eve of departure for home of the donee, whose footsteps were attended by some employee of the agency, who had instructions not to lose sight of him until he should be beyond the city limits. Since adopting this course this office has not been accused of competition in the hardware business.

In the last two years the Pueblos of Santa Clara and San Ildefonso have had issued to them in the neighborhood of 7,000 pounds of barbed wire. I have seen some wire stretched in Santa Clara, so there is some evidence that some of it was put to legitimate use; but two visits to and fairly diligent search in San Ildefonso failed to discover a yard of wire standing in the village. A fruit ranch, however, about 3 miles above San Ildefonso is beautifully fenced with barbed wire, for

which, it is said by the people living in the neighborhood, the owner paid the Indians about one-fourth its value. I have reason to doubt if that proportion of its worth was paid for it. Hereafter the pro rata of wire belonging to a village will be sent to the teacher of that village, who will issue it under instructions from this office.

JICARILLA APACHES.

Census.—The census of this tribe of Indians, taken at the close of the year, shows a total number of 811, which is a decrease of 12 during the year, the number at the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, being 823. There are 313 families, averaging a little in excess of 2.4 to the family.

Of children between 6 and 16 there are 171, of whom there is not one in school. By a reference to last year's report, I find it stated that 19 children were in school in Fort Lewis, Colo., who had all been allowed to come home for vacation with the understanding that they were to return at the commencement of the term in September. It would appear that the "understanding" was not thoroughly understood by the parents of the children, who have, as usual in such cases, broken their promises and kept their children at home. While at this agency, in July last, many of the Indians, among them the head men of the tribe, petitioned for the establishment of a school, to which they might send their children. A recommendation that this request be granted was made the subject of a communication not long afterwards. During the year the arrangements mentioned in the last annual report looking to the purchase of a piece of land containing about 160 acres, and situated about a mile south of the agency, to be set apart for school purposes, have been consummated, the Government being in the possession of a clear and unencumbered title to the same. It is recommended that the buildings on this land, so far as they can be made adaptable to the purpose, form a part of the school plant, which should be large enough to accommodate at least 250 children. There is quite a variety of building material near to select from—stone which can be easily quarried, clay suitable for brick, and all kinds of mud from which to make adobes.

A boarding school on this reservation could be made to realize the maximum of educational results. The great trouble to be contended with in all schools populated by Indians being attendance, schools, in my opinion, should be placed on reservations where the factor established by law of the "parents' consent in writing" would be eliminated.

Farming.—The major portion of the Jicarilla Reservation being of a mountainous character, I question if, even under the most favorable circumstances, the Indian could produce sufficient by farming the irrigable lands to support them. Many of the best farms have been taken up and patented by Mexicans, whose holdings should be purchased and allotted to the Indians. A map of the reservation is now in preparation, showing the location of these squatters, the nature of their improvements, and amount of land cultivated, to be forwarded to the Department as soon as completed. This will be accompanied by a list of the names of the owners and a statement of the probable sum which will be required to purchase the holdings.

The decrease in the number of horses belonging to these Indians during the year is due to two causes: First, during the summer of 1896 from June until September no rain fell at all, entailing, of course, little or no grass from which to cut hay; second, the deep snows of the following winter, which made it impossible for the ponies to dig to what little grass the drought had allowed to grow. The limited rainfall operated also to produce short crops, and, the ration being inadequate to wholly support them, many of the Indians resorted to killing their sheep and goats to eke out their scanty subsistence. When it is stated that the last annual report shows these people to have been the owners of 3,000 sheep and 500 goats, a reference to the accompanying table, which shows that they now have but 600 of the former and 200 of the latter, will constitute a pretty accurate estimate of the nature of the straits they were put to to keep the wolf from the door. The numerical decrease in the goats amounts to but little, but the loss of four-sixths of their sheep was a serious blow, from which they will not soon recover. Under such exigencies as these it would seem to be but proper to invest the agent with authority to increase the ration to a living quantity.

The statistics herewith, which it is requested be made a part of this report for publication, are replete with figures of some importance bearing directly on the condition of these people. I beg to invite attention to but one item, viz, the number of births during the year. In 313 families there are but 42 births reported, a fact pointing to the startling conclusion that infanticide must prevail to an alarming extent among these people.

I desire to make my acknowledgments to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for many favors granted during the short time I have been in charge of these agencies. No reasonable request has failed to receive favorable consideration, and, as none others have been preferred, all have been granted.

C. E. NORDSTROM,
Captain, Tenth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.
The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK AGENCY, Olean, N. Y., August 12, 1897.

Sir: In compliance with instructions, I herewith submit my third annual report of the New York Agency, N. Y.

Number of Indians.—The Indians under the jurisdiction of the New York Agency are divided by tribal organizations, as follows:

Cayugas	161
Onondagas	546
Oneidas	275
Senecas	2,639
St. Regis	1,188
Tuscaroras	381
Total	5,193

The Senecas and their reservations.—The Senecas occupy the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda reservations. The Allegany Reservation is located in Cattaraugus County and lies along the Allegany River for a distance of 85 miles, the eastern terminus being near Vandalia and the western at the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. The reservation is from one to two and one-half miles in width, the lines having been run so as to take in the bottom lands along the river. There are 30,469 acres in this reservation, of which about 11,000 acres are tillable; but of this not one-half is cultivated or in pasturage. Nearly all of the valuable timber has been cut off and sold.

The Indians on the Allegany Reservation, as a rule, pay but little attention to farming. There are a few good farmers among them, but the majority farm just enough to get a scanty subsistence, and the most of that is obtained from labor among their white neighbors. There are residing on this reservation 941 Senecas and 84 Onondagas.

On the Allegany Reservation are located 6 villages, laid out under an act of Congress passed February 10, 1875, which authorized leases to be made by the council of the Seneca Nation of Indians to white lessees for periods not exceeding twelve years. In 1890 this act was amended, authorizing leases to be made for periods not exceeding ninety-nine years. The twelve-year leases within these villages expired in 1892, and were then renewed for ninety-nine years. The rentals from these lands are paid to the treasurer of the Seneca Nation, and amount to about \$12,000 per year. The funds which come into the treasury of the Seneca Nation from these rentals and other sources are disbursed upon orders issued by the president and clerk of the Seneca Nation, authorized by vote of the council.

I have reason to believe from well-directed inquiries made by me that the funds of the nation are improvidently expended. After quite diligent inquiry I am satisfied that the funds of this nation are absorbed to a large extent by the officers of the nation, and that they collude with white men to discount the orders issued for the payee named in the order when the treasurer has the funds to pay the same in full. Quite a large sum is expended each year to the councilors, who procure meetings of the council unnecessarily and without any business to transact of any consequence. The officers and councilors also perpetuate themselves in office by corruptly using the funds of the nation among the ignorant and illiterate Indians to purchase votes, so that it is almost impossible for the honest Indians to get rid of the corrupt dynasty which has conducted the affairs of the nation for many years.

In my judgment the rentals and funds belonging to the Seneca Nation of Indians should be collected by and paid to the Indian agent and disbursed by him upon proper vouchers so far as the payment of the current expenses of the nation is

concerned, and the balance be distributed to the Indians per capita at the time of the payment of the annuities. This would insure an economic expenditure of the funds of the nation and prevent the dishonest and corrupt Indians from using the same as a corruption fund to perpetuate themselves in office. As it is now it is difficult to see where any considerable amount of the moneys received by the Seneca Nation of Indians for rentals is expended for the benefit of the Indians as a body.

The descendants of the noted Seneca chief, Cornplanter, numbering about 90, occupy a small reservation in Warren County, Pa., just south of the line between New York and Pennsylvania. There are about 720 acres in the reservation, and it was given to Cornplanter by the State of Pennsylvania as a token of appreciation of his valuable services to the whites. His descendants own the land in fee simple, and it is divided in severalty among them.

A controversy has recently arisen between the Cornplanter heirs and some whites. The heirs of Cornplanter claim that the whites are occupying valuable lands belonging to them. I have not been able to obtain all the facts relating to this controversy, but it seems that the serious question in the matter is whether or not the statute of limitation applies to the Indians. If it does, the Indians have no title to the lands, even though they were conveyed to Cornplanter. The conveyance having been made so many years ago, and the lands having been in the adverse possession of the whites for so long a period, the claim of the Indians is barred by the statute of limitation, providing the statute applies to them.

The Cornplanter Indians are enrolled upon the Allegheny census and vote on that reservation.

The names, respectively, of the villages on the Allegheny Reservation and the approximate number of acres of land in each are as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Vandalia	210	Salamanca	2,000
Carrollton	2,200	West Salamanca	750
Great Valley	260	Red House	40

The approximate value of the improvements in each village is as follows:

Vandalia	\$8,000	Salamanca, exclusive of railroad property	\$1,200,000
Carrollton, exclusive of railroad property	39,000	West Salamanca	50,000
Great Valley	20,000	Red House	50,000

The Cattaraugus Reservation is located in the counties of Erie, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. It lies on both sides of the Cattaraugus Creek, beginning at a point near Gowanda and running to Lake Erie. It embraces 21,680 acres of land. The total number of Indians residing there is 1,401, of which 1,213 are Senecas, 93 are Onondagas, and 104 are Cayugas. Many of the Cattaraugus Indians are good farmers, and have good, well filled farms, good stock and comfortable buildings. The majority, however, cultivate only small patches of land. A large portion of the lands upon the Cattaraugus Reservation are valuable, and lie within the grape belt and fruit-growing section of western New York, but a large portion of these lands has been allowed to grow up to brush, second growth timber, and such other vegetable growths as are indigenous to the locality. If these lands were properly cultivated and improved every Indian on the reservation would be independent and have all the comforts of a civilized life. This is also true of the other reservations.

The Senecas on the Allegheny and Cattaraugus reservations are a corporate body under the name of the Seneca Nation of Indians, and have a common interest in the lands of both reservations. They are incorporated under an act of the legislature of the State of New York, and have a constitution for their government. The president is the executive officer of the nation, and sixteen councilors, chosen in equal numbers from each reservation, compose the legislative branch of the government. There is a clerk and a treasurer for the nation, and on each reservation a surrogate, three peacemakers, a marshal, and an overseer of the poor. All the officers are elected for one year except the surrogate and peacemakers. The surrogate holds for two years and the peacemakers are elected for a term of three years, expiring in alternate years.

The peacemakers are judicial officers and the peacemaker's court is a court of general jurisdiction as to all controversies between Indians, including the title to real estate and all controversies pertaining to real estate, although the practice prescribed by the legislature of the State of New York is the same as that followed in courts of justices of the peace. This jurisdiction of the peacemakers is exclusive, and appeal lies from the decision of the peacemakers to the council, and the decision of the council is conclusive. This gives the peacemaker's court juris-

diction over all actions at law and in equity without any prescribed practice except such as is had in courts of justices of the peace, which are not courts of record and are courts of limited jurisdiction and are only organized to determine petty matters; and there is no practice in justice's court regulating actions involving the title to real property. It will be seen, therefore, that all controversies between Indians as to their real estate and all property rights must be determined finally and conclusively by this peacemaker's court and the council and without any practice suitable or proper for the determination of such controversies.

In all controversies between Indians the Indian is practically without remedy at law. The peacemakers are men unlearned in the law and are entirely without the knowledge of the rules of practice in any court. They have not the least notion whatever of equity and no knowledge of the rules of evidence. In fact, they do not know what is or is not legal evidence of a fact. They are capricious, arbitrary, and frequently mercenary, and many times arbitrarily refuse to issue process or entertain an application for process, and in cases where important rights are involved. There is no power to compel them to issue process or entertain a cause, however just it may be, and if the applicant chances to be inimical to any member of the court he is likely to have his application arbitrarily refused. If a cause is entertained by the peacemakers' court and an appeal taken to the council, the same incompetency is found there, as the members of the council are without any learning in law and without any knowledge of the rules of evidence.

Under direction of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs a petition has been prepared to the legislature of the State of New York, and is being circulated for signatures among the Indians, praying for appropriate legislation to limit the jurisdiction of the peacemakers' court to petty matters, such as justices of the peace have jurisdiction over, and giving to the State courts jurisdiction of all other matters.

The law of descent among the Indians has in many instances worked great hardship and injustice. The common or unwritten law of descent among the Indians is among the Senecas that no Indian except a Seneca can own lands or inherit lands upon the Seneca reservations. It has been held, I believe, by the Department of the Interior that Cayuga Indians and Onondaga Indians have a right to a home among the Senecas and to inherit property. Several instances have occurred where a Cayuga woman has married a Seneca Indian, borne children, and the peacemakers' courts and the council have deprived the children of the Cayuga woman of their inheritance. The peacemakers' courts have exclusive jurisdiction and the decision of the Indian courts being conclusive, there has been no remedy for this evil. The legislature of the State of New York has also been memorialized to change the law of descent among Indians and enact the same law of descent as exists among the whites, and it is to be hoped that suitable legislation will correct the evils above referred to.

The Tonawanda Reservation is located in the counties of Genesee, Erie, and Niagara. It lies along the Tonawanda Creek on each side of the stream and contains 6,519 acres. It is occupied by about 500 Senecas belonging to the Tonawanda Band of that tribe, a few Onondagas, and a few members of other tribes. This reservation is a fertile tract of land and there are a few good farmers among the Tonawandas. A large part of the 2,000 acres under cultivation is tilled by whites under leases authorized by a State law. The government of the Tonawanda Band is by chiefs, who are elected for life according to the Indian customs. There are elected by popular vote each year a president, clerk, treasurer, a marshal, and three peacemakers.

The Tuscaroras.—This tribe is located on a beautiful reservation in the county of Niagara, a few miles northeast of Suspension Bridge. The Tuscaroras are good farmers. Their farms, fences, and buildings will compare favorably with those of the white farmers in that locality. There are 6,290 acres in this reservation, and the Indian population aggregates 427, of which 46 are Onondagas.

The government of the Tuscaroras is by chiefs chosen according to the Indian laws and customs. There are but few pagans among the Tuscaroras. On all of the other reservations the pagans are in the majority.

The Onondagas.—This reservation is located in the county of that name, about 5 miles south of the city of Syracuse. It is about 2.3 miles wide and 4 miles long and contains 6,100 acres. The topography of the reservation is quite broken and the steeper hillsides are worthless except for woodland and pasturage. The arable land is largely cultivated by whites under leases authorized by a State law. Some revenue is derived each year from stone quarries on the reservation operated by whites. There are several Onondagas who are good, thrifty farmers, and have homes as comfortable as the average white man.

The government of the Onondagas is by chiefs chosen for life according to Indian customs. Nearly all of the chiefs are pagans, who are antagonistic to any

innovations upon their ancient Indian customs and religious observations, and are also antagonistic to any progression which interferes with their Indian customs. The Onondaga is on this reservation number 382, and residing with them are 108 Oneidas.

The St. Regis.—This reservation is located on the St. Lawrence River, in the county of Franklin, and on the northern boundary of New York. The Canadian St. Regis Reservation is just over the boundary line. There are 1,188 American St. Regis and about the same number on the other side of the line in Canada. The reservation in New York embraces 11,919 acres. A considerable portion is good farming land, but a part is very stony and a part low and swampy. The reservation is 7.3 miles long and about 3 miles wide. The government of the St. Regis is in the hands of chiefs chosen according to Indian customs. The St. Regis have of late years neglected farming to engage in basket making. They are adepts at the work, and the product aggregates a considerable sum each year.

The Oneidas.—This tribe has no reservation. Most of the Oneidas removed to Wisconsin in 1836. Those who remained retained 350 acres of land near the village of Oneida, in the county of Madison. This land was divided in severalty and the Indians are citizens. Something over 100 Oneidas reside in the vicinity of Wind Fall, near Oneida, and most of the remainder reside upon the Onondaga Reservation. But few of the Oneidas are now landholders. Their total real estate will not exceed 100 acres. Although the Oneidas are citizens and entitled to the elective franchise, a large majority of them refuse to exercise it.

The Cayugas.—This tribe has no reservation. They number only 161 and reside, principally, on the Cattaraugus Reservation. They receive annuities from the State of New York.

Schools.—The schools on the several reservations are supported by the State. The State builds and maintains the schoolhouses, pays the salaries of the teachers, and in some instances buys the fuel. The Indians do not seem to properly appreciate the school advantages furnished by the State, and do not require such regularity of attendance on the part of their children as is needed to produce good results. Within the last year, however, the better class of Indians have manifested a desire to have their Indian children who have already received a common school education given opportunities for a higher education. I am glad to state that this has been responded to by the Department, and recently many Indian children from the reservations in this State have been furnished opportunities for a higher education in the Government schools.

The following is a tabulated statement of the statistics relating to the schools on the several reservations:

Reservation.	Number of districts.	Number of pupils of school age.	Number attending in some portion of year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of teachers.	Expense.
Allegany	6	240	113	79	6	\$2,003.39
Cattaraugus	10	325	254	195	10	3,752.85
Onondaga	1	120	101	42	2	1,510.78
St. Regis	5	323	115	60	5	1,763.55
Shtonecock	1	55	51	24	1	457.70
Tuscarora	1	19	13	10	1	389.57
Tonawanda	3	137	117	53	3	1,302.35
Tuscarora	2	105	87	32	2	709.00
Total	29	1,294	914	436	39	11,891.16

An industrial school for Indian children is supported near Tunesassa, on the Allegany Reservation, by the Yearly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia. The school is a most excellent one and gives instruction in all the substantial branches of education. The annual cost of maintenance is about \$3,200 in addition to the income of the farm of 461 acres, upon which the school is located. The attendance of pupils is limited to 45.

It has been suggested by the Society of Friends who maintain this school that the farm should be exempted from taxation in this State, and in view of the fact that the same is supported by voluntary contributions of the Society of Friends in the city of Philadelphia for the benefit of the Indian children an effort will be made at the next session of the legislature of the State of New York to exempt from taxation the farm and property used in connection with said school.

The Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Indigent Indian Children is supported by the State. This institution is beautifully situated on a farm of 100 acres in the valley of the Cattaraugus Creek on the Cattaraugus Reservation. The State pays

\$100 per capita annually for the support and education of 100 Indian children, in addition to the income of the farm. Extensive improvements have recently been made and more are contemplated in and about the asylum, for which special appropriations have been made by the legislature of the State of New York. The superintendent, Mr. George I. Lincoln, has proved to be an efficient manager of the asylum and farm, and his wife a very competent matron. This asylum is under the management and supervision of the State board of charities.

Mission work.—The whites prosecute religious mission work upon the several reservations with a fair degree of success. On the Allegany Reservation there are two Presbyterian Churches with a reported membership of about 125. There is also a Baptist Church with a membership of about 40. Rev. M. F. Trippé, of Salamanca, has charge of the Presbyterian mission work on the Allegany Reservation, and also on the Tonawanda and Tuscarora reservations.

On the Cattaraugus Reservation the Presbyterians support a resident missionary. Rev. George Runciman has had charge of the work for several years. He reports a membership of over 100. Services are regularly maintained at the commodious church and at several outside stations. There is upon this reservation a Baptist Church in charge of a native preacher, which has a membership of over 125.

On the Tuscarora Reservation there is a Baptist and a Presbyterian Church. The Baptist Church work is directed by Rev. Frank Mount Pleasant, a native Tuscarora preacher; and the Presbyterian Church work is directed by Rev. John Gansworth, a native Tuscarora. The membership of the Baptist Church is about 200.

On the Tonawanda Reservation there is a Baptist, a Methodist Episcopal, and a Presbyterian Church. A native preacher has charge of the Baptist Church, which has a membership of about 60. The Methodist Episcopal Church has only a small membership, and is under the charge of the Rev. W. B. Cliff. The Presbyterian Church has a membership of about 60, and the services are conducted by the Presbyterian pastor at Akron.

On the Onondaga Reservation there is an Episcopal and a Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. John Scott has had charge of the former for a number of years. Rev. Abram Fancher is in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Thomas La Forte, a brother of the noted chief and president of the Six Nations, Daniel La Forte, is the leader of a Wesleyan Methodist class.

The religious interests of the St. Regis Reservation are looked after principally by the Catholic and Methodist Episcopal Churches. There are about 750 American St. Regis who are communicants in the Catholic Mission, which is in charge of Father M. Manville. Rev. A. Wells is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has a membership of about 60.

Legislation.—The legislature of the State of New York, at its session in 1891, passed an act providing for the maintenance in county almshouses of all poor Indians who are so disabled that they can not maintain themselves. Such pauper Indians are to be committed to the almshouses by the poor authorities, and will be subject to the supervision of the State board of charities.

Oil and oil leases on the Allegany Reservation.—On or about the 31 day of December, 1896, the council of the Seneca Nation of Indians granted to a concern known as the Seneca Oil Company, composed of white men residing principally in the village of Salamanca, a grant, contract, or lease for oil purposes of a portion of the Allegany Reservation. Said contract or lease embraced all the lands of said reservation east of Salamanca to the eastern boundary of the reservation, and is estimated to contain about 4,000 acres, exclusive of the lands embraced within the village limits of Carrollton and Vandalla. The terms of said contract or lease are substantially that the said Seneca Oil Company pay to the Seneca Nation of Indians the sum of \$1,000 bonus, and render and deliver to said Seneca Nation of Indians one-eighth part of all the oil produced from said premises as royalty. Said lease or contract was afterwards ratified or confirmed by Congress. The said Seneca Oil Company has paid, as I understand, \$3,000 of the bonus, which has been distributed among the Indians per capita.

The said Seneca Oil Company commenced operating for oil upon said reservation lands about the 1st of April, 1897. The lessee does not run or deliver the oil produced from said lands to the pipe-line transportation companies, but delivers the same in tank cars, and for that reason the amount of oil produced from said lands is not ascertainable by the usual method and only by inquiry from the lessee. The Seneca Oil Company have completed 11 oil wells, 8 of which are producing oil in paying quantities. From the best information obtainable the average daily production from said 8 wells is 100 barrels.

Annuities.—The United States holds in trust \$238,050 for the Senecas and \$86,950 for the Tonawanda Band of Senecas. The interest on these funds, amounting to

\$11,002.50 and \$1,340.50, respectively, is disbursed per capita by the United States agent. The per capita amount from the first fund last year was \$1.20. Each of the Tonawandas received from their fund \$8.15, in addition to the general Seneca annuity, making a total to the Tonawandas of \$12.25 per capita.

In addition, the Federal agent disburses each year \$1,500 worth of sheeting and gingham among the Cayugas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras, in pursuance of a treaty made with the Six Nations of New York November 17, 1791.

The State of New York pays annuities as follows: To the Onondagas, \$2,310; Cayugas, \$2,000; St. Regis, \$2,130; Senecas, \$500.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. JEWELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF INDIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF EASTERN CHEROKEE SCHOOL.

CHEROKEE TRAINING SCHOOL AND AGENCY,
Cherokee, N. C., July 12, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the Eastern Cherokee Agency.

The lands owned and controlled by the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians comprise the Qualla Boundary in Swain and Jackson counties, and various isolated tracts in Swain, Graham, and Cherokee counties. The agency and training school are located at Cherokee, in Swain county, 6 miles from the station at Whittier, on the Southern Railroad.

The total population is 1,312, and as shown by the census taken in June is as follows:

	Males.		Females.		School age.
	Total.	Over 18.	Total.	Over 18.	
Yellow Hill	51	31	81	44	56
Big Cove	135	63	114	63	83
Cherokee	11	9	15	12	11
Graham	56	32	62	55	33
Birdtown	150	59	111	60	101
Nantahala	49	21	39	26	24
Soco	189	76	185	117	93
Total	675	362	637	409	491

Land is owned by the band, and each individual is allowed to cultivate as much as he chooses to pay taxes on, usually from 10 to 20 acres. Farming is the exclusive occupation, corn and beans being the chief crops. There are few horses and mules, farm work being done with one or more oxen, usually one. Tools and methods are primitive, and, while apparently adapted to the country, it is probable that more modern methods, especially as to rotation of crops and sowing tame grasses, would preserve the soil much longer.

Taxes are heavy considering the income, and as personal property is subject to seizure and sale for all unpaid taxes many delinquents are put to considerable trouble and expense through ignorance and inability to pay the taxes at the proper time. Probably arrangements can be made with the sheriffs for the collection of taxes through this office, so that unnecessary expense to the Indians can be avoided. Taxes on unoccupied Indian lands amounting to \$671.28 have been paid from funds in the United States Treasury belonging to the Eastern Band of Cherokees. No income is derived from these unoccupied lands except about \$100 per annum for grazing privilege on part of the Qualla Boundary.

In May the council gave A. B. Casselman an option for one year on the 33,000-acre "Love" tract at \$30,000. While this sum seems small, the tract is remote from railroads and is valuable only for the timber, which will require large outlay to market. At present taxes on this land amount to \$330 per annum, with no income from the land.

There are many small tracts scattered through Swain, Graham, and Cherokee counties, on which the band pays taxes and from which they receive no benefit. A few Indians occupy portions of these tracts, but it would be more satisfactory to sell all these outlying tracts and locate all Indians on the Qualla Boundary, where

their interests could be better protected and their children receive the benefit of the training school.

As a rule, the Eastern Cherokees are honest, peaceable, and industrious, and if it were not for the temptations offered by the distilleries near by they would be much more prosperous.

Within the year two Indians have been killed, one by another Indian, who was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and the second by a white man, who is now under arrest.

School.—At the suggestion of the Indian Office, the council has made a deed to the United States for school purposes of all the land occupied by the school, together with some adjoining property that it was desirable to secure, amounting in all to about 160 acres, the council paying \$905 from the funds of the tribe to secure possession from individuals, the remaining sum of \$5.0 being paid by the United States. The necessary deeds and other documents have been filed with the Department, and the school now has possession of the land, together with the water privileges which are essential to the prosperity of the school. The appropriation for this fiscal year will enable us to construct a commodious school building, which is now the most urgent need. By the recent purchase 109 acres of farm and grazing land have been added to the farm, giving needed room for pasture and forage, and allowing opportunity to improve and beautify the approaches to the school grounds.

The school now has a good water supply for domestic and fire purposes. The dining hall has been enlarged to provide quarters for all the girls under one roof, with ample bathing facilities. The dining room in this building has been enlarged and improved and a suitable kitchen added. In time the boys' quarters can be removed to the higher ground, where there is now ample room.

Attendance at the training school has been very satisfactory, the total enrollment being 178, with an average attendance of 120. Within the year four pupils were sent to Hampton and six others are now awaiting transfer.

Outside of purely school-room work instruction has been given to girls in all branches of housework and sewing; to the boys in farming, gardening, care of stock, and to a limited number in use of tools in carpenter and blacksmith shops. All carpenter work in constructing additions to and making repairs on buildings has been done under direction of the carpenter by Indian labor, a considerable part being done by boys detailed for the purpose. Much work has been done by the boys in clearing and fencing the grounds recently purchased, both to fit the land for raising crops and to add to the beauty of the premises.

The school band has done very creditable work, though their instruments are now nearly worthless and should be replaced.

Several entertainments, to which parents were invited, have been given by the school, the commencement exercises being attended by 150 of the older people, who expressed great satisfaction at the fine appearance made by their children. These exhibitions have required hard work on the part of the teachers, but will bear fruit in the promptness of attendance and interest in the work next year.

Two day schools have been maintained during the year, one at Big Cove, 10 miles north from the agency, and one at Birdtown, 3 miles south. Attendance at these schools has been as follows:

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Average.
Birdtown	49	26	24	16	21
Big Cove	18	12	10	12	12

Attendance at Birdtown was largely of older pupils who should have been at the training school, but could not be induced to attend. At both schools attendance was very irregular, and by order of the Indian Office they were closed June 30 and the teachers assigned to other positions.

The council have been very cordial in their support of the school and have contributed very willingly from their scanty funds toward the purchase of the lands desired for school purposes. I am under obligation to the council, as well as to individual Indians, for their prompt and unanimous cooperation in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the band or of the training school.

Thanking you for the many courtesies shown us, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOSEPH C. HART,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF DEVILS LAKE AGENCY.

DEVILS LAKE AGENCY,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., August 28, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the affairs of the Devils Lake Agency for the fiscal year 1897:

The Devils Lake Agency is composed of two reservations, the Fort Totten and Turtle Mountain, situated about 100 miles apart. The Turtle Mountain is composed of two townships and occupied by the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas, and will receive full consideration under the report of Mr. E. W. Bronner, farmer in charge, which is hereto attached.

Fort Totten is located on the south shore of the lake from which the agency takes its name and which forms its northern boundary, while the Cheyenne River forms its southern. The reservation being about 35 miles from east to west, and from 8 to 18 miles north and south. It is composed of the whole and parts of 19 townships, and contains 160,000 acres of high, rolling lands, sparsely timbered, well watered and adapted to farming and stock raising, more particularly the latter.

Buildings.—The buildings (except the gristmill) are located at Fort Totten, on the south shore of Devils Lake, about 15 miles from Devils Lake City, on the Great Northern Railroad, and 12 miles from Oberon, on the Devils Lake branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and about midway of the reservation from east to west. The buildings used by white employees are adequate for their use and in fair condition, except that they all need painting badly, both on the outside and roofs, and here and there new floors in kitchens. The barn is a large two story building with basement for stabling, the side next to the bank being boarded up and the dirt filled in against it; and it has been constantly settling and crowding the barn over, so that unless soon repaired it will become unsafe and injure the frame work of the building.

The Indian employees are compelled to live in small low rooms over the carpenter shop, which are uncomfortable and inadequate. There should be a couple of small houses built for them, that they may have better accommodations and be encouraged to live in a better manner, both for their own convenience and an example for their own people.

The gristmill is 7 miles east of the agency. It is run by steam and has four run of stone in it, but it is not supplied with sufficient water for continuous work and is in need of belting and some other repairs. It was run a short time last winter grinding flour and feed for the Indians.

Number of Indians.—The number of Indians shown by the census is as follows, and varies but little from that of the preceding year:

Males	500
Females	531
Total	1,031
Males over 18 years	301
Females over 14 years	380
Total	681
School children between 6 and 16:	
Males	114
Females	103
Total	217
Children under 6 years:	
Males	91
Females	76
Total	157
People over 60 years	114

Agriculture.—There are 285 families residing upon and cultivating lands in severalty, with a few old and single people belonging to these families who have separate lands and cultivate small pieces, raising potatoes, corn, and some wheat.

There are about 5,833 acres that were sown or planted to some kind of crop during the past season. This includes all that was in crop during the season of 1896 and the now breaking, excepting about 1,000 acres of old land that had been cropped so long that it had become so foul as to necessitate summer fallowing it, which is being done this season. The acreage is but little more in crop than it was in 1896, but considering the amount of breaking done last season, the old and worn condition of their tools and the lateness of the last spring in this locality, we feel there was still an improvement over that of the season of 1896 in the amount of labor performed in the spring. But notwithstanding the fact that there was the usual amount of crop put out, there will not be harvested more than half the number of bushels of wheat that there was in 1896, and some have none that is fit to harvest, owing to the late frosts in the spring that so materially injured the crop, set it back, allowing the weeds to get the start of the grain, and making some of it so late that the fall frost will destroy it.

The oat crop is doing well and will be better than for several years. Potatoes and corn will be a fair average. The following is the estimated amount of each kind of grain raised during the season by Indians of the reservation:

	Bushels.	Bu-shels.
Wheat	24,000	11,000
Oats	45,000	600
Barley and rye	3,000	300
Corn	3,000	75
Potatoes		
Turkeys		
Onions		
Beans		

Stock.—There are about 600 head of horses, 150 head of cattle, 50 hogs, and 400 domestic fowls on the reservation owned by Indians, being a slight decrease over that of 1896, caused by the length and severity of last winter and scarcity of meats, on account of which some of them killed some of their cattle, notwithstanding my best efforts to prevent their so doing, an act white people would do under similar circumstances. Under this head I can not refrain from adding that the Devils Lake Reservation is supplied with such an abundance of hay and grass lands, with good water privileges, as to be capable of keeping and sustaining 12,000 to 15,000 head of cattle, or 12 to 15 head to every Indian on it. Had they this number, the agent could make them entirely independent of Government aid, which he will not be able to do by any other method for several generations to come.

Police and courts of Indian offenses.—The Indian police have had but little difficulty during the year, their presence and faithfulness in the past being sufficient to deter and prevent lawlessness, disorder, and trouble on the reservation. Consequently the court of Indian offenses have had but little to do and that of a minor character. They are as law abiding as the same number of any class of people.

Sanitary.—The health of the people has been generally good. Notwithstanding the length and severity of last winter, the mortality has been but little more than half as great as for the fiscal year 1896, being but about 25 to the thousand.

The water for agency use is poor, but little of it being used without filtering or boiling. The soil being underlain with a quicksand formation and there being but one well, and that situated at the foot of the hill upon which the agency buildings are located, the water has become so impregnated as to be insidious to the health of the persons using it. The water is pumped and forced up into a tank by a windmill that has been in use for twelve or fifteen years and has to be repaired often, so that in the near future something will have to be done to provide water for agency use.

Schools.—The school facilities consist of the Fort Totten Industrial Indian School, which includes the old military post, and the buildings formerly occupied by the Grey Nuns, of Montreal, as a part of the reservation. The Presbyterianians have two, one 5 miles west, the other 12 miles southeast, of the agency, both under the charge of Rev. Samuel Hopkins, who is an educated full-blood Sioux, and who is succeeded at the close of the year by the Rev. Alfred N. Coe, a mixed-blood Sioux and a graduate of Omaha theological school. The Episcopal has one chapel at the agency, under the charge of Rev. W. D. Rees. Each denomination has a liberal

Missionary and church work.—This work is conducted by the Catholic, Presbyterian, and Episcopal denominations. The Catholic, under the charge of Rev. Jerome Hunt, have three church buildings—one located at the agency, one in the eastern, and one in the western portions of the reservation. The Presbyterianians have two, one 5 miles west, the other 12 miles southeast, of the agency, both under the charge of Rev. Samuel Hopkins, who is an educated full-blood Sioux, and who is succeeded at the close of the year by the Rev. Alfred N. Coe, a mixed-blood Sioux and a graduate of Omaha theological school. The Episcopal has one chapel at the agency, under the charge of Rev. W. D. Rees. Each denomination has a liberal

following, and seems to be doing all it can in the upbuilding of character and the moral training of the people.

Conclusion.—In looking over the past year I can see a considerable improvement on the part of the Indians of the reservation so far as character, responsibility, and good habits are concerned. Also, that there has been as much labor performed during the year as there was during any year since I have known them; but the results from that labor will not be what I had hoped for or what the Indians had reason to expect; so that financially they are no better off than one year ago, and so far as their living and self-support is concerned they are in a poorer condition to go through the coming winter than they were last season. When it is known and remembered that only about half of the reservation is adapted to agriculture, and that below the average of the valleys and plains of the adjoining country, where failures have occurred, and that the people are but poorly supplied with tools and implements for cultivating the soil, with but little experience in this direction, it is little wonder that they do not succeed better.

There are a few persons who are favorably situated that will reap such a harvest as to give them the means of obtaining a comfortable living, and were it not for this fact the Indians would be more discouraged than they are.

There are 111 people on the reservation that are over 60 years of age; 45 widows with 10 children under school age (6 years), making 169 people that are almost entirely dependent upon Government support.

There are about 80 young men who have been allotted lands, but have never received any Government aid in the way of tools and implements or stock, some of whom have been partially educated in the Government schools, that have nothing but their hands with which to earn a living. There is but little demand for day labor on the reservation, and they would not prove satisfactory, as a rule, if allowed to seek work outside, and I see no way for them to get a start under the conditions of the past and present. They are growing and living in idleness, acquiring habits of laziness, and will soon become old men, still dependent upon the charity of the Government, unless assisted now, at a time when they can be taught to become industrious and self-supporting citizens.

Hoping that a greater success will crown the labors of both employes and Indians during the year to come, I return my sincere thanks for courtesies and attention received from the Department, and remain,

Your obedient servant,

RALPH HALL,

United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF TURTLE MOUNTAIN CHIPPEWAS.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, Bismarck, N. Dak., August 11, 1897.

SIR: According to instructions, I respectfully submit the annual statistical report, accompanied by a list of the people belonging to the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians residing on the reservation or in the immediate vicinity.

The census was taken during the month of July, and every place was visited or reliable facts obtained, and is as correct as thorough canvassing can make it. The reservation is made up of two townships, i. e., townships 162 north, ranges 70 and 71 west, located in Roberts County, N. Dak. The population is as follows:

	Adults		Aged 6 to 15		Aged 1 to 5		Total females	Births		Deaths		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Full bloods	72	81	41	31	23	17	271	92	5	3	12	8
Mixed bloods on reservation	368	281	211	211	139	143	1,388	312	37	28	18	21
Mixed bloods outside of reservation	96	89	77	62	46	42	412	161	9	5	5	7
Total	536	451	329	304	208	202	2,071	497	51	36	35	36

Agriculture.—There was issued for seed 2,500 bushels of wheat and 750 bushels of potatoes, and some had saved a little, others purchased some, giving them on their crops, which was added to the issue made by the Government.

The census finds plowed land in the condition as itemized below. Much of the plowed land reported as unseeded has been summer-plowed (and is being worked on yet) since the census was taken. The fencing is for pasture, as we have a herd law, and the fields are not fenced.

By whom.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Rye.		Vegetables.		Summer-plowed.		Break-ings.		Old land unseeded.		Fencing.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Full bloods	20	21	30	30	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Mixed bloods on reservation	2,655	400	740	20	144	292	186	564	2,005									
Mixed bloods outside of reservation	1,415	151	52	50	52	55	117	157	115									
Total	4,130	551	129	70	207	347	603	830	2,150									

The yield this year will be small. The early spring was cold and there were several frosty nights, which nipped the tops of the growing crops, killed some of the vegetables, and retarded the growth of everything; and such as have raised any vegetables, such as rice, corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, etc., had to replant their gardens several times. At one time it was feared that the whole crop would be a complete failure, but the weather changed for the better, and by present appearances we will get about one-half of an average crop. I estimate that the average yield will be about 8 bushels of wheat per acre, 20 bushels of oats, 25 bushels of barley and rye, and such vegetables as potatoes and turnips 80 bushels per acre, the rice and smaller vegetables in proportion. The crops will vary in quantity according to the location of the land and the manner in which it was worked.

The plots farmed are in the main of small extent, ranging from one-eighth acre to 100 acres. We have only a few who have over 50 acres, and the shortness of the crop will make it particularly hard for those with little land, as the yields will not be sufficient to add much to their support. Many of these would increase their acreage if they had room; but the land not being surveyed, everybody has plowed where the land was suitable, and by this means some of the more energetic or better prepared have broken up and are using land at the expense of their neighbors.

A number of Indian homesteads have been taken in the vicinity of the reservation, and those taking them are improving them, still holding their residence and farms in the reservation. It is supposed that in due time such will be obliged to live on their homesteads and give more space within the limits of the reserve, which will enable those remaining to till enough land to support their families properly.

Education.—The school facilities are 1 boarding school, under contract with the Sisters of Mercy, who own their buildings and furnishings; 3 day schools located at convenient points on the reservation, each employing one teacher and one house-keeper. A midday meal is furnished at the day schools. This adds to the regularity of the attendance, and is also the cause of bringing many of the children to school who would not come otherwise. The following are the school statistics for year ending June 30, 1897:

Schools	Number enrolled.	Average attendance.
Boarding school (St. Mary's)	100	110
Day school, No. 1	62	31
Day school, No. 2	58	27
Day school, No. 3	72	31

In addition there are 60 children at the Government school at Fort Totten, N. Dak.; four at Haskell, Lawrence Kans.; two at Clontarf, Minn.

The full-bloods will not send their children to school, even when they live near them. Little-sell, the chief, is the only one who has his children go with any attempt at regularity. Some of the others send them long enough in the fall to get some clothing given to them and then keep them at home. One reason for this is, the full-blood and mixed-blood children do not get along together and fight among each other, but the main cause is the indifference of the parents. When they are spoken to about it, they answer, "Wait until our treaty is fixed, then you can boss us."

Churches.—There are 3 churches with about 1,300 communicants, 2 Catholic and 1 Episcopal. The latter, having no pastor, is not in operation. The mixed bloods are all Catholics. Some of the full bloods are Episcopalians, but the largest number follow the old ways. Although medicine dances are not permitted, they slip over into Canada, and meeting other Indians hold their dances.

Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses is made up of three men appointed from the reservation—two mixed bloods and one full-blood. They are men of age and experience, and representative men among the people.

During the year 23 cases have been brought before the court. Eleven cases were criminal, being for wife beating, drunkenness, fighting, and bringing liquor on the reservation. The men were punished by fines or paying damages to offended parties. Twenty-two cases were disputes about land and debts. Three cases in which nonresidents were involved were brought before the United States court and punished.

Conclusion.—The full-bloods are badly demoralized; a great many live away from the reservation on land to which they have no right. They do not farm, and have no implements to farm with. Many of them are rolled on Canadian reservations under other names and go over every year to get their annuities. Many of these, if brought under strict control, would prefer to live in Canada rather than stay here, and the remainder could be found all the land they needed for farming, by removing from the reserve the unrecognized mixed bloods who have been allowed to remain here since being rejected by the treaty commission of 1832. They should all

be forced to live on the reserve and land and implements provided. To-day, while they are not vicious they are wanderers; they are not near schools and none of the children go to school, and are growing up in ignorance and ill-health, and all their surroundings and influences are against civilizing progress.

On the whole, we have had a quiet and uneventful year. The people, as a rule, are well disposed and do their best to make an honest living but they are hindered by the small space to which they are confined and the large number of them and the necessity of doing something which makes the price of their work cheap. For instance, the roots which they dig for sale, and which is an important item in their support, have fallen from 25 cents per pound to 15 cents because the market is over-taken. Cord wood they have to haul nearly 10 miles to market and get from \$1 to \$1.25 per cord for poplar and \$1.50 to \$2 for oak wood, and the wood has been cut and hauled away so long that the time is fast approaching when the reservation will either have to have more timber land attached or abandoned for the want of fuel. The sale of wood has been a great item in their support, especially to those who have little land and do not add to their support by farming. Game is very scarce, and the support derived from that amounts to very little. Fishing amounts to nothing.

The people realize that if their treaty now before Congress is acted on it will make a great change for the better in their condition, and are most anxious to have final action on it as soon as possible.

Thanking you for your cordial support and kindness, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

RALPH HALL, *United States Indian Agent.*

E. W. BUESNEL, *Finance in Charge.*

REPORT OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 21, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency for the fiscal year 1897.

The census taken during the month of June shows a total population of 1,160, divided as follows:

	Arikara Tees	Gros Ventre	Mandans	Total.
Total population	424	629	207	1,260
Number of males	198	231	135	564
Number of females	226	398	132	756
Males between 6 and 18 years	42	69	39	150
Females between 6 and 18 years	41	48	24	113
Number of births	13	24	11	48
Number of deaths	12	21	12	45

The agency is in McLean County, 70 miles southwest of Minot, on the Great Northern Railway, and about 120 miles northwest of Bismarck, on the Northern Pacific. The reservation comprises about 1,300,000 acres, principally in McLean County, although Ward, Wallace, Dunn, and Mercer counties each contain a portion, while a small but valuable part lies in unorganized territory known as the "Little Missouri country." The agency is well located in nearly the geographical center of the reservation, as well as in the center of the Indian population.

Assuming charge June 14, 1897, relieving F. Glenn Mattoon, late agent, this report will necessarily be limited and chiefly statistical, and owing to my short term of service my observations will be meager. Judging of things as I found them and from a careful observation, I am convinced that affairs were administered by my predecessor, Mr. Mattoon, in a manner creditable to himself and in the interests of both the Indians and the Government.

I found a good feeling prevailing among the Indians, who are and have been for several years steadily improving. They seem contented and comparatively happy. Comparing them with other tribes with whose condition I am somewhat familiar, they are far advanced, and with judicious and persistent effort along the lines already marked out they ought, ere many years, attain the object sought—civilization and self-support.

Industries.—The industries engaged in by these Indians are stock raising and agriculture. Owing to the aridity of the climate the former must always take precedence. The white man who settled on Government land in this section and depended solely on agriculture for a living failed in every instance. Under such adverse conditions the Indian could not be expected to succeed. As to stock raising the case is different. While the climate here is more severe than in some sections farther south, where cattle, horses, and sheep thrive, yet the native grasses are probably the most nutritious in the world. The annual losses from storms are

less than in other sections, and cattle from western North Dakota bring the highest prices in the market. These Indians, judging from appearances, have made good progress in stock raising during the past seven years. Their cattle seem fairly well bred, and at this season of the year are in fine condition. Under proper direction and favorable conditions they can be made progressive stockmen. There are now about 3,000 head of cattle and 1,316 head of horses on the reservation. Last year the Indians furnished from their own herds about one-half of the beef required for issue, while this year they will furnish the entire amount needed—400,000 pounds.

Bids for furnishing 800 heifers and 40 bulls to the Indians were opened by me on June 28, but the time of delivery being late, the grass short, and the price of cattle high, none of the bids were accepted by the Department. The question of cattle for next year will be made the subject of a communication by me in due time.

Employees.—Having been relieved July 1 of two employees whose services were not deemed satisfactory, those remaining are faithful, competent, and industrious. Each one seems to know his own department thoroughly, and attends strictly to the duties thereof.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are well located, and being comparatively new are in a fair state of repair, excepting the hospital and drug store, which are scarcely fit for occupancy. One more dwelling house in place of the one burned three years ago is a necessity.

The Indians seem interested in securing better houses, and not a few of them have already built substantial log dwellings with stone foundations and wooden floors. The larger number, however, are poorly built, badly lighted and ventilated, with dirt floors and roofs. From these floors arise the germs from the sputa of the sick which help to spread that fatal disease, consumption, that causes over one-half of all the deaths on the reservation.

Allotments.—These Indians took their allotments gladly two years ago, and in nearly every instance are steadily improving them.

Road making.—This subject has received but little attention, as but little work is necessary to keep the roads in repair.

Court of Indian offenses.—A court was established seven years ago, consisting of three Indian judges, one from each tribe, and it has proven to be a highly useful auxiliary in governing the people. Its findings have always proven satisfactory. As these people are remarkably peaceful in their disposition, there is rarely anything of a criminal nature to come before it.

Indian police.—The force consists of one captain and thirteen privates, who are full-blood Indians. They are selected for their special fitness for police duties. They represent different neighborhoods, and report everything of importance occurring in their precincts every two weeks at the agency headquarters. As far as I can see, they are a very worthy and useful body of men.

Field matron.—One female industrial teacher is allowed this reservation for this work. While the assistance rendered by many families has undoubtedly been highly beneficial, the field is altogether too large to be covered by one person, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of an additional field matron.

Education.—The educational interests of these Indians are provided for by one boarding and four day schools supported by the Government and one boarding school supported by the American Missionary Association. I have personally visited all these schools and believe from what I have seen that they are all doing good work. All the employees of these schools, it seems to me, are very worthy people and unusually proficient in their respective callings. For a detailed report on this subject I respectfully refer you to the annual report of Superintendent O. H. Gntes, submitted herewith.

The American Missionary Association, in addition to the boarding school located in the Reo settlement, supports two missionary stations, one at the agency and one at independence. The school and the mission stations are under the supervision of the Rev. C. L. Hall of the Congregational ministry. Reverend Mr. Hall seems an earnest worker, and I am convinced that his influence is for good.

In conclusion I would say that these Indians are making commendable progress, their advancement being manifested by a changed appearance, a spirit of contentment, and a desire to accumulate property.

To know, to foresee, to provide, I believe to be the three principal objects of an Indian agent. While I have no promises to make, if industry and attention to the business for which I am employed shall count, I may succeed.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS RICHARDS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BERTHOLD SCHOOL.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 24, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the third annual report of the Browning Boarding School. The past year has been one of quiet, steady progress. The employees have worked in perfect harmony. Consequently their work has been more satisfactory than ever before. The conduct of the pupils has also been a source of encouragement. The intellectual progress has been as rapid as could be expected. A few more schoolroom appliances are needed by the teachers.

A number of our pupils have completed the work outlined in the course of study. We have urged them to avail themselves of the advantages offered by Eastern training schools, but, with few exceptions, the parents object to their children going away to school. This feeling among the parents is a purely selfish one, and consequently most difficult to overcome. It is expected, however, that a few children will go to an Eastern school this fall.

Our teachers are studying the works recommended for use in reading circles in the Indian school service. The teacher who will not be benefited thereby is either already an excellent educator or possesses none of the faculties necessary to become such.

The pupils do more reading every day. Newspapers and magazines are in demand. The advanced pupils show a surprising knowledge of the topics of the day. Through the kindness of the "Ready Workers" of St. Paul's Chapel, New York, we are receiving several valuable periodicals direct from the publishers.

Industrial training has received its share of attention. The girls' cooking, laundry work, and dressmaking would do credit to white girls of the same age. The work of the boys shows a marked improvement. Their pride seems to be awakening. The only regret is that we can not do more for them in this line.

The matters of food and clothing have received our particular attention during the year. The food provided has been without fault both as to quality and quantity. We have found that variety tends rather to lessen than to increase expenses. While pupils are yet too careless of their clothing, they are growing more careful day by day.

There has been considerable correspondence relative to a heating system for the school buildings, but as yet nothing definite is known. I repeat the statement made last year that the present method of heating the buildings is inadequate, dangerous, and expensive. It is hoped that something will be done in this direction in the near future.

I wish to acknowledge my gratitude to the Indian agents for the support given and the courtesies extended; and to the employees of the school, who, by their strict attention to their duties and their loyalty to the superintendent, have made possible whatever was achieved during the year.

Very respectfully, yours,

O. H. GATES, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(Through Thomas Richards, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., August 25, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Reservation.—A minute description of the location, boundaries, and extent of this reservation appears in almost all of the agents' annual reports since the agency was established. It may be shortly described as follows: That part of the reservation north of the agency proper is situate in Boreman County (unorganized), State of North Dakota, and that part lying south of a point 7 or 8 miles south of the agency proper is located in the same county, but is in the State of South Dakota. All of the reservation is on the west side of the Missouri River, which forms its entire eastern boundary, beginning at the mouth of the Cannon Ball River, North Dakota, about 35 miles south of Mandan, N. Dak., and extending down said Missouri River to the mouth of the Moreau River in South Dakota.

Location of agency and subissuo stations.—The agency proper is located on a level plateau about 1 mile from the bank of the Missouri, and lies about 25 miles south of the Cannon Ball and about 60 miles south of the town of Mandan. Fort Yates, N. Dak., adjacent to the agency building, is the post-office and telegraphic address.

There are four subissuo stations lying, respectively, north, west, southwest, and south, from 25 to 40 miles distant from the agency proper. At each of these sub-stations biweekly issues of subsistence are made to Indians living in the vicinity, and the stations are in charge of the additional farmers who make the issues and are accountable to the agent for all public property thereat.

Population.—The census of the Standing Rock Indians taken June 30, 1897, is as follows:

Families.....	959
Males over 18 years.....	898
Females over 14 years.....	1,359
Males under 18 years.....	732
Females under 14 years.....	614
Total of all ages.....	3,720

Males between 6 and 16 years.....	362
Females between 6 and 16 years.....	322
Total.....	684
Males between 6 and 18 years.....	422
Females between 6 and 18 years.....	369
Total.....	791

The census shows a decrease in the male population of 15, and a decrease in the female population of 5, equalling a net decrease of 20. There were 169 births and 153 deaths during the year, an increase of 15 births over the deaths. The decrease in the total population is accounted for by the large number of authorized transfers to other agencies during the year. The population is divided about equally between North and South Dakota.

Agriculture.—This has been an exceptionally favorable year for crops, but less than the usual amount of seeding was done by Indians in the spring, as they were discouraged by the results of former years arising from droughts and hot winds. Had all the broken land been seeded this year there would have been an immense crop of cereals to be harvested. The crops for the year are estimated as follows:

Oats.....bushels.....	12,168	Onions.....bushels.....	957
Corn.....do.....	26,565	Beans.....do.....	396
Potatoes.....do.....	15,053	Other vegetables.....do.....	4,052
Turnips.....do.....	1,685	Pumpkins.....number.....	6,540
Melons.....number.....	13,400		

The long-promised artesian well plant has not yet put in an appearance at this agency, and until it does, and is successfully operated, agriculture will be a precarious source of livelihood for the Standing Rock Indians.

Allotments.—None have yet been made at this agency. Education.—The Government has 3 boarding schools on this reserve, viz: The Industrial Boarding School, located at the agency; the Agricultural Boarding School, located 16 miles south of the agency; the Grand River Boarding School, located 32 miles southwest of the agency.

At the Industrial Boarding School the total enrollment during the ten months of its operation was 144, with an average attendance of 118. At the Agricultural Boarding School the total enrollment for the same period of operation was 129, with an average attendance of 113. At the Grand River Boarding School during the same period there was an enrollment of 95, with an average attendance of 69.

The discontinuance of the Bullhead Day School on November 30 last leaves but four Government day schools on the reservation. The total average attendance at these four day schools during the ten months they were in operation was 81.89. The severe winter, deep snows, and blizzards during the whole time between November and April prevented many children from attending the day schools regularly, otherwise a better attendance for the year would have been shown.

A new addition, 26 by 50 feet, to the Industrial Boarding School at the agency is now being erected and will soon be completed, which will give greater accommodations to this school, heretofore overcrowded. It is also contemplated to put in a steam-heating plant, proposals for the work having already been invited.

The St. Elizabeth's Mission Boarding School, 33 miles south of agency, had an average attendance of 54 in the month of September, 1896, and during the second quarter of 1897 an enrollment of 54, with an average attendance of nearly 50. For the month of January, 1897, the enrollment was 54 and the average 53. On January 27, through the carelessness of one of the older female pupils, a fire broke out, and the main building and the new schoolroom were burned to the foundations. There was no loss of life, but a great loss of clothing, stores, and furniture to the value of at least \$12,000, including entire cost of the buildings. The principal of the school, Miss M. S. Francis, reports in her monthly report for January, 1897, that almost before the smoke ceased to rise from the embers the parents and friends of the pupils had contributed several hundred dollars toward a new building. The school is being rebuilt under the direction of the Right Rev. Bishop Hare, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and it is believed will be ready for the reception of pupils by the commencement of the school year. This school is aided by the Government to the extent of rations and clothing for the pupils, the salaries of teachers and employees and other running expenses being paid by the Protestant Episcopal Mission. I have no annual report from this school, as all the attaches of the school left the Reservation immediately after the fire.

I invite attention to the reports of the superintendents of the three Government boarding schools, which show the condition and progress of each school.

Field matrons.—The institution of the system of civilizing Indians by means of the employment of field matrons was a step in the right direction. We have four matrons on this reservation, one for each of the following districts: Agency district, Cannon Ball, Oak Creek, and Porcupine districts; and they are doing good work in promoting industry, morality, and civilization.

Missionary work.—The missionary work on the reservation is conducted by the Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, and Congregational churches.

In the mission work of the Roman Catholic Church 4 males and 13 females are engaged. The superintendent of the mission gives the following statistics for the past year: Communicants, 1,037; marriages, 29; Catholic families, 339; baptisms, 132; Christian funerals, 63; churches, 7. There are also two religious societies belonging to this church, the St. Joseph's, with a membership of 414, and St. Mary's, with a membership of 901.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in South Dakota reports 1 missionary, 2 native catechists, and 2 native helpers, 240 communicants, 3 church buildings, 12 formal marriages, and 14 Christian burials in connection with the missionary work of this church.

The Congregational Church has 5 males and 7 females engaged in its missionary work. There are 285 communicants, and 3 churches, 2 parsonages, 1 hospital, and 5 log meetinghouses used in the work of this denomination. Six formal marriages were solemnized during the year.

Marriages.—Licenses to marry are issued by the Indian agent upon application of one of the parties, and without this license priests or missionaries are forbidden by the rules of the agency to perform marriage ceremonies. This serves (more particularly) the purpose of guarding against impediments to a marriage, and provides a record in the agency office of all marriages on the reservation.

Court of Indian offenses.—Three judges have composed the court of Indian offenses at this agency during the past year. Courts have been held at three different points of the reservation about once every two weeks. Disputes as to property left by deceased Indians, location of boundaries, ownership of cattle and hay lands, offenses against morality, larceny, etc., over which the court has jurisdiction are investigated and adjudicated upon. The decisions are in most cases satisfactory to the disputants, and its usefulness in settling all such matters is very useful to the agent, besides being agreeable to the Indians at large. The records show that 148 cases of a criminal nature were brought before the courts during the year.

The Department has authorized two additional judges for the current year, which will give us one for each farmer's district, the court sitting at each sub-bureau station.

Indian police.—One captain, 3 lieutenants, and 41 privates compose the police force at this agency. They are stationed at different points of the reservation where they are assigned to patrolling districts, which duty is required of them to be done frequently. Two of the police selected by duty roster every week are continually on duty at police headquarters at the agency.

Road making.—The additional farmers report that 30 miles of new road were made by Indians on the reservation. This will include fresh trails made for short "cut-offs," which being continually used becomes a regularly traveled road. The farmers also report that 60 miles of road were repaired by Indians; 191 Indians being engaged in making and repairing roads, and that 751 days' labor were performed on such work.

Industries.—The Indians own at the present time nearly 11,000 head of cattle and nearly 9,000 head of horses. Since my last report they have sold 983 head of cattle to the Government and over 1,000 head perished during the protracted snows and blizzards of last winter from actual starvation. The ground was covered with snow from early in November until April. The usual winter grazing was therefore impossible. A sufficient quantity of hay had not been provided on account of its scarcity on the reservation last summer and I looked forward to a much heavier loss among cattle than reported. There is now an abundance of hay and grazing is excellent, and the cattle left are in prime condition for the usual sale this fall to the Government.

The earnings by Indians during the year, from all sources within the knowledge and information of the agent, are as follows:

Sales of beef cattle to Government for subsistence of Indians	\$31,037.85
Sales of wood to Government for agency and school use	6,400.00
Sales of hay for Government use	900.00
Sales of oats for Government use	327.13
Sales of potatoes for school use	200.00
Sales of onions for school use	26.77

Freighting Indian supplies and materials from contractor's railroad point of delivery to agency, and from agency to substations (2,022,888 pounds)	\$9,489.01
Pay of interpreters	175.15
Pay of Indian police	5,805.32
Pay of additional farmers	1,500.00
Salaries of school employees	10,575.00
Pay of judges, Indian courts	360.00
Salaries of agency employees, including apprentices	8,325.20
Earnings of irregular employees	403.25
From sales of hides, wood, hay, and other merchandise to Indian traders, and for freighting for them	6,723.00
Interest Sioux fund, Standing Rock (back annuities)	115.00
Total	82,412.04

The usual annual payments on account of "interest on Sioux fund" were not made to the Indians during the year.

Liquor traffic.—The opportunities for Indians of this reservation to obtain intoxicating liquors are abundant and convenient, especially in the winter time when the Missouri River is frozen over. The small village of Winona, situated directly opposite the agency on the east bank of the river, in which there are six or eight blind pigs, or properly speaking, liquor saloons, running wide open, owned by unprincipled men (for such I consider the trafficker in whisky) and frequented by prostitutes of a very low order, affords ample and attractive temptations and opportunities for Indians to steal away from their reservation by day or night, secure whisky by some means or other, and bring what they can not drink in the town onto the reservation where other peaceable and well-conducted Indians become recipients of the poison, sold as whisky, and commit acts which they never would have committed except under its influence. There are other places besides Winona, just off the reservation, up and down the east bank of the river, where this nefarious traffic is carried on.

Notwithstanding the prohibition law in this State, county or town officials have never to my knowledge made any effort to abate the sale of liquor in Emmons County. On the contrary, they seem to encourage and to throw obstacles in the way of the agent in his efforts to secure evidence against this criminal class of people for violating the law with regard to the liquor traffic among Indians.

In February last a horrible murder of a whole family consisting of six persons was committed by Indians of this reservation close to the village of Winona, which was due to the effects of liquor purchased by the Indians from the saloon keepers in that place. I succeeded in having three of the persons who sold the liquor to these Indian murderers convicted and punished, but the punishment was very trifling compared to the enormity of the offense, as it was confidently expected that in one of these cases the punishment would be to the full extent of the law as prescribed in the act to prohibit the sale of intoxicants to Indians, approved January 30, 1897.

The law, though ample to punish these white people who surround the reservation and sell liquor to Indians, is almost a dead letter. No assistance is given the agent by the officers and citizens of Emmons County, but rather opposition, in his efforts to bring the guilty parties to justice, and hence, his hands being practically tied, nine out of every ten offenses must and do fall of punishment. Besides, the punishment meted out to these violators is so light that it is scarcely worth while to collect the necessary evidence to secure conviction. As an instance, I would state, in regard to the working of the prohibition law in that county, that during the trials for the murder before mentioned at the county town of Emmons County saloons and gambling places were run wide open under the shadow of the windows where the court was being held.

I have requested, from time to time, the deputy sheriff and others on the other side of the river to arrest any and all Indians found there without a pass, and to confine or put them to work on the streets, etc., but an excuse was offered that "there were no funds to pay for their subsistence." To this objection I offered to send over rations for Indians so arrested upon receiving a notification to that effect. I have also issued instructions to the ferryman in the summer not to cross an Indian or mixed blood without a permit from me, and have also specially instructed the reservation police to arrest and confine all Indians who are known to have been over the river without such pass. In fact everything has been done here that can be done in trying to keep Indians on the reservation, and yet I am accused of allowing the Indians to visit this wretched place, and one newspaper even ventures to remark that I am responsible for the murder referred to by not

keeping the Indians at home. If the people of Winona would not hold out the tempting whisky as an inducement, they would not be much troubled by the presence of Indians in their otherwise unattractive village.

Sanitary.—Dr. Ralph H. Ross, the agency physician, submits the following report:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Tuberculosis is by far the most prevailing disease among the Indians on this reservation. It caused nearly two-thirds of all deaths in the last fiscal year and seems to be on the increase. I don't think it is any exaggeration to say that 70 per cent of all the Indians are tubercular, either laryngeal or pulmonary, or both. There are a number of reasons why this extension is taking place, especially in the families living in log houses of which the only inlet or outlet is the door, and where they are expectorating upon the floor and drying their meat overhead. Although, with the cooperation of the field matrons, I have again and again tried to impress upon them the necessity of cleanliness and ventilation, it is discouraging to notice very little improvement, except with the more progressive Indians who are slowly becoming aroused to the necessity of a better hygienic and sanitary condition.

I think I am justified in saying that I have made more visits to Indians on the reservation in the last year than were ever made before, which seems to prove that they are gradually abandoning medicine men and adopting rational medical methods. The total number of cases treated personally by me was 416, which includes 80 cases in the hospital, with 1 death, and 79 cases at the schools, with 1 death. This does not include trivial cases or the extremely large number of requests for medicine only.

The yearly death rate heretofore has nearly always exceeded the birth rate, but this year the reverse is the order, there being 151 deaths and 169 births. Tubercular meningitis caused 15, pulmonary tuberculosis caused 76, and tubercular nephritis caused 2 deaths.

I have had no case of any acute contagious or infectious disease except influenza, of which there was a slight epidemic during the winter, which predisposed a number of Indians to bronchitis, pneumonia, and phthisis.

The hygienic and sanitary condition of the industrial school has never been better, being due in a great measure to the new water supply and drainage system. This statement also applies to the agency.

With regard to the agricultural school, if it were not for the excellent natural surroundings there would be great liability to sickness, as this school is without a drainage system. I would strongly recommend the laying of a sewerage system there, which could be done at a small expense.

The doctor stationed at Grand River Boarding School has treated 211 cases in the last fiscal year.

Conclusion.—I take the opportunity of reporting that agency and school employes have been faithful and zealous in the performance of duty, and I acknowledge my indebtedness to the Department for its prompt and liberal support during the year.

The statistical report is herewith submitted, as also a list of employes in the agency and school service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CRAMISE,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, STANDING ROCK.

AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL, Standing Rock Agency, July 30, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my annual report of the school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The total enrollment was 129—62 boys and 67 girls; average attendance, 118; average age of pupils, 10 years. The largest average was during the month of February—121. Singularly, more girls were enrolled than boys, which, for several reasons, speaks particularly well for our Indians.

The school is 16 miles south of Standing Rock Agency, on the west bank of the Missouri River. It was established in 1878. In 1883 all the girls and the smaller boys were transferred to the agency boarding school. From 1882 to 1886 it was a farm school for larger boys only. In 1886 it was reorganized as a boarding school for boys and girls, with literary, domestic, and industrial departments. Since then it enjoyed a steady growth in progress, increase of attendance, erection and extension of buildings, and other facilities under the fostering care and supervision of the United States Government exercised through its worthy representatives and agents, James McLaughlin and his able successor J. W. Cramise.

The original plant consisted of a few log buildings, which have since been replaced by frame structures as follows: In 1880, 2 one-story buildings, 100 by 26 and 50 by 30; 1887, present dining hall and girls' sitting room, originally containing schoolrooms and girls' dormitory, 62 by 26; 1888, boys' assembly room and dormitory, 82 by 28, also carpenter and blacksmith shop, 46 by 16; 1889, waterworks with windmill pump; 1890, new schoolrooms and girls' dormitory, 70 by 28, also 23 by 21 and 40 by 24; 1893, barn, 40 by 30; 1895, woodhouse, 50 by 30, and 2 cellars.

These exterior improvements were evidently called for by the interior steady advancement, which is the more creditable and gratifying, as the school was placed and located amidst entirely Indian surroundings, which naturally made the difficulties greater from the beginning, and the progress could not be so rapid as it would have been probably under other more favorable circumstances. But antagonistic feelings and prejudices against education were overcome in the course of time, and to-day we realize the truth of the words expressed in the last report of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who it says: "The Indian as a rule looks upon the reservation school as peculiarly his own, and by a wise system of visitation on the part of the parents the school is kept in touch with the older Indians. These schools are the backbone

of the Indian educational system, and their influence in uplifting the tribal life around them is wonderful."

This year's enrollment was the highest in the history of the school, and the attendance more steady than ever before. Not a single runaway had to be reported, and 46 new pupils were enrolled. The children came back from vacation sooner and in larger number than I could expect, friendly, clean, and nicely dressed, and they started in playing and feeling happy as if they never had been away from the school; and their parents also took pride in bringing them back in good time and in good condition.

I had this year already the second generation at school, i. e., children of pupils whom I had here when I first took charge of the school in 1884. Older pupils cheerfully brought their little brothers and sisters to school to place them thus in their early days on the white man's path of civilization and greater happiness.

Although the general health of the pupils was good and the calls for the doctor few, yet the school had to mourn the loss of two pupils by death, and of a girl who died shortly after the beginning of the school year from a severe attack of meningitis, and of a boy who died in April apparently from the very same trouble of which the doctor declared that among 100 to 500 Indian children, with their weak constitution, hardly a single one would have a chance to recover. Everything possible was done for the comfort of the healthy and the sick. The smaller children were put to bed after an early supper every evening, and had all the good quiet sleep they needed.

The work in the industrial and literary departments was carried on according to the demands of the course prescribed for Indian schools, and evidently found satisfactory by those who officially inspected the same, as we had visits from United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin and the Indian school supervisors, Charles D. Hakestraw and H. B. Peairs, who conducted their examinations in a very gentlemanly way, and to whom we are indebted for many kind words of appreciation and encouragement and some very timely and valuable suggestions.

The winter was exceptionally hard, beginning with November 1, from which time on the stock had to be housed and fed till almost the end of April, the most severe blizzards occurring between that time which had been experienced in this part of the country for years. It needed a great deal of exertion and perseverance and wise economy on the part of the workers to bring the school herd the beef only without any loss and in good condition, as in former winters the cattle could make their living outside during a considerable portion of the winter. The preparing of sufficient fuel and the saving of it so as to make it last was another hard task.

Of the 100-acre school farm 20 acres are in wheat, 15 acres in corn, 50 acres in oats, 51 in potatoes, 2 in melons, and the rest in pasture. Everything looks fair and promising, and our crop prospects are better now than in any previous year, as no drought and hot winds worked much chaf in this year and rain always came just at the proper time when needed. At this writing harvesting is pretty well under way. Our 4-acre garden will also yield a good supply of vegetables, provided no early frosts cause damage. The work of the school was directed and done with special reference to its educational value and with the constant view to be of practical benefit to the pupils on leaving school and an incentive to future self-help when they will have to rely on their own resources.

On short notice some work was required by the Indian Office for the Nashville Exposition, which gave the children occasion for some extra exercise in this line. Besides that they furnished drawings and language work for subject-matter and comparison for a paper on child study to be read at the Omaha Indian Teachers' Institute.

Instruction in vocal music was of great benefit to the pupils, who were often complimented, especially for their proficent chorus singing.

The pupils were generally anxious to study and improve themselves. Some would even sacrifice their free time in order to prepare their lessons well. Every means of instruction to be had was open to them. Suitable reading matter was provided and many showed considerable taste and relish for good reading. The boys also perused to advantage the best agricultural papers of this section of the country.

The delivery of fresh meat to the school twice a week was a great improvement over the old method of getting the beef only once every two weeks from the agency, which worked very great hardship in summer time.

The erection of a bakery and ice house, together with other very necessary repairs, was promised and recommended a long time ago, but nothing is in sight yet. More dormitory room for boys and girls would be very desirable. One or two organs were also repeatedly asked for, as the instruments now in use are the private property of school employes, although 13 pupils take lessons in instrumental music on the organ and piano and practice on them.

The establishment of a system of sewerage, which would be a very easy and inexpensive thing at this place, was advocated for quite a number of years, but up to date without any effect.

The methods of heating and lighting the school might also be improved for the sake of economy in money and labor, as well as for the sake of health and safety of human lives and valuable Government property.

Expressing my sincere thanks for the favors and courtesies extended to me by the agent, clerks, and other employes, I am,

Very respectfully,

MARTIN KENZEL, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through J. W. Cramise, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, STANDING ROCK.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL, Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., July 30, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the industrial boarding school of this reservation.

I assumed charge on September 1, 1896, and found a well-conducted school doing good work. It had been erected and fostered under the care of Agent James McLaughlin and his successor, John W. Cramise. From the former superintendent I received many valuable suggestions concerning the work.

Attendance and capacity.—The average attendance during the year has been as follows, viz: First quarter, 75; second quarter, 118; third quarter, 110; fourth quarter, 123. The capacity of the school is 110. It will therefore be noticed that the school has been crowded during the greater part of the year. Total enrollment was 144.

Runaways.—We have no runaways at this school. Although we maintain good discipline, corporal punishments are not used. I consider them unnecessary, in fact detrimental to the civilization of the Indian. My experience in the Indian-school service covers a period of eleven years, during which time I acted in almost every capacity and used no corporal punishment.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary condition of the school has been greatly improved during the year, and it is proposed to make still greater improvements by placing at once a number of ventilating shafts throughout the entire building. The outhouses, which in the years gone by were of a primitive kind, have been replaced by a system equal to the very best to be found in our civilized communities.

Water system and bath.—For thirteen years the water needed for all purposes at this school was hauled in barrels from the river. After repeated efforts and many discouragements a water system was established which has been in trial for over twelve months. It has surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine and has been a perfect success in every respect. The bath-room system of laths, which was formerly carried on in a common wash-tub, has been replaced by a further proposed to improve this present system by establishing the ring bath, which has been endorsed by the Institute of Indian Teachers, held at Omaha during the month of July of this year.

Health.—The matter of health, being a subject of anxiety among the parents of the pupils, it has been our endeavor to take special care and precautions in all pertaining thereto, and it is a source of gratification to know that we have succeeded in satisfying the most exacting.

English.—One of the most desirable objects of reservation boarding-school is to accustom the children to the use of English for all ordinary purposes of conversation. We had the satisfaction of knowing that the strong persistent efforts and the constant vigilance of employees have brought about the desired result.

Detail of work.—The pupils have been divided into two divisions, each receiving an equal amount of school-room and industrial training. Details are made weekly for both boys and girls. The girls are detailed to work in the laundry, kitchen, and sewing room, besides other duties, such as the care of the schoolrooms, dormitories, halls, dining rooms, and their sitting rooms. The detail of the boys assigns them to supply wood for the various portions of the school and hospital, the care of cattle, horses, and barns, the heavy laundry work, and the keeping of the school premises in order at all times.

Sewing room.—A great amount of work has been done in the sewing room. On my assuming charge, the supply of material for underwear had been almost exhausted, and it was a great task for the seamstress to keep pace with the mending which was necessitated by the frequent arrival of supplies. The work in this department is now far ahead, and we will be ready for the opening of school. Instructions are given in cutting and fitting garments, and we will be ready for the practical use for their future surroundings. Many of the girls made marked progress.

Most of the larger girls purchased material to make dresses for themselves. The seamstress has accustomed them to examine The Delineator and other fashion books. The neatness and strenuous efforts to make her department a success.

Kitchen.—In this department we could not, for want of room and for lack of other facilities, carry out our plan of giving practical lessons in cooking and baking as will be required for the future of our girls. We hope, however, to be able to carry out our intentions during the coming year.

Laundry.—The facilities in this department are very limited, and this part of our work has been at all times the most discouraging. Although a great improvement has been made on the part of former years, there is no drying room, and the laundry is absorbed. In our effort to make a mangle at my own expense, for the reason that I could not see the almost endless ironing to be done by the girls. I have made every effort to lighten this part of the work, as it is a subject of complaint among the Indians, and to some extent there appears to be a reason for it. However, I am aware that the same conditions exist in other places, and do hope that some general action will be taken on this matter.

Garden.—We have from 8 to 10 acres of land under cultivation, and here are raised all the vegetables used during the year. The industrial teacher is a man well fitted to teach the boys such things as will be of benefit to them in their future life on the reservation. He is thoroughly systematic and earnest in his efforts to train the boys. I feel that after they have been under his instruction for a length of time they will have received the most practical training which can be given to an Indian boy in this locality.

Carpenter.—The addition of a carpenter to our list of school employees has given us the opportunity to familiarize the boys with the use of such tools as are almost indispensable for those located as the majority of them will be. In the coming year we hope also to produce more tangible results in this department, by making repairs needed with our own carpenter and those pupils.

The school premises.—Efforts have been made to beautify the school premises by planting trees and shrubs, but the dryness of the place has thus far made our efforts abortive. In our effort to make a lawn we have had but very little success. We intend, however, to make repeated attempts, and we are now favored by an ample supply of water, we expect different results.

Schoolroom.—The teachers have done faithful work during the year. The By-laws and course of studies have been their guides, and the most gratifying results have been obtained. A great hindrance to the schoolroom work arose from the fact that in one of the classrooms the course was changed too often. The literary status of the school was not, therefore, what I would wish it to have been, but a change in this will surely come.

Kindergarten.—This department is one upon which we place great reliance for the future of the school. It is in this department where the more lasting and effectual impressions are made. Children trained by kindergarten methods in Indian schools adapt themselves more readily to the manners, customs, and language of white people. They discard the shyness so natural to an Indian child, and the progress made by them is most encouraging. This method now adopted will not be cast aside for another.

Improvements.—An addition 20 by 50 feet, with a stone basement, is in the course of erection. It will beautify the present plan and supply a long-felt and imperative need. It is also proposed to heat the school by steam, which is very desirable for obvious reasons. The lack of facilities for the extinction of fire is a matter of the first importance, and I respectfully draw attention to the same. Heretofore it would appear that little thought was given to the matter of escape in case of fire, as a porch extending all along one side of it is to be erected. I think that a porch of the same kind should be placed on the other side of it.

The parents.—The attitude of the parents toward the building used as a girl's dormitory. I think that a porch of the same kind should be placed on the other side of it. The attitude of the parents toward the school is of the most cordial character. Agency employees.—It is very gratifying to state that the perfect harmony existing heretofore

among the employees of both agency and school still continues. The farmers in charge of the five districts of this reservation have at all times given me the help required to secure the attendance of the pupils. The admirable police system and the perfect order existing among all the Government employees make school life on Standing Rock Agency a very pleasant one.

Field matrons.—I desire to call attention to the excellent assistance I received from the field matrons. I had occasion to consult with them about the absence, health, and home conditions of the pupils, and in the information received I found valuable suggestions for my guidance. Agency carpenter.—We are especially indebted to Mr. Forte, agency carpenter, who at all times has taken the greatest interest in the school. Although not an employee of the school, his services have been at our disposal at all hours of the day or night, and his knowledge of the construction of the building, his natural aptitude and conscientiousness have been of great assistance to us.

Death of an employee.—During the year occurred the death of Bernardine Walker, assistant matron, who for a number of years had been an employee in the service. Her faithfulness to her woman, whose work will leave a lasting impression. Our endeavor.—It has been our endeavor to make the industrial work advance hand in hand with the academic. A desire for higher education has manifested itself among the pupils in general, impressed upon the minds of the pupils that it is a duty they owe both to the Government and to their people to prepare themselves to become the greatest of educational factors among their own. The sacrifices necessary for them to make and the advantages to be received by themselves and their nation are matters we have insisted in their minds.

Attention.—I call attention to the following, viz: The supply of boots and shoes is not sufficient; the laundry is too small; the supplies arrived very late last year; additional porch on the girls' building for fire precaution is very necessary.

Conclusion.—I desire to express my gratitude to Agent J. W. Cramsie for the support and encouragement we have received. I am particularly grateful for the interest he has always manifested in the welfare of the school children, in his desire that they should at all times be comfortable, well fed, and above all things contented. The improvements in the water and lathing system and the addition of the new wing are the results of his efforts.

Very respectfully,
E. C. WITZLEBEN, Superintendent.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through J. W. Cramsie, Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND RIVER SCHOOL, STANDING ROCK.

GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak., August 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of Grand River Boarding School. The enrollment for the past year was: Males, 47; females, 48; total, 95. The average attendance, 68.82. After the destruction of the St. Elizabeth Episcopal Mission by fire fourteen of their return to their own school as soon as it was rebuilt.

Owing to the severe winter and cold spring the health of the pupils has not been as good as in former years. Sixteen were sent home, as they were falling, and four of these died within two months after passing out of the school.

Eleven pupils were recommended for transfer to nonreservation schools, and all but two were willing and anxious to go, but before arrangements could be made for their transfer the novelty and near relatives of interesting girls aged 10 and 11, who should be obtained now. Two of these are bright and interesting girls aged 10 and 11, who should be obtained now. Two of these are bright and interesting girls aged 10 and 11, who should be obtained now.

The water supply at this school is very poor. In dry weather the cisterns can not furnish the amount of water necessary, and it has to be hauled from the river, a distance of 2 miles, in barrels.

The ice house and refrigerator has not been a success. Last year the ice was all gone by July 1 and the refrigerator could not be used at all, so I did not think it worth while to have any ice put up this year, especially when it had to be hauled a distance of 2 miles.

The building is very much in need of repair. The plastering is in bad condition and new floors are needed. A few of the rooms in the basement could be fitted up for boys' play room, and bath-rooms, etc., which would give more room on the first floor for class rooms.

Our landress resigned in December, and from that time to July 1 (as no landress was sent out and faithful in her work, but unfortunately did not have sufficient command of the English language to encourage the pupils working under her direction to speak English.

The work in the class rooms has been very much interrupted, but from March 1 the pupils in the advanced classes did very good work. Owing to the entire failure of the lady in charge of the primary room as teacher, I consider the whole time lost and much of the former work who had been transferred with the understanding that she should have the intermediate class, but after two days in the class room found herself unable to handle the work and was willing to take the primary room.

Very respectfully,
AGNES G. FRIEDTTE, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Maj. J. W. Cramsie, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF FEMALE INDUSTRIAL TEACHER AMONG STANDING ROCK SIOUX.

OAK CREEK, STANDING ROCK AGENCY,
August 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to present my annual letter and report for the year 1897. My last letter was dated from Cannon Ball district, Standing Rock Agency. I have been stationed now at Oak Creek district for nine months.

On my arrival in this district I found much to encourage the warm hearts of earnest workers in the cause of Indian civilization and progression. One impressive item was and is, now the

dance is discontinued. One never hears the tum-tum of the dance drum or seldom sees the paint which disfigures the honest face which is inherited from the forefathers of "way back" times or hides the ugly, distorted features of the white tramp of former days. With all the innovations and improvements that are frequently by many eagerly sought for and practiced from a desire to learn as often followed from policy, there is yet a wide field for earnest teachers.

The field matron, after treating the older members of the families to entreaties and injunctions, and persuading the returned school girls to continue the course their eager teachers in their school have endeavored to inculcate, wants something tangible to come to her aid. The dance has been given up, religious meetings, often accompanied by feasts, have taken its place, at which places hymns are sung, and church questions discussed and decided; which is all beautiful in its way, and has paved a way for something else. Now the want of that something has come. I have exhorted the young and old housekeepers privately and a little publicly. I am no speaker. Now, I am crying out for something that will keep the ambitious returned scholar busy to keep pace with his or her white brother and sister. I want some place that will keep me in touch with the women and returned pupil.

In all our Christian agencies and missions there is not a place outside of the church and meeting houses for these poor returned children to go for amusement or for obtaining knowledge of the world as it exists. We can not separate the good of it from the bad, but let them take it as it is.

The Government is liberal in many things; now let one of these be lumber. My intense desire is to erect at my station, Oak Creek, a house that we can call a hall for the younger men and women. This hall to be large enough for two rooms, which can be thrown into one at will and pleasure, for entertainments, debates, speeches, concerts, and musicales. When divided into two each shall be for its own use really for a reading room, art room, and sewing room. This is what we want, and it is my intense desire that this shall be used as a union club for both sexes, where the existing religious antagonism that has to my knowledge taken fast hold of the Indian communities may be weakened. At whose door shall we lay this? I will not say; but I do say we should make efforts to stop it by giving them something else in an improving way to do and erect upon this "something else" a platform upon which stands charity.

Our Great Father may argue, What can you do with the house alone? Give us the house, and trust us to fill it with the necessary materials. We will furnish it by degrees.

Very respectfully,

LUCY B. ARNOLD.

REPORT OF FEMALE INDUSTRIAL TEACHER AMONG STANDING ROCK SIOUX.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, August 17, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report, from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

The total number of Indians and mixed bloods in this district July 1, 1897, was 855. I have made 638 visits to the homes of Indians during the past year.

There are two sewing societies among the Indians, and I render them all the assistance I can, encourage them, and give advice in cutting and making garments. I myself during the winter months have sewed various articles for the Indians, such as clothing for the old women and clothing for the little ones.

I have personally visited the sick and ministered to their wants as far as was able. I supplied them with medicine for simple diseases.

I desire to call attention to the fact that up to August 1 no quarters have been provided for the field matron. I have no conveyance, so I have been handicapped in my work. I would also respectfully request that I be furnished with a sewing machine as my predecessor was, so that on certain days Indian women can come to my quarters and be taught to cut and make clothing.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

MARIE L. VAN SOLEN,
Female Industrial Teacher.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO INDIAN AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., September 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report of the condition of affairs of this agency.

Location.—The agency is located at Darlington, on the north bank of the North Canadian River, in Canadian County, 1 mile and a quarter from the Rock Island Railroad, 14 miles from Fort Reno, and 4 miles from the town of El Reno.

Organization.—There are 3,332 allotments in this agency, divided into 10 farming districts. There is 1 agency farmer (superintendent of farming), 9 additional farmers (white), 9 assistant farmers (Indian), 7 blacksmiths (Indian), 9 butchers (Indian), 3 teamsters (Indian), 29 policemen (Indians), 1 agency physician, 1 engineer, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter, 1 stockman, 1 clerk, 1 assistant clerk, 1 storekeeper, 1 leasing agent, and 8 field matrons. A white farmer with an Indian assistant, a butcher, a blacksmith, and a certain number of policemen to perform the duties required, are assigned to the several districts. All the wants of the Indian are supplied, as far as practicable, from the issue station under charge of the farmer.

Rations are issued semi-monthly and consist of beef, flour, coffee, sugar, salt, soap, bacon, beans, and baking powder.

The field matrons are assigned to duty in the districts where their services are mostly required. They render monthly reports to the Department and the agent.

The agency farmer superintends the several farming districts and makes inspection reports to the agent as often as required.

The leasing agent draws all leases and submits them to the agent for approval; he inspects and grades the land according to quality, and conducts negotiations with intending lessees; makes collection of all funds, and institutes legal proceedings against all who do not promptly comply with the terms of their lease.

Tribal government.—The progress of these Indians is more retarded by the influence of the quondam chiefs than any other cause. Old-time customs and tribal government prove a heavy handicap to the individual who strives to acquire independence. If he assumes the rôle of the white man he must be proof against ridicule and sarcasm of the nonprogressive element; he must shut his door to the hungry horde of visiting relatives, who would otherwise eat him out of house and home; he must deny them the unrestricted use of his property, in horses, cattle, and farm products, and must smother his inherited propensity for hospitality. To the Indian of the olden time all estates are common property, and so long as there are provisions in the larder they demand and receive a share of same by common consent.

Tribal visiting.—When visits are made by neighboring tribes the visitors return loaded with presents of ponies, blankets, and provisions. The members of one tribe will impoverish themselves to make presents to their visitors, and in like manner the others will do the same when the visit is returned. I have discouraged and in great measure (by cooperation with neighboring agents), broken up this practice at this agency. It was most injurious to allotted Indians. Only recently some of this agency, by cooperation with neighboring agents, applied for authority to visit the Utes in Colorado—more than 500 miles distant—which was denied them. I have not restricted the visits of individuals beyond reasonable limits, but I am well aware that if tribal visits were the least encouraged, they would spend the most of their time in that way. Tribal visiting serves no good purpose, but works great injury to all concerned. It should be prohibited at all agencies, since it exercises a retarding influence on all progress and keeps alive old customs that ought to be abrogated.

Marriage and divorce.—At my instance a law was enacted at the last session of the Territorial legislature requiring all allotted Indians to take out license and conform to all the requirements of the marriage law for white persons. Prior to that time, nearly all marriages were consummated according to Indian customs. Previous marriages were confirmed by this act, and all children born of such marriages legitimized. A list of marriages among the Indians of this agency is now being prepared for record in the several counties where the parties reside. Five hundred copies of the new law were distributed among the Indians of the several farming districts in order that all might understand its provisions and be governed thereby. Some willful violations have been committed. I have caused complaints to be lodged against several educated young men who fully understood the law and the penalties to be inflicted for the violation of the same. These parties have been brought before the civil courts, tried, convicted, and punished. At this time Hugh Antelope and Vesava Star are in confinement for thirty days in the county jail at Watonga, Blaine County, for marrying according to Indian custom and without a license. If the educated Indians who violate the law are punished the older ones will be more likely to regard its provisions.

There are about 50 Indians who have more than one wife, and they will be permitted to retain their wives by whom they have children, but all plural marriages in the future are strictly forbidden under the penalties provided. Evidently these citizen Indians should be required to conform to local laws as to marriage and divorce as well as other citizens. They assumed the rôle of citizenship in 1891, and obviously it was high time to impose proper restrictions upon the indiscriminate and improper marriage relation of the sexes. It was also rendered necessary to establish legitimacy of children in order to determine the inheritance of property in the lands held during the trust period, which will at the end of twenty-five years be deeded to the allottees or their legal heirs. Prior to the passage of this law marital relations were maintained according to tribal custom. Wives were bartered and sold for ponies and chattels, and divorced at will, for trivial causes.

The mother-in-law is much in evidence among these people. She makes herself a "holy terror," unless the family affairs are conducted according to her ideas. Much of the agent's time is occupied in the settlement of family quarrels, and in bringing together husband and wife whose troubles have been of sufficient gravity to cause a separation. His powers of persuasion are frequently exerted in vain,

however. In most instances the wife, backed up by the mother-in-law, is most obdurate and proof against all argument and entreaty to return to the family abode.

Boys and girls of improper ages were permitted to mate, according to custom, by mutual agreement of parents. All such practices have now ceased, and hereafter the penalties for violation of the marriage law will be rigorously enforced. I shall deem myself entitled to greater credit for my instrumentality in effecting the passage of the marriage law and its enforcement than any reform introduced among these Indians, and doubtless my reward shall be the blessing of the future generations who live after the old people are dead and gone.

Condition and progress.—Under the allotment of land in severalty to these Indians in 1891 they were clothed with the rights of citizenship and entitled to all the rights and privileges of such. They were not at that time prepared for citizenship, and as a consequence their progress has been necessarily slow. It would indeed be a matter of surprise were it otherwise. When it is remembered that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were wild, blanket Indians, frequently on the warpath, rendering life and property of the early settlers of western Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado at all times unsafe, their present peaceable, quiet disposition and compliance with the local laws enacted for the government of civilized people, incites surprise and wonder. They now live in harmony side by side, maintaining amicable and friendly relations with their white neighbors, with whom they have shared the surplus land of their reservation.

With few exceptions they are localized and in permanent homes, and indicate as much laudable pride in their individual possessions as their more fortunate white neighbors. With due allowance for their ignorance and inability to comprehend the force and effect of local laws, they are indeed a most law-abiding people. Fewer crimes are committed by them than by the white settlers of the Territory, and to their credit be it said, they are more mindful of their pecuniary obligations than their more enlightened white brothers. They show a commendable desire to adopt civilized habits. The men as a rule wear citizens clothing, which they preserve with care, always keeping one good suit for special occasions. The women cling to the shawl and squaw dress as more comfortable for wear while pursuing their daily avocations, but they are now relieved of much drudgery and toil once imposed upon them by the male members of the tribe, while the burden of the heaviest work is now borne, as it should be, by the stronger sex.

Under the progressive measures that have been enforced at this agency many of the old tribal customs have been abrogated; now it is rarely that forbidden practices are indulged in. They are subservient to the rules and regulations of the Department and the instructions of their agent, and are beginning to recognize the advantages of education for their children. The opposition once made to placing them in schools is fast disappearing.

Rapid advancement has been made among the progressive Indians of this agency, and marked improvement is apparent in their manner and habits over their conditions of a few years ago. A laudable desire to live in houses and to adopt the habits of the white man is becoming more evident; the women are less progressive. The desire of these Indians to live in houses on their allotments has become so general that proportionately a very limited number could be accommodated in this line during the past year. The fact that houses heretofore built entirely from Government funds and issued to Indians were left unoccupied determined me to insist that Indians expressing a desire to occupy permanent homes supply out of private funds (derived from freighting, wood hauling, and other sources) materials for foundations as well as dimension lumber required for a house, in order that only deserving Indians endeavoring to help themselves should be assisted by the Government. In this manner 74 dwelling houses were erected on allotments during the year, at a total cost of \$6,696 to the Government, to which the sum of \$1,225 was contributed by the Indians out of their own private funds. They are generally two-room houses, plastered or celled, containing 381 square feet floor space, although several three and four room houses were erected by the most progressive ones. All of these houses are now occupied, and a number of them are supplied with all necessary household furniture, and are as comfortable as most of those of their white neighbors. There are, however, a number of Indians who are prepared to build houses, but who, for want of materials, could not up to date be accommodated by me, and in order to continue the work just commenced it is hoped that my application of August 19 last for an additional expenditure of \$8,707.58 for the same purpose be favorably considered.

Farming districts.—These are numbered from 1 to 10 and contain from 200 to 400 allotments. The allotted land lies chiefly along the North and South Canadian and the Washita rivers. They were selected by the Indians on account of their proximity to wood and water, rather than adaptation to agriculture. Some of

them are entirely unfit for cultivation, and will never furnish a revenue sufficient to support the allottee. In some instances the allotments were arbitrarily made by the allotting agents, and apparently from the maps, without the least examination of the lands for the purpose in question. Of course these people will be heavily handicapped in the effort to derive self-support by the cultivation of such lands.

Farmers.—All able-bodied Indians are required to work on penalty of loss of rations for failure to perform labor for their own support. Each district farmer is required to report monthly the names of those persons who refuse to do so. He is also required to report all marriages, and by whom consummated, whether according to law or Indian custom; all crimes and misdemeanors and disturbances within the limits of his district; to keep a complete census of the Indians and to know their whereabouts; to visit all parts of his district frequently and to encourage his Indians to cultivate farms and care for their property. He adjusts, if possible, without recourse to law, all disputes and cases of trespass of stock and damage to property. He secures evidence for the prosecution of timber thieves, horse thieves, and whisky peddlers; he makes bargains and contracts between whites and Indians. He superintends the construction of houses and improvements on their allotments; the sawing of lumber and cutting of timber, and requires observance of hygienic conditions about their homes.

The farmers of this agency constitute the chief factor in the progress of the Indian. More responsibility attaches to them, as civilizing agents, than to any other employee in the Indian service. Therefore, it is most important that they should be men especially qualified for the work required of them. It is not every good white farmer that is qualified to have charge of a farming district. He must have peculiar fitness for this position and an abiding interest in his work. A farming district is a small colony in itself. It is practically a subagency from which all the necessary wants of the Indians are supplied. It should not be necessary for them to run into the agency for every little thing they think they require. They should learn to look to their farmer for such supplies as are furnished for distribution to deserving Indians. His hands should be strengthened by the agent in charge, to the end that he may have proper influence and control over them. He comes in direct daily contact with the Indians of his district and should learn to know them intimately and to study their individual characters and dispositions to the end that he may the better administer the affairs of his district.

Reward and punishment.—Good Indians should be rewarded and bad ones punished by a generous issue of gratuitous supplies or the denial of the same. A system of reward and punishment should be adopted in every district, so that a proper distinction may be made between the good and the bad. When the bad see that the good ones are rewarded and that favors are extended to them alone they will be tempted to reform for the sake of like treatment. In my opinion it is a useless waste of the appropriations annually made for the support and civilization of certain Indian tribes to issue supplies indiscriminately to those who do not deserve them, and who have been cared for so long by a generous Government that they demand such assistance as a matter of right.

Agriculture.—All able-bodied Indians, with few exceptions, have been occupied in farming this season. While, in the main, their operations have been on a small scale, yet nearly all have raised something in the way of farm products. When it is considered that their efforts in this line date back only a few years, it must be admitted that they have done remarkably well. During the years 1895 and 1896 the prevailing drought injured all crops, which was most discouraging to the new beginners. They have shown commendable determination to renew their efforts this year, with much better results. The wheat and oats crop is fine in this section. It is estimated that Oklahoma will market at least 30,000,000 bushels of wheat from this year's crop.

The small acreage of broken land to each family hindered all but a few of the Indians from sowing wheat and oats. Corn this season has not done so well. Kaffir corn and sorghum generally do well in this section and are not seriously affected by the drought. It will be several years before they will have enough land in cultivation for a variety of crops. It does not pay to seed less than 10 acres of wheat or 5 acres of oats, leaving 10 acres or more for other crops. For that reason only such Indians are encouraged to plant small grain who have 15 or more acres under cultivation. The use of improved machinery for seeding and harvesting small grain is so general in this section that it is impracticable to induce them to resort to primitive methods in gathering their crops, and the necessity for such improved machinery is daily becoming more apparent.

The following is quoted from a local paper of recent date:

Standing Blvd, a Cheyenne who was a "blanket Indian" five years ago, has this year raised and dug 30 bushels of Irish potatoes, has good fields of corn and Kaffir corn, and has 1 acre of

the finest cotton in Custer County. Shall progress is being made by nearly all our Indians, and we are satisfied that allotment and civilized surroundings is the only solution of the Indian problem. All of our Indians should be given farms and surrounded by white farmers at the earliest practicable moment and the Indian problem will soon solve itself.

Education.—The schools of this agency have been well patronized during the year. All children of school age, within reasonable distance, have been required to attend. Owing to the widely scattered condition of the allotments it has proven impracticable to get all the children in school, and aside from this fact there are not sufficient Government schools provided to accommodate all the children of school age. The following is the average attendance at the boarding and day schools of this agency during the past fiscal year:

Cheyenne Boarding School	123
Arapaho Boarding School	106
Memmonite Mission School (at Cantonment)	39
Memmonite Mission School (at Agency)	10
Whirlwind Day School	16
Seger Boarding School (boarded)	116
Total average attendance	400

The new school plant erected during the year in the Red Moon district, to accommodate 75 pupils, will be furnished and occupied at the commencement of the present school year. An addition has been made to the Arapaho School of a girls' dormitory. A new school plant at the Cantonment subagency is being contracted for, and will be built during the present year. The indisposition heretofore exhibited to place children in school is fast disappearing, under the penalty imposed of withholding rations from those who refuse to comply.

Drunkennes.—These Indians are not addicted to the use of liquor, and it is rare, indeed, that one is seen under the influence of intoxicants. Liquor peddlers are rigorously prosecuted and promptly punished.

Police.—They are loyal and obedient, industrious and cheerful workers when called on. They handle all freight received at and shipped from this agency without additional compensation. They are vigilant, and keep whisky peddlers away from the Indians.

Population.—The census herewith submitted shows the population to be as follows:

	Cheyenne.	Arapaho.	Total.
Males:			
Over 18 years	299	255	554
Under 18 years	118	217	335
Females:			
Over 14 years	149	338	487
Under 14 years	333	175	508
All ages	2,089	1,005	3,094
Males between 6 and 18 years	238	131	369
Females between 6 and 18 years	301	131	432

Employees.—The employees of the agency and schools have been interested, faithful, and energetic workers, and I am indebted to them for the support given me in my work. I desire to acknowledge the uniform support I have received from the Department and for the unqualified indorsement of all recommendations and suggestions made by me for the advancement of the Indians of this agency, which have made my difficult and unpleasant duties less irksome and encouraged me to continue a work from which I would otherwise be tempted to seek relief.

Remarks.—While I am of the opinion that the indiscriminate issue of rations serves but to prolong the continuance of their dependence upon the Government for support, I am not prepared as yet to recommend the discontinuance of the issue of subsistence to those who mostly deserve and need it, but I am firmly committed to the necessity of withholding gratuitous subsistence from the nonprogressive Indians who show no disposition to labor for their own support.

If we were influenced by sentiment, we might be disposed to hesitate ere we strip the red man of his savage environments and forbid his indulgence in his old-time habits that have so hindered his advancement. At last he is brought to bay, with no means of retreat. He can not go further to escape contact with the civilizing influence of his once hated white enemy. He has made his last stand and now he slowly yields, determinedly fighting to the last. But we must not let our sympathy

render us unmindful of our duty, though it involves apparent hardship. "The greatest good to the greatest number" should be our motto. We must admit that it is necessary and right to wipe out barbarism and superstition and substitute therefor the accessories of a higher civilization.

Reservation Indians are persistent beggars, and an agent's popularity with them is measured by his disposition to supply their wants. To be popular with them necessitates permitting them to have their own way in everything, and their way militates against all progress. No other way is so altogether the correct thing with the uneducated Indian. It is the road his forefathers traveled from time immemorial. But when he is required to adopt a certain course, which involves improvement in his condition, he acquiesces and acknowledges that he has been controlled for his own good. He respects the decision and firmness in his superiors, and is quick to recognize the effect of a stronger will power.

It may not be out of order to remark that the advancement of the Indians under my charge has not been accomplished without the exercise of unyielding firmness and a determined effort to put into practice the innovations and reforms started by myself, with the sanction of the Department, for their benefit. I have had to combat the united opposition of the old chiefs and their followers, who constitute the nonprogressive element among these allotted Indians. They have fought determinedly for the maintenance of tribal government, and the retention of their authority over their people. They were shrewd enough to read their destiny in the success of my plans for the civilization of their people, and they have opposed them with all the powers of persuasion, in order to influence those the least disposed to adopt the advice and instruction of those appointed over them. It has been a long and bitter fight, but the end is near, and the opposition almost gone. One by one their followers have dropped off, and now those who once held undisputed sway over their people are deserted, their power gone, and nothing left to them but the inevitable. They must accept it or go down to their grave, maintaining to the last their efforts to retain their independence of the white man's control.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. E. WOODSON,

Major, United States Army, Acting Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

DAHLINGTON, OKLA., July, 1897.

Sir: I hereby present my third annual report of the Cheyenne Boarding School. The average attendance during the year has been 140. This is not the showing that I had hoped to make, nor is it what I had good cause to expect. At the beginning of the school year 22 of our pupils were transferred to the new day school and 21 to the contract school at Watonga. Not one of these pupils could have gone to the training schools, and as they were among the best and most contented of our pupils, all of them would have come back to us had not every inducement been held out to prevail upon them to go to the other schools.

Let me remark in this connection that the folly of depleting the boarding schools, where the children can be well cared for at almost no additional expense, to swell the ranks of a contract school, although this contract school may be a public school, which is in session not more than seven months in the year and which necessarily encourages the children to remain more than four-fifths of the possible seven months time in absolute hording in the filth and squalor of the tepee, together with all of its factors of savage vice and immorality, is too patent to need more than mention to be frowned upon by all thinking friends of the Indian.

In spite of this loss, supplemented by liberal transfers to the training school, by dint of great personal effort and persistent use of all forces within my reach (among these forces the most potent of all was the willing assistance of the field matron, Mrs. Eliza Armer, who used every legitimate influence in her power to aid me among the Indians of her district), I have succeeded in making up the loss, and had it been possible to secure all of the new pupils that we got during the year at the first of the year, our average attendance would have been greater than it was this year.

The work of the schoolrooms has been more than satisfactory. Indeed, in this department, there has been nothing to criticize during the entire year. The absolute thoroughness and the extent of the work calls for unstinted praise.

The embroidery, fancy needlework, and pastel painting are worthy of special mention. In my judgment this work has been kept fully abreast of the schoolroom work, and the esthetic and delicate physical culture has been handled equally well. The band also has made wonderful progress, and is now the pride and delight of the school. The fact that all of this work has been done willingly by the teachers, in the time that so many so-called teachers state whiningly "is my own time," speaks volumes in praise of the earnest corps of literary workers that it has been my good fortune to associate with.

The conduct of the farm work also meets with my hearty approval. The 400 acres of luxuriant crops of various kinds now ripening for the most abundant harvest ever known in this Territory, the fine condition of the work stock and the farm machinery, the matchless showing of the large herd of high-bred stock, the 15 miles of "A No. 1" fence, not ordinary reservation fence, but five wires with a good cedar post every rod, and the whole thing well stayed and properly anchored, all done by the boys this year, and done without the "clashing of the chains of discipline" being heard. The foregoing list of improvements and productions tells the necessary story of farm stock and garden work.

The perfect repair of the entire school plant, the rebuilding of a shop that, with its complete sets of iron and wood working tools, shoemaking materials, plumbing tools, and benches forges, etc., would do honor to a training school, the ample oil room, the girls' latrines, the 100-foot addition to stock shed, the overhauling, refitting, and furnishing the laundry, the land stand that would do honor to any school, but I ever so cautious, and the teaching of several boys to do this kind of work, will witness the success of the carpenter's department. The work in all of the other departments has been equally well and faithfully performed.

The health of the school has been remarkably good during the entire year. A visit from the Fort Hill school land, under the leadership of Mr. John Culp, and from the Arapahoe school land, under the leadership of Mr. B. B. Custer, marked a bright spot in the year's work. The closing exercises, which were held in the grove on June 16, were witnessed by a large and enthusiastic audience of both whites and Indians, and won great praise from all.

Our Indian employees, 11 in the manual departments and 2 in the literary departments all merit great praise, and have earned for themselves the unqualified respect of all. In closing my report of one of the most pleasant years that I have spent in the Indian service, I extend my most hearty thanks to my superiors in office and to the excellent Indian and gentlemen who have so loyally and faithfully seconded my effort in behalf of the Cheyenne school.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Through Acting Agent A. E. Woodson.

A. H. VIERB, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO SCHOOL.

ARAPAHO SCHOOL, July 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Arapahoe School. On my arrival, November 16, to take charge of it I found that the school had been without a resident superintendent since June 24, 1897.

I found an earnest lot of employees and 110 children. The school has a capacity of 153, and the smaller number of children enrolled than in former years was accounted for by the fact that a large number had been sent to nonreservation schools, and that all the remaining healthy Arapahoe children within a radius of 40 miles were in school. Not knowing the ground well, and having much else to do, I made no special effort to increase the number. Five were discharged by transfer and for sickness later; but the average during the period from November 16, 1896, to June 18, 1897, was the highest of any school that I have ever been connected with. Another pleasing feature is the fact that there was not a single runaway during that period, nor a case of corporal punishment.

The plant.—There are 10 buildings. The girls' dormitory is one of the oldest buildings in the service, badly racked, and out of plumb. The ceilings are low and the rooms dark. The boys' dormitory is new and good. A large addition has been made to the brick cottage, and comfortable quarters are now furnished the teachers. The barn is quite good, the laundry is small but in good repair, the carpenter and blacksmith shop is very poor. All the buildings are in good repair.

The farm.—Sixteen hundred acres are inclosed for pasturing, 280 are under plow, viz: 15 are planted in Indian corn, 25 in Kafir corn, 20 in sugar cane, 20 in millet, 12 in cowpeas, 5 in gardening, 2 in vineyard, 7 acres of oats, and 15 acres of rye; also 10 acres of orcharding. Last year very little crop was raised on account of the drought. This year all the crops are good, and the yield promises to be large.

Stock.—The stock of cattle is unusually fine. There are 20 Holstein cows and 25 head of young cattle. The school has been abundantly supplied with milk, and about 200 pounds of butter has been made. Over 1,000 acres of pasture have been inclosed this summer, offering plenty of pasturage.

Industries.—With such a farm and so much valuable stock, more attention has been paid to stock raising and farming than to any other, and special attention has been given to those subjects. Four of the older boys have been instructed in the use of wood working tools, and next year as many more will receive some practical instruction in iron work. These four lines of work seem to be the ones most needed here.

The domestic industries have been well conducted, especially that of the sewing room. Besides doing the work urgently needed to supply the school, much instruction has been given to all the girls to do work independently. The dining room and kitchen work has been systematically done, but I have been dissatisfied that so little variety could be furnished. Our garden this year will make next year's table much more attractive and satisfactory.

Our laundry has been as good as the average and as good as we can expect with our present appliances. In this climate the washing is much greater proportionately than in Northern schools, and it takes not only a large number of large girls, but several of the strongest boys. This work is irksome to the boys and creates more dissatisfaction than any other element in the school, and is of no educational value to them. All these larger schools should be furnished with some power to run the washing machines.

Sanitation.—The facilities for bathing have been very poor and the sewerage system imperfect and bad, but as authority has recently been granted to provide better, that will soon be remedied.

Literary work.—There are four school rooms, and it has never been my good fortune to have four such efficient teachers. The Arapahoes have been called dull. Their advancement here disproves that. I have never seen in any school so much change for the better as has been made here. The Arapahoe language was entirely displaced by the English, the reading and reciting in all the schoolrooms became loud and clear, and a real pride was created in school work. There has been emulation among the teachers, but no jealousies, and the schoolroom cooperation has been as nearly perfect as I have ever had.

In consultation with these teachers, all of whom are unusually fine singers, we decided at Christmas to try the experiment of teaching 80 of the children to read music—that is, singing by note, by the solfa system, using the evening hour for that purpose. The result was a surprise to all who have witnessed it. Nearly every one of the 80 became ready music readers, carrying the soprano, alto, and basso independently. The old style of heavy chorusing was wholly done away with, and a better style introduced. The singing of the Arapahoe school became one of its most prominent and happy features. Tilden's Song Reader was the text-book used. I believe that

nearly all Indian children can learn to read music as readily as the white, and that they are usually more benefited by it than are the white children, because of their greater love for it. I shall never be satisfied to go back to the old chorus system. An excellent band of 10 pieces has been built up and sustained. This musical feature of the school shows more plainly than any other, and to an outside observer would seem prominent, but it has not been a fad, and progress and development in all lines of literary work has been even greater, and especially on lines of language work. Great stress has been made on these lines, because experience teaches that when children have acquired good use of the English, all other subjects become easier.

Visitors.—Inspector McCormick and Supervisor Helmermann visited the school officially. Besides these, 114 have visited the school. These numerous visitors instead of being a hindrance have been a real help to the school, for the timidity formerly so prevalent has almost disappeared.

Needs of the school.—A new building for girls' dormitory is the greatest need. The old building could be moved back and made into shops and a good laundry. Better buildings for both purposes are sadly needed. There should be a larger water tank placed high enough to offer protection in case of fire. The present one is inadequate.

Cooperation.—There has been earnest cooperation between superintendent and employees, and the school has moved along from beginning to end without friction, and I am heartily grateful for the hearty support given by Agent Woodson, and for the generosity of the Department.

Respectfully,
The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

O. H. PARKER, Superintendent.

REPORT OF KIOWA AGENCY.

KIOWA AGENCY,

Anadarko, Okla., August 28, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the Kiowa Agency. To the statistical reports accompanying the same, which contain much and very full information, attention is invited.

Farming.—There has been an increased acreage under cultivation by the Indians over that of last season, which, with the abundant rainfall, has placed these people beyond a chance of want or hunger during the coming winter, besides having something to put on the market. At this writing it is altogether too early in the season to give an accurate estimate of the crops raised, which consist of corn, wheat, oats, Kafir corn, millet, sugar cane, and nearly every kind of vegetables. Such a favorable season as this has not been realized for several years, and could not be looked for, judging from the past, more often than once in six or seven years. It is universally the case that the Indians are gathering their crops and placing them in cribs and granaries, under instructions which have been given them by the agency farmers and field matrons. They are putting up quantities of hay for their cattle during the winter months.

Stock.—Nothing has been done by these people this season that has demonstrated so fully that this industry is the one that must be fostered and encouraged as the successes of the year and the growing interest of the Indian in caring for his stock. Their herds of cattle have not only increased, but they have added to them by selling or trading their ponies for young stock, and in most instances they are caring for their stock as well or better than the average white man, but it is an industry that must be most arbitrarily and strongly protected.

The greatest drawback experienced is to get the Indian to hold his cattle until they are ready for the market at their best value, and this can be done by the exercise of positive efforts to prevent the white man invading the Territory and purchasing the young stock at a ridiculously low price. Many cases have been discovered where whites have been doing this, and the parties purchasing stopped from so doing, but in other cases these purchases are made under the guise of one Indian purchasing from another, when really it is done by white men through an Indian. This has been the greatest obstacle in the way of the Indian accumulating herds of cattle, which it is so desirable they should do, and until the practice is stopped entirely and sales only made under strictly enforced regulations they will never accumulate much.

The Government should furnish the market for every animal they have to sell and every article they can produce over and above what is necessary for their own use, paying a reasonable price for the same. During the past year there has been purchased of the Indians 661,431 pounds of beef cattle, the same price being paid gross as was paid the contractor, and they are now holding more than 500,000 pounds to be sold to the Government under the same conditions. The cattle purchased of these Indians were as fine beeves as ever went to any market, and far superior to the cattle furnished by the contractor, who simply has to furnish cattle of a quality required under the contract.

So far as has been possible, the same rules have been observed the past year as were in force during the previous year, as set forth in my second annual report, regarding the protection of Indian cattle, with equal or better results, to which

attention is invited. Also especial attention is invited to that part of said report covering other matters on this subject, as it is not deemed necessary to repeat them here.

Owing to the fact that the Indians are afraid that they will have to pay taxes on their cattle, we have been unable to secure anything like an accurate statement of the number of cattle owned by Indians on the reservation, but I think it would be safe as an estimate to state that they have between 20,000 and 30,000 head.

Industries.—While farming and stock raising have been encouraged to the fullest extent with gratifying results, these Indians have hauled nearly every pound of freight pertaining to the agency. They have cut and delivered all wood required by Government and traders, also hay and wood for the quartermaster's department at Fort Sill, and are now engaged in putting in 200 tons of hay under contract which I assumed responsibility of at Fort Sill. I did not accept the proposition to put in wood for the Fort Sill post this year because it was much less than I believed it to be worth to put it in, but should the Indians of their own free will desire to put in any of this wood they will be given the opportunity to do so. The contrast at present and of past periods of the actions and conduct of these Indians in their desire to work is most remarkable. There isn't a day that they do not call at the office and ask for something to do instead of calling and begging for something. It is very seldom now that an Indian comes to the office asking for anything to be given him that he has not earned.

A school of lino making has been established for the women, to which they are devoting much time, not only developing their skill in this art, but they have earned and received in the neighborhood of \$500 for the work done by them. This enterprise has been under the direction of Miss Ida A. Roff, of New York.

The necessity of white labor of an ordinary character has become virtually extinct, as the Indians are capable, willing, and anxious to do everything and anything that is necessary to be done on or about the reservation.

There has been paid to these Indians, the proceeds of their own labor during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, \$127,201.80, not one cent of it being a gratuitous gift from the Government, and much more has been earned by them from other sources. The known resources of these people has been increased from a little more than \$30,000 a year to nearly \$130,000, and this within three years.

Indian houses.—One hundred and seventeen new houses have been built with the lumber which was provided by the Government, the Indians paying for all the labor in the construction of the same, and the hauling of the lumber from the agency to the place where the houses were to be built. Besides this, 61 houses have been repaired and placed in a habitable condition. I had supposed that by the construction of this number of new houses every family would be supplied, but, as in all communities, the young people are getting married, and the parents are anxious to provide for those who will soon become of proper age, with houses, I find it will be necessary to build at least 100 more houses, which I have recommended shall be done under the same conditions as last year.

From the reports received of the several field matrons and farmers, and my own personal observation in traveling about the reservation, the noticeable improvement in the personal condition of these people is something that can not but bring forth the most favorable comments. I would much prefer eating a meal of victuals prepared by the majority of the Indian women who are living in houses than to attempt to do so at the majority of the places occupied by ordinary white families on the frontier. They are cleaner and neater in their appearance; their clothing is neat, and in every way there is a most wholesome surrounding found with the Indian families, who are now almost universally living in their houses, having abandoned their tepees and tents. They are spending their money in purchasing of household utensils, such as furniture, bedding, etc.; and on entering one of their houses it presents an inviting appearance rather than a repulsive one, and general comment is expressed in all the border papers and by all unprejudiced people who have had an opportunity to see these Indians, as to their marked improvement in dress, deportment, and general appearance.

Barring the very old ones, few of the men wear anything but citizens' clothing. The women, of course, adhere to their old style dresses, simply because it takes less material and the dress is more easily constructed, and at the same time no one can question but they are equally as modest, while much more comfortable in this hot climate.

Schools.—By careful management and utilizing every available piece of material and time of employees, we have been able to remove the culinary department entirely from the main building at the Rainy Mountain school, which, with the completion of the boys' play room, makes the capacity of that school barely comfortable for the accommodation of 50 children and the employees; but it is the intention to crowd the school and take in 100 children the coming year.

All of the schools of this reservation have been in the same overcrowded condition as reported by me last year, and must necessarily continue the same way until the contemplated new school buildings are constructed, which the interests of the Indians and the Government make it most imperatively necessary be done with no further delay. With all of our efforts to provide school accommodations for the children of this reservation, we shall find from 250 to 300 that must remain in camp. When the Mount Scott school is constructed, which has been under consideration for the past two years, and in first payment for the same these Indians have had in the Treasury for two years \$25,000 of their own money, there will be accommodations for all their children. I deem it the imperative duty of the Government to see there is no further delay in this matter. In all other respects the schools are in the same flourishing and advancing condition as indicated in my last annual report.

Police and Indian courts.—I have only to invite attention to my last report, which covers all that can be said in this.

General remarks regarding the reservation are fully covered in my last report, under the heads of resurvey of pasture lands, to which I invite attention. Also to all other matters not touched in this report.

The question of opening these reservations to settlement by whites is one that causes constant uneasiness and an unsettled state of affairs. Having before them the deplorable condition of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, as well as many other tribes whose lands have been taken from them under the form of a treaty and opened to settlement by whites, this is what they judge from and base their own possible condition when their reservations are absorbed into the public domain. They are not unwilling to part with their surplus lands to their own people, that is, to Indians of other tribes, but they naturally, and for just reasons, dread the coming of that class of white people who are ever ready in their greed to pounce down upon them.

As an example of their earnestness in this matter they have consented to the adding of upward of 50,000 acres of land to the Fort Sill Military Reservation for use and occupancy of the Geronimo Apache prisoners, and have further expressed their willingness to sell to the Absentee Wyandottes sufficient lands so that each, to the number of 200 people, shall have 160 acres. This is all fully provided for by treaty, the terms of which they are willing and ready to comply with, and now they ask that the Government recognize its obligations under the same treaty and not confirm a treaty (the Jerome treaty) which was made and completed by coercion and fraud.

It is their desire that this reservation be kept exclusively for Indians, and this is but natural. They have learned to dread the white man, his avarice and cupidity, and they are not to blame for this. They realize that they must learn to work and take care of themselves, and they are willing to do this, but they have an aversion to being crowded on every side by men who have no friendship for the Indian. There is, in fact, no reason why this reservation may not be held intact for Indians.

As they so much desire, and without reasonable doubt, with vigorous and wise management, we will have a State inhabited by pure-blooded Indians as progressive, intelligent, and rich as any community in the now western country, and all this accomplished in not to exceed twenty-five years. No bands of Indians have ever been able to cope with the whites, and when thrown among them they invariably have dwindled down to almost nothing, becoming a degraded, begging class. As a matter of humanity and charity, which our great country can well afford to extend the Indian, that this last reservation and hope be reserved and assured for them exclusively, they ask that the Jerome treaty be withdrawn from the Senate, that the same be not confirmed; and as their agent, I must earnestly urge that the plea of these Indians under my charge be favorably considered.

In closing my report, I desire to invite especial attention to the grand work done and that is being done by the field matrons of this reservation, Miss Laura E. Ballow and Miss Emma Cooley. In all parts of the reservation visited by them their influence among the Indians is most perceptible, and this class of employees is doing more real good than any other class. I can and do with pleasure apply the same commendation to the workers of the missionary service, who are so fully in accord with the present policy of civilizing these Indians that it is a great pleasure to have them on the reservation plying their good Christian work.

Without a question there has been a general improvement and advance made by the Indians of this agency during the past year, and to such an extent that all engaged in helping them are encouraged to continued and renewed efforts. All of the employees of this agency have been taxed to their fullest physical capacity in performance of the labors devolving upon them, and to all at present employed I am under obligations for their earnest and intelligent support. I desire to especial

ally acknowledge the complete support of the Department in all of my efforts to administer the affairs of the agency in the interests of the Indians, to do which we have had to meet, but with success, and thwart the fiendish efforts of a class of people who have ever proved a curse to the Indians.

Very respectfully,

FRANK D. BALDWIN,
Captain, Fifth Infantry, United States Army,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Okla., June 29, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of giving you herein my annual report of the Riverside Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

We began school on the first Monday in September, 1896, with very discouraging conditions confronting us. The old barracks built the previous year for boys' quarters, and only intended to be used for a few months, were still the only makeshift we had for our 50 boys. They have been torn into riddles several times during the last winter and spring, but we have each time repaired them and kept on as best we could. Many times the boys have had to sleep in beds that were wet with the rain beating in through the torn places in the canvas tops; yet they have stayed by their work during the year, and have done well. These buildings are now however too much dilapidated for further use, and will have to be replaced before another year begins or the boys of the Riverside school will have to stay in camp.

In the schoolroom work, we have the academic, the primary, and kindergarten departments. These have all done comparatively good work throughout the year. The academic department has been in charge of Miss Ella Burton. The primary department has been taught by Mrs. Alice S. Dunlin and the kindergarten by Mrs. Hattie E. Pigg. The kindergarten has been hampered somewhat for lack of room, as all other departments of the school.

The sewing room has been conducted by Miss Mary E. Ridgely and has done good work. She has been assisted by Mrs. Geneva Roberts, who is a very efficient young Indian girl.

The laundry work has been supervised by Mrs. M. A. Frutchey and has been well done throughout the year. Wallace Caloy, a young Wichita Indian, is her assistant and does good work.

The cooking and baking has been done during the year by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Porterfield and a detail of Indian girls. This work has always been well done. The dining room, kitchen, and bakery are all too small for the number of pupils we have. We hope, however, this will be remedied by another year.

The farming at the school has been carried on by J. A. Dunlin and our Indian helper, John Mack, together with all the larger boys of the school. This has been a delightful season for farming and gardening, all of which has been a grand success.

We have thrashed 300 bushels of wheat and 200 bushels of rye and have oats in the shock which we estimate at 500 bushels. The corn crop looks well and with one more good rain will make at least 600 bushels. We have also lots of Kaffir corn and millet, besides an abundance of all kinds of garden stuff. The poultry yards and cattle herd are also in a flourishing condition.

The matron's department, presided over by Mrs. Nenni E. Sheldon and Mrs. Annie S. Dyson, the assistant, has been a trying ordeal throughout the year. The boys' quarters being in such a bad condition, and on account of the hard rain storms that have happened more frequently this year than usual, it has been next to impossible to keep them at all decent. This, too, we hope, will soon be made better.

The health of both employees and pupils has been good throughout the year, except such as colds contracted by reason of the poor condition of the buildings spoken of above. Mrs. Annie S. Dyson is the nurse as well as assistant matron. She looks after the sick children, and is very successful in all cases, but can do this work much better when she has better quarters for the boys.

There are at least twenty pupils in this school who can soon be taught to make crayon portraits. I have corresponded with some large art firms of the East who are willing to give them all the work they can do with good pay. But I have not been able to do anything at this because of lack of room in which to establish and carry on the work. I think with the cooperation of the Department, at least one-half of all the pupils of this school could within one year be made able to earn from \$5 to \$10 per week. I shall strive to bring this happy condition of things to realization as soon as I can get the consent of the Indian Office, together with the means to carry it out.

We have sold stock during the past year and the year before to the amount of over \$800 in cash. It seems to me, and I have been told by the agent and others, that all moneys arising from the sale of stock or produce of any kind raised on the school farm should be given to the boys and girls of the school, preceding the same.

I was surprised the other day to find that a large amount of our money had been expended on other schools of the reservation to purchase planes, brass bands, big dinners, etc. Now all these things are very discouraging to the Wichita people, who are very poor, but honest and industrious, while all these Indians who live on the south side of the Washita River, and who have had the benefit of our money, are comparatively rich. They get all the money that is paid out by the Government to Indians on this reservation.

I think stock should be sold from the farms of these schools and the proceeds used to reimburse these Wichita boys and girls. This is a subject, however, for separate communication. I shall not speak of the many needs of the school as these will be given in detail as the occasion may require.

Respectfully submitted,

O. L. Pigg,
The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through acting agent, Kiowa Agency.)

Superintendent Riverside Boarding School.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT SILL SCHOOL.

FORT SILL, OKLA., July 2, 1897.

SIR: In harmony with instructions I hereby submit my third annual report of the Fort Sill Boarding School.

Attendance.—School opened the first Monday in September with 116 pupils present. During the year there were enrolled 71 boys and 70 girls. Four of this number were transferred to Carlisle, Pa., in April. The average attendance by quarters has been as follows: First quarter, 116 1/2; second quarter, 131 7/8; third quarter, 129 1/2; fourth quarter, 130 1/2; total enrollment, 141; average attendance, 127 1/2. The average attendance has so far exceeded the capacity of the school that we have been very much crowded the entire year. Quite a number of children have been refused admission into school because we could not furnish them quarters. This condition of affairs argues most strongly for increased accommodations. We can not hope to realize best results with a large per cent of the children of school age in camp. There are perhaps 10 children yet among the Comanches who should be in school. With the additional room required, and a slight increase in force, these children might be enjoying the same privileges as the more fortunate.

Improvements.—I would respectfully recommend that the Fort Sill school is in great need of—

- (1) A kitchen and dining room large enough to accommodate 150 pupils.
- (2) Another building, called employees' quarters, for the use of the teachers.
- (3) A bath house for the use of the school.
- (4) A complete water system, supplying all the buildings with plenty of water for general use and fire protection.

The use of English.—Within the last three years these children have made wonderful progress on this line. There is a desire on the part of both parents and children to have the children learn the English language. A word of Indian is seldom heard from the children except when their people come, once each month, to visit them. At this time they use their own language quite freely, because many of the parents can speak no other. This feeling of contentment is gratifying. It is very gratifying to note the feeling of contentment that prevails. Out of the 111 children enrolled during the year, not one has left our premises without permission. We have no fear of runaways.

Health.—The health of the school as a whole, has been very good. No serious illness aside from pulmonary troubles. Two children that were enrolled died of throat and lung troubles after having been dismissed from school.

Farm.—There are about 100 acres of land under cultivation. The season thus far has been very favorable, and crops have done quite well. Our purpose is to raise a variety of crops in order that the boys may know what will and what will not do well in this locality. I am of the opinion that the industrial education is of far the most practical value to the present generation of Indians.

The school farm crop is estimated as follows:

Crop	Acres	Remarks
Wheat	6	Damaged by army worm; half crop.
Rye	11	Do.
Oats	11	Do.
Alfalfa	1	Excellent; been cut twice, and will be cut again.
Field corn	23	Prospects good for an excellent yield.
Kaffir corn	31	A good crop assured.
Cotton	3	Doing well.
Melons	1	Do.
Vineyard and nursery	1	Trees and vines in fine condition.
Orchard	11	Both trees full of fruit. Apple trees doing well, but are young.
Meadow grass	21	In fine condition, and ready for harvesting.

Stock.—The school stock consists of 6 head of horses, 37 head of cattle, and 16 head of hogs. Schoolroom work.—The teachers have worked harmoniously and faithfully throughout the year. The results of their efforts have been very gratifying.

Industrial work.—The industrial work has been carried on in a manner similar to that described in former reports. The purpose of the management is to make each child self-dependent in every department of what will be his home-life work. The child can learn how to do things in no way other than by doing them. For this reason the children are regularly detailed in rotation to all the departments represented at the school. The children are not only shown how to do things, but they are given work to do that will make them feel responsibility. A girl learns how to make a dress, but they are given work to do that will make them feel responsibility. A girl learns how to make a dress, but they are given work to do that will make them feel responsibility. A girl learns how to make a dress, but they are given work to do that will make them feel responsibility. A girl learns how to make a dress, but they are given work to do that will make them feel responsibility.

Official visitors.—During the year we have had with us inspectors P. McCormick and J. George Wright.

Closing.—In concluding my report I wish kindly to acknowledge the faithful and earnest efforts of the employees. To Maj. Frank D. Baldwin, acting Indian agent, I wish to express my hearty thanks for his deep interest in the welfare of the children, his strong support, and cordial friendship at all times.

W. H. Cox,
Superintendent Fort Sill School.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
(Through Maj. F. D. Baldwin, Acting Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RAINY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.

RAINY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL, July 28, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor, respectfully, to submit my third annual report of Rainy Mountain School.

Although greatly hampered by lack of accommodation for pupils, the progress of the school during the past year has been most gratifying from every point of view. No backward step has been taken nor will be. It has been the constant endeavor of all interested to make the school a home for the children that would surpass in attractions the freedom and fascinations of camp life. That these efforts have succeeded is shown by the fact that not a pupil has run away during the year and, on the contrary, a most marked disinclination to leave school has been evinced by those who for good reasons have been permitted temporarily to visit their homes.

English has become so wholly the language of the school that it is no longer necessary to make or enforce rules on this point. Instruction in both vocal and instrumental music has received special attention, and the results have surpassed expectations. The piano bought last year proved so potent a civilizing agency that no doubt remains as to the wisdom of the expenditure.

The industrial features of the school have been emphasized, and marked progress has been made by all pupils in the details of home and farm work. The boys have been encouraged to interest themselves in stock raising, as that, owing to climatic conditions, must always be the leading industry of the country. The school farm produced as follows: Oats, 600 bushels; millet, 25 tons; sugar cane, 2 tons; Kafir corn, 400 bushels (estimated).

The garden was destroyed by a severe hailstorm too late in the season to replant. Indian corn can not be successfully cultivated here, owing to the poor quality of soil and the inevitable hot winds.

With a nominal capacity of 50 pupils, the school has made an average attendance of 81, though this number was kept in defiance of sanitary regulations governing amount of air space required for sleeping apartments.

In spite of this overcrowding the health of the school was excellent, and the introduction of running water and individual towels for the toilet effectually prevented any serious trouble from sore eyes, usually so prevalent in Indian schools.

Improvements to building and premises have been made as follows: Porches were constructed adding greatly to the appearance and comfort of the school building and affording grateful protection to the children during their play hours. A pasture of 90 acres was fenced for the school herd. A well was dug by the school force which, with the one dug last year, furnishes a practically unlimited supply of water. A neat yard fence was put up, a sewer laid, and extensive board walks made. Material is on the ground for a chicken house and an implement shed, the latter now in process of construction.

In addition to the standing need at this school of another large building containing beds' dormitories and accommodations for culinary department, a superintendent's cottage is desirable also minor improvements, consisting of a carpenter's shop and shed for milch cows, are urgent wants.

While a majority of the older children of this district are in school, there are many little ones from 3 to 7 years of age who ought to be taken in school this year, but in the present condition of things it is impossible to receive them. As they are now at the most impressionable age, and the one that will best repay efforts in their behalf, it seems unfortunate that they should be allowed to remain longer in camp.

The employees of the school have in the main been all that could be desired, and to their harmonious action and unflagging interest and industry is due much of the year's success.

To Capt. F. D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent, whose wise counsel and unflinching kindness are the constant resource of myself and employees, I tender my sincere thanks.

Very respectfully submitted.

COHA M. DUNN,

Superintendent Rainy Mountain School.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through Acting Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY.

Pawhuska, Okla., August 18, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report on Osage and Kaw tribes for the year ending June 30, 1897.

The Osage Reservation, 1,500,000 acres, is in the northeast corner of Oklahoma; is bounded on the north by the State of Kansas, on the west and south by the Arkansas River and Creek Nation, on the east by the Cherokee District, Indian Territory. The Kaw Reservation, of about 100,000 acres, is cut out of the northwest corner of the Osage Reservation.

The Osage Agency is at Pawhuska, Okla., 30 miles south of Cedarville, Kans., which is the railway shipping point for agency freight. The mail and telegraph station is at Elgin, Kans. The Kaw subagency is 15 miles east of Kildare, Okla., the nearest railroad station, and 37 miles west of Pawhuska.

Census.—Osages, full bloods, 900; mixed bloods, 820. Kawas, full bloods, 105; mixed bloods, 193. Total, 1,987.

The Osages own the land occupied by them, through purchase from the Cherokees; so do the Kawas, who bought from the Osages. Both tribes hold their land in common, giving each individual as much as he wishes to occupy.

The Osage Reservation is generally broken and hilly, especially as to the north-eastern part, which is rough and rocky, with a sparse growth of post oak and black jack on the hills. Hickory, walnut, and other valuable timber is to be found along

the smaller streams and the Arkansas River. These valleys, with a narrow strip along the eastern border and a few favored spots among the hills, comprise the agricultural lands of the reservation, which amount to about one-fifth of the whole, the balance being useful for grazing purposes only, and the timbered part almost useless for that. The same description applies to the Kaw Reservation, except that the proportion of tillable land is somewhat greater.

The Osage tribal government is vested in a principal and an assistant chief and fifteen councillors, elected for a term of two years. That of the Kaw tribe is similar, but on a smaller plan.

Farming is carried on partly by white labor, paid for by a share of the crop raised or in cash. An increasing number of the people reside on their farms and conduct its work. The principal productions are wheat and corn, and attention is given to stock—hogs and cattle. Some cotton was planted this year and looks well. Owing to unusually favorable climatic conditions the yield per acre of wheat is very good, and that of corn promises to be equally so.

The greatest obstacle which stands in the way of getting the Indians to remain permanently on their farms is their dislike of the isolation, their fondness for visiting, which leads them to congregate at the dancing places or at each others' homes, where they "feast" and gossip until one might suppose their capacity for both was exhausted; but each trifling occurrence serves as a text, which is discussed from every possible point of view. The old men find great pleasure in recounting the past history of their people, and have eager and interested listeners in the children. I find the most efficient weapons I can use against these tendencies to be ridicule and moral suasion, whereby I strive to impress upon them the necessity of looking forward, and of staying at their homes to look more closely after their property and the interests of their children. As a result I can see, on the part of the full-bloods especially, an increasing desire to take up claims, more care and intelligence in the selection of land, as to its quality and location, as well as the methods of improving it.

To encourage this I allow them to make labor contracts for the improvement of raw lands, under which the lessee gives a bond to break out the land, fence it, build houses, stables, cribs, etc., and in addition plant a specified number of fruit and other trees, getting his pay out of the crops raised, and he is required to deliver the whole, free of cost or incumbrance, to the Indian on the expiration of the contract. Still it must be acknowledged that the Indians have made less progress during the past year than I had hoped. Unfortunately for the real interests of the tribe the past year has been one of unusual political excitement, and nearly everything else has been at a standstill.

During the ten years immediately following the establishment of the national council, the increasing wealth of the Osages made citizenship of great value, and led to a scramble for places on the Osage roll, to which, during that period many names were added. Some, the majority perhaps, were justly entitled; but few were enrolled without paying large sums of money to members of the council or influential members of the tribe and others. The full-blood leaders, and among them some who had been instrumental in admitting claimants, saw their power slipping away, because of this increase in the number of mixed bloods, and began agitating for their removal from the roll.

This at once consolidated the latter in opposition, so that the tribe is now divided into two bitterly discordant factions, and at the last election, held in August, 1890, the mixed bloods, aided by the votes of a considerable number of full bloods, who united with them, succeeded in electing their candidates for principal and assistant chief, both full bloods, and a majority of the council. The leaders of the movement against the half-breeds were thus thrown out of control, but they had previously succeeded in securing the appointment of the Houston-Scott commission to investigate the roll. The report of the commission has been submitted, but the deposed leaders, partly with a view to regaining power and partly with the encouragement of outside parties, are busy calling meetings, getting up petitions, etc., thereby keeping the tribe, to its material injury, in a state of turmoil and unrest, which can only be quieted by a prompt and authoritative settlement of the whole question.

Then, too, the wealth of the Osages seems to have excited the cupidity of a number of people, some of whom were formerly traders on the reservation and still seem to regard it as their personal property. They seem to think a foothold on the Osage Reservation has more money in it than a Klondike placer, and they are seeking to regain their jobs, entirely in the interests of the Indians, of course by inviting the Indians to frequent conferences at their headquarters, Cleveland, Okla., and by all other available means.

Education.—There are three industrial schools on the Osage Reservation, with accommodation for 410 pupils. The total number of school age is 559, of whom

329 attended the industrial schools on the reservation; 148 attended public and other schools in Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and nonreservation schools. Total attending school, 477; out of school, 82; of whom 40 came of age in March last. Recapitulation: Osage, of school age, 559; attended school, 477; out of school, 82. Kaw, Government industrial school, capacity 60. Children of school age, 63, of whom 59 were in school.

The measles, breaking out in the Osage school during March last, quickly spread over the reservation, and did not disappear before the close of the school year. This very materially reduced the average attendance. There were several cases of scarlet fever in the Kaw school, but no deaths occurred in any of the schools during the year. We find that opposition on the part of parents to sending their children to school is subsiding, and I anticipate but little trouble on that score next year.

All the schools are well equipped and well managed. Some repairs are needed at Kaw. Repairs to the Osage school are under way. Some improvements to the latter are suggested by the superintendent, as set forth in his report, which also gives in detail a statement of the school work for the year. Altogether I think we may claim a good degree of progress in this department, through which must come whatever degree of civilization the Indians may acquire: the adult Indian, as a rule, is beyond its reach.

In this connection I wish to suggest the inadvisability of transferring competent teachers. Indian children are very shy, I might say suspicious, and it requires time and the exercise of much tact to gain their confidence. Frequent changes of schools retard the pupils' progress, and I think change of teachers operates in the same way, and, therefore, in my opinion, at least, should not be made unless absolutely necessary.

Missionary work.—A priest conducts religious services at each of the Catholic schools for the sisters and pupils and such persons as wish to attend. The Methodist society has a mission and school at the agency, with a minister in charge, who is maintained by contributions of the people here, supplemented by donations from the church missionary society. Of general missionary work beyond this, there is none.

Health.—The number of deaths during the year has been unusually large, principally among young children and those past middle age. Infantile diseases and lack of intelligent nursing carry off the children, while consumption does the work among the adults. The services of the physicians are in constant demand, but little attention is paid to his directions in his absence, and he often finds that his medicines have been taken in one dose or not at all.

Whisky traffic.—I am glad to be able to say that this miserable business is very nearly stamped out. Increased severity of sentences imposed by the courts on boot-leggers; the vigilance and energy with which they are pursued by the constables and police; the influence of the Keeley graduates, and strenuous moral suasion on the part of the agent, have all combined for this result, and a drunken Osage or Kaw Indian is rarely seen on the reservation; but this, I regret to say, does not apply when the Indians go off the reservation. On such occasions they seem to be able to get all they want. The constables and police made 30 arrests for introducing, of which 4 were full bloods and 5 half-breed Indians, against 90 for the same offense last year.

Roads.—None were opened.

The opening of the Cherokee Strip in the fall of 1883, and the location therein of numerous little towns along the border of the reservation, has been productive of much trouble and ill-feeling, due to ignorance on the part of some and defiance by others, of the laws and regulations governing intercourse with Indian tribes and reservations, which has led to numerous law suits being instituted against me as agent, by traders and others who wish to do business on the reservation without authority. All of such suits have been decided in my favor by the courts, and now that these matters are better understood, I look for a cessation of the friction between the agent and the border traders, except where the latter are chronic violators of the law. Recent legislation by Congress establishing a United States court on the reservation, and limiting jurisdiction over these tribes to that court, will relieve them of much petty and unjust litigation.

On the whole, I regard the outlook for these Indians as promising, and when the vexatious question of Osage citizenship, now pending before you, shall have been settled, and the few outside disturbers quelled, I look for a general advance by the people as a whole.

Trading on the reservation is carried on by twenty-one licensed traders, eight of whom conduct a general trading business, the others being in special lines. A great deal has been said and published about this business, without foundation in fact, and is intended for campaign use. It is true that the Indians are deeply in debt,

most of which, however, was incurred prior to my taking charge of this agency, and is, in fact, the accumulation of many years, each newly licensed trader having bought and carried along the accounts of his predecessor. It has been my constant effort to limit the credit business; but it is a difficult question to manage. For if the Indian can not get what he wants and get it when he wants it, on the reservation, he goes outside, where he gets not only credit, but whisky, fines, lawsuits, and resulting judgments besides, for most of which the licensed trader is eventually obliged to put up the money to save his customer from being sold out, root and branch, as has happened to many Indians. I am very sure, however, that the indebtedness to the licensed traders is far exceeded by that due to outside traders, while a tour of the reservation will convince anyone that the Indians have, at least, something to show for the first, since the licensed traders have furnished nearly all the material for houses and other improvements on the Indian farms. I have no interest in any trader, and think the system might be changed for a better, so far as the Osages are concerned, but while it exists the laws and regulations with regard to it should be strictly observed, and this I demand from all concerned.

As a sample of stories put in circulation in this respect, I cite one, referred to me from your Office, that the Indians were charged 30 cents per pound for beef, the truth being that it was, and is, retailed to Indians at from 8 to 10 cents per pound. A price list of articles for sale is conspicuously posted in each and every licensed store.

I have been more or less intimately acquainted with Indians and Indian affairs for upward of thirty years, and know that the administration of their affairs has constantly improved, while personal experience has taught me that St. Peter himself could not manage an agency to the satisfaction of everybody, especially if he sought to enforce the law and protect the Indians.

Accompanying this report are the tribal and school census of both tribes under my charge, together with the statistical reports.

I desire to record my appreciation of faithful service by the agency and school employees, and my thanks for the uniform courtesy and support extended to me by the honorable Commissioner and his assistants in the Indian Office.

Very respectfully,

H. B. FREEMAN.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry, Acting Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OSAGE SCHOOL.

OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL, August 19, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my second annual report of the Osage boarding school. **Location.**—The school is located near the village of Pawhuska, about 20 miles from Elgin, Kans., the nearest railway station. The buildings are on an elevation north of the village. The main buildings are three, a boys' home, a girls' home, and a school building. The first two are about 1,000 feet apart, and the school building is nearly midway between them. The buildings are stone, and seem substantial, but the foundations are not firm, and the walls of the girls' home and the school building are cracking. The boys' building will accommodate 100 pupils, and the girls' building 80.

Other buildings are: A stone boiler house, containing a 4-ton capacity tea plant, an engine for sawing wood, and the necessary boilers for heating the buildings and running the tea plant; a stone barn, with stalls for 8 horses and 12 cows, corncribs, haymow, and barn floor; a frame dwelling house for the engineer, a frame hospital, and a pump house. The pump house is about three-fourths of a mile from the main buildings, and the reservoir is between, on an elevation higher than the highest part of any of the buildings.

Improvements made.—The plastering of the girls' building was repaired, and the building papered and calcimined. The school building was painted and whitewashed. The boys' building and school building received one coat of paint on the outside. New roofs were put on the boys' building and the hospital. New outside closets were built, having excellent automatic flushers, invented by the engineers.

Improvements needed.—A new hospital. The old one is not large enough and the foundation walls are ready to fall out. The floors are bad and the porches are ready to fall down. I don't consider it advisable to spend money to repair the old one.

An electric light plant is needed. We have a boiler that could be used with the dynamo, so all we need would be a dynamo and the connections and lamps. We have removed nearly all probable chance of fire; still the kerosene lamp is an ever present danger, and gives warning several times each year that some building may go up in smoke and maybe lives lost. A wagon and tool shed is needed. Our wagons and part of our tools are necessarily exposed to the weather all the time. A shed for the cattle that can not be stabled, so that they may have shelter during the snow, sleet, and cold rains of the winter. A new fence along the east and part of the north side of the yard. The steam pipes need new casing and coverings. The casing now leaks and is decayed, and the pipes are almost without a non-conducting covering. Hence considerable heat is lost on the way. All the buildings need one coat of paint and most of them two. This is needed for the protection of the buildings, as well as the appearance of the same. Stone walks would add much to the appearance and be convenient during wet weather.

Industrial work.—Two boys worked with the carpenter on repairs for agency and school, making repairs on casing for steam pipes, roofing boys' building, roofing hospital, ceiling, flooring, and partitioning off the engine room, roofing and repairing the house of the chief of police, building agency barn, and building porch and repairing agent's house.

The engineer attended to the heating system and water-works and made repairs in his line, and helped to make about 250 tons of ice, and reconstructed the ice plant after the engine room was built. He made connections for outside closets and automatic flushers for the same.

The industrial teacher with his detail attended to sawing, splitting and hauling wood, delimiting live, and took care of the garden and orchard. An abundance of early vegetables for use in the school was raised. He also looked after the larger boys.

The farmer with his detail and the laborer, part of the time, attended to the cattle, hogs, and horses, made repairs connected with the barn and yard, and did the butchering. Seventy-three cattle were butchered, netting 18,240 pounds of beef; 31 hogs, netting 4,622 pounds of pork; and 2,900 gallons of milk were produced. Pails put in the barn and troughs lowered for cattle. A hog pen was built for fattening hogs and one for young pigs; also a hog shed. A calf lot was fenced and a lot for beef cattle; also separate pasture for the milch cows. A little over one-half of the farm under cultivation was drained and grubbed. Large patches of persimmon sprouts, with stems just under the ground, were removed, and low places, where water stood late in the spring and often during the summer long enough to draw out what was planted, were filled, and the ditches made parallel with the fences, by use of scraper and plow. The cattle were deborned and the best milch cows selected and broken to milking.

About 20 acres were planted in corn, 11 in oats, 1 in pumpkins, 1 in melons and a half acre in sugar beets. The oats were good in quality and quantity. The corn, pumpkins, and beets look well, and the melons are doing nicely. The farming implements are mostly old and worn out and need to be replaced by more modern ones.

It is nearly a mile from the barn to the gate entering the farming land. It is too far for successful use as a means of educating the boys; too much time is wasted in going to and returning from the field. I would recommend that the present farming land be rented and the farmer's time be devoted to cattle raising, milk producing, hog raising, and breaking some new ground nearer to the barn, or that the position be abolished and the laborer be put in charge as dairyman. A better grade of milch cows is needed for success.

Sewing room.—The articles of clothing made during the year numbered 2,329, and consisted of dresses, pants, aprons, skirts, waists, union suits, sheets, pillowcases, etc. The seamstress reports as follows:

"The larger girls have taken more interest in their work and made more progress than ever before. In March I started a new class of twelve little girls from 8 to 12 years old. They seem much interested and all of them have learned to patch and darn, and some of them can put a garment together, make buttonholes, and finish work so that it looks very well. They are very fond of fancy work, and would much rather learn that than things that are more useful. So I try to combine both."

Some of the older girls were regularly detailed to work in the kitchen, where they helped to prepare the meals for the girls, and became very efficient in that work. In the laundry the same course was pursued as in the kitchen.

Matron.—The older girls rise at 6 a. m. and perform their toilet, after which they turn beds for airing and help the younger girls in their toilet, or help in the kitchen and dining room. A few minutes before breakfast they assemble in the play rooms for prayer. At 6:15 they eat breakfast, which usually consists of beef steak or pork, gravy, bread, coffee, with milk and sugar, and syrup. The dinner consists usually of beef or pork, cooked in various ways, two or three vegetables, fruit or soup, syrup or butter, and frequently dessert. The supper consists of meat, tea, and one vegetable, fruit, butter, syrup, bread, and cookies. The matron, one of the cooks remains during the meals to teach proper table manners.

The girls are separated in two divisions for chore work. These chore work each month. One division attends to dishwashing and the other to dormitory work. Two or three of the older girls occupy a room. They attend to their rooms and then help in the dormitories. The time for recreation is principally between 4 and half past 5, and after supper. After each meal ten minutes are allowed before the girls are sent on chore work. The older girls are separated in a forenoon and an afternoon detail, according to grade, and work in the kitchen, sewing room, laundry, and matron's department. One-half to one and one-half hours are used by the older girls in practicing instrumental music. This time is taken from their work and playtime. General order, neatness, gentleness, and politeness are requested in all departments. The matron says, "While they may not love work any better than formerly, there has been a decided improvement in the care of their rooms and general toilet."

The buildings are so far apart that the boys do their own dishwashing, dining-room work, dormitory work, and washing. They are doing the work well.

Health.—During March measles broke out in the school. About three-fourths of the pupils had the measles either in or out of school. Many of the half-breeds have good homes, and took their children home. Since all were exposed, these children had them at home. The health otherwise was good throughout the year. No case proved fatal.

Instrumental music.—The interest in this branch continued to increase during the year, and thorough progress was made, as was shown by the confidence with which the older pupils performed their work.

Literary work.—The school has been closer graded, according to the outlines of school work, and a more determined effort was made to carry out the work planned in the syllabuses. More interest is shown in thorough education among the pupils. Four of our pupils, three girls and one boy, completed the eight years' course prescribed in the Outlines of School Work. Three of those have decided to take more advanced courses in some city school or nonreservation school. A part of the principal teacher's report is quoted to present special features of work done:

"Great interest has been manifested throughout the year by the pupils in the decorating of the walls. In all the rooms the cultivation of plants has been attended with keen interest and enjoyment on the part of the pupils. Schoolroom work has been made more attractive and has been more effective this year than ever before."

"Frequent informal programmes carried out in the schoolrooms and in evening chapel have caused a marked improvement in several ways. The children are less diffident, more at ease before an audience, and more appreciative as listeners."

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the cooperation and assistance of the employees in meeting the obstacles and discouragements in the work, and to thank you for the interest in the welfare and success of the school, and the support given me in the effort to arouse an earnest desire for higher education and a nobler manhood and womanhood.

Very respectfully,

Lieut. Col. H. B. FIERMAN,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

S. L. HERTZOG, Superintendent.

REPORT OF PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, ETC., AGENCY, OKLA.,

November 1, 1897.

Sir: Complying with your request, dated June 1, 1897, I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, which is my fourth and last report, as I was succeeded as agent for the Poncas, Pawnees, Otoes, and Tonkawas on the morning of July 1, 1897, by Asa C. Sharp, of Maryland.

I assumed charge of this agency August 1, 1893, and during the nearly four years I was in charge worked energetically and conscientiously for the upbuilding, welfare, and progress of the Indians under me. For any degree of success attained, and I think much was done, I am thankful. I should feel better satisfied with my administration, of course, had more been done; but if every four years brings as much improvement to these Indians as the past they will have no room to complain, and it will not be many years before the Indian problem, in so far as they are concerned, will have been solved.

This is particularly true with respect to the Poncas, who have been allotted their lands in severalty, and, at the same time, the lines of their reservation preserved. While the Pawnees have made noticeable strides forward toward civilization they have not gone forward so rapidly as the Poncas. This may be explained, to a certain extent, because the Pawnees were already further advanced than the Poncas when they were allotted, and had more money with which to purchase those things necessary to civilization.

Present condition.—The condition of these Indians is not materially changed from what it was at the time of my last report. They are living better, because they get more money with which to purchase the necessities of life. They dress better, because they are not compelled to spend all the money they can rake and scrape for something to eat. This change in the financial condition of the Poncas, Pawnees, and Tonkawas comes from the fact that thousands of acres of their lands are leased to good business-like farmers who pay them cash rental, ranging from 35 to 60 cents an acre per annum for unbroken or sod land and \$1 to \$1.50 an acre for old or plowed land. If the allotments of the Otoe Indians were approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, many thousands of acres of the fertile valleys of their reservation could be leased to white men for the highest market price, thereby very materially enhancing the exchequer of poor Lo in this particular locality.

Agency and location.—This is a consolidated agency, consisting of Ponca, where the agency headquarters are and where the agent has his office, located 3 miles southeast of Whiteoagle, a station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, 30 miles south of Arkansas City, Kans., and 7 miles south of Ponca City, Okla., a flourishing young city of the Cherokee Strip just over the north line of the Ponca Reservation. The post-office address of the agency is Whiteoagle, Okla. Pawnee subagency is 33 miles southeast; Otoe subagency, 8 miles south, and Oakland subagency, the home of the Tonkawas, 15 miles northwest of Ponca. All of the agencies are pleasantly located and the buildings, though for the most part old, look bright and clean from the effect of many needed repairs and gallons of fresh paint.

Census.—The census taken June 30, 1897, which accompanies this report, shows the population of the different tribes as follows:

Poncas	602
Males	292
Females	310
Males over 18 years	112
Females over 14 years	183
Children between 6 and 16 years	171
Pawnees	710
Males	330
Females	371
Males over 18 years	193
Females over 14 years	226
Children between 6 and 16 years	170
Otoes	350
Males	172
Females	178
Males over 18 years	87
Females over 14 years	100
Children between 6 and 16 years	95

Tonkawas.....	53
Males.....	24
Females.....	29
Males over 18 years.....	14
Females over 14 years.....	23
Children between 6 and 16 years.....	9
Males of all ages.....	827
Females of all ages.....	888
Grand total.....	1,715

Agricultural.—The partial failure of a year ago had its discouraging effect upon the Indian, to the extent that not so large an acreage was planted as should have been or as would have been had the abundance of the season been anticipated. This season has been all that the most exacting could wish for, and the only objection raised is that each did not have more acres planted to wheat and corn than he did.

As will be seen by the statistics accompanying, the Poncas farmed about 1,500 acres, from which they will gather 13,000 bushels of wheat, 20,000 bushels of corn, 800 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of turnips, 25 bushels of onions, 150 bushels of beans, 6,000 melons, and 2,000 pumpkins; also cut and saved 330 tons of hay.

The Pawnees had in cultivation 1,878 acres, from which they will get 165 bushels of wheat, 150 bushels of oats, 30,000 bushels of corn, 1,150 bushels of potatoes, 70 bushels of onions, 150 bushels of beans, and melons and pumpkins from about 30 acres; saved and cut 904 tons of hay. As the Pawnee country was not much adapted to wheat, very little land was sown to that crop.

The Otoes have about the best showing of any of these tribes this year, owing to the fact that the majority of their farming was done by contract labor. Be that as it may, they are to be commended just the same. They had in cultivation 2,171 acres. Crops: Wheat, 4,150 bushels; corn, 40,000 bushels; potatoes, 700 bushels; onions, 80 bushels; beans, 125 bushels; other vegetables, 100 bushels; number of melons, 5,000; number of pumpkins, 2,000; tons of hay cut and saved, 700.

The Tonkawas farmed 75 acres in common, from which they will get about 1,250 bushels of wheat. There are very few able-bodied male Indians in this tribe, hence little farming can be done. Out of the 70 allotments made to these Indians, all but one that can be under the law are leased to white men, who are farming them in good shape. This is the second term for leases on this reservation, and the majority of the land brings \$1 per acre. This, together with the cash annuities received, places this tribe practically on a self-supporting basis.

Allotments.—That portion of the Ponca tribe of Indians known as the Standing Buffalo or anti-allotment band, are gradually becoming reconciled to the new order of things and falling into line. I anticipate that it won't be very many days until all will acknowledge their allotments. The allotment question with the Otoes is in statu quo, the allotments all having been made and the same having never been approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

Industries.—The industries of these Indians consist mainly in farming. This country is wonderfully adapted to wheat raising; especially is this true of the Ponca and Otoe reservations. The Pawnee Reserve is more suited to corn and fruit. This is a wonderfully fine cattle country and the Indians should be encouraged to engage in that branch more extensively. A trial with cotton is now being made by some of the lessees, and the outlook is flattering. It is believed by those who have had experience with it that the crop will do well in this locality. Each tribe transports the Government supplies for their agency from the railroad station, which gives the individuals performing the work quite a sum of money during the year. The Indians will this year furnish the Government all the corn, hay, and wood used at the agency and schools.

Annuities.—During the year there has been paid in cash to the Poncas \$2,569.53; to the Pawnees, \$51,037.28; to the Otoes, \$22,032, and to the Tonkawas, \$1,285.81. The funds derived from Ponca grazing leases were not paid out, because \$250 of the same had not been paid in by the lessees. Few goods were issued to any of the Indians. Some lumber and a very few agricultural implements were issued to the Poncas and Otoes.

Farming and grazing leases.—Two pastures on the Ponca Reservation, aggregating 65,000 acres, were leased for an annual rental of \$1,000; two on the Otoe Reserve, containing about 20,000 acres each, were leased for \$2,400; 230 leases of individual allotments of the Poncas were in force at the close of the year, bringing to the allottees an annual income of \$12,255.59; on the Pawnee Reserve there were 243 leases, bringing to the Indian owners \$12,114.95; on the Tonkawa Reserve there

were 60 leases, at an annual rental of about \$5,000. There is a great demand for lands in these reservations, and good men will lease the same, paying market price therefor. The honorable Secretary has authorized that rental be collected six months in advance, which assists very much in making final settlements at expiration of leases.

Field matrons.—We have had one year's work from two field matrons, one at Ponca and one at Pawnee, and while perhaps the work done by each was as good as could have been done under existing circumstances, it was not sufficient to justify me in asking for the position for another year.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of all these Indians has improved steadily throughout the entire year, the majority of deaths occurring in infancy or extreme old age. I have requested a short statement from each of the three physicians of the agency, to which I invite your attention.

Dr. H. W. Newman, who has the care of the Poncas and Tonkawas, says:

During the year 1897 22 Poncas were born and 19 died. Tuberculosis continues to be the leading cause of death. There was more malaria than in either of the three previous years. Three cases of measles occurred among the white children at the agency, but the school children were protected by rigid quarantine. There were no deaths at the school during the year. I believe that could the Indian homes be provided with open fireplaces a better state of health would result.

Dr. C. W. Driesbach, of the Pawnee subagency, speaking of the condition of his agency and school, says:

The past year has not been marked by any unusual occurrences in the line of the physician's work, there being a gratifying absence of any cases of violent death, murder, or suicide, which have been a feature of some previous reports.

Among a people constitutionally weak there is of course more sickness than among an equal number of white people of average physical condition. The past year has been no exception, and could every call for medicine and every case treated, both slight and severe, be set down, the figures, when compared with the total population, would appear exaggerated. Yet the per cent of death has been lower than common, and the census just taken shows an increase of eight in the tribe.

The history of the Pawnees shows a very rapid decrease in their number in recent years, and while now an increase is noted it is very probable that it is temporary, and that in the course of another year the total deaths will outnumber the births. This temporary increase, followed by a total decrease in numbers, happens somewhat frequently and is due mainly to two causes:

First, there are developing at all times a number of cases of incipient phthisis, and at certain seasons of the year these patients do very well, with no deaths among them, then at the onset of changeable weather the disease rapidly advances, and many of them die.

Second, the number of infants increases usually until the advent of the hot season, which, aided by improper diet and hygiene, produces cholera infantum and allied diseases and the infant mortality becomes very great.

For the past three years the health of this tribe, taken as a whole, has improved. Their income from annuity and leasing of land has increased, and they have to some extent adopted better methods of living. Their opportunities for obtaining good food have increased, and they are better clothed than formerly.

The "medicine men" of this tribe are mostly "specialists," each in his own peculiar line of practice, and they continue to hold their sway to a certain extent. It is customary to deprecate anything and everything connected with the native doctor and his practices. No doubt the majority of his methods are extremely crude and barbarous and constitute an evil which should be discouraged; yet a careful and impartial investigation will disclose the fact that in certain conditions by his peculiar methods he does obtain good results. This is the secret of his continued prestige, and it has been proven that the best and only way to overcome his influence is by a clear demonstration of the superiority of modern medical science. One instance among many may be cited. These Indians have learned long ago the efficacy of quinine in the malarial diseases, which are common among them, and they employ it to the exclusion of any of their former native remedies in those diseases.

It is respectfully suggested that the present supply of drugs and materials usually sent to the physician be supplemented by a further addition of new remedies and instruments, and improved by excluding a number of antiquated forms of drugs and instruments now carried. It seems that there is also room for improvement in the present methods of making sanitary reports, by which a more accurate account of cases could be recorded, and a clearer knowledge obtained of the actual work done by the physician in attending those cases.

There have been few cases of severe illness, no epidemics, and no deaths among the pupils at the school. This demonstrates once more the value of good sanitary conditions, proper food and clothing, and cleanliness.

The field matron has accomplished much good by her care and attendance among the sick.

Dr. John F. Turner, who was the physician at Otoe Subagency last year, but who was at the first of the year transferred to Siletz Agency, says:

The health of the Otoes has been good during the year owing greatly to prophylactic treatment and the continued efforts on my part to maintain health throughout the tribe. The epidemics occurring during the year were influenza, pertussis, and impetigo contagiosa. The number of cases treated during the year was 1,102, with 25 deaths.

Dysentery, which the Indians have been taught to look upon as fatal until recently, is not now so considered; in fact all recover, which fact cuts the death rate down not a little. However, the conditions are present here which render dysentery a common complaint, which must be constantly guarded.

Consumption was the cause of several deaths among the old Indians, also of three deaths in children returned from nonreservation schools, while a number of cases attacked by incipient phthisis have recovered under treatment. During the winter months exposure caused pneumonia and capillary bronchitis to some extent in camp.

The most serious cases in school consisted of pneumonia, bronchitis, dysentery and an epidemic of whooping cough, but as usual no deaths occurred in the school. The water supply at the school and agency is good since the completion of the large well, but the present tank used is much too small. Twenty-nine births occurred during the year. The sanitary condition of the school and agency is reasonably good.

Indian police.—The police force of this agency consists of one captain and three privates at Ponca and the same at Otoe. The force has been obedient and efficient. **Court of Indian offenses.**—While we have such an organization as this, both at Ponca and Otoe, one would hardly know it by the work done. There is no need for a court of this character at these agencies.

Liquor and crime.—There has been much of the former and none of the latter to amount to anything. The Indians get their whisky from white peddlers in the strip, and, while a strenuous effort has been put forth to have the offenders of the law properly punished, thereby putting a stop to the traffic, the result has not been at all satisfactory; nor will it be until the juries of the country can be persuaded to accept the evidence of Indians and Indian-service employees in preference to the evidence produced and made up by common whisky peddlers.

Educational.—I feel especially proud of the advancement and improvement made in the schools of the agency. They are certainly three of the best reservation schools in the service—organizations that any man might feel proud of having helped to build up. The past year has been a prosperous one with them, in evidence of which I call attention to the reports of the several superintendents appended to my report.

Missionary work.—While the missionary property at this place has been occupied during the year nothing has been done from that quarter for the advancement of the Indian's spiritual welfare.

Conclusion.—As I have said before, this is my last report as Indian agent, but I feel satisfied, to a very large degree, with what has been done during the past four years. I desire to extend to all those employees who have been so faithful in their efforts to make my administration of the affairs a success my everlasting thanks, and to the Indian Office I wish to express my sincere gratitude for the kind consideration my recommendations and actions have received.

Wishing for my successor a successful administration of the affairs of Ponca, etc., agency, I am, sir,

Very respectfully, yours,

J. P. WOOLSEY.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PONCA SCHOOL.

PONCA SCHOOL, June 30, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Ponca boarding school, situated at Ponca Agency, Wiltongle, Okla.

Having taken charge of this school so recently (March 3), and having found the school in a prosperous condition, everything running smoothly, and as location, buildings, etc., have all been described in former reports I must necessarily be brief.

From statistics I find that this school has been gradually improving and increasing from year to year, and that it has had a larger and more perfect attendance and been more prosperous in the year just closed than at any previous time in its history.

The conditions of health have been excellent, although measles were at the agency, a few rods distant, and whooping cough was on the reservation. Through the vigilance of Agent Woolsey and Dr. Newman they were kept out of the school. Two pupils have been dismissed during the year, through the advice of Dr. Newman, which cases will, no doubt, be reported by him.

The educational standing of the school is good. Pupils are well advanced in class-room work for their age and length of time in school. A class of 15 has been recommended for transfer, having completed the prescribed course, and, I am informed, all have been approved.

There has not been the amount of teaching done in the industrial departments that should have been, although all pupils of sufficient age have been regularly detailed and have assisted greatly in the labor of each department.

I am informed that this has been an unusual growing season for this locality. We have had abundant rains, consequently fewer and storms. The school has had an abundance of such vegetables as we had seed to plant. Vegetation having been so frequent a failure heretofore, there was not the amount nor variety of seed estimated for that we should have had. Crops consist of 24 acres of wheat, 8 acres of oats, 8 acres of corn, 8 acres of millet, 1 acre of red-top grass, besides sugar corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. The kafir corn failed to germinate and was replanted in corn, millet, and grass, which also came up very poorly. Ground was prepared for sweet potatoes, but we were disappointed in getting plants.

The young trees set out by my predecessor, Mr. Brown, have made an excellent growth. A new commissary, with sewing room and seamstress room above, has been completed since I assumed charge. This was very much needed, as it was impossible to care properly for supplies without it.

We are greatly in need of a new school building. The rooms now occupied as schoolrooms are not suitable for that purpose. They are so situated that the schools must be more or less disturbed at all times. Four of the rooms occupied by employees have no means of access but

through two of the schoolrooms, and no entrance to one schoolroom but through another. Besides, these rooms are very much needed for other purposes. We should have a new school building, with large assembly rooms, apart from the other buildings.

The most imperative need, however, is a good system of sewerage. The only sewerage in use here is a shallow cesspool in the barnyard, about 100 yards distant from the main buildings, which receives the waste from the laundry. The overflow runs through the hog lot, causing a continuous stench, and another in the garden about 75 yards distant, which receives the waste from the main building and bath house. This must be emptied by boys with buckets every week or oftener. There is no plumbing, and all waste from kitchen, lavatories, etc., must be carried out of the house and emptied into these pits. It would probably involve quite an expense to establish a good system owing to the location, but I believe the greater part of the labor could be accomplished by Indians, many of whom are greatly in need of and are anxious for employment, and the sewerage is certainly a great necessity.

I wish to thank the Indian Office for the many courtesies extended to me during the year; also to Agent Woolsey and his clerks.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. KATE W. CANNON, Superintendent.

J. P. WOOLSEY,

United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PAWNEE SCHOOL.

PAWNEE, OKLA., June 30, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Pawnee boarding school, at Pawnee Agency, 1 mile east of the town of Pawnee, the county seat of Pawnee County, Okla.

During the year there were enrolled 55 boys and 7 girls; total, 62. The average attendance was 52.8; the average age, 9.26 years. Three boys and 2 girls were transferred to Haskell Institute during the school year.

There have been no deaths and with constant care and watchfulness but few cases of serious illness, and although at times the hospitals have been filled with sick pupils, the general health of the children has seemed better than for some time past.

The grounds and farm are in better condition than at any previous time during my three years at Pawnee. Woods have been thoroughly kept down in fields, orchards, yards, rows, hog lots, and fence corners. Rains have been frequent. The garden has produced abundantly the finest of potatoes, cabbages, leeks, onions, peas, bean, lettuce, radishes, and tomatoes. Wheat yielded 17 bushels per acre, oats about 40 bushels per acre. Millet and corn are flourishing. The alfalfa sown last year has made a luxuriant growth and the acreage has been slightly increased. About 10 tons of hay were put up from oats and alfalfa. Peaches, cherries, and grapes are yielding well. The cattle have had excellent care, and we have several good milk cows, along with a few better suited for beef. Of milk we had 1,883 gallons, from which were made 827 pounds of butter. The children have probably never before had such a variety of well prepared dishes as during the last quarter, and this has undoubtedly increased the spirit of contentment that has prevailed during the year.

In addition to the ordinary school work 20 cords of wood were transferred from the agency mill to the school, a distance of 1 mile, by the father and his boys; a substantial storm cellar, 14 by 16 feet, has been constructed west of the laundry; larns, fences, etc., have been repaired, roads worked, some fences built, and machinery dried and reshined.

In the shoeshop 401 pairs of shoes were manufactured and 351 pairs repaired, besides repairs of harness and backs and twenty-eight days of work outside by the shoemaker making trips to the alfalfa, etc. One boy only could be detailed to learn the trade.

In the laundry, during the last six months of the year (since the record has been kept), were beautifully washed and ironed for the school 4,321 articles, an average of 1,537 articles per week, and for the last three months the average was 1,780 articles per week.

The children were carefully instructed and their morals and manners closely looked after. The industry of the boys and girls and the cheerfulness with which they worked in all departments are especially commendable, as is the determination of the girls to speak only English at school. The boys have not yet acquired that desire to please their instructors in all things and cherish the use of Pawnee in daily conversation.

During the year the teachers were all changed by transfer and promotion, and after each transfer we were required to wait from ten days to a month before the vacancy could be filled. The addition of the kindergarten was a much needed improvement. The class work has been characterized by strength and animation and in most departments substantial progress has been made. Especial pains were taken and much skill and taste exhibited in the decoration of the chapel and schoolrooms. A "long-felt want" is a piano for the chapel. The afternoon walks and outdoor lessons have been kept up in all suits to weather.

April 13 and 14 it was held with our school the fourth annual convention of the schools of this agency. Besides the representatives of the Ponca and Otoe schools, Chilocco was represented, and President G. E. Morrow, of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, favored us with an address and took part in the discussions. Some excellent papers were presented, there was good music, and the occasion was one long to be remembered by the people of our school. The first evening an entertainment was provided by the Pawnee school; the second evening by the Ponca and Otoe schools, twelve children from each of these schools being present. In regard to the entertainment of the Pawnee school, permit me to quote one of the town papers:

"Tuesday evening's entertainment was one of the most delightful ever given in this town. . . . The one thing that fairly captivated the people was the cantata of the 'Gypsy Queen' by twenty little Indian girls. Miss Frye presided, the part of the Queen, Shosang her part in a voice clear and true that went straight to the hearts of her hearers. The twenty little girls, as they sang the chorus and danced around their queen, were a symphony of beauty and grace. Their voices—sweet, as children's voices always are—aided by the training they have received, made an impression that will not soon be forgotten by those who heard them.

It is to be regretted that some of those who are wont to look upon the Indians as unlettered savages were not there to hear and learn of the new and better Indian. Your reporter has attended many school entertainments, but never among the whites has he ever heard anything more beautiful, more entertaining, than the 'Gypsy Queen' as rendered by our little dusky sisters." (Times-Democrat.)

While all worked enthusiastically, special credit is due to Mrs. Lilla McCoy, the teacher of the first primary, for her untiring energy and skillful training of these children.

The Sunday school has continued to improve. A teachers' meeting has been voluntarily kept up throughout the year, and was well attended. The children now enjoy putting their pennies into the collection, and during the year \$31.61 was thus raised and sent to the Woman's National Indian Association. The literature for the school is freely provided by the employees. At the Sunday evening service Bible stories were taught and many psalms and other passages of scripture committed to memory. Through the courtesy of the American Bible Society many of the older children have been provided with Bibles.

The children were remembered very generously at Christmas by boxes of presents from Montgomery Ward & Co. of Chicago; the Earnest Workers, of New York, and the Sunday School and Union Congregational Church, of Providence, R. I.; also on Washington's Birthday by the Indian Industrial League, through Col. J. S. Lockwood, of Boston.

Some of the money received from the sale of hogs was invested in the purchase of games and sporting and athletic goods, to the entire enjoyment and benefit of the children.

Reference was made in my last report to the pressing need of a school building containing assembly and class rooms, and we are assured that the Indian Office still has this request under consideration.

The school was favored during the year by official visits from Supervisor A. H. Heilmann and Inspectors C. C. Duncan and J. George Wright.

With thanks for the courtesies of your office, both official and unofficial, and gratitude for the kindnesses of employees and clerk in charge, I am,
Yours, very respectfully,

J. P. WOOLSEY, United States Indian Agent.

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent.

REPORT OF CLERK IN CHARGE OF OTOC SCHOOL.

OTOC BOARDING SCHOOL, June 29, 1897.

SIR: In submitting to you the report of the Otoc boarding school for the year ending June 29, 1897, I am glad to say that the year has been one of prosperity and advancement in every respect.

School was opened with the enrollment of 60 pupils. This number included all of the pupils enrolled the previous year except 10 advanced boys and girls, who had been transferred to Chilocco, and 1 absentee, besides 8 new pupils just old enough to enter our school. The absentees above mentioned was sick at the time school opened and was not brought in until September 12. On November 9 our enrollment was raised to 71. Since that time our average attendance has been 71. The two irregularities just referred to place the annual average at 70.

The health of the school has been almost perfect, not even the very frequent epidemics of sore eyes having prevailed among us. There have been no deaths. The employees have worked faithfully and harmoniously, and the corps of workers at the close of the year is about the same as that with which it began.

The national holidays have been observed throughout the year, and the school closed with the usual entertainment, every pupil in the advanced room and some from the primary department taking part in the program, their evident comprehension and accuracy in so doing showing the rapid strides by which they have advanced.

A good Sunday school has been maintained and a special program prepared for each Sunday evening's collection throughout the year. There were many handsome and useful presents sent us by friends of the school for distribution among the pupils at Christmas. One box sent from the Sunday school of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis was late in reaching us. The presents were kept over and distributed at the close of the school, and if the good people who sent them could have seen the gratitude with which they were received they would have felt amply repaid for any painstaking they may have lavished upon the preparation of so valuable a box. It was fully as much appreciated as these boxes that arrived in time for our Christmas tree.

The industrial work has been well conducted, though the average age of our pupils for the past year was only \$2.24. Seven pupils are ready for transfer.

The land cultivated consists of 35 acres of wheat, 10 of oats, 10 of millet, and 5 of garden. The wheat and the oats have been harvested, but not thrashed. The yield will be much better than that of any previous year. The millet crop does not promise very much at present. The garden has furnished an abundant supply of vegetables, and we will have about 20 bushels of potatoes and onions to store away for next year. The orchard will produce an immense crop of peaches. Apples are not easily raised in this climate. All of our apple trees are dead.

The stock consists of 2 mules, 2 horses, 6 hogs, Jersey bull, 5 cows, and 20 common cows and yearlings. The mules are very old and almost worthless. One of them has been of very little service the past year, and we hope our agent will soon be authorized to replace this team by a younger and more serviceable one. We were permitted to sell our entire stock of hogs, which was of an inferior breed, and of no benefit to the school, and replace them by six pure-bred Poland China hogs from the Elm Beach Stock Farm, Wichita, Kan., which are now in splendid condition and promise large returns for the investment.

The dairy has produced an ample supply of milk and butter for the school. The buildings are in very good repair. Some plastering and painting will have to be done before school is reopened. We need also a new bath-room and a hospital, which we expect will be furnished within the next year. The new fence in front of the buildings has just been completed and adds much to the appearance of the premises. We have also recently finished a storm cave 8 by 35 feet.

In the early spring we planted in the front yard 150 young cottonwood trees, which at present are growing nicely. Much credit is due the lady employees for the beautiful flowers that ornament the yards.

We have an inexhaustible well of water. Unfortunately, however, our tank, which has to supply both school and agency, is too small, and it frequently happens that we are out of water. A larger tank is badly needed. The two cisterns that we had put in repair last summer have furnished soft water for bath and toilet purposes.

In conclusion we wish to thank our agent, Mr. J. P. Woolsey, for his assistance and valuable aid and advice in conducting the affairs of the school.

Respectfully,

J. P. WOOLSEY, United States Indian Agent.

W. J. MILLS, Clerk in Charge.

REPORT OF CLERK AT PAWNEE.

PAWNEE, OKLA., June 29, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year 1897. The census submitted shows a total population of 710 Indians, of which there are 539 males and 371 females, an increase of 7 since my last report. There has been among the Pawnees a marked improvement in the line of agriculture and mode of living, but few prosecutions for disobedience to Territorial laws, and only a limited number of prosecutions for crime against the city ordinances—all of these being for intoxication. A large number of the Pawnee allotments have been leased to white farmers for grazing and farming purposes, which gives the Indians who have these allotments a nice revenue and at the same time improves their allotments for themselves and children.

This reservation is properly a grazing country and a few of the Indians are starting small herds for themselves. I hope to be able to report an increase in this industry in the near future. A number of them have seen the benefits to be derived from orchards, and have been taught the usefulness of fruits and are taking an interest in planting small orchards. They have had splendid gardens this season, and are paying more attention to gardening than in former years. Most of the families have good wells of water, which is an improvement in the right direction.

The Indians have worked reasonably well during the year. They have cultivated 1,878 acres, which will yield them, with a fair season, it is estimated, 165 bushels of wheat, 150 bushels of oats, 30,000 bushels of corn, 1,191 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of melons, 497 bushels of beans, and a bountiful supply of melons and pumpkins. They have transported all of the foregoing supplies from the station, a distance of 35 miles, and have received therefor \$404.24. They have sold to the Government 3000 worth of Indian labor and to other parties \$3,671.25 worth of corn, hay, and wood during the past year. There have been sawed, for Indians and improvement of Indian allotments, 12,779 feet of lumber at the Government sawmill during the year.

I am pleased to report that there have been no violent deaths or suicides among the tribe the last year, and that polygamous marriages have ceased to exist, the Indians all being willing to comply with the Territorial laws enacted by the legislature during the winter of 1896 and 1897.

The statistical report was forwarded some time ago. Thanking you for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me during the past four years,

I am, very respectfully,

J. P. WOOLSEY, United States Indian Agent.

W. B. WEBB, Clerk.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG PONCAS.

AUGUST 11, 1897.

My work at the Ponca Reservation began July 3, 1896. At this time the Poncas had received no money from the Government for several years. I think, except an annual payment of interest money amounting to about \$134. They had suffered from a partial failure of crops three years in succession, from continual censure from the whites for conditions that they could not prevent; and many other difficulties, and seemed to have a settled conviction that they could never live like white people, and most of them did not wish to do so.

The sun was their Wagon, the God of the Indians, with the elevation of the cross at sun dances as a token of respect to the white man's God. Plural marriages were being constantly contracted, and births and deaths were so frequent as to call for immediate attention.

The Poncas had at one time tried to keep cows, and had lost so many of them from the depredations of the white man and from Texas fever that they had concluded they never wanted any more. As a result many infants were fed entirely with tea and coffee until starvation put an end to their suffering. I tried Burton's condensed milk diluted with water, and found it unpalatable. Other foods for infants required milk. I have, however, found some canned milk that, if diluted, the child will take. The mothers need, and have had, special instruction with regard to care of nursing babies.

All the Poncas' dried their dishes under the stove on the floor at the beginning of the year. But few of them were able to procure cupboards. The remainder have been taught to make cupboards from boxes given them by the post trader, so that nearly every family now wash their dishes and put them up in a civilized way. Cleanliness has been urged as an imperative necessity, first, last, and all the time, and one middle-aged Ponca woman, who can not speak a word of English, has a home that is a model in consequence. About twenty keep hens where only three kept them at the beginning of the year.

I have spent 127 days in the field, have made over 1,100 visits, and have received 281 visits from adult Indians in my own home, besides those from the members of the Y. P. S. C. E. This society has had an average attendance of 18 and has held a meeting nearly every Sabbath.

A higher ideal of marriage has been urged and a continual in-sistence that the marriage relation shall be carefully entered into and shall be for life. Hopes to have the help of our new agent in this line of work.

It seems very important that a small sum of money should be put in the hands of the agent for the use of the matron where Indians are as poor as the Poncas were last year, as so small an article as soap, where people have neither money nor credit, will for the work of a field matron or obligate her to draw from her own funds to furnish it. I have spent over \$30 in such necessary contributions as this, of my own money.

Respectfully submitted,

SARA E. MITCHELL,
Field Matron, Ponca Reservation.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Two Pottawatomes are civilized, who live at the agency.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., August 25, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit a partial report of this agency for the year 1897, my predecessor having failed to make same before retiring from office.

This agency is located in Lincoln County, Okla., 38 miles northeast of Shawnee, Okla., the nearest railroad station with which we have good stage connection and telephone line. The last census of this agency shows the following number of Indians, to wit:

Citizen Pottawatomies.....	780
Males above 18 years of age.....	266
Females above 14 years of age.....	224
Children between 6 and 16.....	157
Absentee Shawnees.....	493
Males above 18 years of age.....	124
Females above 14 years of age.....	159
Children between 6 and 16.....	157
Sac and Foxes.....	195
Males above 18 years of age.....	110
Females above 14 years of age.....	149
Children between 6 and 16.....	116
Mexican Kickapoos.....	255
Males above 18 years of age.....	59
Females above 14 years of age.....	78
Children between 6 and 16.....	81
Iowas.....	86
Males above 18 years of age.....	18
Females over 14 years of age.....	30
Children between 6 and 16.....	18

Total number of the five tribes under this agency.....2,109

The lands now under control of this agency outside of the Indian allotments are as follows: 160 acres at Sac and Fox Agency, reserved for agency purposes; 610 acres at Sac and Fox Agency, reserved for Sac and Fox mission school; 176 acres 1 mile south of Shawnee, Okla., reserved for the Absentee Shawnee school; 179 acres 2 miles from McCloud, Okla., reserved from Kickapoo lands for school and agency purposes. All of the five tribes under this agency have taken their lands in severalty.

The Kansas Band of the Sac and Fox Indians are yet living in the same old Indian style, huddled together in a small village, living in reed and bark houses, and wearing blankets. They farm but little of their lands and refuse to lease their allotments to white men, claiming it does not belong to them in severalty, but is held by them in common, and they must keep the white man out. It is, however, becoming perceptible that they know their several allotments, as a trespasser is immediately reported by the allottee on whose land the trespasser may be located. The backwardness of the Kansas Band is due to the bad influence of about four of the leading men, who have always been opposed to any kind of progress among the people of their tribe.

The balance of the Sac and Fox Indians are more progressive. They are leasing much of their lands to white men, and are getting some fine farms opened where heretofore it has been a wilderness. Some of them are farming small parcels of land on their allotments, have built some very good houses, and done considerable fencing. They watch their lessees very closely, and see that all improvement contracts in the leases are fulfilled. They make complaint if the lands are not properly cultivated, and take an interest that heretofore has never been manifested. By seeing the success of the white lessees they are encouraged to try farming themselves, and will in time, with these associations, be encouraged to farm for themselves.

The Iowa Indians have most of their lands leased to white men. They farm but little, and live on the annuities of the tribe and money derived from their leases. Their lands are being put into a fine state of cultivation by the lessees.

The Absentee Shawnee Indians are very much scattered, having left their allotments on account of taxes. They have always been self-supporting, farmed some, and had nice bunches of cattle and horses, but excessive taxation discouraged many, who left their allotments and have gone to the Cherokee and Creek nations in the Indian Territory. Some have relinquished their allotments here and been enrolled with the Creeks or Cherokees, some have sold all but 80 acres of their original allotments, while others have leased their lands.

Big Jim's Band of the Shawnee Indians are good workers and self-supporting, but refuse to go onto their allotments. They live in villages and cultivate land in patches. A few of them are now drawing away from Big Jim, and I am satisfied as soon as his rule can be broken they will make rapid strides in the way of progress.

The Citizen Pottawatomie Indians are rapidly selling or leasing their lands, many having already sold all but 80 acres of their original allotment. The money derived from the sale of these lands is very injudiciously spent, and really does them no more good than the land did in its wild state. Those who lease their lands are getting a fair income, and in most cases the land is being put into a good state of cultivation. With good white lessees among these Indians, they are able to see the advantage of industry and the value of land. It will undoubtedly bring them to realize that they can use the lands and work to an advantage themselves. There are a number of allotments among the Pottawatomie Indians improved by themselves that would be a credit to any country.

The Kickapoo Indians have been self-supporting, but since the allotments have been made they have become indolent and troublesome. They have been led to disregard the agency by white men, located near them, who pretend to be their friends, but who really are only seeking some way to get hold of what little funds these poor people yet have in the Treasury of the United States. Whisky peddlers and deputy United States marshals have done much to discourage these people, by getting them drunk, placing them under arrest, and taking their property for whisky and costs. What is known as the progressive band of the Kickapoos are doing fairly well. They have good crops on their land and work at anything they can get to do. They are sending their children to school and are making some progress. The kicking band of the Kickapoos are worse than before the allotments were made. They did not want their lands allotted, and yet claim they will not take them. They live in a little village by themselves and have a few squaw patches. They spend most of their time in Shawnee or roaming about among other tribes of Indians. They do no business with this agency, having a special agent detailed to care for them.

The two boarding schools under this agency are doing a splendid work. They had a large attendance during the past year, and I hope will exceed all former reports in point of attendance this year.

The Sac and Fox school buildings, with a few needed repairs, will be in fine condition.

The Absentee Shawnee school buildings are in a sad state of repair and nothing can be done to put the school in shape until new buildings are erected. The present one is crowded beyond capacity, and wholly unfit for school purposes such as are required.

The Kickapoo Mission, supported by the Society of Friends, located about 45 miles southwest from this agency, is doing a good work. They have a number of Kickapoo children in their school and exert much good influence over many of the older members of the tribe.

The Sacred Heart Mission is located 65 miles south of this agency, in Pottawatomie County. This school is attended principally by Pottawatomie Indian children, it being the only school for the Pottawatomies. They have capacity for about 100 boys and girls and their work with them is very beneficial.

Hoping to be able to render a more complete report and an improved condition of these Indians for 1898, and expressing due appreciation of the consideration your office has shown this agency, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LEE PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

GRANDE RONDE SCHOOL, OREGON,
August 17, 1897.

Sir: In accordance with instructions from the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of affairs at this school.

Quiet, steady progress has characterized our school work the past year. The number of pupils has increased until more than 100 names are upon the roll. The highest enrollment during any one quarter has been 91. The average attendance for the year has been 714, and it is a fact that we have had every child of

school age (with the exception of two girls) in school the past year. The parents of these girls have promised me that they will send them the coming year.

The progress made by the scholars in their studies has been satisfactory. Their conduct has at all times been remarkably good.

Of their industrial work I can speak highly. They are willing and obedient, ready at all times to follow their instructors and to do what they can. On the school farm about 4 acres have been planted with potatoes and about 2 acres in garden vegetables. I think from present appearances we will have a fairly good crop. The industries taught are farming and gardening, how to use farm implements and tools, butter making, dressmaking and sewing generally, baking, cooking, and to manage kitchen and dining room details, washing and ironing, care of stock, cutting and sawing wood, etc.

The household affairs, under the supervision of the matron, Mrs. Eugenie M. Edwards, have progressed nicely. The children seem to be much interested in their work, and I think all regard her as their trusted friend.

The health of the pupils and employees at this school during the year has been exceptionally good.

Schoolroom work.—I can report very satisfactory results in the schoolroom work. The teachers have been faithful and untiring in their efforts, and the pupils have advanced rapidly in their studies. Shortly after opening last fall I sent 5 of my pupils, 2 girls and 3 boys, to the Chemawa Indian training school, and we have several more ready for the coming year.

Kitchen and dining rooms.—Last fall I made an entire change in these rooms, enlarging both of them, and instead of the boys and girls eating in separate rooms, we have them all in one large well-ventilated and well-lighted room. In place of one table the whole length of the room with long uncomfortable benches to sit on as before, we now have ten tables, with chairs, seating eight or ten children at each table, one of the larger boys at one end of the table and a girl at the other end, whose duty it is to wait upon and see that the children at their respective tables get plenty to eat and conduct themselves in proper manner. The children are delighted with the present arrangement, also their parents, who visit them, express themselves as being greatly pleased. As one old Indian said to me one day after visiting the school, "Well, Doctor, I have been to the school, and it made me think that I was looking in the dining room of one of the hotels in Portland." I hardly think that you could find in the State two rooms devoted to feeding the same number of "children" which are better kept or where the food is better prepared or better relished.

In closing, I desire to state that the work for the past year here has moved on most satisfactorily and harmoniously. I desire to express my appreciation for the universal confidence shown me by my school employees, and I take great pleasure in stating that their cordial support and cooperation have been of great help to me in the performance of my official duties.

Herewith inclosed please find statistical reports for school and reservation, also census, which shows a slight decrease from last year, caused by a family leaving and going to southern Oregon.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Indian Office for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have been favored in the past year.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW KERSHAW,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., August 27, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of this agency, the work done during the year, and the needs of the agency and schools for the coming year.

One year ago to-day I relieved Special Agent Shelby and entered upon the duties of my office. It has been a year of unremitting toil and effort to promote the highest interests of these Indian people and help them up into better conditions of life materially, intellectually, and morally. Nor have our efforts been in vain; assisted by a large corps of earnest workers much has been accomplished, and from every standpoint of observation these Indians occupy vantage ground over last year.

First, in point of subsistence. Then their fields were grown over with weeds, their fences down, only 100 bushels of wheat to harvest for bread, and four-fifths of the Indians in the mountains hunting and gathering berries, wo-cas, and wild

plums. To-day a golden harvest is ripening for the sickles and the hum of the reaper is heard in the land. We expect to gather at least 450,000 pounds of wheat from 25,000 pounds sown. This, if ground in the agency mill, will produce at least 300,000 pounds of flour; an average of nearly 300 pounds for every man, woman, and child on the reservation. The yield of rye and oats will be equal to that of the wheat. These will find a ready sale in the market at 1 cent per pound.

More land has been fenced and more buildings erected this year than in any three former years, and had the sawmill at Yainax been run so that the Indians could have obtained lumber twice the amount of building would have been done. Less than 5,000 feet of lumber have been cut by the Yainax mill during the entire year. Needed repairs were not obtained till late in the year, and this, together with the want of a competent sawyer, has effectually stopped all improvement of allotments among the Puites and Modocs.

Improvements.—At the agency two commodious wood sheds have been built, and a large commissary erected, 110 feet long, 26 feet wide, and 2 stories high. We hope to have it completed for the incoming freight. No improvements have been made at Yainax, though greatly needed, for the want of lumber. Among the Indians a number of excellent houses have been built and are in process of erection.

Stock raising.—The Indians are giving increased attention and care to their stock, by fencing their allotments and putting up a larger amount of hay than usual for winter use. Their herds of cattle show a marked increase during the past year; a careful estimate places it at 1,000, the present number being 3,500. Horses, 3,500 and swine, 300; double the number of last year.

Agency and school herd.—One year ago there was not a horned animal on the reservation belonging to the Government save two superannuated oxen. Acting under the authority of the Indian Office, late last fall the agent purchased a splendid herd of 40 cows and 2 thoroughbred bulls, consisting of red and roan Durhams. Already we have an increase of 30 calves. From this herd the schools are supplied with an abundance of milk and butter.

Schools.—There are two boarding schools on the reservation, one among the Klamaths at the agency, the other among the Modocs and Puites, 40 miles east of the agency. In both of these schools efficient work has been done by capable and painstaking superintendents and teachers. The discipline has been good; the children cheerful and obedient, doing the work assigned them well, both in the schoolroom and in the industrial departments. The reports show that 152 children were in attendance during the year at the Klamath school and 103 at the Yainax school.

The attendance at the Yainax school could be increased to 140 if we had the room. To provide for these additional children and meet the present want of this school it will be necessary to erect a two story building, with a commodious schoolroom, dining hall, and kitchen on the first floor, and dormitories for the girls on the second floor, with rooms for matron and assistants. The cost need not be more than \$1,000.

I herewith transmit the annual reports of schools from Superintendents Carter and Egbert.

Industries.—All treaty allowances ceased twelve years ago. The Indians are thrown largely upon their own resources for a living. Three-fourths of them are industrious and law-abiding people. They derive their subsistence from stock raising, agriculture, freighting, etc. Stock raising will always be the most remunerative occupation, on account of the great abundance and variety of the grasses on the reservation. On account of the frosts, agriculture can only be carried on successfully among the Klamaths on the western part of the reservation.

Freight.—The Indians hauled all the freight last year for the schools and agency from Ager, Cal., a distance of 90 miles, earning \$2,500. Out of 175,000 pounds of freight delivered not \$20 worth of freight was damaged or lost. They are greatly rejoiced over the recent news from the Indian Office, informing them that they are to have the hauling of the freight for the present year.

Census.—I herewith transmit the census, just completed and prepared with great care. With the aid of the United States allotting agent, Maj. Charles E. Worden, I have succeeded in getting the most correct census that has ever been reported from this office.

Total number of Indians.....	1,020
Males over 18 years of age.....	259
Females over 14 years of age.....	370
Children between 6 and 16.....	282

This is an increase over last year's census of 59.
Missionary work.—The religious instruction of these Indians is under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church. One missionary from this body, the

Rev. Thomas Starns, has labored among these Indians for the last three years with commendable zeal and with good results.

Allotments.—Maj. Charles E. Worden, United States allotting agent, reports that up to August 25 775 allotments have been completed, leaving 245 to be made to finish his work. He further states:

I would advise that, should the restraining order served upon me by the Oregon and California Land Company be made permanent, the allotment work cease upon this reservation, as these Indians can not be located outside of the disputed lands without great injustice, because at least 50 have improvements already made upon the lands claimed by the company. Have had no trouble with the Indians since I have been here. They are anxious to receive their allotments, but will not leave their homes upon the disputed lands without serious trouble. I am afraid.

Urgent needs.—For Klamath school, a system of waterworks and heating apparatus for laundry and bath house. For Yainax school, a building for girls' dormitories, dining room, etc., as mentioned; two cottages for doctor and farmer, and heating apparatus for laundry and bath house. For agency work, a new engine and boiler for the Yainax sawmill and an experienced sawyer to have charge of same.

Statistical report is herewith transmitted.

Thanking you for the cordial support given me and my employees for their hearty cooperation, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOSEPH EMERY,

United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KLAMATH SCHOOL.

KLAMATH INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL.

Klamath, Oregon, August 15, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Klamath Boarding School, for the year ending June 30, 1897.

We have had during the year, in all, 152 pupils in attendance, but the average was greatly cut down by the policy which we have followed of letting the large boys leave school long enough to plow the land and put in a crop. It was thought wise to encourage them to industry by permitting them or their parents to reap the reward of their labor. They took much interest in such work, and I think the benefit thus derived by them more than compensated for the disadvantage incident to their absence. During their absence we continued our watchful care over them, securing good behavior at immediate return. Our appropriation will be sufficient, I think, for an increased attendance, which can be readily secured.

The household department is in the hands of an excellent matron, who is in every respect competent. Her work has been improved somewhat by frequent and unavoidable changes in employees. The girls receive in this department all training necessary to good housekeeping, and is familiar to that received in all schools of this importance. The boys are taught to keep their own building in order, to sew on buttons, and to make simple repairs in their clothing.

The literary department progressed quite pleasantly and was an improvement over last year. The following report of Principal Teacher E. G. Butler speaks for itself:

"Unusual interest in education has been manifest the past year by the Indians of this reservation. This is shown by the spontaneous increase in attendance. The total absence of any case of runaway pupils, the hearty cooperation of parents and their eagerness to get books for their children who are too young or for other cause are not in attendance at school.

"The pupils have made marked improvement in social and conversational ability. Chapel exercises were held at 8:30 a. m., and consisted of Scripture reading, singing, recitations and dialogues by the pupils, lectures and lessons by the teachers, discussions of current news articles, flag salute, etc. A choir of pupils assisted in leading the singing in chapel exercises, Sabbath school, and church.

"Study hour was devoted mostly to the preparation of lessons for the following day: Saturday to socials for the pupils.

"All the holidays designated by the rules were observed by appropriate exercises and attended largely by the parents.

"Special attention might be called to commencement exercises, 7 girls were spoken of in the highest terms of praise by those who attended. The 9 graduates, 7 girls and 2 boys, acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner.

"The grading of the school has received close attention and has been quite satisfactory. The primary department, in charge of Miss Alice L. Snyder, made excellent progress. In connection with her other work she voluntarily devoted an hour each day after school to kindergarten work, and much good was accomplished. A display of this work was exhibited at the Portland Institute. The intermediate department, in charge of Miss Mary Harrington, and consisting of the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades, completed the course of study for those grades.

"A flourishing Sabbath school was maintained throughout the entire year, under the able supervision of Agent Emery. Preaching services were held almost every Sabbath.

"In connection with the schoolroom work we have continually borne in mind the necessity of instilling into the minds of the pupils patriotism, a high standard of morality and self-respect, and inculcating principles of honesty and integrity."

"In the industrial department 4 boys were instructed by the carpenter, 4 by the shoemaker, 1 by the blacksmith, and several boys were taught the various duties in the sawmill. All the routine of outside work incident to the running of the school was looked after by the industrial teacher and teamster, with the assistance of the remainder of the boys. This included the attending to the stock, preparing of wood for fuel, and the cultivation of the farm and garden.

"The condition and health of the pupils has been excellent, and no epidemic has visited us during the year. The discipline of the pupils has been first class. They are mannerly in their behavior toward everyone and entirely and cheerfully obedient.

We are pleased to acknowledge a very pleasant visit from Supervisor J. J. Anderson at the close of the year, from which we derived benefit and received encouragement. Since my connection with the Klamath school it has been gratifying to me to have earnest, energetic, and in most cases efficient employees.

Wearisome in need of an effective water system for culinary, lavatory, and lawn purposes. As a protection against fire it would be very valuable. Several buildings are in need of new roofs and the machinery for manufacturing the shingles would cost less than the requisite number of shingles if bought on the market.

Hoping to receive at your hands the same support and courteous treatment in the future as in the past, I am, very respectfully,

WILLIAM J. CARTER, Superintendent.

JOSEPH EMERY, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YAINAX SCHOOL.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON, July 25, 1897.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with section 42 of Rules for Indian Schools, I submit a report of Yainax Indian boarding school, of which I took charge May 25. We have an additional list of 18, most of whom have never been in school, who should be in attendance next year; and the list is incomplete. About 5 to 6 per cent of the pupils have been sick during the year; 3 have died. These Indians are comparatively healthy, industrious, and intelligent, and the moral atmosphere of the school has been as pure as could be expected. But somewhat inaccommodable physical excellence, and to huddle together in one building 100 boys and girls who do not feel responsible for their own reputations is to furnish conditions which make it very difficult for employees to prevent infractions of the rules of propriety.

There is at present just one house which is fit for habitation. Most of the employees must either find room in the already overcrowded dormitory or contend with vermin for the possession of log huts. This school surely does not deserve accommodations which, in this beautiful country, make employees desire to be transferred before they are here a year. Three experienced and exceptionally able and conscientious teachers came here at the beginning of the year, and although they were no records of the previous year's work, they made a diagnosis (which with the Indian must be largely objective), and carried on the work with as little duplication as possible.

Discipline is good. The parents, as a rule, take a deep interest in their children's education, and their cooperation is no small factor in the success of the school. Outside of the schoolroom we have not been able to do much in the way of permanent improvements. The industrial teacher did not arrive until February. The spare time of employees was spent in repair work. The farmer was obliged to cut and haul wood all winter to supply school stoves.

The plan of having Indians fix their own wagon wheels under supervision is found to work well, and is developing skill in numerous individuals. A good deal of repairing need to be done on school buildings. I find the laundry building unfinished.

It has taken the time of two employees one month to put the sawmill in tolerable condition for work. The boiler and engine have been in use and piled up in different places for thirty years. They were out one steamboat and were used on another till inefficient. After several years' use in a sawmill, they were transferred to Yainax in a condition which made it impossible with the facilities to repair them. The mill has sawed 70,000 feet of lumber in four years, and a great many more days have been consumed in repairing than in running it. The mill will not saw over 3,000 feet per day—about one-fifth of its reputed capacity. If much sawing is to be done for the Indians, it will be economical to put in a new engine; otherwise the entire time of two school employees can easily be consumed. I make these statements about the sawmill in order that delays caused by an abandoned piece of machinery may not reflect on the efficiency of any employee.

The school has been allotted four sections of hay and timber land. The building of new fences and moving old ones onto the new lines will make a large amount of work for the farmer, whose entire time should be devoted to the work until completed.

The superior quality of beef produced from our native grasses and the uncertainty of exotic crops in this frigid altitude make it necessary to depend largely on native hay and pasture for the support of our main industry—cattle. Accordingly, a ditch has been dug, draining 20 acres of hitherto inaccessible hay lands, and steps have been taken to carry this water over other fields, thus adding to and increasing the productivity of the meadow.

Fifty-five acres were sown to grain in the spring, but the yield was very light. A few English feeding beans were planted. If they withstand the constant frost, they will add a valuable grain crop to our list. No crop is grown here which will justify sowing for market. Jerusalem artichokes will be tried.

The water from the wells and spring is not above suspicion, and at best is of inferior quality. There is no adequate fire protection. We need a system of water works, and the supply should be drawn from the hill above an old graveyard.

Very respectfully,

KNOTT C. EUBERT, Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY.

Siletz, Oreg., August 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report on the condition of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year 1897.

The census roll accompanying this report shows a population of 180—male, 259; female, 227; number of school children between the ages of 6 and 18 years: Males,

64; females, 15. Total school population, 109. Comparing this census roll with the roll for 1896 shows a decrease in total population of 12.

Statistics accompanying this report have been carefully collected by myself and employees, and show as correctly the amount of live stock and products as it is possible for us to obtain.

My purpose in this report is to make a brief statement of what has been accomplished by Indians during the year. In July and August the hay and grain crops were harvested. In September they were employed picking hops and fishing at the cannery that has been established near the mouth of the Siletz River. In October and November some were still engaged fishing, while those returned from hop fields were engaged in farm work, though in November we had heavy rains that impeded this work to some extent. While their earnings in the hop fields are some less than the preceding year, this loss in wages is compensated for in the fact that much less of their earnings was spent for whisky than in the previous year. During December, January, and February and a part of March but little work was possible, owing to almost continuous rain and stormy weather. This long-continued winter caused the loss of considerable stock among them.

In the month of March the annual payment of interest on trust funds was made, amounting in the aggregate to \$3,833. This payment was a great relief, especially to the old Indians, who during the long winter had exhausted their stock of subsistence.

The remainder of the fiscal year—April, May, and June—was devoted almost exclusively to farm work, with fairly good results. The average in grain is less than the previous year; however, the yield per acre is much better.

The following statement will serve to show the receipts of cash during the year:

Annuity payment	\$5,853
Beef and salmon purchased for school	628
Picking hops	3,000
Fish sold cannery	2,000
Wood for school and agency	611
Hauling supplies	210
Sale of grain, hay, and stock	2,000
Lumber for school and agency	281
Earned laboring for whites	1,000
Total	15,582

While the Indians have had nearly one-fourth less cash this year than last, the amount has been more judiciously used, and consequently conditions are equally as good if not better than usual.

Lands of deceased allottees.—I beg again to invite the attention of the Indian Office to the confusion and caviling among Indians claiming to be heirs to the lands of deceased allottees. I find by comparing the allotment schedule with census roll just completed that 116 allottees have died since the allotment was completed in 1872, making a total of something over 9,000 acres of allotted lands for them to cavil over. In some cases there is no question as to who the legal heirs are, but in a majority of the cases there are a number of claimants, and it is very difficult to determine what the relationship of any of the claimants is to the deceased. They frequently claim each other to be mothers when they are only members of the same tribe. This matter is now a source of considerable annoyance and will grow more annoying unless some simpler and less expensive method of adjustment is devised than now exists—that of applying to the State courts to determine who the heirs are, which is usually expensive, so much so that it practically excludes the Indian from any means of determining his rights.

Educational work.—In reviewing the results of the year's work in the Siletz Boarding School I am pleased to be able to state that at least the usual advancement has been made, and while our attendance is not so large as the last year, the work has been satisfactory. Our average attendance for the ten months school was in season 1863. This is a smaller attendance than any year since I have been in charge. Some of the parents have absolutely refused to place their children in school; they understand that we have no power to compel attendance. The aversion of some of the Indians to education and the frequent changes of employees are the principal causes that have impeded the progress. While I believe in transfers for promotion based solely on merit, and can urge no objection when made on these grounds, I am confident that the frequent changes at this school have been detrimental.

In the industrial department we have only the school farm and stock to instruct the boys in. Having no shops, the whole time of the industrial teacher has been

devoted to instructing the boys in the cultivation of the garden and field crops and the care of the stock.

The want of sufficient room for both pupils and employees is very seriously felt. The erection of a building with about seven rooms for employees would relieve us, as it would give an equal number of rooms in the boarding hall that could be utilized for sleeping apartments for pupils, greatly relieving the crowded condition of the dormitories. A small hospital building with two wards is much needed.

The water supply has been ample for the past year. During the vacation months of last year we laid pipe 1.18 miles to a spring, and have a constant flow of water running into a tank on a tower 40 feet high on the school grounds.

Employees, both agency and school, have very cheerfully and faithfully performed their duties.

In conclusion, I would recommend a building be erected for employees' quarters, and also a hospital building. These are very necessary to the health and comfort of pupils and employees.

My thanks are due the Indian Office for the support given me in my efforts to advance these Indians.

Very respectfully,

BEAL GAUTHIER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SILETZ SCHOOL.

LIBRARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, July 31, 1897.

Sir: In compliance with rule 42, I have the honor to submit my annual report: I entered upon my duties here the 9th of March and found a system of order and method prevailing which does credit to my assistants and predecessors.

I find the school to be one of high grade as compared with the average Indian school. The pupils seem much like white children in many respects. They never use a word of the Indian language, but speak the English tongue correctly, fluently, and often elegantly. The habits and manners of the pupils evince a degree of culture and moral and religious training seldom found in a reservation boarding school; they are all good and willing workers and seem anxious to excel.

The buildings seem to be in fair condition, only needing the ordinary repairs of buildings of twelve years' service.

The water supply has been of a poor quality and entirely inadequate for the requirements of the school, and much of the sickness in the school is thought to have been caused by using it; but thanks to the untiring efforts of our agent and the liberality of our friends at Washington for a beautiful supply in prospect.

We have a fine school farm located on the bottom lands of the Siletz River. The school stock land for school use has been entirely furnished from our own resources without extra expense to the Government. The flow of milk through summer furnishes the children with a healthful beverage besides a good supply of butter.

The farm and garden work under the supervision of the industrial teacher, assisted by the superintendent, has been a success. Many useful lessons in the proper care of stock and the cultivation of the garden and farm have been imparted. The superintendent, with the assistance of the boys, has converted a waste strip of land covered with ferns, stumps, brush, and weeds into a fruitful garden.

I would recommend that one or more shops be added to the school plant, that the mechanical talent of our boys may be called out and given a chance for development. A carpenter shop with an able instructor would be of practical and lasting benefit to both the school and the people upon the reservation.

This is a heavily timbered country and whatever instructions will assist the pupils to develop and utilize this valuable resource will tend directly to their material prosperity and happiness. Whatever assistance the Government is pleased to grant us along these lines will surely not be misplaced.

The wood supply for the school, which in the past has been a source of anxiety, has been provided for by the Department, and now instead of a few loads of water-soaked wood, drawn at irregular intervals, we have delivered a year's supply at a proper season, of sound fir and vine-leafing furnished by a steam engine. Through the persistent and untiring efforts of our agent and the liberality of the Indian Office the above change has been effected.

For the purpose of allowing the parents to have the help of their children during hop-picking time, the school vacation has been ordered to occur during August and September.

There have been six deaths of pupils during the past year, five of them occurring since January. The symptoms in each case seemed to be similar. Aside from the above-named cases the general health of the school has been very good.

If the sewerage system prevailing here could be kept in order, it surely would be a blessing to the school, but being of a cheap grade, and there being insufficient water to flush it, it has proven otherwise.

The matron's department has been looked after with care. The girls have been taught many useful lessons in matters pertaining to manners, neatness, cleanliness, etc., and much care has been manifested by them in dressing the hair in the most artistic and approved forms. The sewing department has been ably conducted, and the Indian maidens manifest no small degree of skill in the use of the needle and machine. The culinary department has received especial care, and many useful lessons in this most useful of domestic industries have been acquired. The school dairy supplies an abundance of milk through the summer months, which gives the girls an opportunity to learn the useful art of butter making. The laundering has been done by a native, assisted by the girls. A children boiler is much needed to make the laundry a success.

The literary work has been ably and successfully conducted by our efficient teachers, assisted by the superintendent. The grading has received especial attention, and the classification is such as to enable the teachers to economize their time to the best advantage of the pupils. The advancement of the school has been rapid and quite satisfactory. Literary exercises, consisting of recitations, essays, and the reading of selections, have been instituted. In these exercises the pupils evince a growing interest.

Because of past faithfulness and devotion to duty, I do hereby recommend the continuance of the services of the present employe force.

Thanking you for the many courtesies shown me, and the Department for the substantial aid received, I remain, your humble and obedient servant.

W. VINCENT GRAVES, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON, September 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the Umatilla Agency.

Indians generally improving.—Looking back over a period of four years, I have the satisfaction to say that my Indians, as a whole, have made considerable progress. During the four years just past quite a number of them have built houses, many have improved their habits as to personal cleanliness, and there is marked improvement in the cleanliness of their houses and tepees. Their pride in gardens and small patches of grain has grown and continues to grow. This state of improvement has been more marked during the year covered by this report, and I am glad to see that my efforts in this direction, my constant and persistent urging to make these improvements, have proven thus successful.

Indians, how improved.—Anyone entering the service and expecting to make any perceptible change or to arouse the interest of the Indian in any particular direction will find that it takes "line upon line and precept upon precept" to accomplish anything, and one, though ever so much interested in the work, is liable to become discouraged before the results of his labors become manifest, and even then he must not become negligent, or his success will soon degenerate into a sad failure. The first step toward improving the Indian is to win his confidence and respect. Without these no improvement is possible, and the administration of an agent or of others having him in charge will be a farce and a waste of time and money. Hence, to make an impression upon the Indian, either practically or morally, one must be possessed of the qualities which will at once commend him as a practical or moral man.

Boundary.—The Umatilla Reservation is bounded on the west by the line established by a legal survey, on the north partly by surveyor's line and partly by Wild Horse Creek on the northeast, on the east and south by a like surveyor's line, with the Blue Mountains as a background.

Soil and scenery.—The south and east parts of the reservation, which are the foothills of the Blue Mountains, are well timbered with pine, tamarack, hemlock, and fir. The timber land and the foothills comprise about two-thirds of the reservation, there being some sixty or seventy thousand acres of farm land. This farm land lies between the foothills on the south and east and the white settlements on the north and west, with the swift Umatilla River running through from east to west. The Union Pacific Railroad also runs through the reservation along the river. The river bottom, or flat, averages one-half mile in width and is heavily timbered with cottonwood and hawthorn. This land, as a rule, is very rich, but little of it is in cultivation owing to the thick growth of timber thereon. Then vast bodies of it are gravel or, rather, rounded, water-washed boulders deposited by the Umatilla River, which annually changes its bed. Leaving this flat and ascending, in most places almost by climbing a steep bluff on either side of the river, you reach a terrace, the surface of which is comparatively level and the larger portion thereof is ideal wheat and barley land. It also produces fine potatoes.

Standing on the foothills of the Blue Mountains, on the south one can view the entire farming land on the reservation spreading out like an immense patch-work quilt, some pieces summer-fallowed and some in wheat. Through the middle, running from east to west, the Umatilla River, like a silver thread, bisects the continuous strip of thick green brush and timber, emerging on the east from between a pair of bluffs and concealed from view between a similar pair of bluffs near the city of Pendleton. Far off to the west, Mounts Hood, Adams, and Tacoma stand like silent sentinels, wrapped in their white robes from year to year, lending enchantment, majesty, and grandeur to this picture-que landscape. But let me descend from the foothills of the Blue Mountains and get back to the Indians, the subject of this report.

Present and prospective progress.—The present year has been quite gratifying. While very few Indians have raised wheat, a good many have made hay, and in larger quantities than ever before, some having made as much as 100 tons. There is no doubt in my mind that with proper encouragement and with a fair price for wheat quite a number of them will in the near future be raising wheat for the market. The only drawback to this will be the costly machinery requisite in harvesting the crop. But many have expressed their intention to put their land in wheat, if the prices remain good, do the plowing and seeding, and then hire some one to do the cutting and threshing. I encourage this plan all I can, and hope to see blanket Indians in the near future raising wheat for the market.

Intemperance, its ebb and flow.—Owing to the decision of the State courts here about two years ago that the court of Indian offenses was illegal, order and discipline upon the reservation have been out of question, and scores of Indians made the public highway between Pendleton and the agency hideous with their peculiar yells, especially on Saturday evenings. While an Indian is generally harmless, drunk or sober, women and strangers were rather uneasy when traveling the reservation road alongside the drunken, disorderly Indians. This state of affairs has reduced many Indians and their families to the verge of starvation, and would have continued much longer, but during the fall of last year Hon. Stephen A. Lowell, judge of the State district court, called the attention of the grand jury to the fact that there was a State law making it a crime to furnish intoxicating liquors to an Indian, and instructed them to find true bills wherever the proof justified the same. This temporarily checked almost entirely the sale of whisky to Indians. But the dealers pretty soon began to risk it, and the practice became pretty general until Congress passed the recent law on the subject of selling liquor to Indians, whether allotted or unallotted. This law also checked the whisky traffic for a while, but soon the whisky men resumed the old practice, which is still in vogue, or at least the Indian obtains all the whisky he wants, and gets beastly drunk, and again the reservation roads are lined with genuine drunken Indians.

Intemperance, its cause and cure.—Those who have not a personal knowledge of the situation will wonder why such is the case, when there are both a United States and a State law to help prevent this state of affairs. But there is nothing to wonder at. In the first place, there is not that tender feeling toward the Indian in the people who live in the West, and have known him from infancy, that exists among the people who have never seen him, except, perhaps, on exhibition, and are familiar with his characteristic features only from pen pictures. Those who live near him and come in contact with him in daily dealings treat him, as a rule, fairly well. But that idea of his being "the noble man of the forest," in the sense of his being noble, is accepted by them with a good-natured, broad smile and a winking eye. The charitable inclination to elevate the Indian does not exist here. The Indian does well when accepted at par, and it is not at all desirable to prosecute a respectable saloonkeeper for the sake of a debauched Indian. Then those who drink procure their whisky on the sly and it is a rare thing for a drinking Indian to "give away" the man who furnished him the whisky; and if he does, it is the drunken Indian's word against the white man, and an Indian's word placed on the scale against the word of a respectable white saloonkeeper amounts to nothing. Sometimes when pitted against a hobo, the Indian's word prevails. This is natural in all climes and among all peoples.

As to the mode of obtaining whisky by Indians, in some cases, and I think in most cases, the Indian will strike a hobo, give him a dollar to get whisky; the hobo will bring him a 50-cent bottle of alcohol, the Indian will add water to it and make a dollar's worth out of it. When questioned, he will readily say he got it from a hobo, and, in most cases, as readily say he would not know the man if he were to see him again. The saloonkeeper to immunize himself against conviction, has a back room to his saloon; the Indian enters a back door, is furnished with whisky, not seeing even who furnished it to him.

While I do all I can to apprehend parties who sell whisky to Indians, the only way to get at some cases is to have occasionally a secret detective to visit saloons near reservations. A man in that capacity, conscientiously discharging his duty, could soon get up proof to convict, and a few convictions of prominent saloon men would soon cure the evil.

Indian courts.—I am glad to say that the reestablishment of Indian court on this reservation by the Department has, in a measure, checked indiscriminate drinking by Indians. They do not drink so freely when they have to work out a fine for being drunk. These courts ought to exist as long as there is an agency and until final patent issues. These courts are a potent factor in preserving order, and can not be dispensed with without moral and financial detriment to the Indian.

Marriages.—For nearly two years, since the Indian court has been discontinued, marriages among the Indians have been according to "Indian custom," and, legally speaking, quite a number are living in adultery. Before the Indian court was discontinued this practice was being rapidly discarded, and now that the court is reestablished, I have no doubt that in the near future this practice will be eradicated altogether. Many small misdemeanors have been committed, mostly by drinking Indians, during the discontinuance of the Indian court, their crimes generally consisting of taking, without permission, some other Indian's horse, saddle, or blanket and "soaking" it for whisky or for a dollar or two to get whisky with. The Indian court remedies this evil to a great extent. Its reestablishment has been hailed with joy by the better class of Indians, as it is an unheard-of occurrence for an Indian to prosecute another Indian in civil courts, where they have to employ lawyers and pay cat-throat fees; but in the Indian court they do not hesitate to do so, and it is not at all strange to say that complete justice and equity are dispensed with as much exactness, or rather more so than in any court in the land. Lawyers have not practiced in the court yet, except sometimes one Indian would employ another Indian, who is a good talker, to defend him. But the practice is not general, nor is it remunerative.

Reciprocity the best policy.—It has been my policy to cultivate a spirit of friendliness between the whites and the Indians, and I am glad to state that so far there has prevailed a general mutual good feeling. There is nothing so conducive to this end as to see that the whites respect the rights of the Indian and the Indian those of the whites. Nothing is more permanently injurious to an Indian than the policy of catering to his caprices to win his friendship and to contend for him in a manner that would impress him with the idea that there are two sides to a question—one being the wrong side and the other his side. To teach him the golden rule and have him practice it benefits the Indian and the one that teaches him.

Nonreservation schools.—It has been my experience with those of my Indian pupils who have attended nonreservation schools that they are decidedly far ahead of those whose school life ends with the reservation-school course of instructions. This is easily accounted for. In reservation schools the children are surrounded by and see every day the careless, shiftless, easy life of the older Indians, and long for school days to end, so they can take up the same life and perpetuate its existence, and many of them do so at the end of each term, and when they quit school for good make this mode of living their permanent pursuit; but in the nonreservation school the boy or girl is away from the old habits and customs from two to five years, and does not return to them so readily upon return from school.

The law requiring the consent of parent or guardian to send a child to a nonreservation school is, in my opinion, not a successful one, and should be repealed. When the Indians find out that they can not keep their children out of nonreservation schools by objecting, they will submit to the requirement as gracefully as they submit to sending their children to the reservation school. Upon this reservation, at least, such a requirement would be a wise step in the right direction. There are 10 or 12 pupils from this reservation in the Chemawa school, but there ought to be at least 50. So far as the children are concerned, I find no difficulty in getting their consent, but in a few cases the parents are obdurate. The reservation school answers the purpose very well until the pupils arrive at the age of about 15; then they should be placed in a nonreservation school and taught some useful trade. When left in the reservation school, the girls usually marry about that age or younger, and, having made but little or no progress toward learning how to live according to civilized ways, it is only a short step back to the customs of their parents; whereas, if transported away from the reservation for a period of from two to five years into an entirely new and different sphere of life, the backward step would be much longer and less frequently taken.

Public schools.—In pursuance of a circular letter from the Department about two or three years ago, stating that it was the policy of the Department to have as many as possible of the Indian children attend public school and to have white families take them into service, I set out to work upon these lines, and this year about 30 have attended the public school. I have furnished the proper authorities with proper blanks for applications to enter into contracts for schooling these children. I approve heartily the step taken in this direction, and shall encourage it in all ways possible.

Reservation and contract schools.—There are two schools on this reservation, the Umatilla boarding (Government) school and the Kate Drexel (contract) school, both doing well. It has always been my policy to adhere to the regulations and have the Indians bring their children to school at the age of 5, but I think there are a few of them under that age. I do not raise any objections to this, as I am glad to see the children brought to school by those who need no urging. I have

no hesitancy in saying that if these children are kept at reservation schools until they are 12 to 15 years old, and then sent to a nonreservation school to be taught some useful trade, they will be many degrees above the present condition of their parents.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. HARPER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UMATILLA SCHOOL.

UMATILLA INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

Pendleton, Oreg., September 6, 1897.

Sir: I respectfully submit to you my report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1897. Our school has been well managed and the children have made rapid progress. The health of the school has been unusually good. With the exception of one case of scarlet fever, we have had no serious illness, and the fact that the fever was confined to a single case attests the great care taken. The buildings are now being thoroughly renovated, which will add greatly to the healthfulness as well as to the comfort and appearance of the place. Two years ago we planted 90 shade trees; 40 of them are now growing nicely, and this summer afforded some shade. The porches are covered with vines, and the numerous flower beds, make the surroundings attractive and homelike. The children, as well as the teachers, take a great interest in the flowers and love to watch their growth and assist in cultivating them. We hope next year to have a lawn and also an alfalfa field, as we now have an irrigating ditch which will supply the grounds with water. Our garden of 10 acres was tended by our boys, but a killing frost in June materially injured it; consequently we have a poorer one this year than in any previous year of my incumbency. Nevertheless, it supplied us with plenty of early vegetables, and I believe we will have enough late vegetables for winter use. A very marked stride toward civilization is shown in the fact that children have learned to eat and relish all kinds of vegetables. Many of them will even eat lettuce when properly dressed.

The Sunday school gives in favor each year with the children, and is very successfully carried on. The ministers from the different churches of Pendleton continue to hold services for us twice a month or oftener. I find their kind interest in the school is a great help to it.

Each year I note an improvement in the children's fondness for reading. We do all we can to encourage it, and our efforts have been rewarded. Choice story books and other reading matter furnished by Eastern friends, and Christmas boxes are sent us every year, enabling us to have Christmas trees, which of course give great pleasure to the children.

Child marriage is a crying evil on this reservation, and ought, if possible, to be stopped. Monogamy should be enforced and a legal marriage required. In the four years that I have been here 8 of our full-blooded Indian school girls have been given in marriage at the tender age of 10 or 11. Only one of these 8 has been legally married. A few days after the close of school occurs their annual season of wild orgies, held just above the school grounds, and lasting for two or three weeks, their so-called Fourth of July celebrations. It is at this time that these poor little girls are induced to marry in Indian fashion; to be forever afterwards deprived of all the opportunities and advantages of school life, just prepared, as they are, to enter a nonreservation training school.

Here let me enter my protest against the children of this reservation being sent to Chemawa. The disadvantage of that climate is injurious to them. Some other training school should be selected.

There is an urgent need at this agency of a field station. The women especially need the help of someone to enable them to lead civilized lives, and there are a number of good Indian women who would gladly accept such help. It would also be very helpful to the girls of our school to have such a missionary living among them, who, by example as well as precept, would show them how to be useful Christian women after leaving school. The result of our school work in the lives of our girls and boys after they leave us is far from satisfactory, and something should be done to help them. The boys have nothing to do. Their land is rented and they receive an income; consequently they go back to the blanket and lead a wild, lazy, uncivilized life, instead of cultivating their land, as they are fully capable of doing, and becoming good citizens. Their land is a curse to them.

As I have said in former reports, our greatest need in the school is a machine for wood sawing. The majority of our boys are small, and none have requisite strength to keep the twenty-seven stoves supplied with wood. Besides, they have to haul water for the school about one-half of the year, as the irregularity of the wind prevents the windmill from furnishing enough. These laborious duties should not be required of the children, as their time could be so much more usefully employed.

Agent L. F. Pearson, of Pottawamie and Great Nomaha Agency, in his last annual report opposes lady superintendents of Indian schools on the ground that women know little of farming or stock raising, etc. Permit me to assert that Mr. Pearson is mistaken. A practical, common-sense woman, brought up on a farm, knows a great deal about farming, stock raising, etc. I know women who are far better farmers than their husbands, and other women who make more money from farming than their neighbors, who are men and considered good farmers. A woman, to be a good superintendent, requires only such assistance and cooperation as any man in the same position. I was told in Washington City by one of the head officials of the Indian Office that Sister Mary O'Neill, superintendent of the Fort Yuma, Cal., school, is the first success among the wild Indians of that school.

Civil service has done a great deal for the Indian schools, a far better class of workers being now engaged in the Indian work than when I entered the field eleven years ago, and the work in consequence being much more satisfactorily carried on.

Dr. W. N. Hallmann, our worthy superintendent, is doing a great work for the schools. Among other things, the annual institutes introduced by him are of vast help to us. They afford opportunities for the exchange of ideas and for knowing how other schools are conducted, thus broadening our views, and by contact with different workers in the field enabling us to obtain many useful suggestions from each other.

Respectfully,

MOLLIE V. GATHIER, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

(Through Mr. G. W. Harper, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY,
Warm Springs, Oreg., Aug. 16, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to herewith transmit to you, with census file and statistics, my first annual report, only having assumed charge of this (Warm Springs) agency on December 10, 1896. The short period of my residence among the Indians of this reservation will perhaps not enable me at this time to make as full and complete recommendations as to matters touching their general welfare as a later period will afford.

Location and climate.—The northern boundary of this reservation lies 50 miles south of The Dalles, in middle Oregon, the western boundary being the summit of the Cascade Range of mountains, with the Des Chutes River as the eastern and the Matolese River as the southern boundary, with area about 10 miles square. The agency on this reservation is located 75 miles south of The Dalles, which city is our telegraphic terminus, as also our nearest railroad and shipping depot.

The character of the land is mainly rough and mountainous, although many large tracts of good land are to be found along the water courses, which are numerous throughout the reservation. These bottom lands are of excellent quality, and will produce grain, fruit, and vegetables of most any variety in abundance. The first benches or table-lands will also in ordinary seasons bring good crops of wheat, oats, barley, and rye without irrigation; and the reason that good returns have not come to the Indians before this, is that they have not properly cultivated their fields. While the lands of this reservation are best adapted to the raising of stock, there is still sufficient good agricultural land to produce all the grain, hay, fruit, and vegetables needed for this population.

The climate is most even and healthful, and while the temperature approaches 100° in summer, the heat is not felt as oppressive, as the atmosphere is pure and rare. No sunstrokes occur here.

Population.—As indicated by the census file herewith, the number of Indians composing the confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon on this reservation is 959, and apportioned as follows:

Wascoes and Teninnes	359
Warm Springs	513
Putes	83
Total	959
Males	443
Females	516
Males over 18 years	278
Females over 14 years	458
Males and females between the ages of 6 and 16 years	238

This census report is absolutely correct, as I was compelled, in the absence of a census list in the agency office, to make a house-to-house census of the reservation in order to procure the names of the Indians under my charge.

Character and habits.—It is gratifying to note that a great majority of the Indians are industrious, and are anxious to accumulate property of permanent value. They are rapidly discarding their old customs and habits, and show a disposition to procure good houses and barns and farming implements. What they most require at present is instruction as to the proper methods in farming and stock raising. Indians brought to the standard of self-support and self-reliance form the chief stepping-stone to an advanced civilization. They closely observe the practical results of teaching and actions. They view things practically, not theoretically. To teach them to work and cultivate their fields is the chief Indian problem. These Indians are natively honest. They will not steal or lie, as a rule. No case of theft by Indians has been reported since my arrival at the agency.

Farming and stock raising.—There is a marked advance this year in the acreage sown to grain, amounting to at least 40 per cent over last year. Rains have come opportunely, thus securing good yields of grain and consequent encouragement to the Indians. I am now confident that I will be able to secure all needed flour, barley, oats, hay, and beef for the school for the present fiscal year from the Indians.

There is also an increased disposition among the Indians to get rid of their worthless ponies and secure cattle, sheep, and hogs for improvement and increase. Many Indians at present own nice bands of cattle of good breed, but so far only one Indian (Kishwalk) is engaged in sheep raising. Incidentally, his increase

from this industry alone this year was as follows: Sale of mutton, \$1,322.25; sale of wool, \$1,105; total, \$2,427.25.

While the Indians belonging to this reservation are mainly self-supporting, there are about 75 old men and women who are unable to work, are destitute, and consequently have to be provided for. The most objectionable characteristic that I observe among the well-to-do Indians is their disposition to neglect the old and poor, even of their own families. They seem to think it the duty of the Government to support this class, thus entailing great hardship upon the agent.

Missions.—The missionary work, under the jurisdiction of the United Presbyterian Church, among these Indians is commendable and successful. Thus creditable churches have been erected on the reservation as follows: One at agency, Simnasho, and Seko se qui. Simnasho is 20 miles distant from agency and Seko se qui about 8 miles. There are also two parsonages that are quite nice and comfortable. The pastors in charge, Rev. J. A. Spear and Rev. J. A. Morrow, are consistent Christian gentlemen, painstaking, and have the confidence of the Indians. Their teachings and example have been valuable to me in maintaining order and morality and encouraging industry. The Sabbath Church exercises are largely attended by Indians, and perfect order prevails.

Indian police.—The members of the police force are good, courageous, and reliable men. They are all young men, save the captain, who is 45 years old. All, with one or two exceptions, speak English fluently. They are prompt in executing commands, tidy in department, and obedient to their superiors. I can commend the force as being in an efficient state, and fully competent to preserve order throughout the reservation. They should have full rations allowed them.

Court of Indian offenses.—The three men who compose the court of Indian offenses are of middle age, heads of families, of good, sound discretion, and are held in high regard for their known integrity by the Indians. Their decisions give almost universal satisfaction, and there is no disposition to disobey the rulings or orders of this court. These men have been made entirely familiar with their duties, and my observation warrants me in stating that in deciding issues brought before them they are governed by justice and right.

Public roads.—The wagon roads on the reservation are in good order and repair. The Indians respond promptly to the call for public work. Since early spring the main thoroughfares have been placed in excellent condition. Good judgment is also exercised in making and maintaining mountain grades. Fifty miles of road was put in repair this spring.

Improvements.—During the year past there have been many and important improvements made and perfected, the most important being the erection and completion of 6 new school buildings, to wit: 1 dormitory, 1 school and assembly hall, 1 mess hall and kitchen, 1 hospital, 1 laundry, and 1 employees' quarters. These buildings are all of modern design, and would be creditable for the purposes contemplated to my community. The cost to the Government for the construction of these buildings was about \$23,000. In addition to these buildings, there has been a 10-acre inclosure as a school campus, fenced with pickets and dressed boards, all painted and made substantial; also various outhouses and sidewalks have been constructed to accommodate the premises. Many of the older buildings have been repainted and whitewashed, rendering them much more permanent and attractive. There is also a contract for the construction and completion of a water and sewer system, to be finished by October 1, 1897, at a cost of about \$6,000. When this system is completed the school plant will be creditable indeed.

Educational.—Only the day school at Simnasho, 20 miles distant from the agency, has been conducted during the past year, owing to the destruction by fire of the boarding-school plant. The attendance has not been large, but good results are in evidence of its existence. With our splendid new boarding-school plant about completed, I hope to be able to report greater progress in this line during the next year, as the Indians are enthusiastic in the support of the new school, and they take and express commendable pride in the new buildings and water system. Our plant will accommodate, comfortably, 175 pupils.

Crimes.—No case of actual crime has been reported during the past year. No drunkenness, no homicide, and no fighting among these Indians. The main trouble among them arises from their marriage relations. Husband and wife are too apt to complain of each other for trivial neglect or offenses. Such grievances are, however, generally satisfactorily settled by the agent or the Indian court.

Wheat improvements.—The great crying necessity of this reservation at present is a flour or grist mill. These Indians should not be compelled to carry their wheat 50 miles in order to have it reduced to flour, which they are now obliged to do, and losing thereby one-sixth to one-seventh of their product in tolls, besides the 100 miles of transportation. It would do more than any one single thing to advance the farming industry among the Indians and save large sums of money to the

Government, which are now paid for the transportation of flour. The cost would be small, as we have a splendid water power at the old mill site. I shall make this the subject of future remark in a special communication at an early date.

There should also be provided a suitable building for the seamstress and assistant for the accommodation of the work they continually have in hand. This need not be an expensive building. Repairs should also be made to three old buildings for agency employees' quarters.

In general.—Notwithstanding that these Indians have always been loyal to the whites and assisted them in the field during the Modoc and Snake wars, and also that they received small compensation in their treaty stipulations from the Government, I am forced to the conclusion that until the past two years they have been sadly neglected. Since such time, however, much has been done for them by the authorities in the way of valued and permanent improvements, for which the Indians are deeply grateful and thereby much encouraged.

My chief endeavor since coming to this agency has been to teach these people to work; to oblige them to pay for what they receive in labor; to make each home or allotment self-sustaining, independent of any Government employment or transportation labor; and at this writing I am of the opinion that I will thus succeed, to a large degree, in the near future. They do not need or ask large donations, but hope to be helped to farming implements, that they may be able to develop their lands and assume the status of civilization.

The employees at this agency and school are efficient and faithful, and have been uniformly courteous to me.

I am grateful to the Commissioner and the Indian Office for the patience extended me, in the courteous replies to my various communications, and the valued assistance furnished me for and on behalf of the Indians under my charge.

Respectfully,

JAMES L. COWAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK., August 31, 1897.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency, for the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

The Indians of this reservation, while composed of what were formerly known as the Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettles bands of Sioux, are now regarded as one people, without any distinction as to band or tribal following.

The census taken on June 30 last shows the total population of full and mixed blood Indians to be 2,559, which is a decrease of 27 as compared with last year. Of the whole number of Indians there are 1,229 males and 1,321 females, divided as follows:

Males over 18 years of age.....	650
Females over 14 years of age.....	890
Males between the ages of 6 and 16 years.....	315
Females between the ages of 6 and 16 years.....	292

Improvements.—At the agency a new warehouse 30 by 120 feet and a new barn 30 by 136 feet have been built, to replace those destroyed by fire, caused by lightning, on August 14 of last year. These buildings are substantial and modern in structure. Since my experience with the fire above referred to I am firmly of the opinion that all buildings at agencies should be more isolated than is usually the case, and I therefore rebuilt each upon a different site from their previous locations, and I thus have lessened the danger of fire being communicated from one building to another.

All employees' buildings have been supplied with good stone foundations in lieu of posts, and hence will be much more comfortable in winter. All agency buildings are now painted white, a few of them having been painted last year and the remainder this season, and, having been kept in a good state of repair, they present a fresh and pleasing appearance.

The system of waterworks, both at the agency and boarding school, has been completed and put in operation during the year, which derives its supply of water

from the artesian well, and when a sufficient quantity of fire hose has been furnished for both school and agency use danger from fire will be reduced to the minimum.

Agriculture.—The past season has been more favorable for crops in this locality than for several years previous, due to a more bountiful rainfall, and in consequence of which fairly good returns will be gathered from the seed sown. About 1,275 acres have been cultivated in small patches, from which they will get about 7,910 bushels of corn, 4,010 bushels potatoes, 310 bushels turnips, 105 bushels onions, 100 bushels other vegetables, 5,100 melons, and 3,800 pumpkins.

Owing to the extreme severity of the past winter, a great effort is now being made to cut as much hay as possible for the protection of their stock during the winter months, and consequently every mowing machine and hayrake on the reservation is now in the field and actively in use.

Stock raising.—This industry is the principal pursuit of this people, and by far the most profitable, although last winter, owing to the extreme cold, combined with the heavy snow fall, the loss of cattle throughout the whole reservation averaged fully 20 per cent, while the loss of horses from the same causes was very small. This loss is the present stimulus to provide more winter feed than heretofore, and, as above stated, is now being displayed in the hayfield.

The best beef furnished during the year was that purchased from Indians, aggregating 810,970 pounds gross, for which they were paid the contract price, yielding to them the sum of \$23,133.79. Besides the quantities furnished here, a large number of cattle are each year shipped to various Eastern markets by mixed-blood Indians, who are the owners of the largest herds and who claim that it is more profitable to do so than to turn them in at the agency at contract prices.

Allotments.—This step in the direction of further promoting the civilization of this people is a matter now looked forward to in the near future and with considerable interest by the Indians, the most of whom, I think, will be willing to take and live upon their allotments when the time comes. Surveyors F. W. Pettigrew and C. H. Bates, each with a large corps of assistants, are now in the field surveying a portion of the reservation (about 50 townships), and will have completed the work contemplated under the present appropriation for that purpose by December 1st next.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is composed of three influential and respected full-blood Indians, whose decisions are usually correct and fair and generally observed by the parties concerned. While their jurisdiction is limited and confined principally to the hearing of petty offenses, they have not shown any disposition toward favoritism or revengefulness in the rendering of their decisions. All cases tried during the year, of which there were 107, were of such trivial nature that the penalties imposed in most instances consisted merely of confinement in the agency jail. No fines were imposed or collected. The United States district courts have tried several offenders against the law for the sale of liquor to Indians, with no convictions.

Police.—The police force consists of 2 officers and 25 privates, all full-blood Indians, some of whom, by reason of their integrity and faithfulness, have been permitted to remain on the force for a long term of years. I have endeavored, as far as it was consistently possible to do so, to sustain them in their official acts when executing orders, and believe that in doing so the efficiency of the force has been greatly improved. For the services rendered, hardships endured, and oftentimes danger encountered, the pay of an Indian policeman is wholly inadequate.

Education.—There are one industrial boarding school and three day schools on this reservation and three mission boarding schools just beyond the border lines of the reserve.

The industrial boarding school is located at the agency, and has a capacity of 130 pupils (85 boys and 45 girls). The total enrollment for the year was 120 (84 boys and 36 girls), during which time the average attendance was 103. The industrial work of the school has been carried on during the year along the same lines as in former years, and perhaps with little profit from a financial point of view, though unquestionably of great value to the pupils from a practical and educational standpoint.

No sickness of any consequence has been prevalent among the pupils during the year, and they were almost entirely free from sore eyes, which heretofore have been very troublesome. I attribute this to the use of the water from the artesian well, which has been piped into the lavatories, as well as the use of individual towels.

The work in the sewing room, kitchen, and laundry has been successfully administered and excellent service rendered by the respective assistants in those departments.

Among the several improvements made during the year at this school I regard the completion of the system of waterworks as the most important, and without which it would seem almost impossible to get along.

I believe that a kindergartner should be furnished this school, even though it is done at a sacrifice of the position of assistant teacher.

A detailed statement of stock, products, etc., pertaining to this school has been prepared and embraced in my statistical report, which is transmitted herewith. Three day schools have been in successful operation on the reservation during the year. The respective location of each having been given in previous reports, that will therefore be dispensed with in this instance. Day School No. 5 has been in successful operation during the school year under the management of Edson Watson, with an enrollment of 18 pupils (14 boys and 4 girls) and an average attendance of 15.65. Day School No. 7: Mrs. Marcia De Vinny, who has been teacher at this school for several years past, has been very successful in her work, and great progress has been made by her pupils. The largest enrollment was 20 pupils (12 boys and 8 girls), with an average attendance of 16.98. Day School No. 8: John F. Carson, with several years' experience at this school, has had a very successful year, which was, however, somewhat interrupted and the attendance reduced on account of whooping cough, which prevailed for a short time last winter among the children in the locality of this school. The enrollment was 21 pupils (12 boys and 9 girls) and the average attendance 14.37.

The three mission boarding schools are each in charge of gentlemen who have a thorough and practical knowledge of what is required in the education of an Indian youth, and as a result very satisfactory progress has been made. One of these schools, known as the St. John's Mission, is conducted by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is for girls exclusively. It had an enrollment of 51 pupils, with an average attendance of 40. The other is known as the Plum Creek Boarding School, and is conducted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and has had an enrollment of 10 pupils (4 boys and 6 girls), with an average attendance of 10. The third of these schools is the Oahe Boarding School, which is maintained under the auspices of the American Missionary Society, and had an enrollment of 27 pupils (12 boys and 15 girls), with an average attendance of 18.91.

Missionary work.—Without the assistance of the untiring workers in this field the progress of civilization of these people would be very slow indeed. Even now, after many long years of labor among them, it often becomes discouraging to those actively engaged in the work; but, notwithstanding, there has been a steady and very marked advance, morally as well as spiritually, by reason of this influence. Among other things, one very noticeable change is that no dances of any kind are now entertained; no blanket Indians and very few painted faces are seen.

The religious denominations represented in this work are the Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Congregational churches, and the respective work pertaining to each has been conducted by the same gentlemen named in my last previous report. I am pleased to say that I have had the wise and hearty cooperation of the missionaries in this field, and where such relation exists greater results are produced.

Sanitary.—The general health of these people during the past year has been fairly good, having escaped without the prevalence of an epidemic of any serious consequence. The agency physician, Dr. L. F. Michael, reports that during this time he treated 736 cases (393 males and 343 females), besides many trivial cases; that of this number 63 were at the agency boarding school, 17 at St. John's Mission boarding school, and 41 at the agency hospital. The total number of births, as gathered from various sources, is 101, while the number of deaths is 111, exceeding the births by 10. Of the whole number of deaths, 45 were under the age of 5 years. This excess of deaths over births is attributed to the prevalence of whooping cough in a violent form, which was imported by visiting Indians, and was more fatal in the Cherry Creek district than in any other part of the reserve.

There has been a great improvement, in a general way, in the sanitary condition of this people, and their conception of the construction of habitations has materially advanced. The one-room house, with its earth floor, one door, and one window, is rapidly disappearing, and in its stead is found a two and often three room house, with good floors, more light, and better ventilation. These changes in themselves can not but result in a very material decrease in the ravages of the disease which has heretofore made such inroads in their numbers.

Female industrial teachers.—The field for work in this direction is very great indeed, and that they are valuable auxiliaries to the work of civilization can not be doubted. Two female industrial teachers have been engaged in this field during the year, and much good has been accomplished, noticeable among which is the desire of the Indians to have in their houses furniture, dishes, etc. Sewing circles have been established, and the women and girls are taught in the cutting, fitting, and making of dresses for themselves, to which they take very kindly.

During the past year we have had the pleasure of a visit from Inspector James McLaughlin, Supervisor Charles D. Rakestraw, Special Agent William H. Able, and Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, bishop of South Dakota.

In conclusion, I desire to thank your office for the kind treatment and the prompt and generous manner in which my numerous requests looking to the advancement of the Indians under my charge were acted upon.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER COUCHMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, S. DAK., July 31, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular dated June 1, 1897, I have the honor to submit this the annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year 1897.

Census.—The census taken on this reservation June 30, 1897, shows a total of 1,017, a falling off since last report of 7. The death rate has again exceeded the birth rate. Two not heretofore enrolled have been taken up on authority from the Indian office, one previously enrolled dropped, and one received on transfer; 945 of the enrolled Indians are full bloods, and the remainder (37) are mixed bloods.

General condition of the Indians.—These people have just experienced a terrible loss in cattle during the past winter, which for severity was perhaps without a parallel in this locality. During the latter part of October a heavy storm set in, accompanied by a deep fall of snow, after which snowstorms were of frequent occurrence. All ravines were filled, while on the level prairie the snow was at least 2 feet deep. Hay that had been gathered and all shelter provided for animals were practically lost in the immense drifts. That every animal on the reservation did not perish remains a wonder. The loss among cattle reached the enormous figure of 65 per cent. While the loss among horses was not so heavy, it, however, reached about 25 per cent.

While there is still an abundance of horses left, the cows are reduced to such a low number as to seriously cripple the chief industry of these people. In fact, had they not met with this heavy loss it is safe to predict that within five years more they would have been able to nearly support themselves. I recommended in the spring the purchase of more cattle, but for a lack of funds I was advised that none could be bought. In my opinion, it would be better to consume the clothing and one-half the rations for cattle rather than have them without this industry. The country is chiefly adapted to cattle raising, and Indians take to it more kindly than to anything else.

Agriculture.—Farming in this locality, even for whites, is a most discouraging occupation, and until some plan for irrigating, either by artesian wells or otherwise, is adopted, but meager returns will be had. The Indians, with their poor horses, plowed 1,611 acres, which were planted in wheat, oats, corn, and garden seeds. The spring was so backward that plowing was not completed until late, after which the usual drought and hot winds followed, and at this time the prospect for any kind of a crop is not encouraging.

Nomadic instincts.—These Indians still have a strong desire to wander about and make long visits to other reservations, but I am pleased to note that the habit is not so inherent as in other tribes. The custom of some agents (particularly Sisseton) in writing long-time passes should, in my opinion, be discontinued. Quite recently I have received passes from agents for a period of 60 and 150 days. I have invariably ordered the holders of the long-time passes to return within a short time. At this agency by constant effort I have at last reduced visiting to a minimum.

In this connection I desire to express the belief that large meetings held annually by different missionary societies is not fraught with the intended good results anticipated, and earnestly recommend that the number authorized to attend these gatherings be confined to a limited number of delegates.

The ration system.—I have said so much in previous reports on this subject that I feel that it is simply a repetition of words even to touch upon the subject. However, as it is the bone of these people's existence, I trust I may be pardoned for again urging that the practice of issuing rations be discontinued and in place of it cash payments be made for a time. It certainly can not be urged that it is a treaty stipulation, when the treaty provides "and rations until self-supporting." They will never be self-supporting nor independent until free rations are stopped. It is

the one thing that holds them back and makes them poor and miserable indeed. The act making appropriations for the current year provides: "That the Secretary, in his discretion, is authorized to pay said amount per head in money." This applies to the clothing. Why not make it apply to the rations?

I have, since assuming charge of this agency, reduced the beef issue from 1,000,000 to 800,000 pounds and the bacon from 30,000 to 20,000 pounds. However, prior to 1891 these people had never sold any cattle to the Government. In 1891 I purchased from them 235,000 pounds gross beef; in 1895, 300,000 pounds; in 1896, 220,000 pounds, for which they have received in round numbers \$20,000. This year authority is granted for the purchase of 275,000 pounds gross beef from Indians, but it is not likely that they can supply the full amount. At contract prices this will net them about \$8,000.

The reduction in beef alone has, up to and including this year's supply, resulted in a net saving of over \$18,000, and the reduction in bacon has added another saving of \$5,000. While these amounts have been saved to the Government, the Indians have at the same time been paid a little more than the amounts mentioned, which has added materially to their self-support, and at the same time given them a stimulus for work and proved a useful lesson in the handling of money.

What is true of the purchase of beef is also in a smaller degree true of purchasing wheat from the Indians. Last year they were paid about \$2,000 for that product. Last year these people realized from freighting and their produce nearly \$14,000. Of this amount \$10,000 was paid them by the Government.

One hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars Crow Creek fund.—During the past winter a delegation of three Indians, paying their own way both to and from Washington, laid their claim before the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and prayed that the amount, less attorney fees, which leaves \$170,000, be paid them in cash. As this money was appropriated to reimburse these Indians for the greater encroachment of their reservation over other Sioux reservations, the result of the treaty of 1889, I would respectfully suggest that you recommend that Congress modify the act making this appropriation, so as to have it paid in cash and expended under the direction of the honorable Secretary as follows: Fifty thousand dollars to be used in the purchase of breeding cows and bulls; \$15,000 for placing a fence around the reservation; \$20,000 for lumber, to be used in constructing cattle sheds; \$3,000 for mowers and rakes, and the remaining \$80,000 paid in four installments of cash. If this plan could be followed out, I honestly believe that in five years these people would be nearly, if not quite, self-supporting. They have the range and, as before stated, the inclination to engage in cattle raising.

Artesian wells.—The artesian well sunk on the Crow Creek school farm has proven such an immense success, that authority has been granted for the sinking of a second well, for which contract was entered into last May, and work on the same is now under way. This well I located at the head of Campbell Creek, a dry run, which has a creek bed of 15 miles, and will water a large territory of grazing country heretofore not accessible. Two more wells should be put down—one at the head of Soldier Creek and one between Box Elder and Elm Creek. When this is done, the entire reservation will be made accessible for stock raising.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary condition of these people is far from satisfactory. More field matrons are urgently needed. In this connection I would suggest that a small house and stable be built for the farmers in the upper and lower districts on this reservation, and that married men, whose wives would make suitable field matrons, be appointed. The Indian women have not kept pace with the men, nor is it to be wondered at when we consider how little is being done for them. The houses on this reservation, while giving a slight evidence of improvement, are still far from what they should be from a sanitary standpoint.

The tribe during the year has been practically free from epidemics, and yet consumption and kindred diseases continue to make the usual inroads on their health. The death rate has again exceeded the birth rate. During the year there were 43 births and 49 deaths. Fifty per cent of the deaths occurring were from consumption.

Condition of the agency.—The agency is now in very good repair. During the year five employees' buildings were plastered, agency fence was repaired and painted, a frame house for six Indian employees was built, and a band stand erected in the center of the agency park. The grounds are regularly policed, and the effect is, I believe, appreciated by both whites and Indians.

Police.—The police force has been most efficient, and has rendered excellent service at all times.

Judges.—The judges of the court of Indian offenses have rendered fairly good satisfaction. It is only occasionally that an Indian is found who is suited to fill the place of judge.

Schools.—The Crow Creek Boarding School has just closed a very successful year's work. Harmony has pretty generally prevailed among the employees. Mr. Avery has sustained his former good record as a model superintendent. Heartily entering into the spirit of this important work, he has faithfully carried out the ideas of your office, and the results are apparent. I respectfully invite your attention to his report, herewith, for a detailed account of this school.

Grace Boarding School.—This school, up to the 1st of February, this year, was conducted by Miss Grace Howard, under contract with the Indian Office, for 35 pupils. At that time the buildings were purchased by the United States, and since then the school has been operated entirely by the Government. Miss Howard had successfully conducted a school at this place for a number of years, and the results of her efforts will be felt for years to come on this reservation. Since the purchase was made Mr. F. W. Wertz has been in charge and has conducted the school in a most satisfactory manner. The attendance has been kept up to 36 pupils. Next year it is proposed to increase the attendance to 50 children. The farm and buildings are well cared for, and on the whole everything about the place may be said to be in good condition.

Immaculate Conception School.—This school has had a very successful year, and maintained an enrollment of 50 pupils. The schoolroom work done was of a high character. The grounds and buildings are in excellent condition and repair. Rev. Pius Boehm deserves credit for the manner in which he has conducted this institution. It is to be hoped, now that his contract is not to be renewed, that some plan may be found for him to continue the school.

Religion.—There are three denominations represented by missionaries on this reservation—the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. The first-named has four churches and a fifth station, where services are held. The Episcopal was the first religious organization to take up the work here, and, under the Rev. Mr. Burt, rector, who has spent a quarter of a century among these people and speaks the Sioux language fluently, the work has been successfully carried forward. Mr. Burt has proven himself quite a factor in the civilization of these people, and his work during the past year has been highly satisfactory.

The Presbyterians have recently dedicated a new church on this reservation, where they conduct services; and, while not strong in numbers, they have done a good work, under the immediate supervision of Rev. John P. Williamson, of Yankton, S. Dak.

The Roman Catholics have but one church, and that is in connection with their school. It has been under the supervision of Rev. Pius Boehm. This church has also done a good work.

Employees.—The employees at this agency have generally given satisfaction.

Conclusion.—I desire, in concluding this report, to thank your office for the kind treatment my requests have invariably met with at your hands, and to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED TREON,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW CREEK SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak., July 31, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning this school for the fiscal year 1897.

Enrollment and attendance.—The enrollment during the year was 190 and the average attendance 134.6. The capacity of the school is 140.

There has been no difficulty about maintaining attendance, which could have been kept somewhat higher than it was, but for the health of some who were enrolled whom it was found best to excuse during the greater part of the year. Practically all the children on this reservation of school age and in sufficiently good health are in school during ten months of each year.

Plant.—The buildings here, though most of them are old and in some respects undesirable, are fairly commodious and in excellent repair; this being true of all except the laundry. This building is so old and so poor in every respect that no repairs other than rebuilding could make it comfortable or suitable for the work. And it is simply not equipped at all. The principal improvements made during the year were in the way of general repairs, and in the construction of a reservoir and ditches through which artesian water is to be utilized in irrigation.

Improvements most needed are a new laundry, partially equipped with labor-saving machinery, and a building containing an assembly hall and a reading room. These will be made the subject of special reports.

Class-room work.—Class-room work during the year has been fairly satisfactory in all departments, and especially so in the kindergarten and primary grades. From the advanced grade a number were recommended for promotion to annexation schools at the close of the year.

A literary society was organized by the pupils early in the year, and very pleasantly and profitably conducted until near the close of the season. With the opening of school for the coming year I desire to organize a similar society with somewhat broader scope and purposes, and to include in its membership the returned students of the agency.

The year's work closed with a programme and an exhibit of work which reflected much credit on the pupils and teachers, and which were also much admired and appreciated by the parents of the pupils.

Industrial work.—The conduct of the domestic departments of the school has been especially satisfactory during the entire year, and much praise is due to the matron and the other employees who have had charge of them. The dormitories, the sewing room, the dining room, the kitchen, the bakery, and the dairy, have all been truly educational departments in the best sense of the term. The laundry can never be such while we have the present building and lack of appliances for it. The laundry work is sheer drudgery, and a constant nuisance and detriment to the health of the pupils who must be called to do it.

The school stock and poultry have been satisfactorily managed. The farm and garden have again been much of a disappointment owing to lack of rain when it was imperatively needed. Our irrigation plant is now completed, however, and, although too late for much use to be made of it this year, future success is, we trust, assured. If our hopes shall be realized the school farm will be a valuable object lesson on the reservation.

Employees.—The school has had a faithful and efficient corps of employees throughout the year, and, in this connection, I am glad to note that the Indian employees, who make about one-half the entire force, have, with one or two exceptions only, been very faithful and satisfactory—more so than ever before.

A pleasant and profitable feature of the year's work was weekly meetings of the Current Topic Club, the membership of which included many of the agency employees. During the coming year it is expected to have a circle for professional and other reading and discussion.

Health.—The average health of those who have been kept in school has been good, in the sense of there having been no epidemics and but few cases of serious acute illness which culminated in the school. In the sense of having average robust health, I am afraid that a satisfactory report can never be made in regard to these people—at least for some generations to come. They are more unhealthy than any others I ever knew. Practically all of them seem to be tainted with scrofula and consumption—to be liable to break down from scrofulous good health into either general debility or thick consumption, almost without premonitory symptoms or apparent cause other than their heredity.

This fact, of course, inevitably affects school work, and subtracts from the results of every kind which might otherwise be achieved. Industrial undertakings and details have constantly to be modified with reference to it. The same is true of classroom work and the most difficult problem of all, with reference to a great many individual pupils, is to maintain courage and hopefulness. When a pupil begins to have hemorrhages from the lungs he or she knows, and all the rest know, just what they mean, in spite of everything cheerful that can be said or done. And such incidents keep occurring, at intervals, throughout every year. Not many pupils die in the school. They prefer not to do so, and the last wishes of themselves and their parents are not disregarded. But they go home and die, and the effect in the school is much the same. Four have done so this year. As many more have gone out who undoubtedly will never be able to return; and others, in still larger numbers, have had hemorrhages from the lungs, or the terrible scrofulous swellings which we know, and they know, practically certainty to their fate. Keeping them in school at all sometimes becomes a rather painful task. If a tremendous miracle could be worked and their inherited constitutions and homes be made over, their education could begin on a different basis and proceed more hopefully. In the absence of expectation of anything of that kind, we are making sanitary and other conditions of health in the school the best that we possibly can, and trying directly and indirectly, as we may, to improve home conditions. I am paying more attention, for instance, to what the pupils eat, at every meal, than to the books they study; and more to their industrial and schoolroom details than to anything else.

With reference to home conditions, I would like to urge, if it will not be considered impertinent for me to do so, the employment of more field matrons and their very careful selection. We have only one such employee on this reservation for a territory of about 500 square miles and a population of over 1,000. Several would be very much better, and might do work which would infinitely supplement that of the school.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you for your cordial and unflinching support and cooperation in the conduct of the school.

Very respectfully submitted

FREDERICK TUBOX, United States Indian Agent.

FRANK F. AVERY, Superintendent.

REPORT OF LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK., August 27, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter of June 11, 1897, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The census just completed shows the population of this reservation to be 610, which shows a decrease of 13 over last year.

Males above 18 years of age	273
Females above 14 years of age	316
Children between the ages of 6 and 16	177

These Indians have done fairly well during the past year. All of them on the reservation are living upon their allotments, trying to improve their homes, while those that moved south of White River have built themselves comfortable log houses, and seem to be contented and happy with their new location.

During the year a new substation house, slaughterhouse, corral, and farmer's house have been built at the substation south of White River, making it much more convenient for that part of the tribe receiving their rations at that point.

The agency buildings are commodious and comfortable and are in a good state of repair. They should receive a coat of paint to keep them in good condition.

The lumber sent here during the past year, while inadequate to supply the needs and wants of all, has been used to the best possible advantage, and distributed with a view to adding to the comfort of as many as possible, and in consequence many of the Indian houses have been furnished with floors, roofs, and additional windows, all of which were much needed.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary condition of these people the past year has been fairly good, with the exception of an epidemic of measles which broke out in the boarding school. Fortunately it was confined to the school children, and resulted in few deaths. The agency physician reports during the year 43 births and 39 deaths.

Agriculture.—I can not say that any great progress over last year has been made in this direction, which, however, is not the fault of the Indians, for they continue year after year to plant, and cultivate their fields in the face of repeated disappointment in reaping a harvest with a zeal that would be commendable in their white neighbors. At the present time the Indians are busily engaged in cutting hay for the use of their stock during the winter months, and I have repeatedly urged upon them the importance of this work, in view of the rigorous winter just passed and the number of cattle lost.

Stock raising.—As this reservation is not adapted to agriculture, but purely to stock raising, there is no reason why these people should not prosper by the latter pursuit if encouraged each year by the issue of good breeding cows.

Police.—The police force of this agency consists of one captain and fourteen privates, all of whom are full-blood Indians. They are faithful in the discharge of their duties, vigilant, and ever ready and willing to carry into effect the orders given them.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court consists of three fair minded, intelligent men, whose decisions as a rule are fair and satisfactory. They are given such instruction and advice from time to time in the investigation of their cases as is deemed necessary for the promotion of justice.

Missionary work.—This is carried on by the Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches, and the result of the labors of those having the work in charge has been very satisfactory.

School.—The industrial boarding school of this agency has been so fully discussed from time to time in quarterly reports as to need only brief mention here. The report of Superintendent Nellis is submitted herewith.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks for the courteous treatment and hearty cooperation always extended to me by your office in all matters pertaining to the management of the affairs of this agency.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

B. C. ASH,

United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LOWER BRULÉ SCHOOL.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK., August 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, through Maj. B. C. Ash, United States Indian agent, the following report of Lower Brulé Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The closing up of the school was attended with some difficulty. According to the terms of the appropriation bill passed in June, 1894, a large number of our Indians were permitted to leave this reservation and locate upon the Rosebud Reserve. Immediately after their removal they set up a clamor for day schools, and the agent recommended to the Department the erection of the same. This furnished to the people this removed an excuse for not returning their children to the boarding school, and they were very slow in bringing them in. However, by patient and continuous work on the part of both agency and school employees, and the determined effort of the new agent upon his arrival, the attendance by the middle of October had reached the capacity of the school, and I do not think there were left on the reservation a half dozen children of school age and suitable physical condition. The average attendance for the year was 193.

Work in the classroom was highly satisfactory. The school was kept closely graded in accordance with the outline of study promulgated from your office. Pedagogical works received were faithfully studied by the teachers and the knowledge obtained thereby applied in their work. One serious drawback was the inability of the teachers to give instruction in instrumental music. This deficiency should be remedied the present year. The closing entertainment, the result of a great deal of hard work on the part of both teachers and pupils, was an unqualified success.

Industrial work was not so satisfactory. This was due less to inefficiency of employees than to the fact that during about half the year our force of employees was not complete. For six

weeks we were minus a cook, for another six weeks we had no chief matron, while for more than a month there was no teacher of industries. During these times employees from other departments were called upon, in addition to their own special duties, to perform the work pertaining to the positions vacant, and it gives me pleasure to report that the double duty thus required was discharged not only well but without complaint.

The school farm was well put in, 20 acres to oats, 13 to corn, and 7 to potatoes and other vegetables. It is impossible to state at this time what the yield will be. It was hoped that the vegetables at least might be irrigated, and ditches for that purpose were constructed, but the artesian well which was to furnish the water was not completed, and this could not be done. The school herd of cattle, 78 head, were well cared for, and are in fine condition. Hogs and poultry also done well.

Credit is due the seamstress, laundress, and cook for the manner in which their departments were handled.

Class room work, as well as industrial work, to a certain extent, was interrupted for a period of three weeks by an epidemic of measles, there being 15 cases at one time, 99 in all. During the year, because of insufficient hospital accommodations, it was found necessary to excise from school 13 children, 6 of whom died. These, together with the 2 deaths which occurred in school, make a total of 8 deaths—over 5 per cent of the entire enrollment. The unusual severity and length of the winter were undoubtedly the cause of this increased death rate. One of the greatest needs of this school is a well equipped hospital.

I desire to call attention to the good work done by our Indian employees. The services required of them were rendered in a prompt and efficient manner, and they were at all times thoroughly loyal. I feel like mentioning specially as employees of superior merit Robert J. Jackson, Chelias, assistant teacher, and Amelia Schmandt, Amelia, cook.

In conclusion, I wish to extend to Agent Ash most cordial thanks for unvarying kindness and unwavering support.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. NIELLS, *Supervisor.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, August 21, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to report regarding affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as follows:

The year has passed without trouble of any kind among or with the Indians, who are slowly advancing toward civilization. It will, however, be many years before all of them are self-supporting. Probably nearly all of the old-time Indians, those who are uneducated and unprogressive and who are wedded to ancient customs, will remain much as they now are so long as they live. The younger and better element is growing proportionately stronger each year, and among this class definite progress can alone be looked for.

Agriculture.—As stated in previous annual reports, agriculture to any general extent on this reservation is impracticable, and very little is done or can be done in this regard. Late and early frosts, hot winds during the growing season, lack of precipitation, and the character of the soil make it impossible to grow grain.

Allotments.—No allotments in severalty have been made to these Indians and none are desired by them. Possibly some good would result from allotting the lands and thus securing the permanent location of individuals, provided lands not allotted continue to be held in common for grazing and not in any event opened to settlement.

Education.—Each year I am more and more impressed with the value of the day school as a potent factor in the uplifting of these Indians; but the idea must not be entertained that everyone will do for this work. These schools, frequently situated far out among the camps, are not under the eye of the agent, and some of them can only be visited by the inspector once each quarter. To be successful they must have the best of teachers—not the best measured by ordinary standards, but rather men and women who make their homes at these schools, who keep cows, pigs, and chickens, and who yearly raise some garden stuff. Such a family, so living at a distant camp, being kindly neighbors to the parents as well as teachers of their children, does incalculable good.

The good wife as housekeeper becomes a model to all the Indian women near her. The brightness and cleanness of her cottage is known to all. The attractive table, the well-prepared food, the order and neatness there seen, soon come to be envied and at least to a small degree copied by the Indian women. Everything there of order, neatness, and decency is a daily challenge to all who live less wholesomely. Then this housekeeper, with no means for assisting these people beyond the supplies issued by the Government, demonstrates to them what may be done with what they have, how to make the most of it, and use it economically; shows them that greater health results from cleanliness and better prepared food; teaches them that clean clothing and person are more attractive than greasy paint on their faces and barbaric ornamentation on their garments. All this is done by ever-present example, by kind entreaties, and by gentle advice to those whose confidence she has won.

When sickness comes in an Indian family, this housekeeper gives simple remedies, which soon come to be depended upon instead of the rattle of the medicine man's gourd and his incantations. If a child die, she shows her sympathy, and in placing a wild flower in the little, cold, brown hand endears herself by every such simple act to the parents. The schoolgirls always love her, and that love forms a powerful lever in bettering their condition at home.

The teacher also—he who devotes a portion of the day to his work in the school-room and the remainder to instructing the boys out of doors or in the little school shop—equally wins confidence and commands respect. He becomes known to all in his district as a kind, just man, a safe adviser, and a valued friend. There is no computing the good such a man and such a woman can do in an Indian camp, and this good is permanent and lasting.

There are far too few such teachers, and those who succeed the best, who come nearest the ideal, and whose localities show the most improvement are those who, having the true missionary spirit, teach by example, as well as precept, the gospel of better living quite as much as they teach from books and blackboards.

It is quite true that these children of the camps do not show to the unpracticed observer the improvement exhibited by pupils of distant and expensive schools. They are not so uniformly and well clad * * * but what they have learned they retain, and they have had no experiences or surroundings that are impossible for them in their after lives; and so if, perchance, they speak and write English a little less fluently than those whose education has been so much more expensive they still have all they need, all they will ever use, and have beside a knowledge of other things even more important than what they learn from books.

It is therefore earnestly urged that the reservation day school be given annually more encouragement, that the utmost care be exercised in selecting employees, and that all such now employed as do not come up to the high standard required be transferred elsewhere or retired from the service.

There should be a definite allowance for the noonday meal of the pupils; that in amount and in variety should be greater than it is now possible to obtain by deduction from the ration as issued to the Indians. There should be means provided for transporting this to the schools, frequently a day's drive from the issue station. In other words, there should be a well-digested, uniform plan for operating day schools on reservations, and maintenance and encouragement given to those who operate them.

I renew my recommendation that such employees be kept continuously in service instead of for ten months of each year only, as is now done. This change is necessary in order to provide and continue adequate responsibility for property, for which the agent is responsible, and which remains at the schools during vacation. This is also requisite in order to provide for the safety of the buildings and grounds, and for the care of any gardens or fields that may be under cultivation, which if neglected during July and August go to ruin and are lost entirely.

During the year 26 day schools have been in operation on the reservation, and it is expected that 5 more day schools will be built during the early part of the ensuing year. For a detailed statement regarding the schools and pupils on the reservation, attention is invited to the report of Mr. W. B. Dow, day school inspector, herewith.

The new boarding school at the agency is at this writing being pushed forward vigorously, with prospect that it will be possible to open it for the reception of pupils during the late fall or early winter. It is expected the plant will be very complete and satisfactory.

Missionary work.—This is conducted by missionaries of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic societies, with about the usual results.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court has continued during the year, meeting as required by regulation, and is a valuable assistance in maintaining order and punishing offenders.

There is pressing need for some means by which, when sufficient cause exists, Indians may be granted legal divorces. Divorces are now granted by this court, and decrees are taken as valid when approved by the agent, but are clearly not valid in a legal sense when rendered by a jurisdiction equivalent to that of a Justice's court.

Road making.—As required by regulations, the Indians each year do the work necessary to keep the roads in fair condition, and repair the bridges over streams. They work willingly and appreciate the advantages of good roads.

Industries.—There is but one industry practicable for the Indian of this reservation, that of stock raising. My report for the previous year shows cattle on the reservation belonging to Indians estimated at 39,977. There is an annual increase in these and this year the estimate is 40,051. Each year more attention to horned stock is paid by these people, but they too frequently neglect their cattle while

paying close attention to their worthless ponies, of which there are far too many on this reservation.

For some years the reservation has been much trespassed upon by stock ostensibly held at ranches along the borders, but under such circumstances as to warrant the belief that the owners, in some cases at least, expect their cattle to graze on the reservation. One of them is said to speak of the reservation as his "south pasture," and recently the wife of a foreman of another ranch, hearing there was a prospect of the reservation being fenced, exclaimed: "Why, what shall we do then?" clearly indicating to what extent the reservation is depended on by these cattle owners. Legal proceedings have been instituted against the owners of some of the trespassing stock, and the matter will be heard in the fall term of the district court.

It appears to me most necessary that the rights of the Indians to the use of their reservation be in some adequate manner protected. Unless this is done there will be constant friction and the Indians will suffer. There appears no way of doing this except to fence the northern and western lines of the reservation and for a time line-ride the fences. Should such a fence be erected and maintained it would be only a short time until the larger ranches, from which the most trouble has come, would move elsewhere, and there would be less expense for line-riding. Considerable of the distance to be protected is of such a character that it would be necessary only to close occasional gaps, thus reducing the amount of fence to be built.

Vital statistics.—It is gratifying to note an increasing dependence by these Indians upon rational medical advice and treatment. During the year cases have been treated by the agency physician as follows:

	Indians	Mixed Blood	Whites	Total
Cases treated:				
Males	65	41	28	1,069
Females	67	19	82	1,188
Total	1,336	166	110	2,387
Births:				
Males	11	12	1	151
Females	7	26	1	121
Total	26	68	1	278
Deaths:				
Males	18	11	—	147
Females	14	4	—	116
Total	32	15	—	263

I am pleased to report the efficiency and zeal of all agency employees, and most of the school employees.

My thanks are due to the honorable commissioner and the officials of his office for kind consideration and most courteous treatment at all times.

Very respectfully,

W. H. CLAPP,

Major U. S. A., Acting Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF PINE RIDGE DAY SCHOOLS.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, August 27, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my report on the day schools of this reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The number of persons on this reservation is two hundred and eighty-one. The following number attended school at the places named:

	Under 6	6 to 18	Over 18	Total
Day schools	11	910	8	929
Holy Rosary Mission	2	116	4	122
Nonreservation schools	0	115	50	171
State and private schools	0	12	0	12
Total	13	1,133	71	1,217

Of the 49 not attending, 26 were debarred of school privileges either on account of distance to nearest school being too great or lack of room in nearest school; 19 were reported too sick to attend, and 60 married, dead, or removed from agency. The average attendance of those enrolled in the day schools was 69.6, or 84 per cent of those enrolled. This is a very satisfactory average, when the distance of many from school and the excessive weather of last winter are considered.

With the additional facilities afforded by the boarding school, low prospecting completion, and five additional day schools soon to be built, each available child on the reservation can be placed in school and a great step forward be taken.

The schools generally show a marked improvement over last session. The work is becoming more systematized and uniform. The teachers in their monthly meetings compare methods, discuss new ideas, and adopt whatever they think will help their work. Instead of a daily routine without aim or special object in view, each progressive teacher sees what he wishes to obtain and puts forth efforts accordingly. The house-keepers have grasped the idea that it is not the completion of any given amount of work that is desired, but that the child should get the knowledge and the ability to do the work alone. The improvement in the care of clothing and person is marked. All of this has had its effect on the camp, and in one effort are made to keep houses and grounds clean, and I am informed that food is better prepared.

But as long as the dwelling house consists of one room, with dirt floor and little or no ventilation, and sometimes as many as ten people, with a proportionate number of dogs living in it, and vermin will both evidence and person cleanliness almost impossible. It is gratifying to note that many are building additional rooms to their houses and making use of the object lessons continually before their eyes at the day school.

Another effect of the day school is a gradual diminution of the hatred and suspicion of the Indian for the white man. While in school all the efforts of the teacher go forth for his or his children's good, so that there are at least some good white men.

Most of the children who have been in these schools a year or two seem to understand any English spoken to them and can use such for simple conversation, but on account of ancient prejudices feel shy especially with strangers. The main efforts of the teacher are exerted toward imparting a sufficient amount of English for daily needs. Conversations using only very simple words and sentences, compositions, letter writing to pupils of other schools, etc. are having a fine effect toward attaining this end. The progress of the pupils in arithmetic, reading, writing, drawing, etc. is satisfactory. In sight singing and reading music it is surprising how rapidly they progress. They exhibit more confidence in this and take more pride than in any other study.

The industrial work of the girls is, as usual, where they have proper instruction, excellent. The sewing, cooking, washing, and other work is as well done as the material and facilities at hand will allow, and being required to do this work with very little help from the house-keeper confidence in themselves is being awakened. Their interest in all work of this kind is very gratifying.

Beyond the care of the premises, drawing water, and cutting wood, there has been heretofore little work for the boys. The excellent set of carpenter and blacksmith tools which have been sent to meet of the schools will furnish some work for them another year, and enable them to acquire a limited knowledge of simple tools.

At many schools excellent gardens have been planted and cultivated by the combined efforts of teacher and pupils. But as few of the vegetables ripened before vacation, the pupils did not enjoy much of the fruit of their labors, though some schools will have enough onions, potatoes, pumpkins, etc., to last through the winter.

A few boys, adopting the object lessons presented by their teachers, have begun to milk cows, and thus add some variety to their menu, while too very limited. Stout fowls are being raised.

The employment of only married couples in the day schools, as is now the rule with the Department, is greatly improving the service here, and a continuation of this policy is most desirable; and for the present at least, such employees should be white.

I desire to repeat my recommendation of last year that day-school employees be kept permanently in the service instead of for only ten months of the year, as is now the rule. The large amount of Government property at each of these schools makes it imperative to have some one to watch over it, and as the teachers during the months of July and August are free to go where they wish, this property is to a large extent left unguarded, with no one responsible for it in the agency; whereas if the teacher were in the service the whole year, his responsibility would be continuous.

The health of the pupils seems to be improving as a result of the care and training and better food that they receive. It is a significant fact that during the last session of the children of day schools only about 10 died, while of those not attending school about 100 did, though the number in school was double the number out. The custom of furnishing each day-school teacher with a supply of simple medicines for ailments could be augmented, with no one responsible for it in the camp.

The supplies furnished for noonday lunch are inadequate for the purpose, more from lack of variety than quantity. Bean soup every day, with bread and coffee, becomes monotonous even to the Indian appetite. If some dried fruit, or a sufficient quantity of meat of some kind was furnished regularly, much would be added to the meal.

As stated in my last report, there is not sufficient room in but few of the buildings for a bath room, and as a result many of the children get very few baths, there being no room for this in their own houses. It seems useless to furnish clean clothes to unwashed children, and it is also very injurious from a sanitary point of view to put 20 or 40 unwashed children in one room. A small room fitted up with a stove and two or three tubs, such as are furnished for issue, would serve as bath, laundry, and laundry, and I believe result in incalculable good.

The supply of clothing furnished during the past year was a great improvement over that of the previous year, but was in some respects still insufficient properly to clothe the children. Few schools had enough to furnish two sets of underwear to the girls and boys. The supply of boys' outer clothing was ample, and in most cases there was sufficient gingham, etc. for the girls' dresses. The shoes would have been sufficient if the sizes had been suitable, but in most cases there were a number of pairs that could not be used on account of being too small. If sufficient material suitable for cloaks could be obtained they could be made at the schools and the objectionable shawl be in some way banished.

In view of the work done by the general housekeeper, combining that of the assistant matron, seamstress, laundress, and cook, and the responsibility attached to the position, the pay seems inadequate, being less than any such position in the boarding school, while the duties of the position are probably more onerous.

During the 7th, 8th, and 9th of July, the teachers and other school employees of this and Rosebud reservations, with a few from other reservations, met at the Government boarding school

at Rosebud Agency and held an institute. The papers read were thoroughly practical, and showed most careful preparation, while the discussions following indicated a desire to get at the bottom of things. The papers were helpful, because the methods proposed and the lines of work suggested, were just what had been tried and found good. The whole proceedings were free from complaint against anyone, and marked by a desire to give all information, and get all help possible.

Great credit is due the employees of the two reservations for undertaking to hold this meeting. It entailed a drive of from one to two hundred miles over this hot and dry country, and most of the party consumed three days in getting to the place of meeting, and as many in returning. And from lack of help most of the work of feeding and caring for the crowd was done by the employees of the Rosebud Reservation.

I think our corps of school employees, with one or two exceptions, all that could be desired, and that each of them is striving to do his best in educating and elevating the pupils under his charge. Living lonely lives, sometimes going months, and often weeks, without seeing a white face, their devotion to duty and close attention to work are worthy of all praise.

The following is a list of employees at the 28 schools, with enrollment and average attendance. Salary paid each teacher is \$90 per month, and that of each housekeeper \$90 per month for ten months of the year only.

School	Teacher	Housekeeper	Enrollment	Average attendance
No. 1	Mary R. Brun	None	27	13.91
No. 2	Lulu Ashcraft	Jende Brown	19	31.22
No. 3	E. W. Thurtell	Mary E. Trullitt	31	22.10
No. 4	Wm C. Garrett	Julia H. Garrett	47	49.05
No. 5	Philip E. Carr	C. Albert Carr	42	33.32
No. 6	Elmore Little Chief	Martha Little Chief	28	25.22
No. 7	E. M. Keith	M. O. Keith	19	28.65
No. 8	Jno. S. Spear	Catherine B. Spear	35	28.71
No. 9	M. C. Prescott	E. D. Prescott	42	42.65
No. 10	Matthie E. Ward	Lizzie Ballard	41	35.99
No. 11	A. D. Harpold	Rose A. Harpold	30	23.41
No. 12	A. B. Messman	Nellie Messman	49	26.78
No. 13	Frank D. Voorhies	L. R. Voorhies	25	19.15
No. 14	R. H. Farris	Emma Huff	13	29.92
No. 15	W. M. Roberson	A. A. Robertson	41	39.52
No. 16	E. W. (Hessson)	Martha A. Baldwin	46	39.44
No. 17	John F. Mackey	Esslyn Mackey	36	27.61
No. 18	Geo. L. Williams	Lizzio A. Williams	36	31.71
No. 19	J. B. Freeland	A. M. Freeland	41	27.61
No. 20	Horace G. Jenkinson	Mary B. Jenkinson	32	17.75
No. 21	Wm. H. Barten	Angelina Barten	35	29.15
No. 22	Stephen Wagoner	C. J. Wagoner	35	21.67
No. 23	J. M. Linn	Olive B. Linn	36	25.35
No. 24	Jesse Craven	Louise B. Richard	32	25.36
No. 25	E. C. Soward	Mary C. Soward	36	32.21
No. 26	A. F. O'Leary	Ella M. O'Leary	31	28.81

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks for the always considerate attention and courtesy received from this office.

Very respectfully,

MaJ. W. H. CAMP, Acting Indian Agent.

W. B. DEW, Day School Inspector.

REPORT OF ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., August 25, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency: The agency headquarters are located in the southwestern part of the reserve, about 85 miles from Valentine, Nebr., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, which is the railroad station and shipping point. The post-office address is Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., and a telephone line connects the agency with Valentine, with which place we have mail service six times a week.

The reservation contains about three and a quarter million acres of land, all lying within the State of South Dakota, and bounded on the north by Big White River, on the south by the State line, by the Missouri River on the east and on the west by a line running due south from the mouth of Black Pipe Creek, which separates this and the Pine Ridge Agency.

The land on this reserve is classed as grazing land, for which use it is fairly well adapted, although in some sections of it water is difficult to obtain, and a considerable portion is devoid of timber.

No seeds were issued the past year and no special effort was made to induce the Indians to cultivate the land, it being considered far more advisable to have the

Indians devote their time to the care of stock and the storing of hay, which work is likely to prove more remunerative.

The Indians on this reserve are a portion of the Sioux Nation, and the annual census was taken on June 26 last in a very careful manner by dividing the reserve into small districts and assigning farmers or a teacher to make the enumeration in each, with the following result:

Males over 18 years of age	1,172
Females over 14 years of age	1,363
Males under 18 years of age	931
Females under 14 years of age	910
Males between 6 and 18 years	578
Females between 6 and 18 years	914
Children of school age, 6 to 18 years	1,192

The past year has been a fairly successful one with these Indians, notwithstanding the loss of cattle. The winter set in very early, at the end of October, and from that time on until spring came the ground was covered with snow. At times it was 16 inches deep on the level, while the ravines were drifted full. The loss of cattle has been considerable, but no greater than in the sections of country adjacent to the reserve. Prairie fires early destroyed the grass on a large portion of the reserve, and the snow covered the rest so deep that it was difficult for range cattle to obtain food. In consequence, there was more drifting of cattle to the settlements south of the reserve in Nebraska than usual, and in such cases the Indians were made to pay, and often excessive damages were obtained by the white settlers, because it was cheaper to pay what they demanded than to carry the matter into court. In this way these Indians have paid not less than \$1,000 the past winter, and have paid it without saying a word in opposition, even when they know excessive damages were being exacted. When the cattle of white men drift on the reserve and onto the allotments of these Indians and consume the Indians' hay, the white men seem to think it is very hard on them if any effort is made to prevent it.

Every effort has been put forth the present season to have these Indians store sufficient hay to carry their cattle through the coming winter and thus avoid the losses and payment of damages of the past year.

The Indians have furnished the Government, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, with 1,523,825 pounds gross of beef, for which they have been paid \$30,818.61. They have transported with their own teams 4,450,285 pounds of Government freight, for which they have been paid \$17,891.14, and they have furnished at the agency and day schools 599 cords of wood and have received \$2,281.03 therefor.

The time has arrived with a large number of these Indians when a change should be made from the present ration and clothing system by the substituting of cash payments of the money value of these issues, and such a change can not be made any too soon for the benefit of the Rosebud Indians. There can be no doubt but that the present ration and clothing issue has a very degrading effect upon a large class of these Indians, and as rapidly as they can be dispensed with it should be done.

Allotments.—As the work of allotting the land in severalty progresses I am more than ever convinced that it is the true policy to be pursued at this agency. The Indians are learning to take an interest in the matter, which is evidenced by individuals referring to their allotted land as "my land," a desire to make more and better improvements, and the zealous manner in which they guard them against trespass, all go to show that they have an appreciation of individual ownership that does not all come from the cash payment and issue of stock, etc., provided for by the 1889 agreement. The number of allotments made during the year is 521, making a total of 1,355 to June 30, last.

The cash payment of \$50 to each of the 300 allottees entitled thereto under the provisions of the 1889 agreement was made in March last, and the 300 allottees of 1890 received during last June the mares, cows, wagons, plows, and other articles to which they were entitled, with the exception of the harness, which will be issued as soon as received.

Schools.—Twenty-one Government day schools and two mission boarding schools have been in successful operation during the past year. These schools, with the new Government boarding school that is expected to open September 1, will provide accommodation for all the Indians. These schools have all been conducted in the same manner as heretofore and have done excellent work. The reports of the superintendents of the mission schools are herewith transmitted. The day schools have been visited as often as practicable by both the agent and inspector and found to be in satisfactory condition.

best proof of the confidence of the parents in this school. Quite a number of Indians, being anxious to have their children at the mission, have asked me already to take down their names for the coming year.

Except four cases of pneumonia in December, the health of the pupils has been very good. Their healthy and robust appearance has been observed and spontaneously acknowledged by many a visitor. For common ailments, as coughs, colds, sore eyes, etc., one of the Sisters keeps a supply of medicines on hand; for the less serious ones we call on the agency physicians, Drs. L. M. Hardin and W. E. Conville, who have always promptly answered. One 8 year old girl died of consumption at her home in the last week of June.

The sanitary conditions are excellent—regular and well prepared meals, very good water, large and the location of the school itself are as many privies of elkskins.

The schoolroom work was carried on successfully. The written examinations at the end of each month and the oral at the end of each term were kept up with good results. The khabor in the advanced grade. Roman's map drawing. Instruction in music, both vocal and instrumental, have been carried on by able teachers.

On various occasions during the year entertainments were given by the pupils. As the regular examinations in the schoolroom keep alive emulation, so these public entertainments have proved to be a great help to get the children over their natural shyness and that false and buttoned-up modesty they were greatly suffering from the first years.

Industries.—Besides the necessary house chores in the boys' quarters, the latter were occupied in gardening, farming, care of stock, and in the different working shops, viz. 9 in the carpenter shop, 4 in the blacksmith shop, 1 in the bakery, and 8 in the shoemaker shop. The carpenter boys have helped and learned a good deal in erecting a new barn for the cattle and a henhouse, and during the winter months in helping to make tables, cupboards, and the like. Most of the original stables not answering any more the present needs, have been torn down and more defensible and solid ones erected about 40 yards from the school buildings. This change is a decided improvement, as it allows a more friendly view of the main buildings and facilitates the whole management of the economy.

A great amount of work has been done in the sewing room: Aprons, different kinds, 32; comforters, 4; chemises, 35; drawers, assorted, 19; dresses, 38; lace, thread and woolen, 23 yards; bedspreads, crocheted work, 3; scarfs, 10; ticks, 4; towels, 25, etc. In the tailor shop, besides all the mending and sewing for the boys, 16 large boys' suits were made. Many of the girls had rather to be let back than to be encouraged in this line, as they busy all the time had much to do with their being so happy.

As to our missionary work I would say that different camps have been visited pretty regularly. Our main endeavor has been to encourage them by word and example to work, improve their homes, and take good care of their families and their property. The old Indians were rejoiced to hear that their country had been declared to be a cattle country, not fit for farming. This, of course, was more congenial to their nature and their old habits. We try, however, to encourage them to do a little farming and gardening. As no seeds were issued this spring, several of our old pupils and a good many others belonging to the mission came asking us for seed potatoes and turnips.

We had no divorces or legal marriages. When a young man attempted to procure a divorce from his legal wife, all the rest were anxiously watching the case and spoke about it in their meetings. One among others said: "If the sacred marriage is not more kept sacred, where are we driving—back to our old custom? In my opinion it is of the utmost importance not only for christianizing but for civilizing these Indians, to give them to understand that there is no divorce. These wild natures will never be thoroughly subdued as long as they are allowed to dispose of their wives as they do of any piece of property. It has always been our endeavor to go in harmony with all in the field, and as much as possible to prevent rubbing. Prudence, tact, and firmness will overcome difficulties of that kind.

I am especially obliged to you, dear sir, for your ever ready assistance. The life of a missionary, as well as of any living and working among and for the Indians, is often trying, but the traditional harmony that so far has existed among all on this reserve is bound to make a final success.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

CHARLES E. MCCHESNEY,
Civil and Indian Agent.

P. FLOU. DIGMANN, S. J.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY ROSEBUD RESERVE.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., July 22, 1897.

MY DEAR SIR: It is with pleasure that I again submit to you a brief report after a year's work here. During the past year our number of missionaries has been 13—males 12, female 1—unless I should say 14, unless I include those at St. Mary's school (male 1, female 3) who are really doing much missionary work.

The number of Indians who are actually communicants is 32, though five times that number are members of the church by baptism. Total number on register, 241.

The contributions which have been made by missionary societies and individuals in the East and by men and women societies here and expended for educational purposes amount to \$3,840.

The number of marriages recorded by me is as follows: 2 by Rev. Wm. Holmes, 6 by Rev. David Tallyson, 27 by myself.

The amount paid Indians for all purposes \$1,329, for freighting \$55, purchase of wood \$65, and for all other purposes \$1,230.

In presenting the above statistics I may assure you that the work of this mission is encouraging as ever.

Faithfully yours,

DR. MCCHESNEY, U. S. Indian Agent.

AARON B. CLARK.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVE.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your invitation, I submit the following report of the work of the American Missionary Association under my direction:

During the past year four native missionaries, with their wives, have assisted in the work on this reservation. They have been active in religious work in their respective localities. So far as possible I try to keep them busy at various work. In the winter they give some instruction in English, if they can, or in Dakota, to those who are not in the day schools and to adults. I have tried to have them garden and farm some also. In every case their conduct has been exemplary and helpful. As they have had some considerable training in school, they have been helpful in the homes, caring for the sick, teaching sewing and mending.

Up to the present time these native helpers have come from the reservations which have been longer in contact with civilizing influences, and we hope to utilize our church members soon as they can become helpful leaders to their people. Our young man and his wife have been supported entirely by the Native Dakota Missionary Society.

There have been frequent accessions to our churches, and the churches contributed over \$50 to the various benevolent societies of the Congregational churches and to their own support. There are new fields which ought to be occupied and demands for new church buildings, but the severe financial stress that has fallen upon all missionary societies prevents our taking up new work.

So far as I have been able to observe, there has been a growing restlessness among the Indians as a whole. This, I think, has been due to the preparation for the Fourth of July celebration and to release from putting in crops and tending them this spring.

While this is not an agricultural country, there is a large moral influence in requiring them to break fence, and plant each year something. It gives them more permanence and a feeling of responsibility, which is essential in their progress. It is to the great credit of a good many that they bought seed oats, corn, and potatoes, and planted on their own responsibility.

It is to be hoped that with the new influences of the boarding school new lines of progress will be marked out and developed.

Thanking you for your courteous treatment during the past year.

I am, very sincerely, yours,

JAMES F. CROSS.

DR. CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY,
Civil and Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., September 1, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

I assumed charge of this agency on the 1st day of July, 1897, and owing to the short time I have been here my report will necessarily be brief, relating facts and conditions coming under my general observation.

I am frank in saying that I was very much surprised to find that the affairs at this agency have been carried on apparently in an unbusinesslike manner. The buildings at the agency and school have the appearance of willful neglect; not a building on the agency but what leaks during an ordinary shower. It has been necessary since my arrival here to cause a great deal of valuable time to be taken up in removing the debris and refuse from the premises in order to better the sanitary conditions of the surroundings.

The agency is beautifully located upon a tract of land containing 130 acres and situated on the eastern slope of the Coteau Hills. This small tract is insufficient for conducting the affairs of the agency in a proper manner and for the protection and safety of Government property. A tract of not less than a section of land should have been reserved.

Besides the Government buildings located on the agency there is one general store, owned by a white man, who is not a licensed trader, but is merely allowed to conduct his business at the sufferance of the Government. * * *

The Sisseton Indian Industrial Boarding School is located 1 1/2 miles northwest from the agency, the grounds comprising 320 acres, 42 acres of which are cultivated for the benefit of the school under the supervision of the superintendent and the industrial teacher, the residue being used for pasturage.

The buildings which were intended for the accommodation of 140 pupils can not now comfortably accommodate more than 120, as the buildings have been greatly neglected and should have many needed repairs at once, or it will be but a short time before they will be unfit for the occupation of more than one-half of this number. The water is excellent, but the system of conduction could be much better. I anticipate from present conditions a successful year for the school.

The land selected by the Indians for their allotments I find to be of good quality, and if properly cultivated would abundantly reward them for the energy and labor required to accomplish this result. I find that the Indian in general is much averse to a systematic course of manual and physical work, and is easily led off by false prophets, who claim that he can, for the asking, receive a large payment

of the principal deposited to his credit, and is only too willing to forsake his farming and husbandry interests.

I have been informed that there was a payment made to these Indians last spring, which prevented them from putting in their crops until late. Consequently it left many of them in poor circumstances, and the annual payment which they will receive this fall will not relieve many of the poorer Indians from suffering and they will need assistance during the coming winter. Those who are clamoring and the loudest to-day for a large payment of money are the ones who have put in no crops at all.

I am sorry to find that baleful influence, the liquor traffic, has its victims among the Indians. The surrounding conditions on this reservation have made it much easier for the white man who carries on this business to do so without fear of detection; but I anticipate when the law passed by the last session of Congress relative to the sale of intoxicants to Indians shall have been applied in a few cases it will have a wonderful effect in stopping this nefarious traffic.

The population of these Indians, I find, has not materially changed within the last several years. The census shows the following:

Total Indian and mixed blood population	1,860
Males	917
Females	952
Children between 6 and 18 years	952
Males	553
Females	399
Births	293
Deaths	41
	35

School enrollment.—Sisseton Indian Industrial, average attendance, 92; Good Will Mission, 75.

The statistics of crops show a decided decrease over that of the last two years, owing to the fact that we had a very late spring.

	Fiscal year 1886.	Fiscal year 1887.
Wheat	41,992	27,616
Oats	32,230	25,929
Corn	7,520	6,520
Potatoes	12,191	10,000
Flax	4,512	8,010
Horses	1,275	1,242
Mules	22	178
Cattle	185	218
Swine	199	188
Domestic fowls	2,810	3,091

The missionaries who have taken up religious work among these Indians are accomplishing a great deal of good. I submit the following report from Rev. G. S. Baskerville, superintendent of the Good Will Mission:

I furnish you herewith the number of communicants, the number added during the year, and the total of the contributions of the seven Presbyterian churches on this reservation. I have no data from which I can get the total number of marriages, and know of but three that have occurred here during the year:

Total number of communicants in the seven Presbyterian churches on the reservation	521
Number of communicants added during the year	42
Total contribution of the seven churches	\$1,402.49
Sabbath-school membership	235

The police force, consisting of six privates, is composed of good, intelligent men, their presence having a salutary influence among the lawless element of the tribe, more so than the white officers of the law. This is so from the fact that the civil authorities are averse to prosecuting cases where Indians are the parties, for the reason that their land is not taxable, the white citizens complaining that the Indians should bear their share of the expenses of the State through the taxation of their land. As citizenship is a safeguard to the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, without an exception the Indian should be recognized upon an equal footing with that of his white neighbor.

Conclusion.—In general the Indians are very observant of the Sabbath, polite and peaceable, except when using liquor.

I see no reason why the Indian should not be, with the proper handling of their lands, in a few years in a prosperous condition, providing they are left alone by unscrupulous politicians and traders.

I submit herewith the report of Superintendent J. L. Baker.

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

NATHAN P. JOHNSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SISSETON SCHOOL.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., September 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with instructions, my report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1887.

The progress made has been on the whole satisfactory, although many difficulties have attended the administration of the school in the lack of cooperation by the agent, and in the inefficiency and indifference to the general welfare of the school as shown by a few of the employes. In spite of these drawbacks there has been a general advancement of the pupils.

They have spoken English very rapidly and speak it almost wholly, and have made rapid progress in schoolroom work. The moral character of the children has likewise improved, and they are respectful in manner, obedient to the regulations of the school, and are eager for advancement in civilization.

Among the parents there has grown during the year a general good feeling toward the school, and they express satisfaction at the improvement made by the children. This is a marked improvement upon the spirit shown by them in the preceding years, and argues well for the future.

The farm.—The school farm consists of 40 acres of land under cultivation. Of this, 25 acres are in grain, 5 in potatoes, and 5 in garden produce, turnips, beets, cabbage, squashes, onions, pease, etc. The Indian boys deserve credit for the work done in raising the crop, as well as for the care taken of the stock, the industrial teacher manifesting very little interest in his work.

Carpenter shop.—A good building for the use of the carpenter and the instruction of his apprentices was erected last year, but as the agent neglected to send to the Department estimates made for material in this industry, the work of the carpenter has been greatly hampered; yet a fair showing of repairs and of ornamentation of the interior of the buildings has been made.

Harness and shoe shop.—During the first half of the year we had no employees in this branch of the work, but as the agent neglected to send to the Department estimates, six boys were detailed, who took great interest in the work and made rapid advancement.

Sewing room.—In the sewing room a regular number of girls has been detailed, and I find that nearly all of them have been benefited, as evidenced by the intelligent and careful manner in which they perform the work assigned them. There has been a lack in this department of sufficient instruction and oversight of the girls in the cutting, fitting, and careful finishing of garments. The girls show great aptitude and liking for sewing-room work, but have needed more careful supervision for their best improvement.

Culinary department.—Under the management of a thoroughly competent cook, the food for the children has been palatably prepared, and the kitchen and dining room were patterns of neatness. Beside doing a part of the work necessary to this department, each girl detailed is taught to make bread, pies, cake, etc., in quantities suitable for a family. This knowledge we feel will be a great factor in fitting her to become in the future the mistress of a civilized home.

Laundry.—We have been without a laundress for five months, and a practical instructor has been needed in this department for a long time.

Literary work.—During the year we had enrolled 145 pupils with an average attendance of 62. Of this number 25 were in school for the first time and could not speak a word of English when they entered; yet under the efficient instruction of the kindergarten teacher they were able at the close of the year to use the language intelligibly. The school was slow in filling up at the beginning of the year, as many of the parents neglected to bring in their children until they were forced to do so, and it was nearly Christmas before the school was filled. The classroom work is mostly primary, owing to the fact that the pupils remain here for so short a time.

Reservation schools, where the Indians have become citizens, like nonreservation schools, should have some way of compelling children to remain in the same school for a certain number of years. The way it is at present, a child will come to this school for a year or two and then to some other school for the same length of time, and then back here again. This constant changing is going on among all the schools of this reservation, and it is impossible to get more than 50 per cent of the pupils of the previous year. This is very detrimental to the children and discouraging to the teachers.

Much advancement was made in classroom work, especially in English speaking. The children were encouraged to prepare programs for evening entertainments, and much good work was effected by them in this line. They had instruction in both vocal and instrumental music. The various holidays were observed with appropriate exercises.

The school closed June 30 with an entertainment at which the children acquitted themselves creditably. The large assembly room was crowded to its utmost capacity and many could not gain admission. The visitors and patrons of the school expressed themselves as highly entertained, and spoke of the great advancement made in the school in the last few years.

Religious services.—Sunday school was maintained at the school throughout the year under the management of superintendent and employes, and religious services held on Sunday evenings; two evenings of the month conducted by the mission ministers, and the remaining time by employees. The children are encouraged to attend services on Sunday afternoon at either the Presbyterian Mission or the Episcopal Mission. Morning devotional exercises are observed daily in each schoolroom.

Sanitary.—The health of the children has been exceptionally good. No epidemic or case of severe sickness occurred during the year. Chronic cases of scrofula and a number cases of sore eyes were the only disabilities of the year.

Planning.—Looking to the future I would call attention to the fact that many repairs are needed at the various buildings of the institution, most of which have already been recommended to

the Department. With these in prospect, a fair corps of employees and the good will of the Indians, the prospect is cheering for successful work during the coming year.
With thanks to your office for past favors and courtesies, I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully,

NATHAN P. JOHNSON, *United States Indian Agent.*

J. L. BAKER, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF YANKTON AGENCY.

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., August 23, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Farming is the principal occupation of the Indians of this reservation. A favorable season has enabled them to make fairly good crops of wheat, corn, potatoes, besides a considerable amount of garden truck, such as melons, pumpkins, turnips, etc. The corn crop will be unusually fine. What will not be so good as last year, though the average is largely in excess of any previous year.

More interest in farming has been manifested this year than probably any previous year of their reservation life. They are well provided with horses, implements, and other farming appliances, and with proper supervision and encouragement would in a few years become self-supporting. An unusual amount of ground has been broken this year. If these Indians were supplied with stock cattle I am of the impression that a good use would be made of them. Cattle should be issued only to the more progressive and industrious.

Industries. In addition to their farming operations the Indians of this reservation do the Government freighting, cut and deliver wood and hay for the use of the agency and school, all at remunerative rates, which, in addition to the yield of their crops and the annuities paid them, enables the more thrifty to live comparatively comfortable. Some of them, by these different resources, might accumulate something, but for the fact that they have to assist their less thrifty neighbors and relations. The Indian's hospitality, so far as his means will permit, is boundless. He will divide his last morsel with his neighbor, however thriftless and improvident the latter may be.

Building.—The twenty-five houses for Indians authorized by the Department have all been issued, and at this date—August 23—are constructed or in the process of construction. These houses are 16 by 20, of good material, and well constructed, making them very comfortable, and when painted present a neat appearance. They are built at the expense of the beneficiary, under the supervision and assistance of an agency farmer. Fifty or seventy-five more will be needed to comfortably house these people. There being no building material on this reservation, it has to be obtained from other sections of the country.

Artesian wells.—The two artesian wells authorized by the Department for the purpose of filling Lake Andes have been sunk, and have proved entirely satisfactory. They are 6-inch wells, and it is believed will be all sufficient in preventing the lake from ever again going dry. It is now a fine body of water, and is of great service to the surrounding country. The well at the agency has been a source of no little trouble and expense, but is now, it is believed, in a condition to be of great service to the agency for irrigation, fire, stock, domestic, and milling purposes. The leak on the outside of the pipe has not been stopped, but is so controlled as to do but little damage.

Education.—There are two Indian schools at this agency—the industrial boarding school, supported entirely by the Government, and the Episcopal Mission School, under the supervision of Bishop W. H. Hare and maintained by that Church, Mrs. Jane H. Johnstone in immediate charge. This school is for boys alone, and is doing excellent work in the advancement of its pupils. Both of these schools are well attended. Attention to the industrial as well as the mental training is given in both these schools. At both good crops of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables are raised, mainly through labor of the boys.

Court of Indian offenders.—This court is composed of three members, selected for their intelligence, dignity, and irreproachable character. The court, by its just rulings and impartiality, has earned the respect of the tribe, and its decisions are rarely questioned, but readily submitted to. It is of great assistance to the agent in the settlement of controversies that are constantly occurring.

Accompanying this report will be found reports of Superintendent Wood, of the Government school; Mrs. Johnstone, of the Episcopal school, and Missionaries Williamson and Cook, as also statistical report and census of the tribe.

Very respectfully,

J. A. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YANKTON SCHOOL.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., August 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the industrial boarding school at this agency for the fiscal year of 1897. My report will be brief, as the attendance and general plan of the work has been similar to that of the previous year. I am able to speak favorably upon the progress of the school and to speak of some improvements; also of some obstacles. The attendance has been well up to that of previous years, but is not quite sufficient for the capacity of the school. This is due mainly to the fact that the children of this reservation are much sought after by boarding-schools. During July and August of each year representatives of outside schools visit this reservation and pick out the brightest and healthiest children and have them pledged to attend their schools when opened for the fall term. As a result, we are unable to find a sufficient number of pupils to fill the Government school to its capacity unless we take some who are physically unfit.

During the past year the school has had all the girls it could accommodate, but there has been capacity for 20 per cent more boys. The number of girls, belonging to this tribe who are of school age and fit to attend school is largely in excess of the number of boys.

At the beginning of the year a kindergarten was opened, fully equipped and placed under the care of a competent instructor. This has been a beneficial acquisition to our school, and I hope for its continuance.

I am able to report this year that the labor of hauling water from the Missouri River for all purposes has been supplied by the artesian well. From this a supply of water is furnished to four of the main buildings, and a pipe has been laid to the barn, which furnishes all water needed for stock purposes. Hydrants have been placed in the school yards, and if the Department will furnish the necessary hose a fire hydrant will be put in, and a part of the same hose can be used for irrigation. Pipes have been laid for irrigating the garden, and by means of ditches about 50 acres of the school farm can be easily irrigated.

The school needs a teacher of manual training. We have the shops, and they are quite well equipped. By reason of other duties the industrial teacher is unable to give any instruction in this branch of industry.

A new lake oven of large capacity was added to our school during the year. The old laundry has been moved from its original site and on a portion of 20 feet built concrete.

Preparation has been made for a complete system of sewerage, and also to improve the drainage of the school by graving and cementing the gutters, to prevent water from seeping through, draining being impossible.

In conclusion, I will say that many needed appliances will be asked for during the next fiscal year, and I assure you that no estimate will be made except for what is absolutely necessary.

To those of the employees who have taken a general interest in the success of the school, and rendered willing and efficient service during the year, I extend my sincere thanks. I also wish to express my full appreciation of your support and assistance.

Thanking the Indian Office for courtesies granted, I am, respectfully, yours,

E. D. WOOD, *Superintendent.*

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, YANKTON RESERVATION.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, YANKTON AGENCY.

Greenwood, S. Dak., August 23, 1897.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request I herewith submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

From September until the close of the year the attendance averaged 51. We had planned for but 40, but at the earnest solicitation of the parents' room was made for the increase in number. The length of the days during the last year has been exceptionally good. Not one case of sickness occurred.

The outlook for a prosperous school the coming year is good, although we will miss some of our oldest boys, who intend going to Union and Catholic schools. We will have, however, a full complement of pupils, applications being already on file for the enrollment of 15 new pupils.

We have raised an abundance of vegetables for the use of the school the coming winter, and also 40 chickens.

Thanking you for courtesies extended, very respectfully,

JANE H. JOHNSON, *Principal.*

J. A. SMITH, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON RESERVATION.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., August 23, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to present this my twenty-ninth annual report as missionary of the Presbyterian Church to the Yankton Sioux Indians.

How many generations these Indians passed in their wild, savage state is not known to mortal man. One generation is not yet passed since the first effort was made for their civilization. Habits and modes of thought are deep channels worn in the solid rock. One generation is too short a time for a savage race to wear such channels for itself in the new life of civilization.

Yet those of us who have been on the ground for the last quarter of a century can see great and unmade life are fast following the buffalo to the happy hunting grounds of the spirit land. The dances, with so many points incompatible with civilization, is slowly dwindling. These changes for the better have come over the body of the people, who have had little or no education.

Much more may be expected when the many youth who are now attending school here

and elsewhere complete their literary and manual training and settle down to show the fruits of their education.

Since the Government has entered so thoroughly upon the work of education among the Indians, our Church has deemed it unnecessary to continue the day school, which they several years sustained at this place, and is devoting its efforts exclusively to Church work.

During the past year there has been no change in the laborers employed, and little change in the congregations. We believe, however, that the pure and holy teachings of the Bible are gradually taking deeper root in the hearts of this people.

The following statistics will show the extent of the work of the Presbyterian Church among the Yankton Indians:

Number of communicants	
Yankton Agency Church	154
Hill Church	50
Fort Church	50
Heyata Church	50
Total	304
Contributions made by these churches	
For home support	\$1.10
For other missions	686
Total	1.76
Amount of aid received from the board of missions	\$1.20
Number of church buildings	4
Number of organs of churches	1
Number of Christian matrones	15

Yours, respectfully,

J. A. SMITH, United States Indian Agent

JOHN P. WELLSMAN,
Minister of the Presbyterian Church

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON RESERVATION.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., August 15, 1892.

Sir: In compliance with your request I herewith submit an abstract of the status of the work of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church among the Yanktons for the twenty-seventh year of my incumbency and the twenty-eighth year of the mission. St. Paul's School, boarding school for Indian boys, is a part of our work here but under a separate head, which will report independent of this.

There has been nothing remarkable in the history of our work here for the past year. The same workers as for some years past have pursued the even tenor of their way. Services and Sunday schools have been regularly conducted, attendance good. The summary below is for the year beginning with June 1, 1892, to the 31st of May of the current year.

	Church Holy Place Agency	Chapel Holy Name, Ship, Catholic Creek	Chapel St. Philip's, White Swan
Number of families	110	18	71
Number of persons	416	179	296
Baptisms			
Adults			
Infants	12		6
Whole number of baptized persons	15	219	228
Confirmations	21	81	1
Communicants on the register	25	112	121
Marriages	30	5	91
Burials	5	1	2
Sunday-school teachers	18	3	11
Sunday-school scholars	44		
Average attendance at chief service on Sunday	150		
Church sittings	150	30	51
	20	135	125

Aid received from the board of missions \$1,648.00
Total offerings of the three congregations 674.24

Missionaries: Male (white), 1; Indian clergy, 1; Indian helpers, 2.

J. A. SMITH, United States Indian Agent.

JOSEPH W. COOK,
Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

REPORT OF AGENT IN UTAH.

REPORT OF UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY,
White rocks, Utah, June 30, 1892.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report of this agency, accompanied by statistics and a census of Indians comprising the Uintah and White River Utes residing on the Uintah Reservation, with agency at White rocks, Utah, and the Uncompahgre Utes residing on the Uncompahgre Reservation, with agency at Ouray, Utah.

While in ways of civilization these Indians have not advanced as much during the past year as was hoped for at its beginning, yet many families on both reservations have manifested much energy in working to establish homesteads with resources from which they hope to gain their own subsistence when left to be a self-supporting people.

Farming.—Owing to the fact that the Department had no funds from which it could supply garden and field seeds, there has not been as much new land brought under cultivation as in the previous year. Last year all who raised crops from seed furnished by the Department returned to the agency granary, to be kept for their use in the next planting, more than had been furnished them; and this class on both reservations have increased their acreage, and a good number of them who never attempted farming before have managed to provide themselves with seed wheat and oats and a little lucerne seed, and, with the assistance of the agency farmers, have made good beginnings. These Indians are fond of potatoes and all vegetables, but to be able properly to care for the keeping of vegetable seed in husbandry to be able to care for the keeping of vegetable seed.

The farms that have been established during the past four years have been well fenced on section lines and accepted by Indians as their choice under any provisions that may be made by allotment laws. Some of these farms compare favorably with the best owned by whites in this vicinity. All crops are raised by irrigation, with its attendant difficulties, which are hard to overcome, even with experienced white labor. Not an Indian, however, has given up a farm that has been provided for him. A few acres of lucerne appears to be the desirable anchor to hold these Indians to homesteads, and there are but few on either reservation who are not ready to accept of and abide in such conditions.

Stock raising.—Quite a number of Indians have horses and horned cattle. A few on the Uncompahgre Reservation have small flocks of sheep. The horses are usually ponies, although on the Uintah Reservation considerable interest is manifested in breeding for better stock. Several Indians on each reservation have small bunches of horned cattle and derive a little benefit from sale of calves, but they will have no great profit from cattle raising until the neighboring markets are so guarded by officers of the law that it will not be safe for white thieves to take thereto animals that have been stolen from Indians. Several instances of this offense have been committed during the past and in previous years, and it has been impossible to overcome the hindrances in the way of bringing the offenders before the State courts of justice for punishment.

Drunkenness.—The Indians have improved very much respecting the drink habit, and the police have been efficient in assisting to suppress the liquor traffic by peddlers coming upon the reservations and saloon keepers located just outside the reservation lines. They have given testimony in United States courts resulting in the conviction in two cases, where the judge gave sentences for more than a year's imprisonment. Two others were indicted for the same offense who skipped from the country, and two are now under indictment, who will be brought to trial at the next term of court. The source of most of the liquor traffic that affects this agency is located in dens of gamblers and prostitutes just outside the military reservation of Fort Duchesne, which could not exist without the patronage and encouragement received from the garrison of the Fort, which it is understood goes without restriction.

Schools.—The boarding school of the Uintah Reservation is located close to the agency. The attendance has been good and the parents appear to be growing in appreciation of school advantages furnished their children. The boarding school provided for the Uncompahgres has not been so successful. The plant is pleasantly located and has been beautified with trees and grass. The teachers are interested in their work, and everything possible has been done to make the school attractive. The Uncompahgres from the start viewed the school with prepossessed opinion that it was a place of restraint and confinement, from the effects of which

the children would sicken and die. Their superstition has been increased during the past year, occasioned by three deaths in the school. It is hoped that after the excitement incident to propositions for opening this reservation is over means will be found to induce attendance and make the school prosperous.

Mission work.—The Episcopal missionaries located among the Uncomphagres near the Quary boarding school have been very successful in their work. They are well liked by the Indians, among whom the two good women are constantly visiting from family to family, instructing the squaws and children in ways of cleanliness and practical Christianity in home conditions. The services held Sundays in the pretty and well equipped chapel are well attended, and appear to be well appreciated by many of the older Indians. The Sunday school has proven a grand success. The Rev. Mr. Vest and the two ladies associated with him in this work well deserve mention of the results of their faithful service among these Indians.

Habitations.—The larger portion of these Indians live in tepees or rude structures made of logs and earth provided by themselves. On each reservation thirty good, substantial log houses, after pattern filed with the Department, have been constructed by agency employees, all located upon the farms heretofore referred to. These houses are all occupied by progressive Indians, for whom they were provided, and who are fast getting into comfortable ways of living. These Indians make good use of all rough furniture that can be fabricated for them, and exhibit real attachment for their new homes. On each reservation logs have been put in walls for ten more houses, and it is hoped that authority will be granted for expenditure of funds to complete their construction before the next winter.

Allotments.—No allotments in severally have been made to these Indians. Those that have been provided with homes in the past four years have been located upon allotment allowances of land, fenced upon surveyed section lines, so that with them the matter of allotment in severally will be easily accomplished. By the act of June 9, 1897, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to locate the Uncomphagres by allotment, and after April 1, 1898, to open for entry under the land laws of the United States all agricultural lands of the Uncomphagro Reservation that have not been allotted to said Indians. This act is the result of four years' discussion in Congress, originating through the schemes of parties seeking possession of the valuable asphaltum deposits found upon the reservation. It is regretted by all interested in the welfare of these Indians that this result was reached without making provisions for locating these Indians upon homesteads, as promised in the treaty made with them in 1880, and it is hoped that the matter will be reconsidered by Congress separated from the interests of the rich asphaltum sharks, whose schemes have brought nothing good to themselves and only fruited in unrest and anguish for these wretchedly poor, long-neglected, legal wards of the Government.

With a proper regard for acting justly observed, the execution of the act referred to within the time prescribed will be found a difficult undertaking. There is only a small amount of agricultural land within the limits of the Uncomphagro Reservation, made up from widely scattered parcels, and not enough to furnish allotment allowances to one-fourth of the Indians to be supplied. It is supposed there will not be much difficulty in negotiating with Indians of the Uintah Reservation for lands upon which to settle the Uncomphagres, but it should not prove surprising if the Uintah Reservation Indians plead that the Government respect their legal right to be consulted in this matter, and not establish a precedent of arbitrarily violating justice and equity in disposing of their legal possessions.

It is true, as asserted in substance before Congress by an advocate for opening the Uncomphagro Reservation, men can be found that would make allotments to the Indians by short-hand process, but it is not believed that Congress intended or that the Secretary of the Interior will permit the wickedness of allotting lands on paper only to be practiced in the execution of the law.

Claims.—From official information received from the Department of Justice it appears that more than six hundred deprecation claims, amounting to more than a million dollars, have been filed against the Uto Indians in the United States Court of Claims, and the suits instigated in such manner as to hold either of the confederated bands equally responsible for the alleged deprecations. It has also been learned that the number of law officers provided by the Government to defend Indian deprecation cases is insufficient for a thorough discharge of this duty. Therefore, acting after the example of other tribes, the Southern Dites of Colorado have united with the Uncomphagres, Uintahs, and White Rivers of Utah, and with the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, have contracted with Mr. KJ Oldham, of Little Rock, Ark., to act as their attorney in defense against these claims. Mr. Oldham, in the interest of these cases, is now in Utah seeking corroborating testimony, and has recently visited these Indians at their agencies. Without doubt nearly if not all of these claims are fraudulent; still it has been necessary

to employ an attorney for defense in order that prosecuting attorneys shall not be able to secure judgment by default.

It is thought that these Indians have just claims against the United States that should be adjusted. It is claimed that there are large bodies of land in the State of Colorado that they relinquished their rights in on condition that it be sold and the proceeds of sales accrue to their benefit; that no credits have been made to them from such sales, and that the larger portion of said lands have been set aside by Executive orders for public parks, for which, if so retained, they should be paid. During Mr. Oldham's recent visit this subject was discussed with these Indians in open council at both agencies, and a contract was made, subject to the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, whereby Mr. Oldham is employed to seek adjustment of these claims, and stipulating that in payment for his services he shall receive a percentage of amounts recovered from the Government, and that if nothing is recovered nothing shall be paid for his services.

In concluding this my last report of duty connected with affairs of the Interior Department, I desire to acknowledge that during the four years of association with its officials I have received uniform kindness, and nothing but kindness, from their hands. My thanks are also due the employees who have served under me for the intelligent, energetic, and faithful support received from them, which is entitled to all credit due for such of success as may be accorded my administration of the agency.

Very respectfully,
 JAMES F. RANDLETT,
 Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Acting Indian Agent.
 The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UTAH SCHOOL.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the Uintah Boarding School. The year's school work began September 7, 1896, and ended June 25, 1897, during which time we had two vacations of one week each. The enrollment for the year was 53 boys and 41 girls, making a total of 94.

The health of the school children has been remarkably good. Although there was considerable sickness and a great many deaths among the Indians on the reservation, yet there was not a single case of sickness in school which continued more than a week, and none were seriously ill.

Schoolroom work.—In this department there has been marked improvement. The children have been taught to use English to such an extent that most of them can converse quite intelligently in this language, but nearly all of them use their native language when at home, and will have forgotten much of the English when they return next year. Many of them are quite intelligent and take considerable interest in their studies. Irregularity in attendance has been a great hindrance during the entire year in all departments of school work. In arranging details allow also had to be made for this, and even then whole details would be absent at times.

Industrial work.—The children were regularly detailed to the various departments, so that all had an opportunity for receiving instruction in various domestic pursuits. The girls were taught how to cook, wash, make clothes, and do general housework; even the smallest girls were required to do such work as they could perform in the various departments. Not having any school farm, the boys had but little training in farming and caring for stock. They were detailed to the laundry and kitchen and were required to keep their own building and schoolrooms in proper condition. This with limited instructions in gardening and the supplying of wool for the school was about all the instructions the boys received outside the schoolroom.

School buildings.—The school buildings are mostly in good condition. A new ice house with a meat room at the north end was built last fall, which, when completed, will be a great improvement for keeping meat. We planted about one hundred trees on the school ground, and these with careful tending of the lawn improve the grounds considerably.

Needed improvements.—We are much in need of a store room, where school property can be kept together. At present the goods not in use are stored away in six different buildings, three at the agency and three here at the school. This is a great inconvenience, and is also quite troublesome in keeping account of the school property.

A school farm large enough for common farming should be provided. This is an agricultural country and the boys should be taught how to farm.

A system of waterworks should be provided for the school. There is an abundance of pure mountain water flowing through the school grounds, but at present it must be dipped from the stream and carried in buckets to the different departments. This is very unpleasant to do when the mercury falls to 25° or 30° below zero. Over 18,000 articles of clothing, bedding, towels, etc., were washed in the laundry during the last year, and the supply of water is very inconvenient for this purpose.

In general the school has done fairly well, but backwardness of the parents in sending their children and their determination to take them home for every imaginable excuse has been a great hindrance to the progress of the school. The employees have labored together very faithfully for the promotion of pure morality among the children, and I believe have by their advice and conduct made lasting impressions for good. May the work prosper more rapidly in the future.

Very respectfully,
 G. V. GOSHORN, Superintendent.
 The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OURAY SCHOOL.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of Ouray School for the fiscal year 1897.

In reviewing the work of the past year much progress is apparent in all departments, notwithstanding the fact that conditions have not been favorable to the accomplishment of that end. Attendance.—The attendance has steadily decreased. The Indians are bitterly opposed to educational influences, persistently refusing to place their children in school, and I fear a display of force will be necessary to increase the enrollment. Visits of the children to their homes have been as brief and infrequent as possible, yet when such visits were made in very few instances were they returned to school by their parents.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been uniformly good. Two pupils died from inherited tuberculosis, both of whom were in poor physical condition when brought to school. An epidemic of influenza appeared in February. There were no serious cases and it promptly yielded to good nursing. Strict attention to cleanliness in lavatories and bathrooms and the introduction of individual towels have been the means of almost entirely eliminating cases of sore eyes and scrofula.

Industrial work.—Since the acquirement of Mr. Frank J. Gebringer as industrial teacher much improvement in this department is apparent. The chief end in view has been the training of the boys and not the amount of work accomplished. An effort has been made to inculcate in them respect for work. Every step in the care and cultivation of the garden and farm has been thoroughly explained to them, as well as the various uses of the different tools and implements used in that work. We have endeavored to make farmers as well as crops. Unfortunately our water supply for irrigating purposes has failed us for the past month, resulting in an unfavorable outlook for a second cutting of alfalfa. The first cutting yielded in an unfavorable manner.

Similar advantages have been gained by pursuing the same methods in the girls' department. Systematic instruction has been the chief end of our labors, and the result has been most satisfactory, giving us more intelligent workers instead of mere machines. In the sewing room the progress was marked. The girls were instructed in cutting and fitting, darning and patching, such as caps, scarfs, ties, and trawlers to dormitories, play rooms, dining room, etc. No effort has been spared to inculcate in them the spirit of ornamentation, the benefit of which has been clearly demonstrated in their efforts to decorate their homes, which heretofore were entirely devoid of ornamentation.

Literary work.—The schoolroom and industrial department have labored together in full unity. The work in the schoolroom has been good. The teacher has labored earnestly and faithfully with her small classes, and as a result the children have made much satisfactory progress. We have used every effort to suppress the use of the Ute language among the children, with fair results.

Social evenings have been a prominent feature of our work, and they have undoubtedly been productive of much good.

Needs.—Our greatest needs at present are more scholars and a waterworks system; we need both badly.

I remain, sir, very respectfully,

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

CHAS. A. WALKER, Superintendent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE AGENCY, MILES, WASH., August 15, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

There are three reservations under the jurisdiction of this agency, namely, the Colville and Spokane in Washington, and the Coeur d'Aléno in Idaho. The country comprising the Colville and Spokane reservations is rough and mountainous in character, and very little of it can be utilized for agricultural purposes. Colville lies in the north-central part of the State of Washington, and contains, by estimation, about 3,000,000 acres, or about 5,000 square miles. The Spokane lies east of Colville and north of the Spokane River, and has an area of about 150,000 acres, or 240 square miles. The Coeur d'Aléno Reservation is located in the northern part of the State of Idaho, and has an area of something over 400,000 acres, or about 700 square miles. The soil is very productive, and nearly all of it can be utilized for agricultural purposes.

Census.—The census just taken shows a total population of 3,303 on the three reservations, of whom about 10 per cent are mixed bloods. This is an increase over the year previous of 225, and is accounted for in the fact that a more careful census was taken, and we obtained a count of people who have heretofore been estimated.

There are eleven different tribes or bands of Indians residing on the three reservations, and in addition, the Kalispells, numbering some 150 or 160, and not on

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON.

any reservation, are under the jurisdiction of this agency. The following statement gives the number by tribes and reservations:

Colville Reservation:	
Colvilles	290
Columbias, (Moses's Band)	313
Lakes	285
Noz Porcés (Joseph's Band)	125
Nesploms (estimated)	169
Okonogans	619
San Poil	230
	2,070
Spokane Reservation:	
Lower Spokanes (Lot's tribe)	310
Upper and Middle Spokanes (Enoch's Band)	188
	523
Coeur d'Aléno Reservation:	
Coeur d'Aléno	498
Upper and Middle Spokanes (Louie's Band)	145
	643
Not on any reservation:	
Kalispells (estimated)	152
Total	3,303
Males above 18 years of age	
	1,033
Females above 14 years of age	
	1,165
Males under 18 years of age	
	623
Females under 14 years of age	
	572
Total	3,303
Children of school age:	
Male	226
Female	250
	576

Progress and condition.—I can not say that the condition of the Indians under my charge is better than at the time of my last report. They are quiet and peaceable, and the large majority of them are industrious for Indians, and, as a rule, exhibit a willingness to work when employment can be had. The almost entire failure of crops last year, and the lack of means to purchase seed for this year's planting, and the gloomy outlook for the approaching winter, are enough to discourage a more courageous and industrious individual than the average Indian. I refer more particularly to the people on the Colville and Spokane reservations. The Coeur d'Aléno are in much better shape, having been in better condition financially to meet a crop failure. Farming is the principal occupation of the Indians in charge of this agency. In fact, there is very little other employment for them. Some of them earn a few dollars picking hops in the Umatilla section, but as it is 75 or 100 miles from the Colville Reservation to the hop country, I doubt the advisability of permitting them to go there. Yet it would seem a great hardship to refuse permission, as so little employment of any kind is open to them, and so far I have allowed them to go at will. Some also earn very good wages freighting for the Government. All the freight for this agency must be hauled in by wagon, and for several weeks before the freighting season begins there are numerous inquiries at the office and requests to be put down for a load of freight. This demonstrates their ability and willingness to work when it can be obtained.

The Indians of the Colville and Spokane reservations, as a rule, are very poor, and in my opinion will never become self-supporting if they shall have to depend exclusively upon farming for a living. As both reservations are a great deal better adapted to stock raising—especially cattle—than agricultural products, every effort should be made to encourage them along that line.

The Coeur d'Aléno, however, have a fine body of agricultural land in their reservation, and as almost without exception their farms are under good fence and they own good houses, barns, etc., they are already on a self-supporting basis, and the problem with them is not so much a question of employment and Government aid as of education.

I have carefully scrutinized the Annual Report of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs containing the reports of all the agents for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1896, and I am forced to the conclusion that the Indians of the Colville and Spokane reservations have received less aid and assistance from the Government than any other tribes in the country. There are no blanket Indians among them, except Joseph's band of Nez Percés, and they are the only people on the two reservations who have received regular issues of provisions and clothing. When I look around and note the rough mountainous character of the country and see the gradual encroachment of the whites upon all sides, the scarcity of game, the almost utter lack of employment, the majority of them with only a few acres of ground to cultivate, and dependent almost entirely upon the few bushels of grain they raise, I am astonished at the progress they have made, while at the same time I wonder how they have managed to live.

Education.—Two day schools and two contract schools the latter under the control of Catholic missions, have been in operation during the scholastic year. The day schools, however, have been in session only a portion of the time, the mission schools throughout the entire scholastic year.

Tonasket boarding school, situate on the west side of the Colville Reservation, was destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock noon on the 3d day of December, 1896. I was soon after instructed by your Office to submit plans and estimates for rebuilding the same at or near the Nespilem station, utilizing the Nespilem day school in the plans to be submitted. About the time these plans and estimates were completed and ready for transmittal it was learned that Fort Spokane, situate just across the Spokane River from this agency, was on the point of being abandoned by the War Department by reason of the building of a new army post near the city of Spokane, some 65 miles southeast of the present location. Upon being informed of the proposed change I immediately advised your Office that with the possession of Fort Spokane a large boarding school, with a capacity of 300 or more, could be easily organized at much less cost to the Government than the rebuilding of Tonasket school, and recommended that the matter of a boarding school for this agency be permitted to rest in abeyance for the present. I was thereupon advised of your concurrence in my recommendations, and the rebuilding of Tonasket school at any point was abandoned, awaiting the removal of troops from Fort Spokane. I regard Fort Spokane as an ideal place for an Indian boarding school. Its proximity to the reservations, its healthy location, beautiful grounds, system of water pipes and sewerage, all combine to make it so.

The Spokane day school was opened November 1, 1896, with John M. Butchart and wife in charge as teacher and general housekeeper. It is located about 10 miles east of the agency, and had a total enrollment of 33, with an average attendance of 18. Cost of maintaining same eight months, \$1,103.20. This school has been well conducted and the progress made in schoolroom work was very satisfactory.

The Nespilem day school was closed the 1st of November last year, and Mr. and Mrs. Butchart transferred to the Spokane day school. This school was opened the 1st of February, 1896, but the attendance was slim from the beginning, owing to the opposition of the two head chiefs in that locality, Moses and Joseph, Moses contending that he had been promised a boarding school, and that it was impossible for his people to send their children to a day school. It was thought best, however, to try it again in the fall, and for two months every effort was put forth to build up a good school, but to no avail. The school was therefore closed as stated, and Mr. and Mrs. Butchart transferred to the Spokane day school. Some time after the burning of Tonasket school I transferred the industrial teacher and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Shutt, to Nespilem, and for the three months beginning the 1st of April they conducted a very successful school. A total enrollment of 23 and an average attendance of 14 were obtained, which I thought very encouraging, considering the difficulties. Cost of maintaining same three months, \$29.15.

The two Catholic contract schools, known as the Colville Mission, and the Desmet Industrial and Boarding School, have had a very successful year, with an average attendance of 61 at the former and 70 at the latter.

What is known as Lot's school, situate about the center of this the Spokane Reservation, and conducted by Miss Helen W. Clark, under the auspices of the Women's National Indian Association, has also had a very successful year, with a total enrollment of 52 and an average attendance of 30, maintained at a cost of about \$600.

Missionary work.—The Presbyterian and Catholic churches are represented on the Spokane and Colville reservations and the Catholic church on the Cœur d'Aléno. These missionaries exert a most wholesome influence upon the people, and I am indebted to them for cordial support and assistance. I repeat my suggestion of last year, that there is a fine field for missionary work among the San Poils, Columbias, Nespilems, and Nez Percés on the Colville Reservation.

Indian courts.—Three judges constitute the court. Their decisions are generally satisfactory, and are never questioned. They have rendered efficient service during the past year, and their judgments, as a rule, have had a beneficial effect.

Police.—The police force at this agency is composed of 2 officers and 20 privates. Their service during the past year has not in the main been very satisfactory. But owing to the rough character of the country and the long distances they sometimes have to ride, I suppose better service can not very well be expected.

Liquor traffic.—Every effort has been made during the past year to arrest and convict those people who will engage in selling whisky to Indians. Conviction has been obtained in a number of cases, ranging from six months to two years in the State prison at Walla Walla, but it does not seem to deter others. There is a large profit in the traffic, and no matter how severe the punishment there are others, it seems, who are willing to engage in it.

Crimes.—On the 4th of June last a Chinaman was shot and killed by a Nez Percé Indian, a member of Joseph's band. The shooting occurred just below Nespilem, on the Columbia River. The Indian claims the shooting was accidental—that he fired at some wild ducks on the river, not seeing the Chinaman on the opposite side, and did not know until several days afterwards that the shot had taken effect. I investigated the matter carefully and am convinced that this is the true version of the affair, but I have notified the United States marshal that the Indian would be turned over to him at any time if he thought it a matter for further investigation by the courts.

Paul Harry, a member of the Cœur d'Aléno tribe, was tried and convicted at the April term, 1897, of the United States court at Moscow, Idaho, upon several charges of horse-stealing. He was given a term of two years in the United States prison at Detroit, Mich. Three other Cœur d'Aléno Indians were before the State courts for fighting, and were sentenced to three months each in the county jail at Colfax.

I forward by this mail, under separate cover, a census of all but the Nespilems and Kallispells, who are estimated. Also statistical information of the various tribes and bands, which has been carefully collected; and in conclusion I beg to say that I am under many obligations to your office for the cordial support and courteous treatment extended me in all matters touching the affairs of this agency.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. NEWMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY, WASH., August 20, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor, respectfully, to submit my first annual report on the condition of affairs at this agency. On arriving here July 23, 1897, I found the agency in charge of the agency physician, Dr. C. P. Richards, who has rendered much valuable assistance to me.

Indian tribes and reservations.—This agency is divided into four small reservations, viz, Makah, Oset, Quillayute, and Hoh. The census taken August 7, 1897, shows a population as follows: Makah, 372; Oset, 50; Quillayute, 241, and Hoh, 72. The Makah or Neah Bay Reservation is situated in the northwestern part of the State of Washington, and is bounded on the north by the Straits of Fuca and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and is covered, except for a small prairie, with a dense growth of timber.

Oset is situated on the ocean, 18 miles south of Neah Bay, and is in an isolated spot.

Quillayute Reservation lies 35 miles south of Neah Bay. A valuable part of their land is still in litigation. I would earnestly recommend that the Department of Justice be called upon to make some move in this matter.

The Hohs are situated 50 miles south of Neah Bay, on the ocean, and should have the benefit of a day school.

Traveling between the different reservations is chiefly by canoes along the ocean. The climate is mild, but quite damp, with an annual rainfall of not less than 105 inches.

Industries.—These Indians are fishermen. In years past, when fur seals were plenty and prices good, they made money fast and easy, but took little or no care of it. During the past year the sealing industry has, so far as these Indians are concerned, been an utter failure, and that, together with the loss of two of their

schooners, one seized by the United States Government for alleged illegal sealing and the other by the Canadian Government on a trumped-up charge, have caused them to turn their attention to the catching of fish, which will be an ever-increasing source of wealth. They are able every day during the season to catch from 5 to 10 tons of halibut, and of salmon a goodly quantity.

In catching halibut they discard the hooks made by white men and use an ingenious invention of their own, made of wood and bone, which they aver is far superior to any other.

These Indians are expert seamen and often sail forth in their canoes and capture whales, going out from 50 to 100 miles at sea. So far this year, to my certain knowledge, with their canoes and rude spears, they have brought to land no less than 10 whales. They dry the flesh and blubber and use it for food during the winter. In fact, whale oil is one of their chief articles of diet.

The women make beautiful baskets of reeds (the finest that I have seen, although I have quite a collection from different tribes), which find ready sale and bring them in no small amount of money.

Farming.—Several of the young Indians have during the past year commenced to clear up the land and raise potatoes, turnips, cabbage, and small fruits. Although this will never be a grain-producing section, still in sheltered places small fruit and vegetables will do quite well, and, with the help of the farmer, I hope to encourage them so that on days when tide or wind is adverse they can raise their own vegetables and small fruit. Cattle and horses do well here, and I must report a healthy increase in both.

Condition of agency.—The agent's and physician's quarters are in good condition, as is also the building formerly used as a boarding school. The other buildings at the agency are old and dilapidated and should be replaced by new ones.

The day-school building at Neah village is now in fair condition, but is by far too small for the number of pupils. I would earnestly recommend that if the day school is to be continued a new and commodious building, together with a teachers' dwelling, be erected at Neah village.

Police.—The police number 5 privates and 1 captain. All are efficient and trusty, never failing to render good service when called upon.

Judges.—The judges have been selected from the best and most advanced Indians. It is needless to add that they have rendered fair and impartial decisions in every case that has come up before them.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of these Indians could be much improved at a very small cost by a system of water supply for their village. It is surprising to find them so healthy when all take their water from a small creek which receives the drainage of more than half of the village.

Employees.—I have nothing but good for the employees, both agency and school. I have found them ever willing to do their duty at any and all times.

Roads.—At low tide the hard bench makes a splendid drive, and, as these people travel mostly in canoes, they have little use for roads. Nevertheless, they have during the present year repaired about 5 miles of old road and made a mile of new, and when you take into consideration the amount of dense forest it is evident that a mile of road represents a great deal of hard labor.

Schools.—I can not agree with my predecessor that the Indians were bettered by the closing of the boarding school. The day schools, both here and at Quillayute, are doing well and are under able management. Much praise is due both to Mr. John P. Vinco and Mr. A. W. Smith for their well-managed and ably-conducted day schools. I would earnestly recommend the reopening of the Neah boarding school.

Religion.—I regret very much to state that no missionary work (except a Sabbath school conducted by the day school-teachers) has been done among these Indians.

Industrial teacher.—Much good work has been done among the Indians by the female industrial teacher during the past year. The office for the ensuing year has been abolished; but I hope that you will be enabled to reestablish it in the near future. The agency was visited during the past year by Inspector John Lane and Supervisor J. J. Anderson.

Conclusion.—Many improvements are to be made during the next year. The task looks large when we measure it by the year, but by doing a little every day much may be accomplished.

Thanking you for your many courtesies in the past, sir, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL G. MORSE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., August 30, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Puyallup Consolidated Agency and the schools covered by it for the fiscal year 1897.

For much interesting data concerning this agency permit me to refer you to the annual report of Maj. Edwin Eells for the year 1891 and the report of Dr. R. E. L. Nowborno for the year 1896.

The agency at this date covers the Puyallup, Chohalis, S'Kokomish, Quinalt, Nisqually, Squaxin, and Georgetown reservations, the Indian settlements at Port Gamble and Jamestown, and scattered Indians around the south and west shores and arms of Puget Sound and along the Chehalis and Cowlitz rivers.

All these reservations, except Georgetown and Quinalt, have been allotted. The Jamestown Indians (Clallams) have a small spot of ground which they purchased from white settlers. The Port Gamble Indians (Clallams) live on land belonging to the Port Gamble Milling Company. Some of the scattered Indians live upon land which they have homesteaded, others upon lands which they purchased, while still others have no lands at all.

Hence it will be seen that as far as the acquirement of land goes the majority of these Indians are citizens. But the Dawes Act requires certain other things in addition to the acquirement of lands. It is provided therein that the Indian who would be a citizen must have "abandoned tribal relations and have adopted civilized life." Viewed in this light but few of these Indians are citizens. The old tribal notions are still alive to a large extent. There are chiefs and medicine men which they are wont to recognize. As for the "adopting of civilized life," the question naturally arises, what is "civilized life?" What is the standard? Unless we accept the lowest examples among the whites these Indians can not prove title to citizenship. There are a few exceptions in which Indians have nice homes, but with these few exceptions their homes are unfit to be called such. Aside from a rude structure with a roof, there is but little about it to mark it as a home. Furthermore the Indians, otherwise than wearing for the most part the rudest clothing of the pattern worn by whites, have few of the habits of good citizens. It has been observed in all climes that where an uncivilized tribe comes in contact with civilized people they adopt the vices rather than the virtues of the civilized. This is true in a large measure with these Indians, and so far as they have taken up with the habits of whites they have been the worst habits. They would value citizenship because it would confer the right to buy whisky, and the opportunity now and then to get 50 cents or a dollar each by selling their votes; but they have not the slightest conception of or regard for the duties and responsibilities which citizenship imposes. I maintain that it is a mistake to regard the acquirement of a piece of land as the only thing necessary to raise an Indian to a citizen, to vest him with the privileges and immunities of citizenship, and to place the ballot in his hands.

The Puyallup is indeed a hard proposition. Unfortunately the reservation abuts the city of Tacoma, and the Indians have been in constant contact with the worst elements of said city. The consequence is they are badly debauched. Admitting that there are some good people among them, I must say that the majority constitute a very perverse lot of Indians. They get all the liquor they want at certain of the saloons of the city. Efforts to convict the ones who furnish the liquor are almost invariably futile, for the Indians will perjure themselves rather than reveal the guilty parties. Nearly all the money they get hold of goes for drink. They even neglect their honest debts in the purchase of liquor. The moneys they have received from the sale of their lands as well as from leases and sale of crops have in most cases been wasted in this and other equally foolish ways.

Port Gamble is another difficult problem. The Indians there live upon a gravel spit just across a small bay from the Port Gamble lumber mills. The spit is owned by the mill company, but by their permission it is occupied by the Indians. Of course the Indians there are doing nothing in the way of building up good and permanent homes. They have no gardens or orchards. Some of the men are employed in the lumber mill; others exist by fishing and by day work now and then at loading ships with lumber. Of course there are a number of hard characters among the mill hands and through them the Indians obtain liquor. Under such conditions they can make no advancement. It is my wish to get these Indians off that spit and upon lands of their own, but where and how does not now appear quite clear.

At Jamestown the situation is much better. There the Indians some years ago bought a small tract of land, which they have divided among themselves, each family getting an average of about 10 acres. Though these Indians live mostly by fishing, they have nice little gardens and orchards. They own their homes and seem to appreciate them.

The Chehalis and S'Kokomish Indians are doing fairly well. They are peaceable and are making some efforts in the direction of improving their lands. There is but little drinking among them. However, they are quite poor and are not making the progress desired.

The Quinaltals are the least civilized of all the tribes under this agency. They live upon an unallotted reservation. I hope there will be no haste in making them "citizens."

During the year one boarding school and five day schools have been conducted by this agency. The Puyallup boarding school, 2 miles from the city of Tacoma, has had a very prosperous year. The total enrollment was 287, the highest average during one month being 232, the average for the year 193. There is much need that this plant be enlarged and put in better condition.

The day schools at Port Gamble and Jamestown have done good work, the attendance throughout the year being good. The day schools at Chehalis and S'Kokomish have not done well. The Indians on those reservations live at such distances from the schools that during bad weather their children can not attend. S'Kokomish, with at least 45 children of school age on the reservation, had an average attendance of nearly 10; while Chehalis, with about the same number of children on the reservation, had an attendance of 63. I have recommended that the boarding schools on these two reservations be reestablished. A day school was conducted at Quinaltel up until the close of the calendar year 1896, when the teacher, having been transferred to Chehalis, the school was abandoned. Up to that time the day school had not been a success.

Mention should also be made of St. George Catholic School on the northern border of the Puyallup Reservation. This school had an unusually prosperous year, and has accomplished much good.

While I believe that the Indians of this agency on the whole are on the upgrade, still there is much work to be done among them. It will require more than a piece of land or an act of Congress to make of them good and useful citizens. Much of the good work of fitting them for citizenship must be done by the schools.

Thanking the officials and agents of the Indian Office for uniform courtesies, I have the honor to be,

Yours, with much respect,

FRANK TERRY,
Superintendent and Acting Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF S'KOKOMISH DAY SCHOOL.

S'KOKOMISH INDIAN RESERVATION,
Via Union, Wash., July 2, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith the following annual report of this the S'Kokomish Indian Day School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Location.—This school is situated on the S'Kokomish Indian Reservation, 3 miles west of Union, 13 miles north of Shelton, the county seat of this (Mason) county, and about 30 miles north of Olympia, the State capital.

With the end of the fiscal year 1896 the hitherto boarding school at this place was abolished, and the day school established in its stead. I arrived here in company with Mrs. Youngblood, who is general housekeeper, on August 28, 1896, and we began scrubbing and arranging for school, but the buildings were in such condition that we were unable to begin regular school work until September 5.

We have during the year put forth every effort to make the day school a success, but I am sorry to say that, taking all in all, our work has in a great measure been fruitless. These Indians are all living on lands allotted in sovereignty, and most of them live from 2 to 4 miles away from the school, and since we are in the low river valley, where the soil is very deep, and on account of the great amount of rain the river through the winter and spring months is overflowed, making the roads almost impassable for anyone, let alone little, poorly clad, barefooted Indian children. Most of the children are very eager to attend school, and their parents are very glad to send them when it is possible to get them here; but between the bad roads and the fishing seasons together they are kept away most of the time, and it is impossible to get regular attendance.

During September, October, and November of each year the salmon are running in Hood's Canal, and since the Indians depend largely on fishing for a living they must be away from home during the first three months of the school year, and since during that time there is no one at home for the children to stay with, they must accompany their parents, thus losing three months of school.

The following is attendance for the past year by months:

Month.	Days attended.	Average attendance.	Month.	Days attended.	Average attendance.
September.....	38	181	February.....	27	411
October.....	30	95	March.....	14	61
November.....	15	65	April.....	22	105
December.....	28	94	May.....	27	121
January.....	19	8	June.....	27	141

The total enrollment during the year has been 38, and there are 7 pupils on the reservation of a very superior age I have so far found impossible to get to attend. They are children of a very superstitious family, their father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having in their time been "Indian medicine men," yet hold to the superstition of "Indians shooting poison into them from a distance." This is the pretext upon which these children have been kept from school.

Intruders.—During the past winter there have been a great many fishermen of the Caucasian tribe who have tried to stay on the reservation and set their nets on the reservation side of the Skokomish River, and I have had considerable trouble with them in keeping them away. Some of them went far enough to take an old Indian's net from the cabin in which he had it set and lay it high and dry on the bank, setting his own (the white man's) in its place. It became necessary to deputize an Indian justice large and escort the rascals off the reservation. One of them, by name James M. Sweetland, who has been allowed to remain on this reservation for the past three or four years, has been particularly troublesome, having caused disturbances in various ways, and although I gave him warning several times to evacuate the premises, he became very defiant, and would not go till the last moment. But when he saw the police force coming he suffered trouble, and hurriedly crossed the river, where he lived for two months, coming on the reservation almost at will in defiance of me and my orders.

Mr. Sweetland now has a sloop, and I understand is selling whisky up and down the canal, and I have heard that he said he is expecting to make a fortune during the fishing season, which opens in September. I hope that he will not be successful in selling his liquor to our Indians.

Religious work.—Rev. Myron Eells, D. D., of the Congregational Church, being an excellent work among these Indians, especially among the younger generation, preaching, as he does, once each Sabbath in the forenoon and holding "Christian Endeavor" meetings in the afternoon. The latter meetings are largely attended, and I can see great good growing out of the work done. The afternoon meetings are "held around," that is, at various houses, and most of the Indians take great pride in preparing their rooms for these occasions. Rev. Eells has been here about twenty-two years, and although he is constant and faithful and energetic in his work, he is not a stout old gentleman and good to hold out for many more faithful years.

How great and noble it is to sacrifice one's whole life to a good cause, as has this man. The Indians have recently circulated a petition, and inasmuch as there are about sixty Indian children on and off of this reservation, who are badly in need of attending school—it being impossible under existing circumstances to get them to attend a day school—I would recommend in this that their boarding school be reestablished. These children will soon grow to be old Indians, and since their parents are citizens, the children when grown must needs be citizens too, and they are permitted to grow to manhood and womanhood without an education, the Indian problem with them will be to solve again.

With many thanks to my superiors for assistance rendered me during the past year, I have the honor to be your humble servant.

Very respectfully,
The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Frank Terry, superintendent and agent.)

J. E. YOUNGBLOOD, Teacher.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., July 1, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. My work has been for the most part confined to the Puyallup Reservation, and attending the funeral of visit of three days to Nesquehalem Reservation, visiting also families and attending the funeral of an old, much-revered chief.

On entering on my duties I found many of the Puyallups possessed of good farms of great fertility, with barns and comfortable houses, farming implements, and stock. There are a number of fine orchards, and most of the Indians have patches of small fruit. A majority of the better farms are rented to whites, hence their improved condition. Often when a tenant is not found a farm remains fallow, growing up to thistles and other noxious weeds. A small percentage of the farms are rented for dairy purposes.

I found a Government training school in near proximity; also a Catholic boarding school on the border of the reservation. Both are well patronized and have an efficient corps of teachers; both helpful by instructive teaching. I found three churches—Catholic, Presbyterian, and Shaker—presided over by resident missionaries, who minister to their respective congregations. There are also religious services in each of the schools Sundays.

I also found medicine men practicing their arts and incantations even in the homes of the more enlightened and leading men of influence in the race. A strong prejudice manifested itself against having Government employees seen among them against a field matron coming to teach them white folks' ways. I found poverty and distress; homes destitute of comfort, where squalor, ignorance, uncleanliness, and intemperance prevailed. Demoralization consequent on their new life with both men and women. Gauching, with its attendant vices, had full sway. Visiting was carried to excess. I often rode a whole day without finding a family at home, often

finding several families "visiting" for successive days with neighbors. The practice has pernicious influences. I found many Indians were fairly good farmers and the women average housekeepers, comparing not unfavorably with our ignorant foreign laborers; hence my work has been largely of a missionary character.

I began my work by house-to-house visiting, joining the missionary in cottage meetings weekly through a part of the winter. I aimed to attend all of their funerals and special meetings, attending church with all denominations in their respective houses of worship.

Thanksgiving I joined the Presbyterian missionary in a union service and dinner, in which 60 Indians participated. Christmas a Christmas tree was prepared, a general invitation being extended to all denominations, and all classes responded, it being the first gathering of the kind for a number of years. I assisted the missionary, Rev. Piment, and wife, hopeful with them that good might result.

At first on my visits I found doors closed against me; Indians hiding from me. Whittling from house to house daily, in fields or dooryards, I gradually overcame their reserve and won their friendship. I sought, by ministering to the sick, the poor, and aged, and by proving myself a helper, to win their gratitude.

The winter of 1897-1898 has been an unusually severe one. Floods and early heavy frosts destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of crops and property of other descriptions, leaving many unprotected for. Unusual cold followed, and much suffering has been the result.

Having no fund from which to draw to relieve cases of distress, or the emergencies often arising, I have given substantial aid from my own personal means. In cases of destitution or sickness I have given food, fruit, delicacies, and where the doctor advised it, wine; also money in small loans or gifts. The acting agent kindly assisted me in a number of cases by supplies from the Government warehouse.

There have been over 20 deaths since September, 3 of which were directly traceable to alcohol. The drink habit has increased the poverty and consequent suffering. Notwithstanding all I could do, the sick have often suffered for food.

I have, by furnishing material and helping to make them, induced a few of the women to replace headkerchiefs by sunbonnets for babies. A number of women have discarded the handkerchief turban and wear hats on special occasions. The men universally wear white men's costumes.

In cooking, decorating their homes, in dress and manners, as well as in morals, there is improvement. In ice-keeping, fruit-preserving, and canning, a gain. In visiting, dancing, and immorality, a marked reform. Of girls leading idle, dissolute lives there have been rescued and provided for, 7. There have been places provided as house-servants, where they are being trained, 11.

Wearing apparel, articles distributed.....	70
Books and periodicals.....	300
Flower seed, packages.....	250
Garden seed, packages.....	300
Made visits on the reservation (over).....	300
Visited whites in interest of Indian women.....	50
Spent days attending meetings, funerals, and visiting.....	200

I frequently visit the girls in service, encouraging and stimulating them to increasing effort. Once create the desire to do and the better success is half assured.

Though returns have been of slow growth and the improvements almost imperceptible, I confidently hope better, more successful lives will be the result.

To the former agent, Dr. R. E. L. Nowlerna, as well as to the present one, Frank Terry, I am indebted for uniform kindness and courtesy as well as advice and helpful assistance in my work.

According to suggestions from the Office of Indian Affairs, I have planned to divide my time and work, visiting during the ensuing year Jamestown, Quinalt, Port Gamble, Chehalis, & Kookonish, and Nesqually. I would respectfully suggest that a fund sufficient to meet the expenses of transportation be appropriated for that purpose. I also ask your consideration of a small fund for incidental expenses incurred for emergencies, for the good of the sick, blind (there are three, old and poor), and poor, and for car fare, suitable clothing, etc., in placing girls in service.

I am under obligations to the Office for kind consideration and prompt and courteous treatment at all times.

Very respectfully,

LIDA W. QUIMBY,

Field Matron, Puyallup Consolidated Agency.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY, *Tulalip, Wash., August 16, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my fourth annual report as agent for the Indians of this agency, with the census and statistics of the same.

General condition of the Indians.—There is a marked improvement in the financial condition of the Indians of the several reservations attached to this agency. They have been more constantly employed, have more money, are better clothed, and are otherwise more comfortably provided for than at any time since my incumbency in office here. It is only necessary to issue to old and indigent Indians small quantities of flour, sugar, coffee, and tea, as their urgent necessities require.

Whisky drinking.—The passage of the act of Congress, approved January 30, 1897, has had a most wholesome effect in suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians, and consequently there has been a corresponding decrease in this most demoralizing of all vices among the Indians. I have successfully prosecuted several parties for selling intoxicants to Indians, which has had a most salutary effect.

The Lummi Indians.—The suits instituted by direction of the honorable Attorney-General in the interests of these Indians, one for the obstruction of the Nooksack

River for navigation purposes by the Fairhaven Lumber Company, the other against the Alaska Packing Company for obstruction of the fishing privileges of the Indians, have both been decided against the Indians in the United States district court for Washington. These cases are still pending on appeal to the United States circuit court. Meanwhile the navigation of the Nooksack River is practically closed by an immense accumulation of driftwood caused by the obstructions placed near the mouth of the river by the Fairhaven Lumber Company, the current of the river having been deflected from the east to the west bank thereof, expending its full force against and overflowing the lowlands of the Lummi Reservation, upon which is located the Government day school building and the Indian village; and the Alaska Packing Company and other cannery companies have practically appropriated all the best fishing grounds at Point Roberts and Village Point, where the Lummi Indians have been in the habit of fishing from time immemorial. The State legislature, at its last session, passed an act imposing a tax upon all persons fishing with nets within its waters, and at the same time prohibiting persons using nets from fishing within 210 feet of any fish trap. The average Indian regards the decisions of the courts and the recent legislation of the State as especially directed against him, and no amount of explanation on my part is sufficient to convince him to the contrary.

Schools.—There has been a better and more cheerful attendance at the day and contract schools than at any time within the past three years. The advancement made by the pupils has been very gratifying, and the discipline maintained, together with the general good behavior of the pupils, indicates careful training by all in charge of them.

The day school at Swinomish Reservation was in successful operation a little over two months during the fiscal year 1897, with an average attendance of about 40 pupils. The schoolhouse was built almost entirely by the farmer, Mr. E. Briatow, with the assistance of several Indian mechanics, and is an ornament to the reservation and a credit to the workmen and to the farmer.

The day school at the Lummi Reservation has been conducted as successfully as could be expected under the difficulties with which Mr. Evans, the teacher, has had to contend. At times during the spring and early summer it was impossible for the children to attend on account of the high water of the Nooksack River, which entirely surrounded the school building for several days at a time.

Public roads.—All the public roads on the five reservations under my charge have been greatly improved, a large amount of good substantial work having been expended thereon.

Government buildings.—When I assumed charge of Tulalip Agency in July, 1894, the buildings, fences, and sawmill here were in a state of dilapidation, but, by the courteous liberality of the Department, I have been enabled to make many needed repairs. The old sawmill has almost been rebuilt, and is now in condition to saw all the lumber needed at the agency. The comfort of all employees has been greatly increased, and the place presents a neat and genteel appearance, quite in contrast to its former self.

Employees.—As a rule, the employees of all the reservations have performed their duties to my entire satisfaction, and with credit to themselves.

Health of the agency.—For a detailed statement of the health of the reservations under this agency, I respectfully refer you to the report herewith of Dr. Buchanan, the agency physician, which shows a great amount of work done by him, but no large amount of serious cases, considering the mode of life and habits of the Indians.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my thanks to the Indian Office for the hearty cooperation and assistance given me in my efforts to promote the efficiency of the service and the advancement of the Indians to a higher plane of civilization.

Yours, very respectfully,

D. C. GOVAN,

United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

YAKIMA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Fort Simcoe, August 31, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth and last annual report as agent for the Yakima Indians. In a few days I shall turn over the agency to Maj. Jay Lynch, the gentleman whom I relieved a little more than four years ago. I retire with the honor of having filled the position the second longest of any agent who

over held the place. The career of the agents here has been short and exceedingly stormy; this can be accounted for in two ways:

First. The elegant climate, the splendid residence, the pure water, and the good salary have made the appointment the most desirable of all the agencies. This time there were 40 applicants for the place; more than half of the States had representatives in the list. Therefore, it has been difficult for a new Administration to stand the pressure long.

Second. The Yakima Nation has been hard to hold down, for the reason that they are not all of the same family. There were originally fourteen tribes or bands assigned to this reservation, and while many of them have lost their identity, there still exist several distinct tribes, and however careful an agent may be in making contracts and distributing supplies, he is almost sure to incur the ill will of a part of the tribes. They are apt to have the idea that one tribe is being favored, and this arouses their jealousy and brings to light their natural suspicions and hatred for the white man. When this occurs, they immediately begin to slander the agent, file charges, and call for a new man. Therefore, the sailing has not been as smooth as a "ship on a sea of glass." My experience has been no exception. Within six months I struck the storm. The billows began to roll, and the tempest has been raging ever since. Charge upon charge has been filed, and investigation after investigation, but I pulled safely through it all until the 31st of March, when I tendered my resignation, which was not accepted until I had served my four years.

Irrigation.—During the past year the irrigation that was begun May 20, 1896, has been completed. There are two main canals taking the water from the Yakima River. The larger has a capacity of 210 cubic feet per second, and is 12.15 miles in length, from which the following laterals have been constructed: No. 1, 1,300 feet long; No. 2, 8,500 feet long; No. 3, 15,000 feet long; No. 4, 24,100 feet long; No. 5, 4,100 feet long; total, 62,300 feet in all from main canal, or 11.81 miles. The smaller canal has a capacity of 101 cubic feet per second, length 2.02 miles, from which the following lateral ditches have been constructed: No. 1, 5,300 feet long; No. 2, 500 feet long; No. 3, 100 feet long; No. 4, 3,500 feet long; total, 9,800 feet.

To sum up the work done, there are of the foregoing 15.17 miles of main canal taking water from the Yakima River, with a carrying capacity of 31 cubic feet of water per second, with 13.66 miles of lateral ditches leading therefrom for the distribution of water, aside from the 29.15 miles of ditches constructed. Provision has been made for turning 300 cubic feet of water per second into a natural slough about 1,000 feet below the intake of main canal. This slough runs nearly parallel with the Northern Pacific Railway a distance of about 12 miles, emptying into Toppenish Creek. This slough with the work will serve as a canal, and from it many lateral ditches can be constructed. I would respectfully recommend that funds be placed to the credit of the next agent, that he may be able to continue this very important work. The canals that are now finished are capable of furnishing water for 30,000 acres of land. This is the second largest system of irrigation canal in the State of Washington, and the entire work, including preliminary surveys, plans, specifications, dams, headgates, and construction, cost only \$22,300. Yet it was performed with Indian laborers and Indian teams.

This work is the most important and far-reaching in its beneficial effects of anything ever done for the Yakima Indians, a work that has made it possible to produce thousands of bushels of grain on land that has never before raised a kernel, a work that is permanent and will prove a help and blessing, not alone to this generation, but to the generations yet unborn. If the Department will make another liberal appropriation to continue this work, there is no reason why the Yakimas should not soon become self-supporting. Without irrigation many of them will never be able to support themselves, as it is impossible for any man to make his living in this arid section on 80 acres of barren sage-brush land without water. The grain crop on this reservation is more than double what it was last year, and while this increase is not entirely attributable to the irrigation canals (for the yield is exceptionally large in all the States) yet the canals have aided much in this vast increase.

Fisheries.—The rights of the Indians in the Wisham fishery case have not yet been determined. For four years I have endeavored to get this matter settled. About all that has been accomplished is the filing of a suit in the United States court. The case has been pending for some time, but for some reason there has been no trial. The Indians are very impatient, and contend that the delay is working a very great hardship; that the white men are fencing up all the fisheries, building fish wheels and traps, thus depriving them of their accustomed fisheries, which was one of the considerations of the treaty.

Indian commission.—On March 20 the Indian commission appointed to treat with the Yakimas for a part or all of their surplus lands held their first council. Since

then several other councils have been held, but the commission is making but little progress. There are 600,000 acres of surplus lands on this reservation, and a large majority of the Indians derive little or no benefit from them, for they have no stock except a few cayuses, and it is impossible to utilize them. If they could be induced to sell, the money derived therefrom would enable them to build comfortable houses and improve their allotments.

Palouse Indians.—In compliance with an official order, I made a visit in April to the Palouse River for the purpose of inducing the Palouse Indians to move to this reservation. I found about 75 of them living on a barren sand bar at the mouth of the Palouse River. Here they have lived for more than one hundred years. This was originally the home of Kamalakum, the chief who made the Yakima treaty with Governor Stevens in 1855. Strange to say, after making the treaty, neither he nor his tribe ever came to the reservation. The whole tribe have only about 10 acres of land in cultivation, scarcely enough to supply one Indian family. Up to a short time ago they have derived their support from catching salmon a few miles from this Indian village. The Palouse River falls over a rock 100 feet high. The salmon at one time ascended this river by tens of thousands. They were unable to get beyond the falls, and the Indians caught them in large quantities, but this is a thing of the past. Last year the Indians caught only two salmon at the falls (the fish wheels and nets along the Columbia River catch them before they get there), but the changed conditions have not changed their minds, and they continue to cling tenaciously to this barren spot, where their children were born and their mothers and fathers have died.

I respectfully renew my suggestion that they be forcibly removed to either the Nez Percé, Umatilla, or Yakima reservation.

Police.—The police force, consisting of 1 captain and 7 privates, has performed fairly good work during the year. A few weeks ago George Neahmyer, one of the policemen, came to my office and complained that his woman had left him, and asked me to issue an order to compel her to return. I inquired how long they had been married, and he told me they had never married. I then informed him I could not give an order to compel a woman to live with a man to whom she was not married, but advised him to induce her to marry him, and if she would, I would make her return to him if she left again without cause. In compliance with my suggestion, he went down to see her and found her alone at a neighbor's. What took place between them will never be known. The woman was found dead a few hours later, with her throat cut and skull crushed. George returned to his brother's, removed his police uniform, and blew out his brains.

Churches.—There are two mission churches on the reservation, one Methodist and one Catholic. They report fairly good success during the year.

In addition to these two churches, there are two large topees known as the Pum Pum churches. I am not posted as to their creed or belief. They have an idea, however, of a benevolent and omnipotent being. They represent him as assuming various shapes at pleasure, but generally that of an immense bird. He usually inhabits the sun, but occasionally wings his way through the aerial regions and sees all that is being done upon the earth. Should anything displease him, he vents his wrath in terrific storms and tempests, the lightning being the flashing of his eyes, and the thunder the clapping of his wings. To propitiate his favor, they offer him annual feasts of roots and salmon, the first fruits of the season. Aside from these two occasions, little attention is paid to the service. The attendance has been on the wane for several years, and before long, I think, the Pum Pum worship will be a thing of the past.

Schools.—The boys' dormitory was destroyed by fire more than a year ago. The new dormitory was not completed till last May; therefore the average attendance was much smaller than usual, because it was impossible to take care of the children. With the new dormitory the average attendance can be increased to 140 or 150 children, provided an addition be made to the dining room. Without this it will be almost impossible to care for this number, for the dining room can only accommodate about 100 or 120. I would respectfully suggest that an addition be made to increase its capacity.

I predict for this school a very bright future. The children have improved wonderfully during the past two years. I regard Superintendent Asbury as the best superintendent I ever saw. In fact, we have the best corps of school employees I ever knew. They have the interest of the children and the school at heart. Perfect harmony exists in the school, and they are all working to make it a success.

Conclusion.—As I look back over the trodden path of the past I note with pleasure a few improvements in the Indians. The whisky traffic has materially decreased during the past four years. The savage customs and habits of the Indians are decidedly on the wane. There is a slow but steady improvement in their material,

mental, and moral condition. The advancement in these respects has been slower than I expected, but that they are advancing some there is no question.

I bid adieu to Indian life with much pleasure. I have found the duties irksome and irritating. The place was one for which I never applied, and if I could have known the trials, troubles, and hardships that awaited me, I certainly could not have been induced to accept it.

Those faithful employees, in both the agency and school, who have been my friends and helped me bear the burden I desire to thank and acknowledge my sincere obligation. I desire, also, to thank the Department for the support given me.

Census.—

Males	879
Females	910
Total population	1,789
Males above 18 years	496
Females above 14 years	614
Children between 6 and 16 years	476

I submit herewith the annual report of Superintendent Asbury.
Very respectfully,

L. T. ERWIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YAKIMA SCHOOL.

YAKIMA AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Fort Stevens, Wash., August 29, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this school. Owing to the destruction of the boys' building by fire last year our attendance was necessarily much less than for other years, as the new building was not completed until May of this year.

We began with the intention of accommodating 80 pupils as best we could, but so many came desiring to enter that the average was near 100 most of the time, and many were refused admission. In a few cases, when pupils deserted, they were refused readmission when they returned, their places having been filled by those more deserving.

The necessary reduction in the attendance the past year will be felt in the school for some time, as the organization and gradation were seriously interfered with, and pupils who were out, returning, will find themselves behind their classes, and it will be discouraging to them and trying to their teachers, and in some cases it will be impossible or impracticable to return pupils who would have returned and done well last year. It is, indeed, a pity and a misfortune that the new building was not completed in the fall instead of in the spring.

We now have very good dormitory capacity for 120 or 140 pupils, but the dining room and kitchen and school building are sufficient for only about 100. An addition to and alteration in the girls' building and an addition to the school building should be made to give the proper capacity in these departments.

Literary.—The schoolroom work for the year has been quite satisfactory in most respects, the children making fair progress and showing increased interest in the work. The frequent change of teachers in one room, there having been four in two years, has not been conducive to its progress. Though they were all very good teachers, a change always disorganizes to some extent the school work, under whatever supervision it may be. The pupils use English almost exclusively, and the rapidity with which some of them acquire it is surprising. In our entertainments the pupils take an increasing interest, and it is gratifying to see some seeking to take part who formerly could hardly be induced to do so.

They do well in vocal music and a number are interested in instrumental music, and I hope to be able to give them a better chance in that line than they have had before. For this purpose we are in great need of another organ, as we have but one that is of any use as a musical instrument.

Industries.—This is the most important part of the Indian school work, and the part for which the average reservation school is most poorly equipped. I think it would be almost as reasonable to try to teach the children to write by having them do the writing required in the management of the school as to try to teach them to be good cooks by having them help do the cooking for the school.

We have done as well in teaching cooking, housekeeping, laundrying, etc., as is possible under the circumstances, but I am thoroughly in favor of equipping the schools with appliances to facilitate the heavy part of the work, and then provide for systematic instruction in all branches of domestic work and in domestic economy. Our greatest and most pressing need in that line is an addition to the laundry and some equipments for it.

In farming, gardening, stock raising, etc., we can do very well in instruction, as well as in production, having raised a good supply of garden vegetables of all kinds, potatoes for the year, oats for most of the year for several horses, more hay than was used, milk for the children twice a day most of the year, and some 20 pounds of butter per week part of the time and some most of the time.

We built a shop 20 by 40 feet for the school, doing all the work ourselves, which we are getting in shape to do some efficient instruction, as well as to do much-needed work.

Health.—We have had very little sickness of any consequence, no child being confined to its bed for more than a few days, and few were confined to their beds at all until the last two weeks

of school, when several of the children had the measles, though none seriously. One of our greatest needs has been rooms for the care of the sick, but I think we may be able to arrange more satisfactorily now.

A proper system of sewerage and water supply is much needed and has been recommended by various inspecting officials as well as repeatedly by local officers, but it is still needed and until it is provided we can not have good closets or lavatories, to say nothing of the domestic use, fire protection, and lawns.

Attendance.—Most of the Indians of this reservation are friendly to the school and appreciate the necessity of education for their children, so it is easy to secure their attendance, except that some are slow about getting in in the fall; but this is largely because they are not on the reservation until late.

There have been but a limited number gone from here to any training school, no special effort having been made in that line; but we hope to send several this year. There is a sentiment among the Indians here against their children going away, caused, it seems, by the fact that several children, in the past, have failed in health after going to a school located in a climate not suited to pupils from here.

Employers.—It is most gratifying to be able to report that the most harmonious relations have existed, for the most part, among the employees, and they have striven to work together for the general good of the school, each seeking to do what was his duty rather than point out what was some one's else. Part of the Indian employees have shown themselves most earnest, willing, and efficient workers, who compare favorably in all respects with any employees that I have known.

In a reservation school it is most desirable, in fact necessary, that the agent and superintendent work in harmony, for without the cooperation and support of the agent the superintendent is able to do but little, if anything. In this connection I desire to acknowledge the hearty support of Agent L. T. Erwin, who has been ready to indorse needed improvements for the school and to exert his influence for its good.

I desire to acknowledge the helpful suggestions of Supervisor Hukestraw and Inspector Lane, who visited us the past year, who also made helpful recommendations for the school.

Very respectfully,
The SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through L. T. Erwin, United States Indian Agent.)

Superintendent Agency Boarding School.

GALE W. ASHBY,

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshewa, Wis., July 16, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit my fourth and final annual report of affairs at this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

This agency comprises three reservations, occupied by three tribes, each of which has a distinct language, and each represents a distinct stage of civilization, in the following order: The Stockbridge and Munsees, the Oneidas, and the Menominees.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEES.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation consists of 11,500 acres of land and is located on the southwest of and adjoining the Menominee Reservation, and is 7 miles from the agency. The soil of this reservation is generally fertile, and when properly cultivated will produce an abundant crop of all grains and vegetables indigenous to this latitude. If these Indians would only imitate their white neighbors in cultivating the soil they would soon become prosperous and obtain an excellent livelihood.

Last winter authority was granted for each head of family to clear 5 acres of land and sell the timber cut from the land. Many of the Indians realized more than enough from the sale of the timber to pay all the expenses of clearing and fencing the land cleared and have some money left, and many now have the land into crops. Others, after cutting the timber and selling it, did not clear and cultivate the land, but left the reservation. They made good promises that they would clear and cultivate the land when given the permit to cut the timber, but after they had cut and sold the timber it was impossible to compel them to cultivate the land.

It is estimated that this tribe will produce this year the following amount of produce: 900 bushels of oats, 3,000 bushels of potatoes, 2,300 bushels of barley and rye, 100 bushels of turnips, 40 bushels of onions, 28 bushels of beans, 300 tons of hay, 400 pounds of butter. They cut and sold from lands cleared about 5,000,000 feet of all kinds of timber, realizing about \$35,000 for it. They have under cultivation about 2,300 acres of land, and live in 65 houses, mostly built of logs.

Owing to the complications of the affairs of this tribe and the divisions and bickerings among themselves, they are not making the progress that they should; in fact, if anything, they are going backward instead of forward. They

will never, as a whole or by a small majority, agree on anything, and the only way to settle their difficulties is for the Department to take the settlement of their affairs in its own hands and to settle it irrespective of what any faction of the tribe says. The whole tribe are capable of becoming citizens. They all speak the English language, nearly all read and write, and all live and act like white people. The tribe has \$75,000 held in trust for them by the Government, the interest on the fund being paid to them as a cash annuity. They also have an acknowledged claim of \$30,000 against the State of New York.

There was on the roll at the time I made my last report 503 persons, but since that time the names of 35 persons living in the State of New York have been stricken off by the Department on account of their being enrolled with tribes living in that State. At present there are 189 persons on the roll, of which number 24 live in the State of New York, 3 in Canada, 1 in the State of Washington, 5 in the city of Chicago, 15 in Evanston, Ill., and about 300 on their reservation, the balance being scattered in various parts of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, the Dakotas, and Minnesota.

A day school on the reservation, which is supported by the Government, is fairly well attended, and quite a number of the young men and women are attending the various Indian schools in different parts of the country.

ONEIDAS.

The Oneida Reservation is located in Brown and Outagamie counties, about 40 miles from the headquarters of the agency by wagon road, or 73 miles by railroad. The reservation consists of 65,140 acres of land, all of which was allotted to the Indians in severally several years ago. The tribe numbers 1,923 persons, showing an increase of 78 since my last report. The whole tribe are engaged in farming, and a large number have well-cultivated farms, which will compare favorably with those of their white neighbors. As will be found anywhere among 2,000 people, there are among the Oneidas Indians who are poor and others who are shiftless; but the latter class is small. Last spring the Government purchased \$3,000 worth of agricultural tools and seeds, which I issued to them, and which they greatly appreciated.

This reservation, being located near the flourishing cities of Greenbay, Deperre, and Seymour, affords these Indians an excellent market for anything they have for sale.

The crops on the reservation at this date are looking fine, and it is estimated that there will be produced this season the following quantities of farm products, raised on 3,600 acres under cultivation:

Wheat.....	bushels..	1,000	Oats.....	bushels..	50,000
Barley and oats.....	do.....	400	Corn.....	do.....	1,000
Potatoes.....	do.....	5,000	Turnips.....	do.....	400
Onions.....	do.....	250	Beans.....	do.....	300
Other vegetables.....	do.....	600	Melons.....	do.....	10,000
Hay.....	tons.....	500	Butter.....	pounds.....	5,500

They sawed for their own use 137,260 feet of lumber, and marketed 701,000 feet of timber and 1,580 cords of wood last year. These Indians live in 323 houses, have cleared and broken 180 acres of land during the year, made 15,000 rods of fence, and repaired 7 miles of roads.

Nearly all speak English, are much interested in educating their children, and on the whole appear to be contented and prosperous. At the end of twenty-five years from the time that their lands were allotted to them the whole tribe will be in condition to become good citizens. They now exercise the right of suffrage at all State elections, and cast their votes as intelligently as their white neighbors.

The Oneidas receive \$1,000 a year as annuities. The amount per capita being only about 50 cents, it is if no particular benefit to them. If this annuity could be expended for the services of a resident physician or for building new or repairing old roads on their reservation, it would be of much more benefit to them, and I would recommend that steps be taken to use the \$1,000 for one or the other of these purposes.

MENOMINEES.

The Menominees number 1,320 persons. Their reservation is situated in Shawano and Oconto counties, and consists of 10 townships of land, or about 231,000 acres. On this reservation is located the headquarters of the agency, at Keshena, 8 miles from Shawano, the county seat of Shawano County, which is the nearest railroad and telegraph station.

This reservation is well watered by the Wolf and Oconto rivers and their tributaries. Small lakes are also numerous on the reservation, and both streams and lakes are well stocked with fish. The soil is generally fertile, and when properly cultivated is susceptible of producing large crops of grain and vegetables.

They have under cultivation this season 2,938 acres, an increase of 591 acres over last year. They have under fence 1,600 acres. It is estimated that the Menominees will produce this season larger crops than they ever have before. At the present date the crops are looking very fine, and a careful estimate gives the following figures:

Wheat.....	bushels..	990	Oats.....	bushels..	24,360
Barley and oats.....	do.....	2,660	Corn.....	do.....	7,228
Potatoes.....	do.....	5,58	Turnips.....	do.....	2,300
Onions.....	do.....	850	Beans.....	do.....	1,650
Other vegetables.....	do.....	675	Wild and tame hay.....	tons.....	1,600
Butter.....	pounds.....	1,450			

They own 610 horses, 88 cows and 122 other neat cattle, 610 swine, and 5,298 domestic fowls. These Indians are constantly improving in their farming methods, and if the young men were assisted in starting farms the tribe would soon become a prosperous and flourishing people.

The Government holds in trust for the Menominees about \$1,000,000. This fund has been derived principally from the sale of logs cut by the Indians on their reservation, and by the time all this timber is cut and sold their fund will amount to \$2,000,000. The interest allowed on their fund and a portion of the fund itself are now used to support in part the Menominee Boarding School, to support the Menominee Hospital, and to purchase seeds for the tribe, besides a few agricultural implements.

If a portion of their fund could be used to give the old, crippled, blind, and sick Indians, the widows and orphans, a yearly annuity, it would add much to the comfort of these classes. The younger portion of the tribe should be assisted in their farming operations. They should be paid for clearing lands and raising crops; given horses, cows, swine, and more agricultural implements, thus giving them a start.

Other means of employment should be started on the reservation. There should be a sawmill to saw the logs they cut into lumber, and then sell the lumber instead of selling the logs, as is now done. A pulp mill to utilize the poplar and spruce timber now going to waste would bring in thousands of dollars. At least \$2,000 should be spent yearly in building new and repairing old roads. All these enterprises would give employment to the Indians and make the tribe prosperous and contented.

The Menominees live in 323 houses, which are mostly built of logs, but during the past year quite a number of frame houses have been erected.

There are two sawmills on the reservation. One is a water mill, located at the agency on Wolf River; the other is a steam mill, located on the Oconto River. While these mills are small, they fully supply the Indians and agency with lumber, but they are not large enough to saw the logs annually cut and sold.

A first-class roller flouring mill is located at the agency, on a splendid water power, which is used to grind flour for the Indians and agency. For several years past rations, consisting of 20 pounds of flour and 10 pounds of pork, have been issued to the old, poor, sick, and crippled Indians. This is all the aid the Menominees receive, no cash annuities being paid them.

A large and roomy hospital is located at the agency for use of the Menominees only. The hospital is under the charge of the agency physician, and the employees or nurses belong to the Catholic order of St. Joseph and give efficient service. The physician reports that during the year 63 patients were admitted to the hospital, of which number 5 died and 48 recovered. At present there are 9 patients receiving treatment.

Logging.—Last winter 50 Menominee Indians entered into logging agreements, which were approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to cut and haul to the rivers 17,000,000 feet of pine saw logs from their reservation, as provided in the act of Congress passed June 12, 1890. The Indians all filled their contracts in a satisfactory manner, although the snowfall during the winter was light, which made logging operations more expensive. The prices paid the Indians for cutting and hauling the logs to the river ran from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per thousand feet, the average price being \$4.11. These logs were advertised and sold to the highest bidder on March 12, 1897. Sealed bids and a deposit of 5 per cent of the amount bid were required. The logs were bid in by three different parties, and the average price paid was \$10.28 per thousand feet, which was an increase in price over the past three years. The total amount received for the logs was \$174,805.26. Deduct-

ing \$70,000 paid the Indians for cutting and hauling the logs, there was left \$104,808.20, or \$3.10 stumpage value of the timber cut.

The Menominee logging operations are under the management of a superintendent and an assistant superintendent of logging, a foreman of logging, 7 scalars, and 7 assistant scalars or tally men. The foreman of logging and the assistant scalars employed were Indians. The superintendents of logging are permanent employees, but the other logging employees are only employed during the logging season.

As the old logging rules for the government of the logging operations were inadequate, I submitted to the Indian Office a set of new rules, which were approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior and are now in force. The new rules are as follows:

RULE 1. Annually, at such a date as shall be agreed upon between the United States Indian agent, Greenbay Agency, Wis., and the superintendent of logging at said agency, the latter shall enroll in a book, to be called a logging roll, all of the Menominee Indians who are recognized members of the tribe and who are entitled to enter into a logging agreement with the agent to cut and bank logs, and who are 21 years of age and over. To each Indian enrolled as above stated the superintendent of logging shall issue a certificate stating that the bearer has been enrolled on the logging roll and is entitled to one share of the amount of logs to be cut and banked by the Menominee Indians during the following logging season. On the certificate shall be a blank where the owner can transfer the same if he does not desire to enter into an agreement to cut and bank his share of the logs: *Provided, however,* That the certificate shall not be transferable to any other person than a Menominee Indian, and who is enrolled as above stated. Any Menominee Indian who is enrolled as above stated, and who desires to enter into a logging agreement as stated in rule 2, may purchase from other Indians a sufficient number of certificates to make him a winter's work. All certificates purchased must be presented to the superintendent of logging before he shall be given a logging agreement.

RULE 2. The United States Indian agent, Greenbay Agency, Wis., with the assistance of the superintendent of logging at said agency, may annually enter into an agreement or contract with any Indian who is enrolled, as provided in rule 1, and who may be properly qualified to carry out such an agreement, to cut and bank from the Menominee Reservation such a quantity of timber as shall be mutually agreed upon: *Provided, however,* That all contractors shall bank or land said timber at such places on the various streams as the superintendent shall direct, and shall also cut said timber into logs as directed by the superintendent, and cut all the merchantable timber clean from the land he is working, and to the satisfaction of the superintendent: *Provided, further,* That no agreement entered into to cut and bank timber shall exceed 1,000,000 feet (or as near that amount as practicable) to any one contractor; but nothing in this rule shall be construed in any manner from preventing an Indian from contracting for any amount less than 1,000,000 feet. Separate agreements shall be made for cutting and banking pine timber from other timber, and in no case shall there be paid more than \$3 per thousand feet for cutting and banking pine timber, nor more than \$2.50 per thousand feet for cutting and banking other kinds of timber. All agreements made between the agent and Indians, as above stated, shall be made subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. They shall be made in triplicate, one copy to be given to the contractor, one copy to be retained in the files of the agency office, and one copy shall accompany the pay roll of contractors filed with the agent's quarterly account in the Department at Washington, D. C.

RULE 3. It shall be stipulated in each logging agreement entered into, as per rule 2, the number of feet of logs the contractor is to cut and bank, the price per thousand feet he is to receive, and the kind of timber he is to cut. In fixing the price the distance to haul the logs to the stream, the kind of road over which they are to be hauled, the size of the timber to be cut into logs, and the character of the ground on which the timber stands, shall all be taken into consideration.

RULE 4. A definite time shall be agreed upon and stated in all agreements for commencing work by the contractors, and that any contractor cutting and banking more logs than called for in his agreement shall forfeit the surplus.

RULE 5. The contractors shall employ as laborers in cutting and banking logs Menominee Indians only: *Provided, however,* The agent may give his consent for a contractor to employ Indians who are not Menominees as laborers if all the Menominees who are able or who will work are employed.

RULE 6. A squaw-man or white man of any class shall not be given a contract or employed by any contractor in any capacity whatever, except he first obtain the consent of the agent and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

RULE 7. The superintendent, by and with the consent of the agent, shall annually employ a sufficient number of scalars and assistant scalars to scale all logs cut and banked each week by the contractors. The scalars and assistant scalars before commencing work shall take an oath of office to perform their duties honestly, impartially, and faithfully. The scalars shall be paid \$2.50 per day, and the assistant scalars \$2 per day for their services, without board. The agent and superintendent of logging shall make such rules for the guidance of the scalars in their work as shall be just and applicable, and see that they are enforced.

RULE 8. The logging contractors shall at all times and in all places their logs on the streams or rollways so that they will be easy of access to the scalars. The contractors shall clear the landings or rollways of all brush, trees, stumps, and other obstructions before commencing to land logs. No logs are to be scaled that are not properly landed and slid marked.

RULE 9. The contractors shall pay the Indians whom they may employ in cutting and banking logs the usual rate of wages paid in logging camps in the vicinity of the reservation. They shall be furnished by the agent with time books in which each contractor shall enter the names of all the Indians he employs as laborers and the rate of wages he is to pay each. At the close of each day he shall mark in his time book opposite each laborer's name the time he has worked that day. The contractor shall also keep an account with each laborer of any money or goods that he may let him have during the month. On the first day of each month after commencing his logging operations and also the day after he finishes his contract each contractor shall take his time book and account with his laborers to either the agent, superintendent of logging, or assistant superintendent of logging, who shall carefully compute the amount due each laborer and extend it in the time books, and if any laborer desires that the contractor for whom he has worked shall issue to him a time check for the amount due him for labor, the agent, superintendent, or assistant superintendent shall write out a time check for the amount due, which

shall be signed by the contractor, and he shall deliver it to the laborer, and when the same is presented at the agency office, shall be charged up against the contractor's account who issued it. Time checks shall not be issued by any contractor, only for labor, and then only as herein specified.

RULE 10. Whenever it shall be shown by the report of a scaler that a logging contractor has cut and banked, according to his agreement, the whole number of feet agreed upon, the agent shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, pay to the contractor the amount due him on his logging agreement. *Provided, however,* That before any contractor is paid he shall first show that he has paid his laborers who worked for him cutting and banking logs in full, or is willing to deposit the money for the pay of said laborers, or for any time checks issued to them for labor, with the agent, who shall deliver the money to those who are entitled to the same when called upon to do so.

RULE 11. The trader at the agency or any other person who has furnished any contractor with goods or supplies for logging purposes on a credit shall, if requested by the agent or the contractor, furnish a itemized statement of the contractor's account for the inspection of the agent.

RULE 12. Neither the agent nor the United States shall guarantee any part of any indebtedness incurred by any Indian logging contractor, nor be responsible directly or indirectly for any such indebtedness, but the agent shall at all times counsel the contractors to pay their just debts.

RULE 13. The agent and superintendent of logging, or any other employes at the agency, are hereby strictly prohibited from varying from these rules or changing them without first having obtained the consent of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sixteenth section.—On the Menominee Reservation there are ten sections of land containing 6,400 acres that the State of Wisconsin claims to own as school lands. On these sections is much valuable pine timber, and the State has sold a portion of the land on which this timber stands to various individuals. A few years ago an Indian cleared a small farm on one of the sixteenth sections, hauling the timber cut to the river to be sold by the agent for his benefit, as was then the custom. The purchaser of the land from the State seized the logs, claiming that the Indian had no right to sell the logs. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided that the Indians had the right of occupancy of these sections only. That the title or fee was in the State or its assigns, and that if the Indian right of occupancy was ever extinguished that the State or its assigns would own the land.

When the Menominees were given their reservation in 1854 by the Government, no reservations were made of the sixteenth sections. The land they were to have is described in the treaty as—

that tract of country lying upon the Wolf River, in the State of Wisconsin, commencing at the southeast corner of township 28 north of range 16 east of the fourth principal meridian, running west twenty-four miles, thence north eighteen miles, thence east twenty-four miles, thence south eighteen miles to the place of beginning, the same being townships 28, 29, and 30 of ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16, according to the public surveys.

Two of these townships were afterwards sold to the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians for a reservation, leaving the Menominees 10 townships of land, which they now occupy as a reservation. The 10 sections claimed as school land by the State are valuable, as there is considerable pine timber and the most of the land is good farming soil. The pine timber surrounding some of these sections has been cut, thus exposing the pine standing on the sixteenth sections to constant danger of being destroyed by fire or wind.

If Congress would pass an act to have the 10 sections examined and appraised and to either pay the Indians the value of them or else purchase the title for them, it would not only be an act of justice to the Indians, but would fulfill the treaty obligations entered into by the Government with them.

Schools.—Connected with this agency are 2 Government boarding schools, 6 Government day schools, and 1 contract boarding school.

The Oneida Boarding School is located on the Oneida Reservation, and has a capacity to accommodate 120 pupils. This school, as well as the 5 day schools on the reservation, are under the charge of a bonded superintendent, and ranks with the best Indian schools in the country. The schools are crowded to their full capacity, and only Oneida Indians are admitted. The Oneidas take a great interest in educating their children. A large number of the older and more advanced pupils are attending the various industrial schools supported by the Government, and many of the graduates have been appointed to various responsible positions in reservation schools.

The Menominee Boarding School is located at the agency on the Menominee Reservation, and has a capacity to accommodate 160 pupils. This school is constantly crowded to its full capacity, and parents now voluntarily bring their children to the school, which is in strong contrast of a few years back, when the police had to be sent out to bring in the children. The most of the Menominees are now as anxious that their children should receive an education and a different training from what they received as they were a few years ago that they should not be educated and trained to lead a different life than they had led. Attached will be found the report of the superintendent of the Menominee Boarding School, which gives a comprehensive and detailed account of the workings of that school.

On the Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation is a day school that is well attended

by the young children. As this tribe is civilized, and all speak and write English and lead a civilized life, they are all anxious that their children should receive a good education. Some of the young men of this tribe are attending the State schools and universities, preparing themselves to become professional men. I would recommend that the very best teachers be employed to teach the Stockbridge and Munsee day school.

Located at the agency is the St. Joseph Catholic contract school. This school can accommodate and educate 170 pupils. Last year the Government gave a contract to this school for only 65 pupils, but at their own expense they admitted and took care of during the year 89 additional pupils. This school has good buildings, which are well furnished, a well-cultivated farm on which the boys are taught farming, an able corps of teachers, and are well equipped in every respect. If this school is discontinued and it is the intention of the Government to educate all the Menominee and Stockbridge children, additional buildings will have to be erected at the Menominee Boarding School.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Health.—The general health of the three tribes connected with this agency has been good during the past year. There has been no epidemic disease during the year except the measles among the Oneidas and Stockbridges, and no cases proved fatal. The mortality has not been great, and the births have exceeded the deaths in all the tribes.

The physician for the Menominees, the only physician employed at this agency, reports that he has attended at his office 3,000 calls from Indians and employees, dispensed 4,275 prescriptions, visited the sick outside of the office 300 times, besides his daily visits to the hospital and boarding school. He reports 42 births among the Indians and 2 among the white employees, but as there are numerous births among the Indians that he has not attended the births among the Menominees are much greater than reported. The physician reports the number of deaths among the Indians as 47 and among the employees 2, both infants, but as there are deaths on distant parts of the reservation not reported to him and as annuities are not paid the Menominees it is impossible to obtain exact statistics, but I am confident that the births have exceeded the deaths during the past year.

Police.—There are eleven Indian policemen, six of whom are employed on the Menominee Reservation and five on the Oneida Reservation. No policemen are employed on the Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation.

Indian court.—There is one court of Indian offenses, and that for the Menominees only. The judges of this court are three Menominee Indians, two of whom are pagans and one a Catholic Christian. Their decisions on all cases brought before them are always just and are respected by the whole tribe.

If a court was established on the Oneida Reservation to settle their petty disputes, I am of the opinion that it would be of great benefit to that tribe.

Religion.—The Stockbridges and Munsees are Presbyterians with the exception of a few, who are Catholics. The Presbyterian church on this reservation is an old dilapidated building, unfit to hold services, and as there is no resident minister interest in church matters is not very great among this tribe. The Catholics have erected a neat and tasty church on the reservation, but have only monthly services.

The Oneidas are divided in their religious belief between the Episcopalians, Methodists, and Catholics; the majority of the tribe being adherents of the Episcopal Church. They have a fine stone church and a resident missionary, and the church is well attended at each service. The Methodists are next in number among this tribe, having a fine church and a resident missionary. The Catholics have a fine church, but only a few communicants, and hold services only twice a month.

The Menominees, with the exception of about 300, who are still pagans and retain and practice to a certain extent their pagan rites, are Catholics. There are three pretty and commodious Catholic churches on this reservation under the charge of the Catholic order of Franciscans and the services are well attended. The fathers and brothers of this order are devoted to their duties and have a beneficial influence over the tribe.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I would say that peace and harmony have prevailed during the past year, both among the employees and the Indians, and that on the whole I can say that there has been a gradual improvement among the three tribes comprising this agency during the four years that I have been agent, and that during that time there has been no serious trouble among them.

Thanking the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the many courtesies shown me during the time that I have been agent, I am,

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. SAVAGE,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MEMONIEE SCHOOL.

MEMONIEE BOARDING SCHOOL, June 29, 1897.

SIR: Again I have the honor to submit an annual report of the Menominee Boarding School under your charge.

Buildings.—There are ten, all in good condition, except the girls' building, which needs a new roof. The Department has been informed of this fact by yourself and also by Inspector Wright. Another schoolroom, 24 by 40, is greatly needed. The three schools now in operation are so crowded as to render it impossible for the teachers to give the pupils the individual attention and training so essential to their advancement. It is necessary to promote from the primary department before pupils are fully prepared, in order to make room for beginners. This is the present condition of things, and it will certainly be no better another year, as the pupils now in attendance will nearly all return, bringing with them their younger sisters and brothers.

There have been enrolled the past year 183 children, with an average attendance of 151. All were contented and happy, and seemed to prefer to be at school rather than at home. There has been but one runaway during the year.

I think the past year has been the most prosperous one in the history of the school in every way—on the farm, in the schoolroom, and in the shops. The older children have seemed to realize their condition and the necessity for improvement if they are to stand side by side and compete with their white sisters and brothers, and have exhibited a greater degree of self-reliance than in any previous year that I have been with them. I attribute this to our motto of individual training and to frequent talks to the larger girls and boys, impressing upon them the necessity of self-dependence.

Another factor which has helped to bring about this happy result was the debating society, organized, collected, and conducted by the pupils of the school. They entered into it with zeal and enthusiasm and never failed to respond when selected as a disputant. Many became quite proficient in advancing their ideas and really enjoyed an intellectual battle with their opponents. Parents of the children and white people were invited to some of the meetings and expressed surprise and delight at the masterly way in which the subjects were discussed.

Employees.—There are 6 white and 13 Indian employees, all of whom are faithful to their duties and entitled to share in the good reputation of the school.

School farm.—The school farm consists of 320 acres, 191 of which are under cultivation (an addition of 43 acres since last report). Many acres have been cleared of timber and stone this season and are now sown to grains of various kinds. There are now growing 41 acres of oats, 10 acres of corn, 10 acres of beans, 12 acres of potatoes, 30 acres of rye, and 4 acres are planted with garden vegetables. The remainder is grass and pasture. Crops look very well at this time, and we hope to do considerable toward the support of the school the coming year. A careful estimate of what the farm should produce this year would be as follows:

Oats.....	bushels.....	800	Onions.....	bushels.....	40
Corn.....	do.....	100	Melons.....	.....	500
Potatoes.....	do.....	1,000	Squashes.....	.....	100
Beans.....	do.....	45	Cabbages.....	.....	3,000
Rye.....	do.....	300			

Besides the above there will be quantities of other garden vegetables. There should not be less than 10,000 pounds of pork, and some few sheep that could be used toward support of school.

Industrial work on farm.—Under the splendid management and experienced eye of Mr. Henry Dicke, the industrial teacher, the boys have done all the work connected with the school farm, and in addition have built 320 rods of extra good board fence, which greatly adds to the appearance of the school farm. The boys are also taught and required to shear sheep, and slaughter and dress hogs and cattle.

Stock.—The stock on the farm at present consists of 9 blooded cows, some calves, 35 head of hogs, many little pigs, 22 head of sheep, 4 horses, and many chickens. All of the above are cared for by the children, who take great interest in their charges.

Shops.—There are connected with the school a carpenter and wagon shop combined, and a shoe shop. In the carpenter and wagon shop there are regularly detailed 8 boys, 4 in the forenoon and 4 in the afternoon. These boys are becoming good workmen. They make ax handles, double-trees, single-trees and other small articles for their parents and others, the proceeds of which they are permitted to use for themselves. It is our aim to teach them to make things that will be of most use to them at their homes.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you for your continued kindness, assistance, and deep interest manifested toward the school and the employees.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. H. SAVAGE, United States Indian Agent.

LESLIE WATSON, Superintendent.

REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., August 23, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs of this agency.

I assumed charge of the agency January 1, 1897, relieving Lieut. W. A. Mercer, Eighth United States Infantry. In compliance with verbal instructions of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have continued the same general policy inaugurated and successfully carried on by my predecessor. I see no reason for any radical change, and have made none in the management. The prosperous condition of the Indians and the systematic method of conducting the affairs of this agency are the results of labor performed by my predecessor, Captain Mercer.

The agency consists of seven reservations, and the following table gives the name, location, and area of each:

	Acres
Red Cliff, Bayfield County, Wis.	14, 102
Bad River, Ashland County, Wis.	121, 333
Lac Court d'Oreilles, Sawyer County, Wis.	66, 130
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, Wis.	63, 824
Fond du Lac, Carleton County, Minn.	92, 316
Vermilion Lake (Nett Lake), St. Louis and Itasca counties Minn.	131, 629
Grand Portage, Cook County, Minn.	51, 810
Total	530, 210

Census.—The aggregate population of the reservations of this agency is 4,651, apportioned as follows:

Red Cliff	201
Bad River	635
Lac Court d'Oreilles	1, 150
Lac du Flambeau	785
Fond du Lac	771
Vermilion Lake (Nett Lake)	772
Grand Portage	317
Total	4, 651

The following table gives the several classes of persons as required by section 301, Regulations Indian Office, 1891:

Name of band.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 11 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years.
Red Cliff	49	67	62
Bad River	219	227	119
Lac Court d'Oreilles	118	119	255
Lac du Flambeau	220	315	157
Fond du Lac	192	265	249
Vermilion Lake (Nett Lake)	226	244	168
Grand Portage	81	113	46
Total	1, 485	1, 702	1, 196

Ashland, Wis., the headquarters of the agency, is located on the south shore of Lake Superior, and is reached via Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Northern Pacific Railway, and Wisconsin Central Railway.

Red Cliff Reservation is located 3 miles from Bayfield, a town on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, distant 24 miles from Ashland. A wagon way connects Bayfield with the Indian village on Buffalo Bay, Red Cliff Reservation, distant about 3 miles. During the season of open navigation Bayfield is reached by a steamer which makes two daily trips from Ashland, a distance of 23 miles. Post-office and telegraphic address, Bayfield, Wis.

Bad River Reservation lies about 3 miles east of Ashland. The principal village is at Odanah, a station on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, 10 miles east of Ashland. Post-office and telegraphic address, Odanah, Wis.

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation is reached via Hayward, a town on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, distant from Ashland about 60 miles. The principal villages, Lac Court d'Oreilles and Pahquauhong, are distant from Hayward 23 miles, and are connected with that town by means of a fair wagon road. Post-office address, Reserve, Wis. Telegraphic address, Hayward, Wis.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation is reached via the Chicago and Northeastern Railway. The principal village is located at the foot of a large lake named Flambeau, and about 5 miles from the railway station. Post-office and telegraphic address and railway station, Lac du Flambeau, Wis.

Fond du Lac Reservation is located about 95 miles west of Ashland and 24 miles west of Duluth. It is reached via Cloquet, a town on the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway, the principal settlement being connected with Cloquet by 3 miles of very poor wagon road. Post-office and telegraphic address and railway station, Cloquet, Minn.

Vermilion Lake Reservation is situated 3 miles from Tower, Minn., and is reached by boat in summer and a roadway on the ice in winter. Tower is about 170 miles from Ashland, on the Duluth and Iron Range Railway. The Bois Forte Indians have a number of settlements in St. Louis and Itasca counties, in the State of Minnesota, besides the one at Sucker Point, on Vermilion Lake. The farmer and teacher are now established at Nett Lake, on the reservation proper. Post-office and telegraphic address and railway station, Tower, Minn.

Grand Portage Reservation is situated about 200 miles from Ashland, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The village is on Grand Portage Bay, about 10 miles west of the mouth of Pigeon River, which stream forms for a number of miles the boundary between the United States and Canada. Post-office, Grand Portage, Minn.

Schools.—There are 10 day and 3 boarding schools connected with the agency. The following table shows the names and location of the several schools, the average attendance during the year, the names of the teachers, and the annual compensation paid through this office:

Name of school.	Reservation, where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
<i>Day schools.</i>				
Normentown	Fond du Lac	9	Josephine B. Von Felden	\$200
Fond du Lac	do	15	Charles L. Davis	000
Nett Lake	Nett Lake	21	Augusta Bradley	000
Red Cliff	Red Cliff	33	Sister Seraphia Holmoe	000
			Sister Victoria Stehli	300
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	11	Moses Madwayosh	480
Lac Court d'Oreilles	Lac Court d'Oreilles	13	C. A. Wallace	000
			Lena Wallace	300
Lac Court d'Oreilles No. 2	do	12	William Denonle	000
Pahquauhong	do	26	Sophia Denonle	300
			C. K. Dunster	000
Catholic Mission	do	38	Jacuet Dunster	300
St. Marys	Bad River	10	Sister M. Hugolina	000
			Sister M. Euphrasia	000
			Sister Macarla	000
			Sister Clarissima	000
			Sister Euphemia	000
<i>Boarding schools.</i>				
St. Marys	Bad River	62	Sister Macarla	000
			Sister Clarissima	000
			Sister Euphemia	000
Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau	113	Reuben Perry, superintendent	1, 000
			Margaret A. Bingham	600
			Gilla J. Durfee	600
			Mary E. Perry	600
Bayfield	Bayfield, Wis.	37	Sister Camilla Wozmann	000
			Sister Veronica Haxth	000
			Sister Dionysia Vandenboeke	000

The following improvements have been made at the day schools during the year: A new frame building has been constructed for the Grand Portage school, at a cost of about \$1,300.

Additions have been constructed to the Lac Court d'Oreilles day school buildings, and Lac Court d'Oreilles day school buildings No. 2, consisting of a hallway and rooms for the occupancy of the teacher and general housekeeper, with necessary wood sheds and outbuildings, at a cost of about \$530 for each school. Sewing machines have also been provided for use of the general housekeepers at said schools.

At the Pahquauhong day school the grounds have been inclosed with a wire fence, the school buildings and teachers' residence have been repaired, and necessary outbuildings have been constructed.

Improved water facilities have been provided at the Normentown Government day school, a well having been driven and a pump and well-house provided. Prior to this the teacher and pupils were dependent on water from the lake, about a half mile distant.

Extensive additions have also been made to the Government boarding school at Lac du Flambeau, which are enumerated in the report of Superintendent Perry, herewith inclosed. The authority for and the mode of payment is a matter of record in your office.

The progress of the school is fully set forth in his report. This plant will be a very complete one when the water system and electric light are added, which are

subjects of separate reports already submitted to your office. The school is now capable of taking care of 180 boarders, and I do not believe there will be any trouble in filling it to its full capacity this year.

But little trouble has been experienced in keeping the children at school. In a few instances they have run away and been secreted by their fathers, but the prospect of a few days on bread and water in the guardhouse has invariably induced them to change their minds regarding the propriety of educating their children and returning them to school. The Indians as a rule take great pride in their school and the marked improvement in their children. The success of the school is largely due to the patient and untiring efforts of Superintendent Perry and his intelligent and honest administration of affairs. His pay is too small for the important work he is doing, and I recommend that it be increased.

The day schools are doing some good. Attendance is more or less irregular, owing to the children having to accompany their parents when they leave their homes for the purpose of sugar making, berry picking, rice gathering, hunting, etc., which the Indians follow in gaining a living. The remedy for this is Government boarding schools on each of the principal reservations, where the children can be kept and cared for while their parents are away from home.

I have already recommended a boarding school for the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, and will soon submit a recommendation for one at Bad River. My predecessor submitted recommendations for a boarding school at Sucker Point, Minn., which has been the subject of recent report to your office; and I hope the school will be authorized. The benefits to be derived from educating the Indian children on their reservations are too well known to require any special recommendation from me, and the Government boarding school I believe to be far superior to any other method.

The day school at Grand Portage has been conducted by an Indian, and but little progress has been made. I have already recommended that a white teacher be furnished for this place, and a woman for a housekeeper and industrial teacher for the Indian girls. That portion of the Grand Portage band which live around Grand Marais have the privilege of sending their children to the public schools.

Timber industries.—Logging and manufacture of lumber during the past year was carried on by Justus S. Stearns on the Bad River Reservation, and by J. H. Cushman & Co. on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation. The cut for the season is given in the following tabulated statement, together with the amount received and disbursed on account of the same:

Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

Balance on hand July 1, 1896, and due from contractors	\$22,026.77	
Amount received from sale of timber from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	27,050.42	
Amount received from advance on contracts	10,036.70	\$60,013.89
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts	38,731.63	
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance	2,612.05	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	1,115.75	
Balance on hand June 30, 1897, and due from contractors	17,491.43	60,013.89

Bad River Reservation.

Balance on hand July 1, 1896, and due from contractor	\$13,028.65	
Amount received from sale of timber from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	55,030.09	
Amount received from advance on contracts	13,778.20	\$81,836.94
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts	92,003.78	
Amount expended in improvements on Bad River Reservation from sale of timber on unallotted lands	5,000.00	
Amount paid to contractor, account of advance	6,737.22	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	2,214.13	
Amount deposited in United States Treasury June 30, 1897	9,768.82	
Balance on hand June 30, 1897, and due from contractor	25,215.00	81,836.94

Summary of timber operations.

On hand July 1, 1896	\$35,955.42	
Amount received, sale of timber	82,050.51	
Amount received, advance on contracts	23,814.90	\$141,850.83
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians	71,638.44	
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance	9,379.27	
Amount expended, Bad River improvements	5,000.00	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	3,339.87	
Amount deposited in United States Treasury	9,768.82	
Balance on hand June 30, 1897	42,706.43	141,850.83

Timber cut.—The following table shows the kind and amount of timber cut upon the reservations during the logging season, from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897:

Bad River Reservation:	Feet.	
White pine	9,166,590	
Norway	1,990,500	
Dead and down	6,759,600	
Shingle timber	1,137,970	
Hemlock	3,510	
Birch	170	
Elm	320	
Maple	5,000	
Basswood	2,330	
Cedar	1,990	19,068,450
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:		
White pine	3,427,010	
Norway	3,037,359	
Dead and down	2,570,200	
Shingle timber	2,270,050	
Hemlock	1,370,520	
Birch	2,080	12,583,270
Red Cliff Reservation:		
White pine	7,483,320	
Norway	45,110	
Dead and down	63,330	7,491,760
Summary:		
White pine	19,976,830	
Norway	5,073,450	
Dead and down	9,399,100	
Shingle timber	3,468,020	
Hemlock	1,374,130	
Birch	2,350	
Elm	320	
Maple	5,000	
Basswood	2,330	
Cedar	1,990	39,143,510

I have nothing but praise for the manner in which both contractors have conscientiously carried out the provisions of their contracts with the Indians. Although operating at a loss since the price of lumber has fallen, no efforts have been made in any manner to evade the strict terms of the contracts. With the prospect of better prices for their lumber at the present time, no future trouble is anticipated.

No fairer methods could possibly be adopted for the disposition of the Indian timber on these reservations. With the contractors under heavy bonds for the faithful execution of the terms of their contracts, with valuable plants worth half

a million dollars on the reservations, their lumber yards and at least one year's cut of logs on hand and paid for, all of which are liable to be forfeited to the Government, the Indians' interests are absolutely protected. The manufacture of their timber into lumber on the reservations provides employment for all who will work at the same wages paid for white labor; Indians being given the preference in all cases where they can fill the places and will work, and provides them ample means for supporting themselves and their families. Timber disposed of in this manner I believe to be worth 100 per cent more to the Indians than if sold and shipped away for manufacturing into lumber.

There have been no forest fires on the reservation yet this season. The timber that was burned last year on the Bad River Reservation has nearly all been saved, and owing to the extremely wet season the worms have not yet attacked that which is standing. Three camps are now working upon it, and I am confident that all can be taken care of without loss.

The mills on both reservations have been running day and night since the ice went out in the spring. The plant at Lac du Flambeau, I believe, will be able to take care of all the timber upon that reservation. The mill upon the Bad River Reservation, although of equal capacity, owing to a much larger amount of timber to be cared for, I am sure will not be able to handle successfully all of it without loss to the Indians. I will submit a special report and recommendations on this subject as soon as definite data can be obtained.

Permission has been granted to erect a plant similar to the one at Bad River, upon the Red Cliff Reservation, and to dispose of the timber in the same manner. This, I believe, will place this band of Indians in a position where they will need no further aid from the Government. The timber that was burned last year was ordered cut and banked on the 15th of January, 1897. The timber, amounting to 7,500,000 feet, was cut and banked before the close of the logging season. The cost of logging this timber was considerably increased, owing to delay in getting permission to cut before the season was half over. The logs are now in the water and safely boomed, and will be sold on September 6 next. The Government provided the money for this work, which will be returned from the proceeds of sale of the logs. The cutting of this timber not only saved it for the allottees who owned it, but provided employment for every able bodied Indian on the reservation during the remainder of the winter, and this without cost to the Government.

No logging has been done on the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation this season, and I think about 2,000,000 feet of white pine still remain scattered over the reservation. I have about completed arrangements to take care of this during the coming winter, under the contract of Henry Tarrish, who did the last logging upon this reservation. The hard wood can not be logged at present, no railroad having been built through the reservation, and it can not be handled like the lighter timber by rafting down the streams and lakes.

Nothing pertaining to the timber industry has been done on the Fond du Lac Reservation, except the cutting and sale of a few thousand railroad ties. About the middle of the winter charges of fraud were made by one of the half-breeds on the reservation, who wanted to get the farmer in charge of the reservation into trouble and cause his removal, which succeeded in stopping all further cutting and the arrest of a number of innocent parties and an investigation by both the Land and Indian Departments. These investigations proved the charges to be false in every particular. Complete reports of these transactions were made to your office in previous communications.

The Grand Portage Reservation has been allotted to that band of Indians. The land is not fit for agricultural purposes, and there is no timber of any considerable value upon it. Permission to cut and sell railroad ties was refused by the Department. It is believed that their reservation contains valuable mineral deposits. Application was made by a Minneapolis, Minn., company for permission to contract for and develop these mineral resources on this reservation; no reply has yet been made through this office to the request. If this deposit of mineral exists on this reservation, I see no reason why it could not be developed for the benefit of these Indians, in a manner similar to that by which the pine on the other reservations is being cared for. These Indians have no visible means of support except the small annuity paid them each year, which is totally inadequate for their maintenance even if judiciously expended, which in most cases it is not. The development of the mineral resources on this reservation, if deposits do exist, would be a boon to this destitute band.

The Nett Lake Indians I have not yet visited, but will during the month of September, and will then submit a special report pertaining to that reservation.

Allotments.—The following table shows the number of allotments made on each of the reservations of this agency through this office to date, the number of allot-

tees, male and female, and the number of acres allotted. Patents have been issued for all allotments made:

Reservation.	Number of allotments.	Males.	Females.	Number of acres allotted.
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	684	437	247	53,569.17
Bad River.....	478	314	164	37,139.54
Fond du Lac.....	459	254	192	30,286.73
Lac du Flambeau.....	395	189	120	24,484.84
Red Cliff.....	204	108	95	14,102.81
Grand Portage.....	304	117	187	54,191.31
Total.....	2,426	1,159	956	183,767.49

Agriculture.—The amount of land under cultivation during the past year was 2,932 acres. The crops raised include:

Wheat..... bushels.....	200	Onions..... bushels.....	617
Oats..... do.....	3,850	Beans..... do.....	290
Corn..... do.....	2,650	Other vegetables..... do.....	2,590
Potatoes..... do.....	40,600	Pumpkins..... number.....	8,400
Turnips..... do.....	5,710	Hay..... tons.....	1,125

The Indians made 1,430 pounds of butter and cut 2,800 cords of wood, most of which was sold either to the Government or to parties outside the reservation.

The stock owned by the Indians at the present time consists of 569 horses, 2 mules, 430 head of cattle, and 272 swine. They also own 5,175 domestic fowls.

Roads and general improvements.—A considerable fund having accrued from the sale of burnt timber on tribal land pertaining to the Bad River Reservation, a petition was made by a majority of the band to have this money, or such portion as was necessary, expended in making permanent improvements upon their reservation and providing work for the idle Indians. Permission was granted by your office for such expenditure, and work began. About 20 miles of road has been built; 4 miles of sidewalk laid in the village of Odanah; streets straightened and graded; five artesian wells bored; new cemetery fenced, cleaned, and seeded with grass; council house moved, fitted up, and painted; pastures fenced for horses and cows belonging to the Indians of the village, and many minor improvements which add very much to the comfort and well-being of the entire band. In addition to the benefits derived in the line of improvements, work has been given to the unemployed at good wages—all the work being done by Indian labor.

The roads include a wagon road from Odanah across the reservation to Ashland, connecting with the city road. This enables the Indians to market their produce and obtain supplies from the city. A road up Bad River, 10 miles long, furnishes them with means of getting their hay to market and material for building homes on their allotments along the river. Since the logging operations on the reservation began, the river has been impassable for canoes, and no way was open to them for getting supplies to their allotments; therefore many of the Indians did not build upon them, and some abandoned their land after living upon it for a time.

The wells dug afford water for a great many families who have been using the swamp and river water, which only Indians could drink and live. The wells will no doubt very greatly improve the general health of the band.

A road 3 miles long has been made upon the Flambeau Reservation, connecting the railroad station with the village of Flambeau, where the mill and boarding school are located. This work has also been done by Indians.

Sanitary condition.—It is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy the amount of sickness on the reservations. With only one physician for seven reservations, scattered as they are, it would be impossible for him even to get a record of all the cases, much less treat them. The old Indian methods of healing the sick seem to obtain to a certain extent on all the reservations. The beating of drums and noisy lamentations seem to be used in all diseases, and, taken in connection with their unreasonable superstition that one can not live in a house where an Indian has died—in consequence of which they usually move the sick person out in a hut or tepee when they think there is any possibility of his dying—it is strange that so many survive. These barbarous customs should be eradicated; but unless proper medical attendance is given them in lieu of it there is little use in trying to suppress it.

The agency physician, who is located here, is constantly employed visiting the sick on the four reservations in Wisconsin. The reservations in Minnesota get along without his assistance, or employ private physicians if they can get them and are able to pay for them. Medicine is furnished all those who apply for and need it; but owing to the unskillful manner in which they use it, it is an open question whether it does harm or good. To attend the sick properly, a resident physician should be located on each reservation. With three physicians more or less medical aid could be given all the reservations. A resident physician at Flambeau, where the boarding school is situated, is almost a necessity, and is urgently recommended.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge my obligations to the Department for the uniform courtesy shown me, and to my predecessor, Captain Mercer, for valuable assistance rendered me in taking up the agency work. The prosperous condition of the agency is largely due to the loyal and intelligent support given me by the employees, to whom I wish to express my thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. L. SCOTT,

Captain, Sixth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF SHOSHONE AGENCY.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO., August 25, 1897.

Sir: In compliance with paragraph 203, Regulations of the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency.

I assumed charge of the agency on April 1, 1895, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 10, current series, Adjutant General's Office, and have performed the duties of agent since that date.

The Wind River, or Shoshone, Reservation is situated in the west central part of the State of Wyoming, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and contains 2,828 square miles. The agency is located near the south line, and most of the Indians of the reservation live in log huts built along the course of the Little Wind River and its tributaries, the Shoshones near the mountains and the Arapahoos farther down. Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 143 miles distant, is the nearest railroad point. Casper, the terminus of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, is slightly more distant. From these stations all supplies are hauled, usually by Indian teams, from Casper. The military post of Fort Washakie, garrisoned by two troops of cavalry, is located 1 mile from the agency.

The census for the fiscal year 1897 shows:

Shoshones—males, 423; females, 449.....	872
Arapahoos—males, 401; females, 414.....	815
Total both tribes	1,687
School children between the ages of 6 and 16:	
Shoshones	196
Arapahoos	179
Total	375
Number of males over 18 years of age:	
Shoshones	223
Arapahoos	208
Total	431
Number of females over 14 years of age:	
Shoshones	232
Arapahoos	282
Total	514
Number of births	73
Number of deaths	152
Not previously enumerated	20

By the census of 1890 the total was 1,740, and thus it will be perceived that the number of these Indians has diminished 59. This decrease is due to an epidemic of measles, which prevailed among the Indians of both tribes during the months of December, January, and February. In spite of all our efforts to prevent it, the mortality, especially among infants and small children, was very great, due in a great measure to the carelessness of the Indians themselves in allowing the sick to be exposed to wet and cold.

The principal occupation of the Indians of this reservation during the year has been farming, and the work has progressed very satisfactorily. For the purpose of instructing them in this pursuit the arable land was divided into four districts, each superintended by an additional farmer. Almost all of the Indians evince the utmost readiness to learn to farm, and many of them have very good crops.

The amount of the harvest thrashed last year, subsequent to my report, amounted to 600,000 pounds of wheat and 600,000 pounds of oats. They sold to the post of Fort Washakie during the year 1896 525,000 pounds of oats, 800,000 pounds of hay, 150,000 pounds of straw, and 20,077 pounds of potatoes.

At the beginning of the planting season of 1897 I issued to the Indians for seed 100,000 pounds of wheat, 80,000 pounds of oats, 35,000 pounds of potatoes, 1,350 pounds of alfalfa, and 500 pounds of corn, together with a proportionate amount of garden seed. A portion of this was furnished by the Government and a portion by the Indians. As an evidence of their progress, I may mention that the amounts of wheat and oats sowed by them this year were greater than their total crop in 1891. The season has been extremely unfavorable for farming, but with all the drawbacks their crop of wheat and oats for this year is estimated at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 pounds.

Some of them, but not many, have made failures of their attempts to farm, notwithstanding which almost all of the heads of families and able-bodied young men will have grain to sell—some more and some less. Last year an Arapaho Indian named Wolf Arrows marketed 118 sacks of wheat. The Shoshones have made considerable progress in the knowledge of farming, and several of them are now able to raise a crop unassisted. A number of Indians of each tribe have become quite skilled in the use of agricultural implements, and are now able to handle a mowing machine or a harvester very well. They are also using the scythe and eradle to some extent on small or inaccessible fields. All the seed wheat and oats were carefully cleaned in the agency mill, and as a result most of the fields are free from cockle and weeds. In raising garden vegetables the Indians show improvement, though many of them still think it is enough to sow the seed, and expect the vegetables to grow well without further attention.

Last May the dam at the head of our main irrigating ditch was completely destroyed by a freshet, and it seemed for a time that all our crops would be lost for want of water. The Indians, however, turned out and put in a temporary dam that supplied the place of the old one very well.

The sale of their crops and of wood has frequently put quite a large amount of money in the hands of these Indians, but I am glad to say that with few exceptions they have put it to good use. Most of it has been expended for the purchase of articles of food, clothing, draft horses, and cattle. Two Indians have bought mowing machines for themselves.

The wood contract at Fort Washakie, amounting to 1,800 cords, has been satisfactorily filled by the Indians, besides 175 cords for the agency and Wind River Boarding School. They have also just finished supplying 400 tons of hay at Fort Washakie, besides stacking a large amount of alfalfa and wild hay for their own use. They furnished 60,000 pounds of oats to the agency, and sufficient wheat to make 200,000 pounds of flour for issue to them, leaving but 150,000 pounds to be furnished by contractor. The indications at present are that they will this year supply the wheat to make all their flour and have a large surplus.

During the year the Indians have built about five miles of road in the mountain to facilitate the hauling of wood, besides one mile near the agency. They have made four small irrigating ditches, each from two to four miles long, and one large ditch five miles in length. A number of them have their allotments accurately fenced and are living on them with all their belongings. They hauled during the year 253,068 pounds of freight from Casper and 150,000 from Lander, besides quite an amount for private parties.

In general, it may be said of these Indians that they are willing and even anxious to work at anything that they can do and that will secure them reasonable remuneration. Many of them have improved their houses and built stables and root houses. There also seems to be quite a diminution in their fondness for dancing, due, no doubt, to their having the care of their crops and other work to occupy most of their time.

But few have been absent without leave during the year, and these mainly Shoshones visiting their relatives on the Fort Hall Reservation across the mountains.

As these Indians and the Bannocks speak the same language and are largely intermarried, and the two reservations are so close the one to the other, it is difficult to break up the practice, which, however, does no perceptible harm. They show a disposition to comply with the game laws of Wyoming now that they understand them.

The agency flour and saw mill has been kept busy the entire year either grinding flour for issue, grists of flour and cornmeal for the Indians, or sawing house logs, shingles, and lumber for the agency and Indians. The mill being located on low ground, has settled considerably, but now seems to be standing firm. A new granary has been erected, which gives suitable facilities for storing grain and flour. The old boiler has been replaced by a fine steel boiler, which makes the work of running the mill much easier.

The appropriation of \$3,000 which was made for the repair of the Wind River Bridge will be expended in repairing it this fall, and it is thought that the new plans, being better adapted to the site than the former were, will, if carried out properly, make the bridge secure against high water in the future.

There were one Government and two contract boarding schools conducted on this reservation during the year. The contract schools are conducted by the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Episcopal churches.

The average attendance at the Government school was 171, an increase of 20 over last year. The management of the school has been excellent, and good results have been secured, not as great as was expected, however, on account of the epidemic of measles which prevailed with peculiar severity in all the schools. At the Wind River Boarding School 60 girls and 20 boys were sick in bed at one time. A great improvement in the farming and industrial branches has been made.

St. Stephen's Mission School, under the direction of the Rev. Balthazar Feust, S. J., assisted by one priest and four Sisters of the Order of St. Francis, has been well conducted and has made good progress in educating the Indian youth, both in the schoolroom and in the farm and garden.

The Episcopal mission school, under the direction of the Rev. John Roberts, assisted by two lady teachers, has given instruction to about 25 Indian girls with excellent results. The average attendance, cost to the Government, and other information is shown in the accompanying reports of the two latter-named schools.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is now only fair. The measles have enfeebled many, but it is thought that during the summer they may all recover their usual robust health. The agency physician reports that 2,180 Indians received medical treatment during the year, all of whom, except 103, recovered.

Excellent order has been maintained on the reservation during the year. No serious crimes have been committed, and but few disputes requiring disciplinary measures have occurred. The police force of the agency, consisting of two officers and twelve privates, has generally performed its duties well.

The court of Indian offenses has held regular sessions, and although too much disposed to leniency has been of great assistance in settling disputes among the Indians.

The work of allotting lands in severalty has progressed satisfactorily during the year, although somewhat retarded by the fact of some of the best lands of the reservation being still unsurveyed, thus preventing some Indians from selecting their allotments. If the lines of the public survey should be extended to cover all the desirable land, I think that the work of allotment will soon be completed.

The Indians of both tribes have, during the year, made a very gratifying advance in acquiring a knowledge of the arts of civilization, industry, and agriculture. They all seem very proud of what they have accomplished and anxious and willing to continue their efforts.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD H. WILSON,
Captain, Eighth Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent,
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WIND RIVER SCHOOL.

WIND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL, Shoshone Agency, Wyo.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report. The enrollment for the year was 231, an increase of 69 in the past two years. There were 114 boys and 117 girls; 102 Arapahoes and 129 Shoshones. The average attendance was 174, an increase of 67 over two years ago. The average attendance by quarters was as follows:

Quarter ending September 30	140
Quarter ending December 31	163
Quarter ending March 31	185
Quarter ending June 30	184

The largest monthly average was 191, and was made during the month of February. The average age of the pupils was 11 years. The attendance could have been increased but for an epidemic of measles which broke out in midwinter.

This number could be maintained and increased the coming year, but it is questionable whether it is to the credit of the school to push the attendance above the allowance of clothing, etc. Had we fully equipped industrial shops and material on hand this could be accomplished, but when you receive so many pairs of pants, coats, etc. it is impossible to keep more than specified number properly clothed. We feel that we ought not to exceed our clothing supplies as we did this year, in the hope that Congress would see that the accommodations and appropriation made for education at this point was inadequate and not sufficient for the number of pupils enrolled.

We had no sickness until December 18, when the measles visited the school and the entire school was down at one time. It had been epidemic on the reserve for a couple of months; the school was quarantined and every precaution taken, but without avail. We passed through it without losing a single case, but as a result of measles we lost one of our boys from congestion of the lungs, and several who had been enrolled and withdrawn died at their homes, when had they remained at the school I feel would be alive to day.

The schoolroom work has progressed favorably, and we have kept up the plan of half day school and half day work, but we have been handicapped in the winter months properly to instruct our boys in the various industries.

In English we feel that we have advanced materially in the knowledge of it, but there is still a lack of the use of it outside of the schoolroom. We had, unfortunately, several em boyses during the year who persisted in talking Indian to the pupils, and the force of example was hard to overcome. Of this, we are thankful to say, we are relieved.

The school farm of 100 acres is now under fence, and the whole is looking well. We had a good crop of 11 acres of oats and hay, sufficient for the use of the school and cut and disposed of our surplus. We have in 7 acres of potatoes and 11 acres of other vegetables, consisting of onions, cabbages, beets, beans, rutabagas, carrots, etc., all of which at this writing are looking very well and will be sufficient for the needs of the school.

Arbor Day was observed by planting 250 trees to replace those planted last year, all of which died. As to whether the trees planted this year will grow, we will be unable to say until next spring. However, the majority of them look healthy and as if they were going to grow. The girls in the sewing room have improved very much, in fact more than in some of the other departments. During the year, in addition to the general repair work necessary to keep the girls and boys' clothing in good condition, they made the following new articles:

Aprons	320	Pillow slips	84
Buckets	78	Sheets	163
Curtains (closet)	2	Skirts	37
Chemises	2	Towels	433
Drawers	158	Table cloths	27
Dresses	322	Undershirts	217
Dresses (night)	133		
Garters	65	Total	2,165

The dormitory for the girls has been extended during the year by putting a second story on the kitchen. This is a good substantial brick addition. A mess kitchen was also built, which adds much to the comfort of the employees. A good substantial barn was built, 104 by 42, with a second story sufficient to hold 80 tons of hay in addition to a granary. Our coal house was extended; board walks were laid and the old ones repaired; 7 1/2 miles of fence were built; and we are now building a substantial bath house, 32 by 24, at the Washkio Hot Springs. All of these things were built with the aid of the boys, excepting the dormitory extension and the mess kitchen, which were of brick. We were thus enabled to keep our boys employed and under instruction, and to get good substantial buildings for about one-half the cost.

As to the needs of the school, I can not urge too strongly the necessity of industrial shops. If we are expected to make any great headway industrially, we must have shops. The boys' building should be extended so we can give them more home life. The school has increased in size so that the necessity for the extension of our laundry becomes imperative. It should also be supplied with some simple machinery in order to lighten the work. The water tank should be replaced with a larger one, the present one being inadequate for the present needs of the school. The school should be supplied with electric light. We had two lamp explosions during the year, and but for the timely arrival of employees our buildings would have been destroyed and the government have lost more than enough to supply many schools with electric light plants. The growth of the school has crowded the employees. This pressure could be relieved by building a superintendent's house. The ventilation has been improved during the year, but something still needs to be done to get the best results.

We were fortunate during the school year in keeping our employees free intact, with one exception. This helped us materially, and showed itself in the advancement of the pupils.

During the year we continued our monthly entertainments to the benefit of the pupils. Our closing exercises were attended by many hundred people, some of whom only knew the dark side of Indian life, and they expressed surprise at what was being done so near to them.

In closing I wish to thank Capt. R. H. Wilson for the great interest he has taken in the school; for his counsel and aid and cordial support, with which our measure of success would have been limited; and we also wish to thank the Indian Office, which has favorably considered the recommendations that we have made during the year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
(Through Capt. R. H. Wilson.)

W. P. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you my fourth annual report, together with the proceedings of the three Indian school-service institutes held during the summer months, and a number of papers read at these meetings.

I make no attempt to present statistics as to Indian school work, attendance, growth, expenditures, etc., since these matters have been fully noted in your own report, and any figures which I might prepare would, for the most part, duplicate those which you have already given. My desire is to invite attention to certain existing phases of Indian education which mark progress gained, or weak points to be remedied, or new directions in which progress may be successfully sought.

SUPERVISION.

Thanks to the more liberal appropriation for my traveling expenses for the fiscal year 1897, I have been able to inspect, personally, a larger number of schools than was the case during previous years. This has enabled me to do away with several serious drawbacks in the equipment and work of the schools I visited. On the other hand, changes in the corps of supervisors and delays in the appointment of new supervisors have seriously interfered with my work so far as the inspection of schools by these important assistants is concerned. I am grateful, therefore, that you have agreed to secure for my work, with the concurrence of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, the appointment of two additional supervisors, raising their number from three to five; and also that you have directed me to divide the Indian school territory into five supervisory districts, one of which is to be permanently assigned to each of the five supervisors. This will render it possible for these officials to visit each school in their charge several times during the year, thereby enabling me, with their assistance, to secure more compact organization, not only in each individual school, but in the school service as a whole.

It gives me pleasure to be able to report that in spite of the obstacles in the work of supervisors, and thanks to the intelligent devotion of the agents and superintendents, there has been on the whole decided progress in the school work and increasing vigor and compactness in the organization of the schools as a whole.

Further gains will be derived from this timely increase and organization of the supervisors' corps in the better and more systematic control of transfers of pupils; in the extension through their efforts of the outing system; in guarding against error in the appointment of Indians; in applying methods of prevention generally in matters which—under the scantier supervision of the past few years—frequently grew into serious evils calling for drastic measures of cure; and in the efforts of the Indian Office to encourage returned students in legitimate self-help.

318

RETURNED STUDENTS.

The subject of "returned students" has frequently given rise to severe criticism both of the Indians and of the schools. It has been claimed that graduates of Indian schools return to their respective reservations merely to relapse into so-called Indian savagery, in most cases even of an aggravated form. I have, therefore, taken steps to collect data with reference to this matter. While I am not yet ready to collate such data, to classify them, and to draw therefrom irrefutable conclusions, the information already in my possession justifies me in stating that the criticisms above referred to, if at all justifiable, are so in a very limited degree. Wherever on reservations there has been marked progress in civilization such progress is traceable largely to the influence of returned students, the great majority of whom seem to be not only eager to turn away from the evils and drawbacks of tribal life, but measurably successful in this effort in view of the many obstacles that confront them, not only in the stubborn conservatism of older Indians, but also in the excessive tutelage on the part of the Government.

In judging of the influence of education upon returned students it is necessary to take into consideration the obstacles which meet them on their return. The social and religious ideals and customs of Indian civilization differ so radically from those of the new civilization into which they are being educated that, instead of blame and contumely for scanty success, the Indians deserve applause and admiration for the strides they have made within even the last decade. The waning Indian civilization looks upon the tribe or family as the unit; with us it is the individual. With the Indian, he is richest who gives most; with us, it is he who keeps most. The Indian claims hospitality as a right until the means of his host are exhausted. To the Indian, land is as free as the water he drinks; proprietorship continues only so long as the land is tilled or otherwise in use. He prizes the worthless pony, whom his friend in the lost occupations of the chase and the war. The cow is to him only a poor substitute for the lost buffalo; he knows nothing of her value as a giver of milk and a breeder of cattle. Woman in Indian civilization is a producer and enjoys in full Indian life a degree of economic value and independence to which in our civilization she is largely a stranger. His religious rites and ceremonies afford the Indian, in addition to a certain degree of spiritual elevation, opportunities for intense social enjoyment for which he looks in vain in the new civilization. Add to this that the wants of the Indian are few and easily gratified by simple forms of homely skill in which the industries and other requirements of the returned students find no application, that chiefs and medicine-men in the very nature of things look with distrust and disdain upon a new civilization which robs them of coveted power and influence, that time-honored tradition imposes upon the young Indian silence and obedience, and you have an array of adverse conditions which is appalling.

Honor and grateful admiration are due to the young heroes and heroines who annually go forth from our Indian schools, pitting their lives against adamant walls of unreasoning tradition and superstition, wresting victory for themselves and their unwilling people from conditions which seem utterly hopeless. It is not to be wondered that of these soldiers of a new dispensation numbers fall by the wayside or succumb to fear or worse; but the misfortune or dishonor of these should not render us blind to the steady valor of the greater throng who are pushing ahead, gaining their ground inch by inch, until even now the

observer who looks beneath the surface sees victory assured along the entire line. So great, indeed, has been the gain already achieved that in many instances where twenty years ago Indian civilization ruled supreme, it would be difficult now to find any of its features as enumerated above clearly expressed. The busy farmer, the thrifty housewife, the skillful artisan, the careful tradesman are no longer rare occurrences; on a number of reservations they are beginning to be respected as marks of superiority to which all should aspire. The Indian school can point with satisfaction to fervent missionaries, devoted teachers, physicians, lawyers, field matrons, nurses, and trained workers in other professional fields who owe the impulse for their career and much of their equipment to its work and influence.

Returned students may have relapsed more or less completely into Indian savagery; a number of them may have suffered intense agony in this process; others may have fallen into evil ways, yet the partial or increasingly complete success of the greater number of these heroic lovers of their race entitles them to the proud distinction of constituting the most efficient factor in the elevation of their people into the light of American civilization. To deery them because of the failure of the unfortunate or the fall of the weak would be to deery a victorious army because of the fallen comrades it left on the field and because of the cowards or worse that fell into the enemy's hands.

In another direction the "returned student" has been equally valiant and victorious. In the school service, as well as in the agency service, he has deliberately separated himself from tribal ties; has taken up his abode in reservations distant from his original home; has earned by the character of his work and life the respect and confidence of white superiors and associates, and, at the same time, proved to the Indians that the nation has higher claims and rewards than the tribe and that the amenities of Anglo-Saxon civilization are within their reach, if they will but honestly and earnestly assume the right attitude with regard to it.

Still others of the "returned students," or, rather, in this case, graduates of Indian schools, have found fields of labor and usefulness in white communities, and have, by the faithful and intelligent performance of duty, proved to their white brothers, howsoever reluctant of belief, that in view of the high qualities of his essential character, education has the power of conferring upon the red man the right of claiming full equality in American citizenship.

In this connection I would direct your attention to a paper on this subject which was read at the Omaha Institute by Miss Folsom, of Hampton, and which accompanies this report. Hampton has for many years closely followed her returned students in their life upon the reservations, marking them from time to time as excellent, good, fair, poor, or bad. Among the excellent Hampton has classed those who have exercised a particularly wide and telling influence, as teachers, ministers, missionaries, field matrons, lawyers, doctors, trained nurses, surveyors, mechanics, farmers, and stock raisers; among the good, those who are industrious and temperate, legally married, if married at all, and exerting a decided influence for a better civilization. The list of the fair includes the sick, the mentally deficient, and those who for other reasons failed to come up to the standard of the good, yet who in many ways are worthy of commendation. The list of the poor includes those who are not actively bad, but whose general influence is against rather than for the better way. In round numbers the record at the time of reading the paper in question included 450 names. Of these 100 are classed

excellent, 200 good, 100 fair, 40 poor, and 10 bad. The data in my possession justify me in the belief that other schools, while possibly not quite attaining this remarkable standing, do not fall seriously short of it.

ASSOCIATIONS FOR SELF-HELP.

In order to aid returned students and other progressive Indians in their efforts to win their people for the better ways of the new civilization, initiatory steps have been taken to stimulate among them a desire to establish associations for the purpose of self-help. It is intended to make it the chief object of these associations to study the resources of their respective reservations, to aid each other in the development of these resources by encouraging individual or joint enterprise, to seek profitable markets for the products of labor and enterprise, to seek employments for their members in districts adjoining the reservation, to foster thrift by the establishment of savings institutions, to support one another in resisting the tyranny of tribal customs and institutions and in deliberate following of the progressive ways of American civilization, and to receive, guard, and guide Indian youth that may from time to time return to the reservation from Indian schools.

Reservation schools would afford convenient centers for the business and social meetings of such associations, and the employes of these schools could in many judicious ways afford them much help without, however, impairing the idea of self-help on their part. Indeed, in due time it might be possible to gather all such efforts into one great system on the plan of the "outing system," so successfully organized under the direction of Carlisle.

INDIAN EMPLOYEES.

The experiment of employing educated Indians in more responsible positions in the Indian school service has been continued and is evidently destined to prove successful. As an educational measure tending to lead Indians so employed to definite life purpose, its value is not questioned, nor can its value be questioned as a measure tending to stimulate ambition on the part of the more advanced students in the Indian schools. As a measure tending to raise from among the Indians themselves an army of earnest, devoted and capable missionaries in the cause of American civilization, it is proving successful beyond a priori expectations.

With reference to the efficiency of these employees as compared with the average efficiency of the white employees in corresponding positions, the testimony of the school service is divided. A large majority testify that in efficiency, devotion to duty, and steadiness of purpose, the Indian employees are not inferior to white employees. There is, however, a minority who take an opposite view in this judgment. The instances in which I have had an opportunity to inquire into such adverse judgment, have shown to me that it is due mostly to simple failure from lack of character or equipment on the part of the Indian employees. Similar failures, however, and in similar ratio as well as from similar causes, are found among white appointees. In other cases I have found the cause of failure in lack of sympathy with the Indian employees on the part of white employees, a lack of sympathy which, in a few instances, amounted almost to social ostracism of the Indians. This is in no way excusable, and superintendents should, whenever they find it impossible to overcome such lack of sympathy and culpable excess of race prejudice, insist upon the removal of the guilty parties.

As to the number of Indian employees in the school service the following is of interest: Out of 1,774 school employees on November 10, 1897, there were in the service 618, or over 37 per cent Indians, against 28 per cent on September 15, 1896. Among this number there are 39 laundresses, 76 seamstresses, 71 cooks, 73 teachers, 69 assistant matrons, 37 bakers, 30 industrial teachers, 27 watchmen, 26 farmers, 22 day school housekeepers, 20 shoe and harness makers, 19 disciplinarians, 14 engineers, 9 tailors, 9 carpenters, 7 nurses, 7 janitors, 6 clerks, 6 teamsters, 5 female industrial teachers, 4 gardeners, 3 blacksmiths, 3 firemen, 2 kindergarten teachers, 2 librarians, 2 printers, 2 band teachers, 2 laborers, 2 herdsmen and butchers, and 1 manual training teacher. These numbers do not include general Indian assistants and apprentices.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The effect of placing the employees of the Indian schools in the classified service has been quite salutary. There is a marked increase in stability of tenure, efficiency, and real devotion to the work on the part of the service as a whole. With reference to increased stability of tenure, which has been questioned in various quarters, the following tables are offered as proof:

TABLE NO. 1.

	In service in 1888.		Remaining in 1892.		In service in 1892.		Remaining in 1896.		Gain for 1892-1896.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Superintendents	32	12	13	105	26	25	12			
Matrons	38	6	6	73	7	10	1			
Teachers	289	23	10	319	88	28	18			

This table contrasts stability of tenure during the period of 1888-1892, when there was no civil service, with the stability during the period of 1892-1896, during which civil service was introduced into the Indian schools. The order placing superintendents, matrons, and teachers under civil-service rules was promulgated in March, 1892.

TABLE NO. 2.

School.	Employees in 1888 receiving salaries of \$100 or more.		Remaining in 1892.		Employees in 1892 receiving salaries of \$100 or more.		Remaining in 1896.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Carlisle, Pa.	40	22	55	52	21	40		
Haskell, Lawrence, Kans.	12	5	12	42	19	43		
Grand Junction, Colo.	25	1	4	18	7	10		
Fort Yuma, Cal.	11	3	27	18	7	30		
Keama Canyon, Ariz.	12	0	0	17	4	23		
Salon, Oreg.	31	4	13	32	3	9		
Chillico, Ind. T.	29	1	4	29	3	10		
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	32	0	0	40	2	5		

It will be noticed that in this table, in which the operation of the civil service in eight of our larger schools with reference to stability of tenure is revealed, there is a loss of stability only in two schools for local reasons, for which, however, the civil service is not responsible. In all other cases the table reveals a decided gain in favor of the civil service period.

TABLE NO. 3.

School.	Employees in 1892.				Missing on list of 1896.		Classified employees out of service.		Unclassified employees out of service.		Difference in favor of classified service.
	Receiving \$100 or more.	Class. salied.	Un. salied.	Total num. salied.	In un. class. out until May 6, 1896.	Out of service.	Num. ber.	Per cent.	Num. ber.	Per cent.	
Carlisle	32	21	31	54	14	29	8	36	16	58	Per cent.
Haskell	47	17	25	24	11	13	1	24	14	22	29
Chillico	29	7	22	26	7	19	2	26	17	77	49
Genoa	29	10	19	29	10	19	6	69	19	191	49

This table contrasts the stability of tenure during the period of 1892-1896 in the classified service as compared with the unclassified service with reference to the largest four schools in the service. It will be noticed that all these tables indicate with sufficient clearness that stability of tenure is increased by the operation of the civil-service rules in the Indian school service.

With reference to efficiency and devotion to work, it is impossible to offer statistical tables, but the testimony of superintendents and inspecting officials indicates that in the great majority of schools there has been an increasing gain in these things under the influence of the civil-service rules.

The greatest gain, however, that has come to the Indian school service through the operation of the civil-service rules is to be found in the fact that in the filling of vacancies they exclude the influence of partisanship and patronage and place at the disposal of the appointing officer persons who have furnished proof that they possess many of the more important requirements of character and equipment needed for success in the work.

Unfortunately, however, the order placing the school service under civil-service rules could not in the very nature of things eradicate the spirit of patronage which previously had been more or less operative. It frequently happens, therefore, that employees in seeking promotion appeal to the Indian Office or the Department of the Interior, not directly and in simple reliance upon their known character and efficiency, but through the mediation of Senators, Representatives, and other influential friends. It goes without saying that such a practice, however much these mediating friends may seek to avoid an unjustifiable advocacy of the promotion of relatively less competent or less worthy persons, exposes truly meritorious employees to injustice and the Department to the danger of promoting employees on personal grounds rather than upon considerations of merit.

I regret to notice that this practice, which at first was confined to members of the unclassified service, is beginning to make inroads upon branches of the service which were classified as early as 1892. I trust that measures will be found to check and to exclude from the Indian school service the subtle dangers of this expedient for promotion.

From a number of schools the report has come to me that among some of the civil-service appointees there have been noticed indications of a new spirit of "independence" in the performance of their duties which borders on offensiveness. They seem to labor under the mistake that the civil-service rules offer barriers to their removal even for cause, and

that even if in the judgment of their superior officers their continuance in the work should appear to be prejudicial to the service such removal can not be made without difficulty and involved processes of law, which would naturally discourage its recommendation. These persons should remember that the civil-service law was framed for the protection of the service and not for the protection of incumbents in office, and that if through lack of diligence, falling interest in their work, uncongeniality of temper, and other causes their efficiency in the work should fall below reasonable expectations it would become the duty of their superiors in office to request their removal and of the Indian Office to grant such request.

On the other hand, it is pleasing to note that among the better and more conscientious elements of the school service a healthy sentiment is beginning to assert itself which frowns upon this practice, and which may in due time formulate itself into a tenet of "professional ethics" more effective even than administrative decrees.

PAY OF PUPILS FOR INSTITUTIONAL WORK.

Under date of April 20, 1886, the Indian Office, in a general letter to superintendents of Indian training schools on the subject of employing Indian labor, made the following remarks:

Careful consideration has been given by this Office to the matter of paying Indian pupils at training schools for services rendered, and upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Indian Schools the following conclusions have been reached:

All Indian pupils should understand that when they are fed, clothed, and taught by the Government they can have no just claim to any compensation for their labor, but that, on the contrary, they owe the Government all the services which they can render. At the same time, in order that they may learn how to use and to save money, and in order that they may accumulate a little with which to make a start on their return home, it may often be advisable to offer small wages for faithful, capable service, and to grade the pay according to the experience of the workmen.

It is desirable that at the various Government schools the rates should be uniform, and they are therefore established as follows, the figures given being the maximum. Of course, careless and faithful work should not be equally compensated, and good work should be insisted on.

For regular apprentices at trades:

For the first four months, nothing; they will be considered as probationary.

For the first year, 8 cents per day of eight hours.

For the second year, 12 cents per day of eight hours.

For the third year and after, 21 cents per day of eight hours.

For farm hands:

During the first three months, nothing.

After that, 12 cents per day of eight hours, except during harvest, when 25 cents per day of 10 hours shall be paid.

For other labor which the superintendent may consider it wise to remunerate:

8 to 12 cents per day of 8 hours, according to his judgment.

In all cases payments must be made at the above rates only for the time during which the pupils are actually employed. The reckoning must be accurate and strict. Indians need to learn the value of minutes.

It is the duty of every training school which pays its pupils for labor to supervise the expenditures of the pupils, and before money is given them they should be required to state the expenditures which they wish to make and afterwards to show the purchases made. This will involve some extra labor on the part of the officers of the school, but will protect the interests of the pupils. In no case must the pupils be allowed to go into debt or run up accounts at stores. Some sort of savings-bank system should be carried out, and the pupils trained to save their earnings for future needs.

Unfortunately the latter clauses of these directions were not properly followed by the superintendents of a number of schools. They failed properly to supervise the expenditures of the pupils, and even allowed them "to go into debt or to run up accounts at stores," so that the

practice, contrary to the intention of the Indian Office, instead of being made a device for teaching thrift, became a device for teaching extravagance. In spite, therefore, of the success which had attended the judicious carrying out of these directions at some of the larger Indian schools, and more particularly at Carlisle, the Indian Office, under date of September 8, 1894, declared the experiment to be a failure and ordered its discontinuance.

Possibly, too, the experiment failed from certain intrinsic faults, the chief ones of which are its incompleteness and its arbitrariness. Carried out according to its intention the plan, indeed, would teach thrift, and, in addition, the fact that labor has a value to others for which the laborer can claim wages. However, these wages were not to be used by the laborers for the legitimate purpose of making a living. The school gave a living to all equally, whether they labored or not. These wages were used by them for the purpose of gratifying certain more or less whimsical or extravagant notions, or were, at least, in constant danger of being so used. Moreover, the scale of wages was evidently wholly arbitrary, and stood in no necessary relation to the work accomplished by the laborers.

Nevertheless, it is unfortunate that the experiment, instead of being corrected, was wholly abandoned. It would have been an easy matter to correct the fault of inattention to the last clause of the order by holding superintendents responsible for its strict and conscientious execution; and I have no doubt it would have been equally easy to find ways for correcting the arbitrariness and incompleteness of the order.

Superintendents who carried out the order in the spirit in which it was made have repeatedly expressed regret to me that the measure was abrogated. By these complaints I have been induced to look more closely into the merits of the question, and hope to be able to lay before you at an early date definite plans and recommendations concerning the matter, by which not only the wage features of the order of 1886 can be revived, but at the same time a way opened for teaching the young Indian laborer by practical experience to make his living and somewhat more at the Indian school by the sweat of his brow.

EVENING HOUR.

I note increased progress in the rational treatment of the evening hour. In the great majority of the reservation boarding schools this hour which formerly, in many instances, was devoted to perfunctory and spiritless so-called study in poorly lighted and ventilated school-rooms, has become a true home hour, in which the children are gathered in groups or in a body, occupied in stimulating intellectual entertainments adapted to their age and condition. The singing of songs, the telling of stories, interesting readings and recitations, the magic lantern, which takes them to distant lands and reveals to them the amenities of civilized life, pleasing conversation, entertaining games, as well as opportunities for fancy work and a variety of other art work, conspire to make this hour one of the most fruitful of the day.

It affords the children opportunities for kindly social intercourse with each other and with the teachers, enables them to connect with actual life interests many of the lessons of the day, intensifies whatever joys they may have had and softens possible sorrows or griefs, strengthens justifiable ambitions, fills their hearts with gratitude for the day just past and with pure hopes for the day that is to come.

In a number of schools matrons and teachers have learned to appre-

ciate the great importance of extending the evening hour even to the dormitory, of remaining with the children after their retirement, filling their hearts in story, song, and prayer, with pure aspirations and prayerful gratitude as the eyes of the little ones close in sleep.

This practice of devoted matrons and teachers—veritable "school mothers"—can not be too highly commended. Nor can the importance of closing the day and dismissing the older children to their dormitories, their interests glowing with healthy purpose and their hearts filled with pure aspiration, be overestimated. Much—I had almost said everything—depends for the influence of the day upon the child's physical and moral welfare, upon the thoughts and feelings with which he goes to sleep, and too much care can not be exercised by superintendents, teachers, and matrons, in the guidance of this matter.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

In the more advanced schools the direction of this important matter can be placed largely into the hands of older pupils through the organization of clubs and societies—musical, literary, and religious. Care should be taken, however, in the organization of such clubs and societies to have the times of meeting so arranged that each pupil may have an opportunity, if he so chooses, to gratify his interests in all these directions, so that he may be guarded against one-sidedness and narrowness. Care should be taken, too, to guard the work of such clubs against slipshodness, self-adulation, mere wordy hypocrisy, and self-seeking demagogism. All of these clubs and societies should do honest, thorough work, and the entertainment they may afford should be the natural reaction which flows from a growing appreciation of beauty, truth, and good will.

The greatest danger to success in this matter threatens the literary club, which is apt to degenerate into the debating club. A debating club raises a question, assigns to certain individuals the affirmative, to others the negative side, and intrusts the task of determining the contest to a jury which decides by majority vote. The task of each contestant is to carry his point at all hazards, to minimize facts which oppose him, to exaggerate others which are favorable to his side. He is expected to carry conviction to the jury, not only by argument but by means of skillfully turned phrases which appeal to possible prejudice or dazzle by their splendor. He is an advocate, not a seeker after truth. Under the circumstances, too, he is an advocate on the basis of the scantiest knowledge concerning the matter at issue, and ever hypocritically laboring to conceal his ignorance under the mantle of clever speech. Moreover, the decision by a jury knowing, if possible, even less of the subject under consideration than he does, adds to the performance the illusion that truth is held by majorities and that "might is right."

Literary or scientific clubs in schools, and more particularly in Indian schools, should be seekers after truth. They should cultivate the habit of earnest research, of careful and modest judgment, of honest conviction, and of the duty to stand for such conviction against all blandishments of phrase and pitfalls of prejudice. It is justly claimed for the debating club that it teaches contestants to think and talk on their feet, to be manful defenders of a position once assumed—in short, to carry the day. All these advantages, however, are shared by properly constituted literary clubs, with the additional advantages that thought and speech are in the service of principle, that each contestant chooses his position on grounds of conviction and conscience, and that the day is carried not for self alone, but for all concerned.

Such a literary or scientific club can also raise its question, can analyze this question, assign to individuals or committees the task of finding and collating facts and other data relating to the several features of the question, listen to the reports of these committees, afford every member an opportunity to make up his mind in the light of these reports and to express and defend his honest conviction—thinking and talking on his feet—in words burning with the love of high principle and reverence for truth.

SUMMER INSTITUTES AND TEACHERS' MEETINGS.

The summer institutes have continued to exercise their favorable influence upon the organization and character of work in Indian schools. Local institutes have increased in interest and value. Employees' meetings at individual schools are, I am informed, steadily gaining both in the scope and intensity of their discussions.

The value of these employees' meetings at individual schools can not be overestimated. They afford, more than any other device, opportunities for studying the children, for adapting both the industrial and class-room work more closely to individual needs, for enabling different departments of instruction and work to aid one another and to reduce mutual difficulties in the performance of their duties. They should be held, if possible, every week.

In some of the schools one of the practically most valuable outcomes of these meetings has been the visiting of the industrial departments by groups of children under the direction of the teachers for the sake of gaining points and themes for class-room work. In others, representatives of the industrial departments make it a point to keep class-room teachers constantly posted as to the work they are doing and the directions in which they can be aided in such work by class-room instruction and drill.

During the summer of 1897 institutes were held at Omaha, Nebr., Ogden, Utah, and Portland, Oreg. At all of these institutes the attendance and interest manifested were gratifying. The meeting at Omaha was the most notable in the entire series of institutes so far held, not only because of the large general attendance, but also because of the great number of Indian employees who took an intelligent and helpful part in the discussion.

The prominent subjects discussed at the three institutes successively were: "Education for true manhood and womanhood," "The relation of returned students to reservation schools and reservation life," "The reservation school and the Indian home," "Indian school employees in Indian schools," "The organic connection between industrial and academic training in Indian schools," "Home features of the Indian school," "The dining room and dormitory as civilizing factors in Indian education," and "Class-room work in sewing and cooking." The papers read upon these subjects at the different institutes and extracts from the discussions thereon will be printed in the proceedings, which will form an appendix to this report.

Miss Jenny Ericson, of Carlisle, Pa., was detailed by the Indian Office to continue her instructive series of lessons on the subject of "Sloyd" at all of the institutes. Superintendent Viets, of the Cheyenne School, Oklahoma Territory, was similarly detailed to present the subject of "School sanitation." Miss Cora M. Folsom, under the generous auspices of Hampton Institute, presented at all the institutes a valuable paper on the "Returned students of Hampton." The superintendent of Indian

schools presented at each institute a series of talks upon the subject of "Common sense in the schoolroom." Supervisor Rakestraw similarly presented the subject of "School ornamentation," and Supervisor Peairs, "Means for self-improvement for school employees." Other interesting papers were read—at Omaha on the "Practical education of girls," by Supt. E. G. Warner, and on the "Logical development of child mind," by Miss Louisa McDermott; and at Portland, on "The future of the Indian in the Southwest," by H. S. Curtis. Suitable evening addresses were delivered by the Hon. Edward Rosowater, of Omaha, at Omaha; by Supt. S. M. McCowan, of Phoenix, at Ogden; by Supt. Frank Terry, of Puyallup; the Hon. G. W. Irwin, State superintendent of public instruction, of Salem, Oreg.; the Rev. T. M. Elliot, of Portland, and Supt. Henry J. Phillips, of Puyallup, Wash., at Portland, Oreg.

At each point the city authorities, and more particularly the boards of education, extended to the institutes cordial and substantial hospitality, and at Omaha and Portland the commercial clubs tendered them receptions which proved to be most enjoyable and instructive.

The resolutions passed at the institutes are indicative of the broad interest and intelligent comprehension of the Indian problems on the part of the school service. The most notable of these resolutions favor the bonding of superintendents of larger reservation schools; the enactment and enforcement of a compulsory law to apply to Indian children; the repeal of the provision requiring parents' consent for the pupil's transfer after the latter shall have attained the age of 14 years; strict regard for existing regulations in the selection and transfer of pupils for nonreservation schools; greater care in the selection and preservation of names for Indians; the extension of the reading-circle movement, and the organization of returned students into associations for self-help. They indorse the principle of the civil-service law as applied to the Indian school service and the employment of Indians in positions for which they may be fitted, but would have appointments to the position of teacher limited to graduates of regular normal courses in Indian training schools. They request that in 1898 the several institutes be held in one place and remain in session for two weeks, in order to secure to attending members wider opportunities for instruction and for the discussion of important questions.

The hope has been expressed by a number of earnest workers, that a sufficient number of copies of the proceedings of the institutes might be sent to the different schools to enable the employees to have the unusually valuable papers of this summer's meetings read and discussed in local conferences.

READING CIRCLES.

School employees in a number of the Indian schools under the leadership of Superintendent H. B. Peairs organized reading circles during the past year. A number of books on school sanitation, modern pedagogics and general culture were read by the members of these reading circles with great enjoyment to themselves and much profit to their respective schools. This movement is the more gratifying since it is wholly voluntary on the part of those concerned. It furnishes proof of the fact that there are in the Indian schools many employees whose professional conscience and philanthropic fervor prompt them to increase their efficiency by adding to their resources and by cultivating their own powers.

It has been suggested to me that it might be well for the Government

to stimulate membership in this desirable movement by granting a slight annual increase of salary to members who at the close of the year pass satisfactory examinations; but I hesitate to make this recommendation for fear of making membership more or less perfunctory, and thereby depriving it of its chief value both to the members and to the school service. I have little doubt that even material reward in some shape will come sooner or later to workers whose earnestness prompts them to similar efforts for self-improvement; but so far as the school service is concerned this reward should come not because of membership in the reading circle but because of whatever increased efficiency these members may bring to their work, and the annual examination could scarcely decide such a question.

Since the promotion of Superintendent Peairs to a supervisorship, the direction of the reading-circle work has been undertaken by Supt. John Flinn, of Chamberlain, S. Dak. The books selected for the current year are: First Principles of Agriculture, Mills and Shaw; Principles of Education, Reinhart; School Hygiene, Groff; Froebel's Education of Man, Appleton & Co.; McMurry's General Method, McMurry; How to Conduct Recitations, McMurry.

The thoughtful perusal of these will redound not only to the great enjoyment and gain in efficiency and resources on the part of members, but will indirectly confer great benefits upon the children in their charge.

STUDY OF INDIAN LIFE.

In accordance with suggestions made at summer institutes, a number of teachers have commenced to take an interest in the study of the Indians upon their reservations, acquainting themselves with the home environment of the children, as well as with the habits, customs, ideals, and in a measure even with the language of the Indians. Beneficial effects of this can not fail to become prominent in due time.

It will place the teachers into sympathetic relation with the parents; it will bring to them the conviction that in many respects the lower civilization of the Indian is merely a different civilization; that on the basis of his own standard of morality the Indian is not less moral than his white brother; that he strives and loves with the same earnestness and devotion to duty; that similar hope and reverence fill his heart in prayer; that the central problem of Indian education is not so much the development in him of new and better qualities of heart and mind as it is to afford him new light concerning the realities of life and to place these qualities in the service of new and broader purposes.

It will enable the teachers to connect intelligently and fruitfully with the previous experience of the children the new knowledge and skill which it is their business to impart to them—to teach Indian youth the love and service of new ideals without filling their hearts with self-debasing contumely for loved ones who still linger with the ideals they may have left behind. It will no longer be necessary for them "to kill the Indian in order to save the man," but they will learn the art of directing, through processes of natural, healthy growth and development and without loss of vitality, whatever is manly and womanly in the Indian into new channels of aspiration. The more the teacher of Indian youth can render himself familiar with whatever there may be in Indian character and Indian life that is high and noble and good, the more successful will he be in fostering these seeds of high character in the children intrusted to his care, in leading them to vigorous germination and development into the light of the new civilization.

SANITATION.

Thanks to your persistent efforts in this direction, there has been steady and marked improvement in the sanitation of our schools. Much still remains to be done at the older plants, yet comparatively few schools remain in which water supply, sewerage, and closet accommodations are not reasonably satisfactory; and the number of schools in which these influences are excellent is steadily increasing. The poisonous and dangerous kerosene lamp is rapidly yielding at the larger institutions to electric lighting. With reference to its possible future introduction in smaller schools, a gasoline gas plant with Wellsbach burners has been established at the Pipestone school, and is giving satisfaction. In the new schools in process of erection satisfactory hygienic methods of heating and ventilation have been adopted, and in the older plants improvements in these matters are made as fast as the energy of agents and superintendents and the funds placed at the disposal of the Indian Office by Congress permit.

Similar remarks apply to bathing and lavatory facilities. The old, unsightly, and unhygienic bath tub, wasteful of water and productive of indolence and dirt, is steadily yielding to the neat and cleanly rain bath¹ and shower bath, favorable to frequent and thorough bathing with the least possible expenditure of water and space. In the lavatories the antiquated, unsightly, and filthy wash basin is making room for cleaner methods, affording opportunities for washing in sufficiently ample streams of running water. In the great majority of schools the individual towel, comb, hairbrush, and toothbrush have displaced the social use of these toilet articles. Wherever the roller towel still lingers I find that as a rule its use can be accounted for by lack of energy or intelligence on the part of some of the controlling officials.

¹Superintendent A. H. Viets, of the Cheyenne school, in his instructive lessons on school sanitation before the summer institutes, describes the rain bath or ring bath as follows:

"The water is heated by the ordinary 'circulating boiler.' This and the heater may be located directly in the bathroom, as it is in our boys' bathroom, or both 'heater' and 'boiler' may be in an adjoining room, as it is in the case of our girls' bathroom. There seems to be little choice as to the location. In both cases the arrangement gives eminent satisfaction. Wherever they are the cold-water pipe and the hot-water pipe must meet at some place within the bathroom, so as to allow the attendant to temper the water without leaving the room. This tempering is done by opening both the cold and hot water pipes at once, only a little way at first, but whatever amount of water you let in you must start both streams at once. Of two columns of water, one at rest and the other in motion, the one at rest must have greater pressure than the other in order to force an intermixture. You can change the amount passing through each pipe, if you do not entirely stop the flow, but if by chance the flow of one pipe is stopped, then you must stop the other and start them again together. This tempering at first takes some little time and patience, but the experience of two or three bathing days renders the astute attendant very expert, and, as is the case with both of our regular attendants, it takes but a moment or two to get the water to a satisfactory temperature; never now so much as five minutes. Within each 'stall' is a globe valve, which controls the flow of the water in the ring. The bather should be instructed to open this valve but little at first, as the shock of the impact of the water at full pressure is not pleasant at first, but soon it becomes the height of luxury. Each 'stall' is supplied with a soap dish and each child with a wash cloth—never a sponge. By the side of each 'stall' door are three wardrobe hooks. Upon these the towel and change of clothing are hung, within easy reach of the child simply by opening the door slightly. The main drain should extend the entire width of the six stalls and be as wide as the stalls are deep. In front of the doors should be a small trough drain to receive the water that forces itself through the spaces around the doors, and should connect with the main drain at the lower end. The rack of slats upon which the bather stands rests upon slats at the bottom of the partitions, and are movable. The whole thing should be lined

In the dormitories matrons are rapidly learning to place the beds in such a way that the walls and corners of the room are free and the heads of the children near the central portion of the room. They are beginning to appreciate the necessity of airing dormitories by dropping the top sashes, rather than by raising the lower sashes, and the desirability of flooding the sleeping rooms with sunlight, whenever the weather and the position of the sun permits.

On the other hand, comparatively little progress has been made in the ventilation and lighting of schoolrooms in the older plants. The various simple devices that have been brought to the notice of teachers, affording at least partial relief in these matters, seem to be strangely neglected by them. It is hoped that during the ensuing year all the class-room teachers will come to realize the fact that their first and foremost duty in the work of the schoolroom is in the direction of the physical welfare of the children; that bad air and improper lighting not only impair the health of the children, but their mental and moral vigor. It is a characteristic commentary upon prevailing methods of teaching to step into an ill-ventilated and ill-lighted schoolroom at an hour when pupils recite a carefully memorized text-book lesson on one of these topics.

Comparatively little progress, too, has been made in the management of kitchen and dining room with reference to screening them against flies. In spite of repeated directions from this office, I still find in many of the schools the screening very injudiciously managed. For obvious reasons, in screening kitchens and dining rooms provision should be made not only for preventing the entrance of flies, but also for affording a means of escape to such as will unavoidably enter. This can be secured in the case of half screening by placing the half screen outside of the sashes, leaving one-fourth of an inch of space at the top of the screen between the screen and the upper sash for flies to crawl out, and

with zinc and well painted. Each window is supplied with a rubber curtain. Thus you see a bath can be taken in privacy and in such a way that no drop of water that has been once used upon a child can by any possible chance be used again, either upon that child or any other. That the stalls may be used as dressing rooms is obvious. Here we have a system that can, in case of the lack of necessary funds, be put in at a smaller cost than any other yet—one that is susceptible of infinite extension and elaboration.

"From all this you will observe that this bath system has at least two merits: First, it renders privacy in bathing possible without extra trouble and expense; second, it renders filthy and the opportunity for the spread of contagion impossible, be the attendant ever so careless and indolent. Think for a moment just what this means to superintendents and matrons alike. The bathing call is sounded; you know that everything is ready. Why do you know this? Because it is easier for the attendant to have things right than it is to have them wrong. You know that no healthy child can be inoculated with some virulent disease. Why do you know this? Because water once used can not be used again. You know that no one can enter a filthy bath. Why? Because the bath can not be left in a filthy condition. None but those who have been compelled to attend to the bathing personally or to trust to the ordinary employees can fully realize the load of responsibility that is lifted every bath day from the mind of a conscientious but powerless superintendent or matron.

"The essential parts of this system are of necessity inexpensive. The room you must have in any case. You must have some way of heating the water. The tubs must, in the interest of decency, be in separate stalls. There must be suitable drainage in each case; hence the only just comparison as to cost is between the cost of the rings and the tubs only; and I am safe in saying that five good rings will not cost as much as one good bath tub, and as to the relative amount of water used in each you may judge for yourselves when you see the system at work. To those who can not, for any reason, witness the workings I will say that in treating myself to a good bath, shower and all, I seldom use more than one bucket of water, and never two buckets."

by drawing down over the upper sash the opaque shade. In the case of full screening outside of both sashes this may be accomplished by leaving at the top of the wire cloth an open space one-third of an inch wide. The flies, naturally crawling upward in search of light, will avail themselves of these openings and be trapped out of the room.

ORNAMENTATION.

Very commendable progress has been made in the majority of our schools in the ornamentation of class rooms, dormitories, and dining rooms. The greatest success, as might be surmised, is achieved in the majority of instances in the small dormitory rooms occupied by a few boys or girls, where individual taste and self-gratification find a favorable field at the expense of comparatively little effort.

In larger dormitories these attempts for ornamentation, on the other hand, have met with many difficulties. In some instances where such ornamentation was left to the individual children the results were whimsical, fragmentary, and far from gratifying. The greater number of the matrons, however, profiting by the lessons of summer institutes, have acquired the art of social ornamentation in these social dormitories. A committee of children is appointed for a given period to take charge of this matter under the guidance of a matron or assistant matron. The material at the disposal of this committee is used in accordance with a unified plan and adds symmetry and beauty to the room as a whole. Children, I am assured by some of the matrons, are greatly improved by these silent prayers of beauty, harmony, and kindly good will which greet them in the morning and bid them "good night" in the evening. They are said to be more orderly, more kindly disposed to each other, and to sleep more peacefully, all of which can not fail to have a permanent good effect upon their physical and moral welfare.

The same device of social ornamentation has had similarly good effects in dining rooms and class rooms. In the dining room such ornamentation has softened the manners of the children and rendered them more cleanly and less greedy, and in the class room it has lightened their tasks and enhanced their interest. In a number of schools these efforts have been extended to the school grounds, and the children are learning, under the guidance of thoughtful teachers, to care for artistic patches of lawn and beds of flowers, and to find joy in the culture of gracefully arranged ornamental trees and vines.

In some instances, however, in dormitories, the desire to ornament has been pushed unwisely and to the prejudice of sanitation. In several schools I found the upper sashes of dormitory windows covered with opaque shades, practically immovable curtains and lambrequins. They looked very pretty, it is true, but they excluded sunshine and air, both of which are so essential in dormitory sanitation. The only admissible ornament in such cases is a simple sash curtain for the lower sash.

I trust this good work will go on until every Indian school in the service shall have come under the benign influence of an intelligent love and nurture of the beautiful.

COMPACTNESS OF ORGANIZATION.

There has been some gain in the compactness of organization of the Indian school service as a whole. Day schools and reservation boarding schools are beginning to vie with each other in efforts, not only to prepare pupils for transfer to advanced schools, but also in inducing on the part of pupils and parents a desire for such transfer. As a result

of this commendable spirit, the attendance at nonreservation schools has been considerably increased during the past year. It is true that there has been a corresponding decrease in the attendance of reservation boarding schools. This decrease, however, is not a sign either of lack of interest on the part of the Indians nor of lack of energy on the part of the school officials. It is simply the natural consequence of this new and correct spirit which prompts them to make the necessary transfers to nonreservation schools.

Formerly reservation boarding schools were inclined to be hostile to such transfers and to retain older pupils who could be of service on the farm, in the shops, or in domestic industries as helpers. Already this loss of attendance is beginning to disappear in consequence of the more rapid enrollment of smaller children from the reservations. It will, however, become necessary for the Department to allow these reservation schools a greater number of paid Indian assistants in the domestic and other industries in order to recoup them for the loss of the help which they have had heretofore from older children who now are transferred.

Another gratifying result of this increasing compactness of organization of the Indian school service as a whole is to be found in the growing efficiency and appreciation of the value of day schools. The increased facilities that are being afforded to these schools in provision for more systematic training in domestic industries for the girls and for lighter forms of shop work for the boys, as well as for gardening, and the better opportunities afforded to teachers and housekeepers in the ample provisions for making these schools models of simple and effective housekeeping are bearing good fruit. It is true that in the majority of instances the environment of the day school is not favorable to the ready acquisition of the English idiom on the part of the pupils, but this is amply compensated by its influence upon the Indian civilization within its reach. By its example and by the training it gives to the children it inclines the older Indians to the gradual adoption of better ways of living, stimulates in the children a desire to seek wider and better facilities for education in boarding schools and industrial training schools, and does away slowly but surely with the opposition of parents to the transfer of their children to these more advanced schools.

In a number of instances day-school teachers have availed themselves of the permission afforded them by the Indian Office to spend a portion of the day with adult Indians, instructing them in the arts and industries of daily life and to some extent in the use of the English language. I am told that this practice, far from interfering with the progress of the children, has infused new life and vigor into the school work, due chiefly to the more active sympathy with this work on the part of their parents and partly because of the fact that the children had less opportunity to become weary of the school.

On the other hand, the gain has not been wholly satisfactory in the compactness of inner organization in boarding schools, and more particularly in nonreservation boarding schools. A thoroughly vital and effective organization of such schools demands that the head of each department be accorded full authority under the superintendent over the affairs of his department. The chief matron should control the work in all the dormitories, in the kitchen, laundry, sewing room, and other features of domestic affairs of the school. The principal teacher should have equal authority in his department. The physician should have the full responsibility of making periodic inspections of the schools with reference to its sanitary condition, should be held to make weekly reports thereon, and to oversee whatever work is done in obedience to

such recommendations. There should be a common head controlling and thereby unifying the mechanic industries and another for the agricultural industries.

Other employees in charge of subdivisions of work should enjoy under their respective chiefs authority corresponding with their responsibilities. Thus, the cook should fully control all and be held responsible for all that pertains to her work, making weekly reports as to its condition and needs to the matron. The same holds true of other members of the matron's service. Similarly the carpenter, blacksmith, harness maker, etc., should be held responsible for whatever work comes within their departments, should make periodic inspections of the plant and its equipment with reference to matters pertaining to their work, and make corresponding reports of the condition and needs of their departments to their respective chiefs.

I regret to repeat that in these matters some of our schools have not made satisfactory progress. Nevertheless, inasmuch as in most instances I am fully aware of the causes of delay, I have every reason to believe that the coming year will secure fuller success in this direction.

Persons familiar with institutional work can not fail to appreciate the fact that the relative efficiency of a school is measured by its compactness of organization, other things being equal, and that looseness in any particular entails serious loss of energy and the danger of serious lack of harmony among employees.

ORGANIC CONNECTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND CLASS-ROOM WORK.

There has been a decided gain in my efforts to secure organic connection between the industrial and class-room work. Courses of study in schools generally place, in their language work, almost exclusive stress upon literary training, neglecting to a large extent training in industrial efficiency. This may be justifiable in schools for the children of more or less cultured communities, where environment not only directs the child's attention more or less forcibly to the necessity of industrial efficiency and leads him to acquire more or less industrial skill by mere contact, but also stimulates literary tastes and affords leisure for their cultivation. In Indian schools, however, the case is different. The domestic and social environment of the child have nothing in common with the industrial needs and pursuits of civilized life, nor do they afford food to the literary acquirements of Indian youth.

Of course literary acquirements are desirable, but literature presupposes, on the part of all concerned, leisure and a civilization more or less firmly founded on industrial efficiency, both on the part of individuals and communities. The primary aim of Indian education, therefore, should be to secure this industrial foundation in the life of the Indian. Literary training should not be neglected, nor need it be seriously curtailed for this reason; but it should be throughout in the service of the respectively fundamental aim of securing industrial fervor and efficiency on the part of the children.

Similarly in their mathematical work, courses of study in schools generally, for reasons which it is needless to discuss here, are based largely upon the commercial needs of civilized communities. This, too, brings little help in the civilization of the Indian, whose commercial needs are so limited that they appear almost to be nil. Again, the broader commercial needs of civilized communities are based upon their industrial development. In Indian civilization this industrial develop-

ment is lacking. Indian education, therefore, should lay stress upon those phases of mathematical work which are required in the establishment of a similar industrial basis for subsequent commercial expansion.

The language work of Indian schools, more particularly in the earlier periods of the child's school life, should at every point rest upon his industrial interests and needs. The words with which he deals, the sentences which he frames, the themes on which he writes, should be related to his industrial environment, to the benefits which he derives from this environment, and to the duties he owes thereto. Children should deal in their English speech—new to the great majority of them—with the new things of their environment, in dormitory, kitchen, dining room, in the garden, on the farm, and in the shops. The class-room teachers should inform themselves minutely concerning these things, their uses, their treatment, and their literature. This will enable them in a large measure to idealize the new industrial pursuits that come to the children, and thus to prepare them for a more intelligent appreciation of the broader literature of thought and feeling of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Whatever the school does in nature study and geography should be similarly related to plants, animals, physical and chemical phenomena, and to natural products that play a part in the new and immediate environment of the child. Thus alone can the teachers secure genuine spontaneous interest on the part of the children and lead them to profitable subsequent study of scientific truth. The school can lead the child easily from interest in tools to an interest in iron, in the processes from which the iron is obtained out of its ores, in the mines which yield the ore, and in the various geographical and scientific matters connected therewith, whereas the reverse of this process is of necessity uninteresting, difficult, and therefore barren of results.

The principal subjects of instruction that deal directly with industrial pursuits are geometry or form study and drawing. Every industrial activity which involves the fashioning of material for the purposes of civilized life involves the study of corresponding form relations and the subsequent *drawing* of the desired article out of suitable material, with the help of suitable tools. Thus, the shoemaker draws the shoe, with the help of his tools, out of leather; the blacksmith draws the horse-shoe out of iron; the builder draws his house out of stone or wood, etc. In this sense the use of kindergarten material in primary work, the use of cardboard and wood in sloyd and oven in advanced manual training come properly under the head of geometry and drawing in the schoolroom.

In so far, therefore, as the Indian schools are concerned, the relegation of form work or geometry and drawing to an advanced course is a serious error. Form lessons and drawing, built on the suggestions of the language syllabus, pages 37-41, should occupy in the Indian schools much of the time now given in the earlier years of school life to arithmetic, which more properly belongs to advanced grades.

Drawing, too, should enter largely into language work. The child can much more intelligently and clearly state what he has noticed or knows about a hammer or a house, a tree or a horse, in simple outline sketches than in words, more especially in an Indian school, where the words are themselves so new and strange to the children. An essay fashioned in clay, cut from cardboard, or drawn in simple outline on paper, on "What I know of a spoon," will, indeed, help the Indian child very much in the acquirement of the English idiom in his or the teacher's efforts to translate the sketch into English speech. What is

said here of descriptive drawing applies with equal force to narrative or story drawing, which naturally precedes with the Indian child the telling and writing of stories. Teachers who in these matters have followed my suggestions have invariably attained gratifying success.

It is gratifying, too, to note that a few teachers are beginning to realize the great practical value of familiarity with physical and chemical phenomena in the development of the industrial spirit and in the intelligent control of industrial material and processes on the part of the children. There can be no question that the physics and chemistry of kitchen, laundry, and sewing room, or the carpenter and blacksmith shop, or farm and garden, are infinitely more valuable, as well as more interesting and educationally developing, to the Indian girls and boys, than the antiquated spelling torments and inanities of grammar which find it so hard to bid farewell to the little red sufferers.

Fortunately the adequate consideration of physical and chemical laws in our schools is neither difficult nor expensive, as has been repeatedly shown. A few pieces of apparatus may have to be purchased, but all the rest can be furnished by the manual training rooms and workshops.

COMMON-SENSE METHODS.

Another consideration which is beginning to be more and more fully understood and appreciated by teachers in the Indian-school service is the necessity of basing all written work in language and arithmetic upon conversational or oral work, and the relatively greater importance of teaching the child to speak English as compared with the desirability of teaching him to write English. Even in civilization the occasions for using oral speech are a hundred times more numerous than those for using written speech, and in practical everyday life the ability to talk on one's feet is vastly more valuable than ability to write at one's seat. This does not mean that the child is not to be taught to write, nor does it mean that he will become less proficient in writing if in language teaching the main stress is placed upon oral work. On the contrary, the experience of those of our teachers who have followed these suggestions shows that children who control oral speech acquire skill in writing with much less effort and much more satisfactorily.

Similar considerations apply to arithmetic. The fundamental stress should be placed upon the mental control of number relations in oral work. This mental control in oral work represents 99 per cent of the occasions in practical life when the Indian will be called upon to make use of his arithmetical knowledge and skill; and, on the other hand, it furnishes a firm and secure basis on which the child can acquire in comparatively little time and with comparatively little effort full and ready control of the methods and devices of written arithmetic.

I am pleased to be able to report that these and other similar matters connected with the work of the schoolroom are being more and more generally understood and practiced by our teachers, and that common-sense methods with their solid and permanent results are steadily driving from the field merely conventional class-room traditions with their vapory and fleeting outcome.

COURSES OF STUDY AND TIME TABLES.

In spite of many difficulties in the way, there has been steady improvement in the majority of schools in the adaption of courses of study and time tables to local conditions and the needs of the children. The

greatest of these difficulties is the tendency of schools to fall into routine and to take their criteria in these matters from considerations of the subjects of instruction, which is easy, rather than from the shifting considerations of local conditions and needs, which is difficult. There is a tendency to count the subjects of instruction, to divide the time at the daily disposal of the children for class-room work by this number, and then to bring each subject each day for the very limited period of ten or twenty minutes.

The pernicious character of such mode of procedure is almost self-evident. The children are rushed daily through a series of subjects of instruction. The interest of "getting through" is so intense that it overshadows all natural interests in the work in hand. The child is rushed from subject to subject and from interest to interest, and in his consequent bewilderment he becomes indifferent to all but the merest routine features of the work. There is no time for instruction, for the clearing up of doubt, for relating new points with the child's experience, for applying them to the many practical concerns of life, for connecting them with what may have gone before or with other related subjects. There is time only for hasty "hearing of recitations" and hasty assigning of the "next lesson." In due time each subject stands in the child's memory in hopeless isolation, divorced from all else in the child's experience, holding no place in his joys and hopes, a thing to be laid aside as soon as the recitation is over, and to be forgotten when school days come to a close. Thus it happens that in many instances when the child leaves the school the things he takes with him to help him in his practical life are not traceable to the class room, but rather to other influences.

In the framing of time tables the school should divide up subjects of instruction over a larger period than a day, more particularly in the Indian schools, in which, as a rule, the child has only half the day for class room work. The school should consider the relative values of instruction with reference to the child as well as with reference to each other. It should take into account the relative difficulties for mastering the lessons on the part of the children. It should make for intensity of instruction and permanence of results rather than for "getting over the ground." It should assign to each lesson sufficient time to enable it to secure and foster spontaneous interest in the points of the lesson and a vital connection of new knowledge and skill with previous gains in this direction and with the practical life of the child.

MANUAL TRAINING TEACHERS.

Unfortunately I am unable to give a favorable report concerning the development of the manual-training movement in the Indian schools as a whole. A few schools are doing creditable work in this direction, but in the majority of schools, even where manual-training teachers have been employed, results are quite meager. This is due partly to the lack of facilities at the schools themselves for systematic manual-training work, and on the other hand to the failure of the Civil Service Commission to secure eligibles for this important branch of the Indian-school work. The former obstacle, thanks to your enlightened view of the importance of manual training, is being overcome as fast as the means placed at the disposal of the Indian Office may permit. The failure of the Civil Service Commission to furnish satisfactory eligibles can, however, be overcome only by making the position more lucrative than is the case now. Well-equipped manual-training teachers find a ready market for their knowledge and skill, and in order to secure their serv-

ices it will be necessary to offer them better inducements to enter the Indian service than have been offered heretofore.

The importance of this matter can not be overestimated, inasmuch as it was the intention of the office in creating this position, among other duties, to intrust to the manual-training teacher the supervision of all the mechanical industries of the school, partly in order to render the work of these industries more systematically educative and partly in order to bring about in a mutually methodical and effective way much-needed organic connection between the class-room work and the mechanic industries. Without such supervision and direction the mechanic industries will rarely rise above the dignity of shops. Their chief aim will be to satisfy the economic needs of the school. To these the educational features of the respective industries will ever be more or less subordinated. The Indian boys detailed into the shops will remain mere apprentices, and will rarely, if ever, be students of their trades.

As a matter of course, it is perfectly proper that the school shops be made self-sustaining by turning out serviceable work in sufficient quantity, but in doing this it should never be forgotten that their chief purpose lies in the direction of the educational features of their work, which imply the intelligent comprehension of all that is done on the part of the pupil, his thoughtful attention to the quality of his work, and a constant underlying purpose to save time and material through greater skill and new mechanic devices.

Similar considerations apply to the work done by the schools in agriculture and stock raising. I find that the best farmers are turned out by schools whose acreage, while ample, is sufficiently limited to afford time and facilities for instruction and experimental work, and I am inclined to believe that in the study of agriculture an excessive acreage of land is a hindrance rather than a help to a school from an educational point of view.

GRADATION OF TEACHERS.

Superintendents and agents, I find, are slow to appreciate the purpose of the Indian Office with reference to the gradation of teachers in the respective schools. The Indian Office grades teachers on the basis of their experience, devotion, and efficiency. Quite a number of the superintendents and agents, however, still seem to labor under the error that the grading of the teacher has reference to the grading of the children in their schools. This leads them to assign the teacher with the lowest salary to beginners and the teacher with the highest salary to the most advanced grade, irrespective of the needs of the children or of the experience and specific abilities of the teacher. It is hoped that the strenuous efforts of the Indian Office to correct this erroneous practice will before long be crowned with full success; and that superintendents and agents generally will learn to assign teachers with reference to their specific abilities and the needs of the children, irrespective of the salary they receive, which is a reward for earnest and successful work, and has no reference whatever to the grade in which they teach. The teacher of a more advanced grade in an Indian school needs neither more knowledge nor more general culture than the teacher of beginners. Indeed, if there is any difference, tact and experience and broad culture on the part of the teacher are possibly of more importance in the primary than in the grammar grades.

TRANSFERS.

I am gratified to learn that the tentative experiments made with reference to the system of transfers of children from Indian reservation day schools and reservation boarding schools to nonreservation schools, as well as from nonreservation schools of Class I to nonreservation schools of Class II, have been sufficiently successful to warrant a more stringent execution of the plan I submitted to the Indian Office on March 7 of last year. Much benefit will come to the Indian school service in this important matter from the abrogation of the clumsy and expensive ways of collecting pupils through agents of rival boarding schools and from a systematic observation of the climatic and personal needs of the children to be transferred.

COMPULSORY MEASURES.

On the whole, opposition on the part of Indians to the work of the schools is being steadily overcome. School attendance keeps pace fairly well with increased and improved facilities for the accommodation and instruction of children; the transfer of children away from reservations to industrial training schools meets with decreasing opposition, and in many instances is even sought by more intelligent parents. Nevertheless, there are localities in which now and then the conservative elements, under the leadership of medicine men and chiefs, antagonize the efforts of the Government for the education of Indian youth. In a few instances, too, this tendency is fostered by unscrupulous white men, who, for the purpose of gain, seek to cajole the Indians by encouraging them in false views.

More particularly, where Indians have been allotted and have acquired citizenship, designing demagogues teach them not infrequently to appeal to local courts in order to prevent the "abduction" of their children to Indian schools or to compel their return therefrom. While, therefore, on the whole, the development of the full consent of the Indians to the education of their children might be left to a natural course of healthy development, it would seem necessary in a number of instances that some sort of compulsion be devised for their protection against designing conservatives in their own ranks, as well as against evil-intentioned demagogues among their white neighbors. It is to be hoped that Congress at its ensuing session will empower the Indian Office to afford such protection in all cases where it may become desirable to do so.

WHITE INDIANS.

Inspecting officials are frequently embarrassed on visiting boarding schools by the discovery that among the children there are many who apparently have very little Indian blood, if any. On inquiry, these children claim a slight degree of Indian blood, varying from one-sixteenth to one sixty-fourth. In a number of instances, however, it is found that they are the children of white parents who were adopted into the tribe previous to the census for registering its members. In most cases the parents of these children are sufficiently well-to-do and able to provide for their education.

For a number of reasons the presence of these "white Indians" in the schools is liable to become a disturbing element in its life, either through the greater natural turbulence of the white blood in their veins or through fancied superiority of race. Moreover, these children upon

graduation may seek employment in the Indian service and gain admission thereto without being subjected to the civil service examination, which stands between other whites and appointment.

On technical grounds all this may be correct, but in equity it seems to hold elements of unfairness both to the real Indians and the white citizens of the United States, who pay the bills for the education and maintenance of these people. Inasmuch as there seems to be no remedy for this in existing laws, it is imperative in the interest of justice to both races that Congress should at an early date indicate by statute what degree of blood shall constitute an Indian and to what extent adopted Indians shall be entitled to governmental support in matters of education.

Permit me, in conclusion, to thank you for the kindly support which you have given me in my work.

W. N. HAILMANN,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT MOHAVE, ARIZ.

FORT MOHAVE, ARIZ., June 30, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with regulations, I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of the Fort Mohave Indian Industrial School, Arizona.

The year just closed has been full of encouragement. Many defects of character in the pupils have shown decided improvement. Neatness and good discipline, with very little corporal punishment, has been maintained, and I now entertain the hope that in the years to come, by patient, continuous effort, the Mohaves may be elevated to as high a plane as is found among the most advanced and civilized tribes.

Attendance.—The attendance has been excellent; runaways infrequent. Many pupils have been refused admittance, the quota being more than full. The capacity of the school should be increased to 200.

Schoolroom work.—The work in this department has shown marked improvement over that of last year and has been highly satisfactory. The kindergarten has been a complete success. The closing exercises were not only a credit to the school, but would have been an honor to any white school of similar grade.

Farm.—Seven crops of alfalfa have been cut from the farm and over 100 tons of hay cured. New fields have been sown in alfalfa, and an abundance of pumpkins, melons, cabbage, and tomatoes have been furnished for the pupils' use. Several experiments as to the feasibility of raising other varieties of vegetables have been made with much promise of success. The value of this plant in furnishing pasture and hay for school stock and its educational features for the pupils, whose chief support must be agriculture, is beyond estimation.

Blacksmith and engineer.—The work in this department has been very good and much has been accomplished. A number of boys have been taught many points in plain blacksmithing, while two are fully competent to fill the position of assistant engineer with safety in any institution.

Industrial teacher.—Much credit is due in this department. A class in sloyd has made commendable progress, while much repair work has been done. The entire institution has been whitewashed, the greater part of it repainted, and, together with the assistance of the engineer, both steam boilers have been reset and rebricked—a very hard and laborious job, which can not be appreciated by one unfamiliar with the environment.

Sewing room.—The department has done excellent work, many articles of clothing having been made and a class of pupils carefully trained to cut and fit garments. Many of the larger girls can cut, fit, and make dresses and other articles of wearing apparel neatly and with dispatch.

Laundry.—The work has been highly satisfactory, the laundering excellent, the clothes being white and clear and not of that saffron hue so common in many institutions; while the ironing, especially of starched clothing, has been unusually well done.

Kitchen and bakery.—While the facilities in this line are very poor—the bakery disjoined and unhandy—yet, considering the disadvantages, much credit is due the cook for her untiring efforts to prepare and furnish the pupils with excellent food.

Matron.—Much of the success of the year's work is due to the energy and faithfulness of the matron and her assistants. The girls and small boys, at each school session, under the matron's own personal supervision, have been carefully dressed and compelled to make a neat appearance. It has been a source of great satisfaction to me to see the small boys in knee pants, blouse waists, neckties always carefully tied, and the girls equally as neatly attired, go daily to their respective schoolrooms.

In this connection much praise is due to the physician and disciplinarian for the extreme care with which he has personally supervised the making of the toilets of the larger boys. At each school session they have been as carefully and as neatly dressed as the girls and small boys; while his system of bathing is the best I have ever seen in the service. Under it no paper bath is possible.

Health.—The health of the institution has been unparalleled in my experience. Very few cases of serious sickness have occurred during the year; all have speedily recovered; no deaths have occurred and no pupils have been sent home to die. Our physician has been watchful to note incipient disease and skillful in his treatment.

The clerical work has been very skillfully and satisfactorily done and "exceptions" few. The greatest harmony has prevailed among the employees during the entire year and the school life has been very pleasant. The Indians are very friendly, and some of the pupils are so attached to the school that they insist upon remaining during vacation.

Needs of the school.—A dining room, kitchen, and bakery, similar to that at Chilocco school, with modern appliances for steam cooking, and a four-room school building, with assembly hall above, are absolute necessities. Estimates will be forwarded, with the earnest request that the sum be incorporated in the general appropriation bill for fiscal year 1899.

Needs of the Indians.—The greatest need of these Indians is that the valley of the Colorado from the old bridge below Needles to Hardyville, upon the Arizona side, be set apart as a reservation for their use; that the lands be allotted in sovereignty to them; that a subagency be created with superintendent of Mohave Indian school subagent, whose salary should be correspondingly increased. This would be a great benefit to the school and to the Indians, who are now without legal control and guidance.

Irrigation should also be furnished them. They are peaceful, friendly, and industrious. They need help only in these lines to become independent, self-supporting, self-respecting citizens. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that the sum of \$50,000 be appropriated for irrigation purposes and the above suggestions be acted upon immediately. The hope of the school lies largely in the improvement of the home life of the Indians.

Prospects of school.—The prospects of the school were never brighter. They fully justify the outlay herein recommended. I look forward with encouragement and renewed zeal to better work in future. I am grateful to the Department for its efforts in obtaining generous appropriations for the fiscal year 1898, which will add so much to the efficiency and comfort of the school life.

Thanking you for the courteous and prompt manner in which my requests have been almost uniformly granted, I am,

Very respectfully,

JNO. J. MCKOIN,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, CAL.

FORT YUMA SCHOOL, CAL., July 15, 1897.

Sir: In compliance with the circular letter I forward herewith my annual report for the Fort Yuma Indian Industrial School for the year ending June 30, 1897.

Situated on a hill overlooking the Colorado River, this school is fortunate in having good drainage, very necessary for the maintenance of the health of pupils.

The Yuma Indian Reservation forms a half circle around the base of the hill, extending several miles to a range of sand hills. The close proximity of the reservation is not, in my opinion, a benefit to the school. I deem it a great hindrance to the advancement of the pupils, as in many cases the work of the schoolroom is undone at home, and to check the habit of visiting between the school and home on the reservation seems an impossibility. The best that can be done in the matter is to control these migrations and guard against the ill effects which often follow an absence from school, even though it be for a short time only.

It is unfortunate that as yet nothing has been done in the way of providing the adult Indians of this tribe with the means of irrigating the land on the reservation. Without water it is impossible to grow crops of any kind, although the land is very fertile and susceptible of a high degree of cultivation. In lieu of any permanent and reliable supply of water these Indians avail themselves of low lands overflowed along the course of the Colorado River to plant their crops and eke out a very precarious livelihood thereby.

I refer to this matter as showing how little can be expected from the influence of a home under such conditions and with surroundings such as usually attend.

If the work of this school during the past eleven years fails to point a moral or show the full influence of education on the Indian character, I attribute such failure more to the state of life among the Indians on the reservation than to anything wanting in the system of education in practice. It is a lamentable fact and only too true that the parents of the pupils of this school appreciate but little the advantages of an education. I am inclined to think in the majority of cases the feeding and clothing of their children is a more potent factor in securing their consent to an attendance at school of the children than any prospect of future mental improvement to be gained thereby.

There are, however, a few exceptions among the Yuma Indian families. These have shown some appreciation for the work done in the school, and in such cases a marked degree of advancement in studies and improvement in habits can be noticed in their children.

The attendance during the past year has averaged 105 boys and 65 girls. The pupils have made good progress in their studies during the year.

It is to be regretted the facilities for outdoor work are so poor. Not having any irrigated land, the school is without any cultivated land to furnish much-needed instruction for the boys of the school. Steady, continuous employment is a useful and necessary factor in the teaching of the Indian, old and young. Without it I consider the object of the school but half accomplished, and unless the work of the schoolroom is supplemented by labor in some branch of industrial training the ultimate results will, I fear, fall short of the desires of the Government, there being a strong natural tendency in the Indian character toward a life of idleness. Strenuous efforts to combat this disposition and check the retrograde movement will doubtless in time overcome this weakness in the race.

Connected with the school the sewing room furnishes a valuable aid in training Indian girls to become proficient in the use of the needle and sewing machine. Many of the pupils show examples of fancy sewing and crochet work of great merit. All of the dresses of the girls and pants and waists of small boys and underwear used by the scholars, as well as the mending of the clothes—no small item, by the way—is done by the girls under the supervision of a seamstress and Indian assistant, a graduate of the school. The majority of the larger girls are able to cut and fit without any assistance from their teacher, and display a natural aptitude for the work.

The work in the kitchen and dining room and laundry is done by a number of the girl pupils detailed for a period of service in each department. Under the care and guidance of the matron and her assistant, the work in the several departments is well and cheerfully done.

The carpenter shop has given an opportunity to eight boys during the year to learn the trade. These boys have been in charge of a competent and painstaking mechanic, and show the result of careful training. The school buildings are old and in need of constant repair; the work of restoration gives work and instruction in the branch of industrial training.

The shoe shop connected with the school supplies the shoes for the entire school. The mending, no small item in itself, also is done here; six boys, under the care of a most competent and reliable shoemaker, have performed this labor in a most acceptable and satisfactory manner. The class of work done by these boys is very good, and would be a credit to any institution.

In addition to the work done in the carpenter and shoe shop, quite a number of the boys under the direction of the industrial teacher have performed service in painting the buildings, cleaning grounds, etc., all of which has given to these engaged an idea of a useful occupation.

During the past year a number of the larger boys and girls have found occupation in American families in the town of Yuma, Ariz. Care has been exercised in the selection of homes where the influence and example would be of the best. Reports from these are gratifying and give promise of much good. It is unfortunate that the field is so small and the demand for Indian help but little.

It would be impossible to secure the consent of the parents to their children leaving for other places far removed from home, as they have strong prejudices against leaving their reservations, no matter how strong the inducement offered. I am convinced by actual experience that this objection is purely imaginary, as the treatment accorded the Indian pupils away from home is all that could be wished for. Patience and the kindest consideration have marked the conduct of their employers.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Office of Indian Affairs for the courtesies extended during the past year.

MARY O'NEIL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PHOENIX, ARIZ.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., July 15, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as superintendent of the Indian School at Phoenix, Ariz.

The school is admirably located 3 miles due north of the city of Phoenix. The plant consists at present of 12 buildings, all told, most of which are in good repair.

The appropriation of \$36,000 made by the last Congress for repairs and improvements will permit the school to provide comfortably for about 500 children. It will be no trouble to fill the school to its utmost capacity; indeed, I already have applications for the full number. When this school, and all others in this vicinity, are filled, there will still remain 830 to 1,000 children of school age on the Pima and Papago reservations unprovided with school facilities.

In a few months five new shops will have been erected, enabling us to organize and develop properly the industrial and mechanical side of this institution.

The greatest need of the school now is a good sewerage system. All the natural conditions for such a system are favorable, viz. the necessary fall, outlet, etc., and all that is required is the money. The sanitary conditions of the school are good, and with now sewer will be excellent.

Having been here but a few weeks, I will not attempt to give any detailed report. I find everything in good condition and the outlook bright. At the close of the present fiscal year I hope to report unprecedented progress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. M. McCOWAN, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE, CAL., August 14, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Greenville Indian Industrial School.

I have had no difficulty in keeping the attendance up to the fullest capacity of the school, and have, in fact, had to deny admittance to quite a number of children.

The fire.—On March 20 our main building burned, robbing us of kitchen, dining room, boys and girls' dormitories, office, sewing room, employees' rooms, mess kitchen, etc. but by using the chapel (the property of the Women's National Industrial Association) as boys' dormitory, the laundry building as girls' dormitory, and one of the schoolrooms as kitchen and dining room, we have been able to keep 40 pupils. I built a lean-to on the schoolhouse (at personal expense) which does duty as office, mess kitchen, and superintendent's bedroom.

During the fire the boys worked like firemen and succeeded in saving all the bedding from their dormitory, their Sunday suits, and many of the kitchen supplies. All of the pupils were willing to stay and put up with anything rather than go home. We had to feed them out of doors for two days. Altogether, I can say that the pupils are deserving of much praise for their behavior both during and after the fire. The employees are also deserving of commendation for their thorough devotion to the school and the pupils.

The fire added much to the expense of the school for the year, besides lowering the average attendance for the last quarter 10 or 12; but we are full of hope, and have reason to be encouraged and pleased with the results of the year's work, considering the disadvantages following the fire.

Purchase of school property.—May 15 the Government purchased the school property from the Women's National Indian Association, and now we are waiting and hoping for new buildings.

Improvement among pupils has been very marked in regard to deportment, the use of English, and progress in their studies. The several classes in arithmetic have made remarkable headway. The teacher tells me that she never took a brighter class through fractions than the class of eight that finished a few days before vacation. I also find that the children are exceedingly fond of history; for that reason I have in some cases taken up history instead of reading.

Industrial work.—The children have been more willing to work than ever before, and the result is great improvement in the sewing room and kitchen. Five of the girls can cut, fit, and make a garment without help—one girl 17 and the others

under 15 years of age. One of the school girls is employed as mess cook, and gives entire satisfaction. The boys have cut several hundred cords of wood, and turned out some very nice work from the "carpenter shop;" and here I am reminded of—

Needed improvements.—We need a real carpenter shop, a fence for the garden, and water pipe of sufficient size to protect us from fire and furnish water for irrigation. Then we need about 100 acres of valley land adjoining the property for a school farm. With cows, horses, etc., we could then show substantial results of industrial work.

Older Indians.—A progressive spirit has taken hold of the older Indians, resulting in new houses, more gardens, less whisky, and a greater desire to see their children educated.

The Sunday school, which old and young attend with increasing interest, is a great help to civilize the older Indians and to teach the children how to make good use of their education.

Health.—There has been very little sickness in the school, although there were several accidents of a serious nature. Two pupils who were very sick at the time of the fire went home and have since died. One of them, I think, might have recovered had it not been for the excitement and exposure incident to the fire. The other died of consumption.

Results.—The results among the Indians of the valley since the school started are apparent to any thoughtful observer, and speak in no uncertain way in favor of Indian education. Eight of the school boys are at work during vacation for neighboring farmers, and I have received good reports from everyone of them.

Inspection.—The school was officially visited during the year by Special Agent Colonel Shelby and Supervisor J. J. Anderson, and their counsel was very helpful. Claude N. Bennett, special allotting agent, visited the school incidentally and expressed himself as delighted with the situation here, and thought the prospects good for a large attendance of pupils when adequate buildings are completed.

I desire to return thanks to your office for the kindly consideration of the wants of this school.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD N. AMENT,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PERRIS, CAL.

INDIAN SCHOOL, August 31, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for fiscal year 1897, viz:

The average attendance for the year was 146, with an enrollment of 163. I am informed that numbers of Indian children were refused admittance by reason of lack of room.

I assumed charge of the school on June 2, 1897, and found everything in working order, method and system prevailing, and the pupils deriving all the benefits possible.

The school is located in the Perris valley, 4 miles north of the village of Perris. The land, consisting of 80 acres, is unusually poor, which, together with an inadequate supply of irrigation water, renders the growing of crops, trees, garden vegetables, shrubbery, etc., almost an impossibility. The school was located upon its present site in 1893, and a poorer place for an Indian school, it seems to me, could not have been found in southern California.

The buildings consist of (1) boys' quarters, in which class rooms, office, and a few rooms for employees, boys' sleeping apartments, are located; (2) girls' quarters, with dining hall, kitchen, and a few employees' rooms therein, in addition to girls' sleeping apartments, etc.; (3) hospital, which is mainly used as quarters for employees. These three buildings are supplemented with a few minor structures, such as boys' wash house, laundry, barn, shop building, and storeroom.

The capacity of the school is rated at 100, but 100 are now crowded in. The school should be enlarged or rebuilt upon a more desirable site, with accommodations for at least 350 pupils, in order to care for the Indian children of southern California, many of whom have applied for admission and were turned off.

The school, under the charge of my predecessor, has been well managed, and a successful year brought to a close.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARWOOD HALL, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LEWIS, COLO.

FORT LEWIS SCHOOL, COLO., August 15, 1897.

Sir: Herein below I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1897:

Attendance.—On June 30 there were present 186 boys and 111 girls, making a total of 297. Of these 19 were under 6 years of age, and belonged to the kindergarten classes.

Health.—Despite the outcry of certain agents, there can be no doubt of the healthfulness of this locality. As a student of medicine, I know of no place free from chronic and acute lung diseases. Even in Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona there are deaths from such diseases, but to claim, because of such deaths, that the State and Territories above mentioned are productive of such disease is wholly unsound and illogical. Outside of inherited consumption and pneumonia, the result of carelessness upon the part of the individuals affected, no deaths from any cause took place here. We never had a case of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or kindred diseases, so unhappily prevalent in institutions into which a large number of children are gathered in permanent residence. More than this, in over three years less than half a dozen cases of suppurative inflammation of the parotid and cervical glands have occurred. To those who know how common this kind of disgusting suppuration, with its consequent ugly scars and deformity, is in the majority of Indian schools having food of as good quality, if not better, and with presumably as good hygienic and sanitary conditions as this, the suspicion is aroused that climatic conditions must get the credit for it. Of the 5 deaths occurring here 3 were from pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 from acute pneumonia, the latter the result of the wanton absence of common prudence upon the part of the individuals concerned.

Employees.—It is again with no unusual pleasure that I commend the zeal and faithfulness of my associates. Always ready to respond cheerfully to any call or duty, they have made, through their kindness and consideration, my duties pleasant and most desirable. "With malice toward none and charity toward all" as a part of their motto, to them is the credit due for the present satisfactory state of this school.

Improvements.—These have been so many that too much space would be occupied in detailing them. Among them, however, it is well to mention an irrigating ditch over a mile long, carried on the east side of the La Plata River and along the side of a precipitous bluff several hundred feet above the river bed. So steep was the bluff in some places that after the ditch was constructed about 300 feet of it slid down toward the river bed, carrying before it scrub oak and underbrush. Plumbing was put in to replace that portion of the ditch. Each year since I took charge I have had in the early spring an irrigating ditch constructed, and for such purposes have closed school for a month and have put every boy old enough to handle a pick and shovel to work, believing that a practical knowledge in constructing such ditches should be an essential part of the instruction given in these so-called industrial schools.

Yet, notwithstanding the hard labor involved in work of this kind, I challenge comparison with any school in the service in the matter of runaways, especially when it is borne in mind that in one night, and on foot, a pupil can reach the Navajo Reservation, where he is safe from capture; that no restriction is placed upon male pupils as regards roaming over school lands comprising between 5,000 and 6,000 acres, and embracing open hills and wooded dales, purling streams and sparkling springs; that no guards challenge pupils in their outgoing or incoming, and that "passes," those certificates of civil slavery and military despotism, are not in use here, the policy being to gradually merge the pupil into our system and not suddenly and violently sever him from his old habits and inclinations, but to inculcate in him individuality and self-reliance. As an old military man, with eighteen years' experience in the "regulars," I am confident that the worst disciplinarian is the greatest martinet, and vice versa, and while "drill" in the class room and on the campus may have its value as a show piece it is no criterion of the discipline that rules without so much military fuss and feathers.

Besides the irrigating ditch, a wire fence over 13 miles long and inclosing the school lands was built. Also 15 acres of new land were broken and set to oats.

Needs.—A girls' dormitory to accommodate at least 150. A school building containing no fewer than fifteen class rooms, besides a general assembly hall to hold conveniently 500 children during chapel services and general school exercises, and an electric plant for lighting purposes.

Prospect.—The stronger grows my conviction each succeeding year that this school can within the next few years be the equal (numerically) of any in the service; and I firmly believe that before five years elapse no less than 1,000 children will be in attendance, provided the proper accommodations are furnished them. All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. H. BREEN, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., September 1, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my seventh annual report of this school, and beg to refer you to former reports as to location and plant.

No new departments have been added during the year, and in the several departments as existing last year we have had only the ordinary vicissitudes of the service to bear. The work as a whole has been good. The changes made by your office in the force of employees have been decidedly beneficial. By these, leading and directing forces that are truly loyal have been brought to the heads of wavering, inefficient departments, and of the year I can truly say "the last has been better than the first," and I am ready to enter upon a new year equipped for excellent work.

The needs are identical with those specified in my annual report last year and the year preceding, except as to the assembly hall and the addition to or an independent dormitory, both of which have been provided for by the last Congress.

In order to supply a sewing room sufficiently large and so lighted as to permit of fulfilling the requirements of the school, to supply additional and properly lighted dormitory room for girls now in attendance and the proposed increase, an addition to the girls' dormitory should be erected. This should be of brick, a south wing increasing present dining-room space and making well-lighted and well ventilated sewing room, dormitory rooms, and sitting room. This addition should be 30 by 80 feet, with porch the full length on the east side. This will cost \$8,950.

For safety, economy, comfort, and health, the plant should be heated by steam and lighted by electricity. A steam plant that will heat the buildings uniformly, run a dynamo for lighting the place, furnish lathe power and steam for cooking, and be fired with "slack" at a dollar or a dollar and a half per ton instead of coal, lump or nut, at two and a half or three dollars per ton, can be furnished and put in for \$11,000.

Regarding the electric-light and steam-heating plants, it has been found necessary to add about one-third to the previously estimated cost, because of protection to required factory products, the recent extension of the plant, and the advance in cost of labor.

There is one need that has never arisen before. It seems at this writing, owing to advance in the price of beef, that it will be advisable and economical to buy some range stock to consume a large surplus of hay that the farm promises this year. As this yield will be larger with each successive year, I will soon correspond with you with a view to establishing a beef herd in connection with the best milk herd in the service.

Following is a tabulated statement of school products for the year:

SEWING ROOM.

Aprons, assorted	132	Capes	6
Chemiseons	127	Cloths, table	14
Coat, flannel, boys'	1	Curtain	1
Drawers, assorted	206	Dresses	89
Dresses, night	18	Pants, flannel, boys' pairs	4
Pants, jean, boys' pairs	14	Pillowcases	167
Sashes	14	Sheets, bed	181
Shirts, assorted	8	Shirts, flannel, boys'	6
Skirts	1	Towels	440
Undershirts	150	Waists	61

CARPENTER SHOP.

Building, privy	1	Building, wash-room	1
Screen, door	1	Screens, window	19
Tables	4		

SHOE AND HARNESS SHOP.

Shoes, boys'	161	Shoes, men's	pairs 127
Shoes, moccas'	do 3	Shoes, women's	do 8
Straps, lines	sets 2		

DAIRY.

Butter	pounds 1,282	Milk	gallons 17,453
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RAISED ON FARM.

Beef, net	pounds 2,523	Beets	bushels 500
Calves	16	Hay	tons 83
Hides, beef	2	Oats in straw	do 8
Pumpkins	5,672	Squashes	1,000

With thanks for every courtesy from your office, I have the honor to be,

Yours, very respectfully,

THEO. G. LEMMON, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO.

FORT LAPWAI SCHOOL, IDAHO,

August 25, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to forward this my annual report for the fiscal year of 1897.

In my report for last year mention was made of the pernicious effect upon the Indians of this tribe, and therefore upon the pupils of this school, of the payment by the Government to them of large sums of money. This injurious action has continued throughout the present fiscal year. Life, never very seriously taken by them, is now more lightly considered than ever, because no thought need be given to to-morrow. The regular payment of money may be depended upon to take care of that. With them there seems to be no day but to-day, and their purse will ever contain that sum which it now holds.

I mention this of the tribe because it bears directly, in my opinion, upon the attendance at this school in this: That while this idea prevails they are not able to see the necessity of placing their children in school. They are thoroughly able to take care of themselves now without schooling. Why should they not always be able to do so? The child pleads (as what vigorous youth does not?) not to be sent to school, and his petition is heeded because there is a full home larder and clothing is easy of acquisition. There seems to be no appreciation of the benefits which the child will receive in after years from an education.

With this reluctance to place children in school has also come another idea on their part, and that is that it is left entirely to their own inclinations if their children are given schooling or not.

Heretofore the prevailing idea among the tribe has been that did they not voluntarily leave their children at the school the Government's agents were empowered to visit the Indian homes and take the children from thence to the Government school. While this idea prevailed, there were few Indian youth on the reservation of school age not in attendance at this or some other Government school. Now, however, since they have been told and have learned to believe that they might follow their own wishes in the matter, not more than one-half the reservation children of school age are in school. They boldly state: "We are citizens; we shall do as we please." The agent states that he and his police are powerless in the matter, so the Indians do, in truth, follow their pleasure, which seems to be to retain their children home in idleness.

Education is compulsory in this State. It might be possible to reach the matter through the State law. With no means of influencing parents, other than through reason, I am confident the attendance at this school will retrograde until the use of so fine a school plant for so small a number of pupils would seem little more

than foolishness. The average attendance fell, during the present year, from 137 to less than 100.

While I believe the decreased attendance to be largely due to the foregoing cause, yet it was also affected by an epidemic of measles which prevailed during February and March. In many pupils convalescence was slow because of lung complications, and such were allowed to go to their homes for recuperation. Many of these were not returned before school closed for vacation.

School and industrial work were suspended during the measles epidemic, as the help of all our employes was needed to care for the sick, there being over 100 afflicted at one time. This suspension of work, coming as it did in the midst of the term, greatly crippled both school and industrial work, so that my report of progress is not so favorable as it otherwise might have been. In all ways, however, the two branches of school work have been made to operate in harmony with each other, and each made supplemental and aiding the other. Details to the industrial department have been made monthly—pupils so detailed working one-half of each day and attending school the remainder. This gives to each pupil one-half day each of industrial and schoolroom duties.

Farm.—The products of farm and garden have been enumerated on the enclosed list of school statistics. There are 100 acres of farm and garden, 12 acres of orchard, and 1,109 acres of pasture.

The sanitary condition, excepting the measles epidemic above mentioned, has been good, no death occurring and but few cases of serious illness. There is need of a perfected sewerage system, and a supply of pure water from a large spring adjacent to the grounds; but these are the subject of former communications.

I shall conclude with the simple statement that if the Department wishes in the matter of schooling of Indian youth to do that which is for the best interest of its charges it can not rely entirely upon reason and moral suasion with parents, but must take steps more arbitrary and forceful.

Thanking your office for courteous treatment and the many favors received,

I am, very respectfully,

ED McCONVILLE, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, Lawrence, Kans., August 25, 1897.

Sir: I respectfully submit herewith my annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The capacity of the school is for 500 pupils (300 boys and 200 girls). During the year the enrollment reached 547, and the average attendance was 407.

The scope of our school work has been the outgrowth of our experience. Year by year it has become more clearly defined. No great changes in methods or conditions have seemed called for in the past; neither do they seem advisable at any time, but rather the steady maintenance of methods, purposes, and standards already reached, adding new features only as experience or changed conditions renders them necessary or desirable.

There has been a steady growth in all departments of the school. To the manual culture, or industrial work, we have added a printing office, from which a very creditable monthly paper is being issued. Much necessary printing for the school is performed, and pupils with tastes for this form of industry are being taught the art of typesetting, and such other work as is necessary in the conduct of such an establishment.

A sloyd shop has also been introduced, with satisfactory results as a beginning, though, as may be expected of a first year in a new line of work, only partial success has been achieved. It is the intention to continue and intensify this work next year, when more thoroughly educational results can be expected.

The school farm, consisting of about 600 acres (200 acres in cultivation and 400 in grass and pasture land), is in excellent condition. This season's crop, so far as gathered, shows a good yield, and from our gardens the prospect for a large crop of late vegetables is encouraging. The supply of vegetables during the season grown is ample for use of our 500 students, and, in fact, at times much more than is required.

Though much work is done by way of training in mechanical lines, it is especially desirable that our pupils receive a thorough and practical training in agriculture, and with this end in view our farm is made a special feature. When pupils leave the school, they return to agricultural communities, and the greater

portion of them must of necessity pursue this calling. As with white children, it is only an occasional individual who is adapted to or who can succeed in mechanical pursuits. At their homes, either upon small farms belonging to themselves from allotment, or as employees of others, the greater number of these Indians must make their living. They need, then, first and most important of all, a practical working knowledge of agriculture, then an intellectual training to enable them to transact their necessary business, and, finally, a development of such habits and character as will make them industrious and reliable citizens. The girls need a training which will make them good and saving housekeepers, faithful and worthy wives.

Improvements.—Congress having appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose, a plant for a supply of water for the school is in course of construction. This when completed will obviate the necessity of obtaining our water from an outside corporation, as at present, and save an annual expense of from \$1,000 to \$1,200. The plant will consist of a steam pump, an 80-foot steel tower and tank, and the supply will be derived from five very large wells connected at the bottom by tunneling. This system of wells, as well as draining a large area of water, forms a reservoir holding 150,000 gallons from which to draw in case of fire or other exigency.

Another long-felt want, viz, a system of electric lighting for buildings and grounds, and so do away with the ever-dangerous kerosene lamp, is now being put in. As a precaution against fire this is a most excellent improvement. Our dormitories contain 130 rooms, which for years have been lighted by the use of ordinary hand and bracket lamps, and though constant care and watchfulness have been observed, it is surprising that we have not had fires of a more serious nature than the mere damage to rooms caused by the bursting or careless handling of a lamp.

The literary department, or the school proper, comprises a kindergarten, a preparatory division, a grammar school, consisting of four primary and five advanced grades, a business college or commercial division, and a normal department.

During the past year these divisions were attended as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Kindergarten.....	19	4	14
Chart class.....	7	8	15
First primary.....	41	12	53
Second primary.....	35	27	62
Third primary.....	42	33	75
Fourth primary.....	31	15	46
First advanced.....	32	21	53
Second.....	49	21	70
Third.....	13	6	19
Fourth.....	11	11	22
Ninth grade.....	7	14	21
Business college.....	13	3	16
Normal department.....	13	10	23
Total.....			436

The general work of the school has been most satisfactory in every grade and department. It is, however, more particularly the upper divisions, viz, the normal and commercial, that deserve special notice.

Commercial department.—There seems to prevail a growing impression among the Indian youth in attendance at Government schools that the commercial division at Haskell Institute provides an uncommonly practical training for the struggle of life, and applications for admission to the course are coming in so rapidly that the rooms which have accommodated these classes heretofore threaten to be very crowded next year.

The commercial department was organized as a separate department in September, 1896. The course of study, which covers two years, includes all the branches usually taught in business colleges. The requirements for graduation are a grade of at least 80 per cent in arithmetic, English, correspondence, and commercial law; 95 per cent in bookkeeping, shorthand written at the rate of 120 words per minute from new matter, and shorthand notes transcribed on typewriter at the rate of 30 words per minute.

The Hills actual business practice system is used in the first year's work in bookkeeping. The second year's work consists of actual business transactions between students. As each pupil works independently of all others, and none

but individual instruction is given in both classes, each pupil becomes not only more independent but more accurate than if he were allowed to compare work and results with other students. Books are subjected to critical examination by teachers at various stages of the work.

The pupils of this department have done a great deal of miscellaneous work, such as typewriting, writing, manifolding, and mimeograph work for the school, besides their own outlined course of study. This has given them excellent practice.

The first graduating class of seven were presented with diplomas on June 23, 1897.

The normal department has just closed its third year's course. The total number of pupils was 31—10 young women and 13 young men. The senior class consisted of 4 members—1 young man and 3 young women. They are earnest, thoughtful, and enthusiastic, and while anxious to go to work also realize that they take upon themselves great responsibilities in filling the teacher's office.

It is pleasant to look back over the year and note how faithfully they have striven to master the work assigned them. It is certainly an indication of what may be expected in their future labors. With a number of years' experience in public-school work and among public-school teachers, I can say emphatically that in mental attainments and skill in teaching they are superior to many who go forth as teachers in our public schools.

The following studies are comprised in our normal course: Physics, botany, algebra, geometry, English with literature, general history, history of education, methods, pedagogics, kindergarten work, practice in teaching, and music and drawing.

This school deserves credit over many other educational institutions from the fact that its pupils are trained to have opinions of their own and to be able to express them in their own language. Among a number of occasions which served to demonstrate this fact our commencement exercises, held June 23, this year, deserve particular mention. Ten of the 32 graduates, upon whom diplomas were conferred on that day, delivered orations on the following topics: "Heroes," "Do the next thing," "The coming woman," "The Indian and education," "The ballot box," "Finish your wrath," "What we owe to others," "The greatest victory," "The teacher and the beautiful," "Individuality." These themes were selected by the speakers themselves, and were treated by them independent of tutorial suggestions. They show an independence of thought and clearness of expression that would do credit to young men and women of a more advanced age and superior education.

In connection with these closing exercises of Haskell Institute special mention is deservedly made of the splendid musical programme performed on the occasion, which caused the hearers to admire not only the fine and powerful voices of the pupils, but also the perfect execution of the pieces rehearsed.

The health of the pupils has been excellent. In no year in our history has it been so good. We record no deaths, neither serious continued cases of sickness.

Very respectfully,

J. A. SWETT, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CLONTARE, MINN.

CLONTARE, MINN., August 10, 1897.

Sir: In compliance with your circular letter of July 15 last, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the Indian Industrial school under my charge and to offer the following recommendations for the maintenance and improvement of the service at this school.

Present enrollment at this school 15, explained as follows—children off on vacation; average attendance for the three months of the last fiscal year during which this school has been in the service, 43½; prospective enrollment for the present fiscal year, 80.

Description of buildings.—We have at present but one school building, a three-story frame, 45 by 90 feet, which is used as schoolrooms, dormitory, boarding house, sewing rooms, storerooms, infirmary, and employees' quarters. Capacity, 80. This building is divided into the various apartments by temporary board partitions, dressed on one side only and badly shrunken at seams; plaster on ceilings broken and dropping off at several places; inside woodwork badly in need of

paint; paint almost entirely gone from outside, and in consequence siding much warped by the weather; porches rotting at the base, and the entire building in bad state of repair. Valuation, about \$3,500.

Besides the school building proper there is a two-story frame dwelling house, 32 by 33 feet, used as office and quarters for superintendent and some of the employees. Same is in fairly good condition on the inside, but needs painting on the outside. Valuation, about \$1,200.

We have, besides, outhouses and barns valued at about \$3,000, all in bad state of repair and requiring painting.

We have no sewerage or water system whatever, no laundry or bathrooms. Water is supplied by hand pumps from wells on the premises, and a temporary shed is used as laundry and bathroom.

The premises are lighted by oil lamps, and ventilation secured through the windows.

Recommendations.—We believe a school of this kind can not be successfully and economically conducted with less than 100 pupils. To this end it will be necessary to erect another building, frame or brick, two stories, 50 by 75 feet, to be used as class rooms, laundry, bathrooms, and as quarters for some of the employees. The cost of such a building would be about \$3,500.

All the buildings on the premises should be painted and put in proper repair; same could be done at a cost of about \$1,200.

A water system and sewerage is indispensable to the proper conduct of a school of this kind, both as a matter of convenience and as a protection against fire and disease. We estimate the cost of proper water and sewerage system at about \$2,000.

In our northern country much of the study and school work is necessarily done by artificial light during the winter season, hence the necessity of providing the best and safest light obtainable, both as a matter of precaution against fire and of protection to the sight of the pupil. We estimate that an electric plant of sufficient power to supply light to the school could be secured for about \$1,000, and would recommend that the same be put in.

The proper heating of schools in our severe climate is a vital matter in their conduct. Some twelve stoves are at present used as our heating system, entailing a great expense in fuel and placing the property in imminent danger from fire, more so on account of the prevailing high winds during the winter season in our section. Steam or hot-water system could, we believe, be supplied at a cost of about \$3,500, and we recommend that the improvement be made.

Recapitulation.

We recommend school building 50 by 75, two story	\$3,500
Painting and repairing of present building	1,200
Water and sewerage system	2,000
Electric-light plant	1,000
Steam or hot water heating plant	3,500
Total	11,200

Very respectfully submitted.

M. J. EGAN, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL, MICH., August 30, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this school for the fiscal years 1896 and 1897.

In my first annual report the location, number, and school needs of the Indians of the State were shown. Through the liberality of the Fifty-fourth Congress the school facilities for this school, therein shown needful, have been provided for, and the buildings will be erected this fall. My second annual report was mainly historical and descriptive of the needs of the pupils. My third annual report was not published, and I include herein the main items contained in that report, giving a history of the years 1896 and 1897.

I deem it advisable, as a matter of history, to describe somewhat in detail the school plant as it now exists.

The school plant.—The half section belonging to the school is situated about one mile northwest of the city of Mount Pleasant. Two hundred acres of this was purchased, partly by Government appropriation and partly by subscription, from the citizens of Mount Pleasant, in 1892. One hundred and twenty acres was purchased by the Government in 1894. The accompanying map will show its present condition.

All of the land would be tillable if cleared and drained. The character of the soil makes this an almost ideal farm for purposes of instruction in agriculture. It varies from the heaviest clay to the lightest drifting sand, but all of it is fertile and productive.

School buildings.—The following table gives, in detail, the history and condition of the present school buildings:

No	Building.	Value.	Erection.		Condition.	Capacity.
			Date.	Manner of.		
1	Sheep barn	\$80			Fair	40 sheep, 15 young cattle, and feed.
2	Farmhouse	00			Fair	7 rooms; 2 stories and cellar.
3	Hay barn	00			Poor	40 tons of hay or grain.
4	Sugar house	150	1885	Pupils	Good	Equipped with pans, pails, etc., for 600 trees.
5	Ice house	400	1885	Pupils	Good	300 tons ice.
6	Henhouse	250	1885	do	New	100 chickens.
7	Lumber shed	100	1885	do	do	10,000 feet of lumber.
8	Pig house	50	1885	do	Poor	40 hogs.
9	Wagon shed	100	1885	Pupils	New	6 wagons.
10	Toad house	200	1885	Contract	Fair	2 stories, 24 by 32, farm tools.
11	Shop	800	1885	Pupils	Good	Blacksmith and carpenter, with 4 apprentices each. Manual training room for 100 boys (8 classes, 20 in each class).
13	Barn	2,000	1891	Contract	Good	10 horses, 20 milk cows, and feed.
14	Storehouse	1,200	1891	Contract	Good	Stores for 300 pupils for 1 year.
15	Tailor shop	150			Fair	Tailor, with 4 apprentices, and storing of boys' uniforms and Sunday clothes.
16	Boys' dormitory	25,000	1882	Contract	Fair	155 boys, ample room.
17	Wood shed	80	1885	Pupils	New	100 cords wood, 50 tons coal.
18	Laundry	1,200	1885	do	do	Washing, drying, and disinfecting clothes for 300 pupils.

a Bought with land

Water supply and sewerage.—The water is obtained by means of windmills and storage tanks from driven wells located about 60 rods west of the buildings, and the sewerage is carried to the river, about 160 rods east of the buildings. This sewer consists of a wooden box, already partly rotted, and crosses land belonging to private parties, without, so far as I can find, any written permission or right. It lacks fall near the building, and would be too small to accommodate the increased number of pupils we will have after the new buildings are erected. A new sewer should be laid, following the road to the river, about 180 rods from the present main building.

Attendance.—During the vacation months, as noted in a previous report, many of our pupils go home. Aside from this, we have had the full number of pupils we could accommodate. Indeed the large number who should be in the school, and whom we could not accommodate, has led us at times rather to overcrowd the girls' part of the building.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been excellent. A few cases of pneumonia, one case of erysipelas, and one stubborn case of diarrhea have constituted all of the sickness for the past two years. None of this sickness has resulted fatally.

Improvements in equipment.—A manual training department, equipped for 30 pupils, has been added, and a new ice house, a laundry, a henhouse, a lumber shed, and a wagon shed have been built by the boys of the school, under the supervision and direction of the carpenter. About 8 acres of berries and small fruit have been set out, and about 100 trees filled in where trees of the apple orchard had died.

School products.—The records of the office show the following summary of the products of the industrial department for the two years:

	1896	1897		1896	1897
Asparagus.....bushels		10	Fans.....pairs		4
Butter.....pounds	1,224	800	Pease, green.....bushels	5	5
Aprons.....number	254	227	Pickles.....gallons		10
Beans.....pounds	7,058		Pillow slips.....number	119	181
Beans, string.....bushels	28		Pork, fresh.....pounds	2,912	4,010
Beets.....do.	175		Potatoes.....bushels	2,790	3,525
Cabbage.....hundreds	80		Pumpkins.....number	515	
Capes.....number	57		Rudishes.....bushels	83	6
Carrots.....bushels	400		Rye.....do.		418
Costs.....number		7	Sheets.....number	65	101
Corn.....bushels	1,182	505	Shirts.....do.		24
Caulliflower.....hundreds	30		Shirts, under.....do.	53	
Cucumbers.....bushels		15	Skirts.....do.	14	130
Drawers.....pairs	401	33	Squash.....do.	271	
Dresses.....number	235	29	Straw.....tons		23
Eggs.....dozens	13	141	Strawberries.....quarts		270
Fruit, canned.....quarts		388	Syrup, maple.....gallons	65	10
Hay.....tons	41	58	Tablecloths.....number	24	32
Lard.....pounds	200	100	Tomatoes.....bushels	38	10
Lettuce.....bushels		15	Turnips.....do.	100	
Milk.....gallons	5,874	6,613	Walnuts.....number	16	80
Nightdresses.....number		58	Wheat.....bushels		415
Oats.....bushels	684	301	Wool.....cords	23	
Onions.....do.	66		Wool.....pounds	150	165

Technical training.—The carpenter has had four apprentices. I am confident that all that is possible has been done to instruct and train them, but with possibly one exception they have not shown a gain in skill even approximating what we hoped. I am inclined to think that with pupils of the age and advancement of ours it is a mistake to aim at a technical education. I feel that our work should rather be that of the white home and primary school, leaving the learning of a trade to a higher school or later life.

Home training.—The home education should fit our boys to do any and all kinds of farm work and should make our girls housewives in all that the term includes. I am satisfied that this training is being well given to our girl pupils. Indeed, the fact that they do learn to care for the home is often evident to me in my visits to their homes after their return there from the school. The past two years have witnessed a much greater advance in this respect than did the preceding two years.

Intellectual training.—During the fiscal year 1896 a great advance over the work of the preceding year was made. All other training rests, primarily, upon the capability of our pupils for right thinking, and it is this capability that the school-room training should give.

As an aid to our schoolroom work, an effort has been made to induce the pupils to read outside of school and to start a library to give them material for reading. A considerable number of books for this purpose have been collected. I feel that in no other way can so much be accomplished in giving to them right views of social and moral principles as through good reading.

Social and moral training.—For the girls, I think that the past two years have seen greatest advance of any since I have had charge of the school, but with the boys this feature of my work has been disappointing and unsatisfactory. I think no employe should be retained in an Indian school after that employe has ceased to have sufficient interest in the welfare of the school or its pupils to cause him to make his speech and conduct such that it will be an example for the Indian boy or girl to follow.

Retrospective.—Like all other work, these years have proven, in some things, annoying and disappointing; in others, successful and satisfactory. I feel sure that progress has been made and that, on the whole, the school has done higher and better work than it did during the two preceding years.

Proposed buildings.—The Indian appropriation bill for 1897 provided for two additional buildings—a girls' dormitory and a dining hall, to cost \$30,000, and a school building, to cost \$10,000. With the new buildings the school will have a capacity of 300 pupils. The new buildings built since 1894 and the farm and shop will just nicely accommodate that number of pupils.

Needs.—I think power should be provided for furnishing electricity for lighting. With the buildings heated by a plant entirely separate from them and lighted by electricity the danger from fire will be reduced to a minimum.

In equipment the farm and shop will need nothing new. The schoolrooms and kitchen and sewing room will require increased equipment for the 150 additional pupils, and the laundry should be equipped for doing the heavier work by steam power. So much heavy laundry work makes too great a strain upon girls of the age and strength of those at this school. Furniture will have to be provided for the new buildings.

Conclusion.—I feel that I owe special thanks to the inspecting officers who have visited my school—viz, Superintendent Hailmann, Inspector McLaughlin, and Supervisor Rakestraw—for their kindly and helpful criticism and for their encouragement and aid in the management of the school. Their visits were most satisfactory and beneficial. I also feel that thanks are due to the citizens of Mount Pleasant for their aid and support in the management of the school. In no way has their interest in its welfare lessened, and to that interest and support it owes a large part of its success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW SPENCER, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIPESTONE, MINN.

PIPESTONE INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Pipestone, Minn., July 22, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report to you the condition of the Pipestone Indian Training School for the fiscal year 1897.

The year's work, taken as a whole, has been very successful in all departments. There has been a systematic effort on the part of the different employes to carry out the instructions of the Indian Office in regard to the work of the school, and there is marked improvement in the character of the pupils as a result.

During the year much necessary work has been done about the buildings and grounds in addition to the cultivation of the farm. The buildings have been kept in fairly good repair, and the grounds have been kept free from weeds and well cultivated.

The dairy adds very materially to the quality of the food for the pupils' tables, but should receive more attention, as the present accommodations, both for the cows and caring for the milk, are not adequate to the needs of the school. I believe that in schools of this class, situated as we are, where there is an abundance of good pasture and water, dairying should be systematically taught. Our pupils are willing to do the work in order to have the milk and the butter for their tables.

An effort is being made to establish an orchard of such fruits as are suitable for cultivation in this climate, and I hope that during the coming year sufficient trees may be purchased to give it a thorough test at this school.

A sewer has been constructed which places the buildings in good sanitary condition. It is of sufficient dimensions to meet the needs of the school for some time. A chicken house and repair shop have been built, both of them small, but much-needed improvements and will be of material assistance, but will require enlargement in the near future.

At the close of the fiscal year a gas-lighting plant, furnished by the Detroit Gas Lighting and Heating Company, of Detroit, Mich., was put in for furnishing light for the building and heat for the laundry from gasoline. It is a success in every sense of the word and furnishes us a brilliant light, which is steady and mild to the eyes. In our estimation this is a great advance in the right direction in lighting our schools. Its cheapness is a great item in its favor, and its simplicity and ease of manipulation make it possible where it would not be possible to have electric lights on account of the cost.

The completion of the dormitories in the third story of the building has relieved the pressure for more room for dormitory purposes. We now need school room and room in the dining room and kitchen. We can not seat 100 pupils in the dining room at one time, so that when we have an attendance of 100 it necessitates two sets of tables for the pupils. The rooms used for school are inadequate and should be used for other purposes. The completion of the new school building, for which Congress has provided, and the enlargement of the dining room and kitchen will place our school in fairly good condition.

One great fault in the construction of this building and of many others in the school service is that no adequate means was provided for ventilating these buildings. In cold weather when storm windows are in place it is difficult properly to

ventilate the building and at the same time keep it warm. In this cold climate it seems to me that some system of heating and ventilation should be used by which the ventilation is secure at the same time that the heat is supplied. In warmer climates, where we can have the doors and windows open, of course it is not so difficult properly to ventilate the building.

Our water supply is of excellent quality and sufficient for the present needs of the school, excepting for fire protection. The pipes are not large enough to furnish flow sufficient to be of much use in case of fire. This can be remedied by the increasing of the pumping plant, as we have practically an inexhaustible supply of pure water.

The work of the school year has been very successful. The attendance has been regular. The pupils and employes have worked together in harmony, and the success of the school is due to the earnest, united efforts of the employes in their various departments.

With the highest appreciation of the encouragement and support I have received from your Office during the year, I am, respectfully,

DE WITT S. HARRIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT SHAW, MONT.

FORT SHAW SCHOOL, MONT., August 18, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the fifth annual report of this school. There was almost a complete change of pupils at the beginning of the year. Most of the pupils went home, having stayed three years or more. The new pupils who came had nearly all been in school and received some training. They could understand and talk English, which enabled them at once to begin to profit by the industrial work.

Their quickness in taking up manual training was very marked, indeed. One hundred and fifty pupils received training in the carpenter shop in woodwork. The course of work runs from knife work by the youngest pupils to constructive carpentry and building by the older ones. Drawing is made an essential part of the work. Twenty-five pupils received instruction in ironwork in the blacksmith shop, and the usual classes were in shoe shop and tailor shop.

During the summer nearly all the boys get training in farm work and gardening. Ten acres of garden was divided into half-acre plats and given to boys for gardens. A list of garden seeds was given each one and he was to plant and fill the garden. Much interest was taken in these small gardens, and the planting took less time than ever before. But for poor garden seed I think a great success would have been made of this work. Many of the seeds did not come up at all, which made it rather disheartening to the boys. At the present time the boys who are at the school are putting up hay, and we expect to put up 500 or 600 tons with their help alone.

All lines of industrial work of the girls have been carried on. Some classes in wood carving were organized and very creditable work done. The girls go to the carpenter shop and use the sloyd benches for this work.

The work in the schoolrooms has progressed as usual. Previous training of the pupils has been marked as in the industrial work.

The stone building which burned down two years ago has been rebuilt. It is 125 by 40 feet, and is used for carpenter and blacksmith shops. It gives ample room for the work of classes as carried on in these shops. It is a very great aid, indeed. There ought to be a few pieces of machinery in these shops, as saw, lathes, and drills. They can be run by the engine, which is convenient.

Two large cattle sheds, 143 by 50 feet, have been constructed. They will give shelter to the cattle through stormy weather. Most of the work on these buildings was done by the boys.

Irrigating ditches have been extended and more land irrigated. Our school herd has increased to more than 300 head of cattle. At the present rate of increase the beef for the school can be furnished from the herd in two years from now.

To keep up and extend the efficiency of the school quite a number of improvements are needed—a steam heating plant, machinery for steam laundry, electric-lighting plant, barn for horses, machinery for shops, better school building.

Thanking you for favors extended the school, I am, very respectfully,

W. H. WINNSLOW, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Genoa, Neb., September 22, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with the rules and regulations, I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of the Genoa Indian School for the fiscal year of 1897.

The enrollment for the past year has somewhat exceeded that of the previous year, and with the present outlook for the fiscal year of 1898-99 there will be no trouble to secure a sufficient number of pupils to fill the school to its utmost capacity.

The health of the pupils for the past year has been excellent, no epidemic prevailing, and but one death occurring during the year.

The schoolroom work has been very successfully conducted throughout the year, a class of 11 graduating at the close of the school. The commencement exercises were held on the evening of June 23, and were listened to by an appreciative audience, who complimented our graduates very highly.

The industrial work has received the usual attention, and the work that has been carried on has exceeded in care and painstaking that of any preceding year. The labor on the school farm has been amply rewarded with fine crops of oats, corn, and potatoes, while the garden has furnished an ample supply of a variety of vegetables throughout the season, and the crop of melons, potatoes, etc., has exceeded that of any previous year, which have been enjoyed throughout their season by the pupils of the school.

The improvements on the school campus have continued throughout the year with additional planting of trees and new roads and walks laid out. The grounds have been well kept, the roads, walks, plants, and trees have all been well cared for and lend much to the attractiveness of the grounds.

The improvements as provided for under the appropriation by Congress have been carried on as rapidly as possible, and we now have completed a new power house for a steam plant, which has been provided with rooms for laundry, bakery, etc.

Plans and specifications for steam heating have already been completed, and only await the action of the Department for the work to begin.

The plant is yet in need of better school-room facilities, the present building for such use being altogether too small, and which contains small rooms where a large number of pupils must be huddled together without the means of proper ventilation, which is a menace to the health of both pupils and teacher.

We are also in need of suitable barn room for the accommodation of the large crop of hay which we must necessarily carry and for the sheltering of the school stock, which under the present system is exposed to the storms and inclement weather of this latitude.

General repairs should be made upon the school hospital, which should be enlarged and furnished with suitable ventilation and heating facilities.

New and improved machinery should be purchased for laundry purposes as early a date as possible, as ample room for the accommodation for the same is already completed.

An appropriation should be made for electric lighting, in which the cost of dynamo and wiring would not be excessive, and the power in use for laundry, etc., could be utilized, and which would thus lessen the danger of fire, so constant at the school on account of the kerosene lamps.

The industrial training at the school has received marked attention throughout the year, and the interest manifested in the desire to learn the trades taught at the school will soon require more and extensive room.

All in all, in reviewing the work of the past year, there is a universal feeling that the work as carried on has exceeded in excellence that of any of the preceding years, and due in a great measure to the harmonious feeling existing among the employes of the school, wherein all were working for the bettering of the institution and Indian education.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Indian Office for the kind and courteous treatment I have received and the prompt consideration of all business matters pertaining to the school throughout the past year.

I am, very respectfully,

J. E. ROSS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARSON, NEV.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Carson City, Nev., August 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this school for the fiscal year 1897.

School.—On the 1st day of July, 1891, I took charge of this school, and up to that time it had been the custom to permit the pupils to go to their homes during the vacation period; but as no possible good resulted, or can result from this practice, they have been retained at the school excepting in 1895, when a part of them were allowed to visit their homes. Within the present vacation a small number were permitted to go, but they were the children, for the most part, of such parents as would not allow their children to enter school unless they were allowed this privilege. We have, however, kept our average up very well, and at the present writing 120 are enrolled.

The year just passed is the most interesting in the history of the school. It is comparatively a new school, having been established in the year 1890, and the Indians in this locality little understood the real object for which it was intended, but supposed it was to be a place where their children were to have nothing to do, plenty to wear and plenty to eat, with the latter commodity the most prominent; for when they have their stomachs full they are the most contented and serene beings in existence. Therefore, to see their children put to work was very distasteful to them, and as a result runaways were quite frequent up to the beginning of the year just passed; but this has been entirely overcome through various causes, one of which is the establishment of a band, of which I shall speak under a special caption.

There has been a steady advancement in the literary department, and a very noticeable improvement in the use of the language. Their enunciation is greatly improved, and by introducing the kindergarten and adopting such methods and literature in the higher grades as are suited to them, are now heard in their plays simple songs and talks instead of an Indian lingo intelligible to no one—not even themselves. In their work, plays, and games, I do not see but that civilization is complete—complete as far as the children are concerned, but outside influences tend to retrograde—as I see no difference in their manners from those of white children, excepting in the girls, who are inclined to engage in games and practices of a lower order than white children would engage in.

The advancement made in music the past year is very commendable, due to more enthusiasm thrown into the work by the teachers in charge of this department. The pupils have been taught to read music, and thus brought to understand something of its principles. They have been, therefore, more interested in it, as in this way they see an object beyond simply singing songs to fill in the time commonly dubbed the study hour.

Our school for the past year has been awake as a result of a little enthusiasm thrown into the work by a few of the employees. A little enthusiasm by the employees means a considerable amount among the pupils. I have noticed that our pupils work better, play ball harder, and are continually engaged in some healthful play when not otherwise engaged. That miserable practice of pupils sitting about in idle knots discussing idle nothings, and always, too, in the Indian language, has been very conspicuous by its absence.

At the close of the school there was an exhibit in our large kindergarten room of samples of work selected throughout the year. There was no especial attempt made to produce samples for this purpose, but such were selected from the regular class work as represented taste, skill, etc., in their manufacture. The work compared with that of previous exhibits showed plainly the advancement made both among boys and girls. The exhibit from the culinary department, made, of course, especially for this purpose from a knowledge the girls had gained from a regular course of instruction, was very fine and did them much credit.

Band.—For the two years preceding the present one I represented to your office repeatedly the benefits, in my judgment, that would arise from the establishment of a band in our school, and finally, at the close of the past year, through your efforts instruments were allowed us and an able disciplinarian and band instructor sent us in the person of Mr. Edwin Schanandore, an Oneida Indian. At the opening of the school in September he commenced the instruction of 21 of our boys, and at the present they make a very creditable showing considering the short time they have been practicing. I was not disappointed in the effect this band would have on our pupils, and not only on them but on their parents and friends as well. Such was the effect on the general moral tone and the content-

ment of our pupils that we have not a single runaway recorded for the year; and to illustrate the impression made upon the Indians—the parents and relatives of our pupils—on Memorial Day in Carson I presume there were between 400 and 500 Indians present to view them in the procession as they marched to the cemetery headed by our band, and not only this, but it has done more to create a favorable impression among the people here in behalf of our pupils than any other feature of our school. People have frequently remarked to me that they were surprised at the showing these Indian boys have made and that they had no idea that they had the ability to accomplish such results.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year is 126. We have an appropriation for 125 pupils, and could easily have maintained an average of 150 had we the room for them; but as it is our dormitories are now crowded, and it is impossible to carry a much larger number. The total enrollment for the year is 151; the highest average for any quarter 131, and the lowest 116.

Industries.—Our equipment for the mechanical industries is very poor. We have both a blacksmith and a carpenter shop, or rather an excuse for them. The blacksmith shop is a little boarded-up-and-down shanty about 12 by 14 feet, and the carpenter shop is little better; and while it is simply impossible to carry on mechanical work and properly connect it with the literary department, still some of our boys, in a mechanical sense purely, have done some very good work. Within the year I submitted to your office plans of new buildings which, if they had been allowed, would have entirely overcome this difficulty for a thorough course of instruction for our boys, but as Congress failed to make the necessary appropriation recommended by yourself and the honorable Secretary of the Interior, we will be compelled to await more favorable action from that body. Within a few days I expect to submit to your office such plans as I trust will meet your approval.

Our farm, including that in grass, about 100 acres, and this offers to our boys a species of industry that serves a good purpose, but it does not offer the advantages for mental expansion that the mechanical industries do properly connected with the literary department.

The industries for the girls are better organized, and we are better equipped; still there is plenty of room for improvement here as well. Our girls pursue a regular course of instruction in all the domestic departments, and many of them can now enter white families and do very creditable work, and especially is this true of the larger ones in the sewing room. The work of this department the past year, exclusive of mending, is:

Aprons	38	Dresses	227
Drawers	46	Chemises	8
Union suits	88	Nightdresses	25
Skirts	91	Garters	81
Waists	55	Capes	18
Shirts	7	Pants	2
Boys' suits	2	Sheets	59
Pillowcases	62	Pillow shams	4
Bureau scarfs	3	Curtains	4
Tablecloths	51	Napkins	39
Carpet	135		

Farm.—Our farm consists of 278 acres, 38 acres having been bought within the year. This addition to our land aids us but little other than for grazing purposes, as there is no water right with it, and even if there were, it is poor land and was bought for grazing and a playground for the boys in case a new dormitory is built. As I have previously stated, we farm 100 acres, but of this there are but about 40 acres of good land. However, if we had more it would be of little use to us, as we can scarcely bring to maturity the crops we plant now, owing to a scarcity of water supply for irrigation purposes.

If we could receive our rights, we would have, perhaps, water enough; at least, we would have considerable more; but as unscrupulous persons farther up the stream from which we receive our water appropriate, in one instance, at least, many times what is due them, we must suffer. This matter has been placed in the hands of the United States district attorney, but as yet nothing has been accomplished, and whether there will be remains to be seen.

The water this year is much less than any since I have been acquainted with the school, and our crops will not mature as well as last year. This is especially true of the potato crop. Last year from 2 acres, actual measurement, we produced something over 1,200 bushels, but this year we will do well to get half the amount, and they will not be as nice. As I stated, our land is not excellent; still, with a free use of fertilizer and by rotation of crops, so that we each year break

up a piece of alfalfa sod, we commonly have very fair crops. During the year our boys hauled from Carson and spread on our fields 140 loads of fertilizer. The result of the use of this fertilizer has served as an object lesson to our boys, as well as to give us a better yield. The probable yield for this year will be:

Corn (sweet).....pounds..	5,000	Beets.....pounds..	35,000
Potatoes.....do.....	70,000	Carrots.....do.....	40,000
Onions.....do.....	2,500	Squashes.....number..	1,000
Other vegetables.....do.....	4,000	Melons.....do.....	150
Hay.....do.....	50,000		

Improvements.—Other than a general repair there were no improvements within the year. The buildings were badly in need of painting, and this has been done, which adds greatly to the general appearance of the premises.

Water supply.—The water supply for irrigation purposes I have already mentioned. The water for house use is supplied by means of a reservoir, pumped into a 12,000-gallon tank by means of a steam duplex pump. We have an abundance of water for this purpose, and are well equipped to extinguish a fire. In fact, little improvement could be made on our fire apparatus. There are five hydrants surrounding the buildings, and we have three hose reels on which is kept sufficient hose to attach to these hydrants on a moment's notice to throw two streams from a 2-inch hose and three from a 1-inch hose.

Sanitary.—Excepting a lack of ventilation in our dormitories and schoolrooms the sanitary condition of our school is perfect. This year we have an appropriation of \$3,000 for buildings and repairs, and I expect soon to place before your office a report on the necessity of ventilating our dormitories and schoolrooms. Our system of sewerage is perfect. All our closets are connected with the sewer, which is well cemented, and the danger of contaminating our water reduced to a minimum.

The health of the school throughout the entire year has been excellent.

Conclusion.—I wish to thank your office for the kind consideration extended during the past year, and at all times.

Very respectfully,

EUGENE MEAD,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

INDIAN SCHOOL, *Albuquerque, N. Mex., August 26, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1897:

My brief connection with the school, twenty-four days, precludes me from making any report of its progress that would be of any value. Frequent changes of superintendents and employees has had the effect of unsettling the institution and very materially hindering its progress. The last change took away not only the superintendent and the matron, but also the principal teacher, senior teacher, disciplinarian, assistant disciplinarian, chief cook, shoemaker, and band teacher. Besides these transfers most of the older and better trained pupils were taken from us, leaving a new superintendent with a large proportion of new employees and but few advanced pupils with which to conduct affairs. It is difficult to overcome such a handicap, but the employees now here are in nearly all cases taking hold of the work with a zeal and hopefulness that is most encouraging.

The school is an old one, but no class has yet been graduated, and as practically all of our most advanced pupils have been sent away this year the course will probably not be completed by anyone for some years. This condition is the result of the fact that children remain from one to five years only, in which brief period but little can be accomplished. They leave the school still weak, and much of the labor placed on them is lost because it is not completed.

There is much needed to make of this as successful an institution as it should be, and more money will have to be appropriated to make properly available the large amount already invested. It is barbarous to keep a population of 350 people in so close community with no arrangements for carrying away the sewage. The cost of an adequate system is not insignificant, but this arises from the fact that while about \$75,000 has been spent for improvements, not a dollar of the sum has been used for sanitary sewer facilities. Everything is yet to be done in this

line, and at no place can it be done without a large expenditure of money. An appropriation for this purpose will remove us from a position of extreme danger to one of safety.

The building used at present for carpenter shop is an old adobe structure that is worthless and an eyesore. The other shops are scattered through the other buildings and occupy rooms that could be utilized for dormitories, but are not at all suited to the purpose for which they are used. We need a building for shops and laundry, and it can be erected at a comparatively small cost; \$35,000 will give us these two improvements, and Albuquerque will have a plant that will be a credit to the Indian service.

There is an excellent chance to make a good school of this, but in the past too much patchwork has been done. Nearly every year of late has witnessed the passing of one or more persons in charge, each with his own ideas, and numerous employees. Pupils, as before stated, have remained for a brief period and gone out but begun in their preparation for earning a livelihood.

Though there is no difficulty experienced in filling the institution, and this year, as last, not less than 200 will have to be refused admission, it is almost impossible to secure a respectable number of the children who live in the reservations and pueblos. There are certainly not fewer than 600 Indians of school age in the immediate neighborhood that we are anxious to receive and whom the agent urges to attend, but there are counter influences at work to keep them away and allow them to remain in all the ignorance of their ancestors. Many of those admitted in the last few years are of mixed Indian and Mexican blood, and while they are in great need of education and fully appreciate the privilege accorded them, they are not the ones, it appears, for whom the school was established. I am informed by the most reliable authority that the difficulty of obtaining reservation pupils is not decreasing. There is a herculean task for the schools to perform in the elevation of the many hundreds of Indian children in New Mexico, and it can be done only by their being placed in continuous attendance.

I desire to acknowledge my appreciation of the efforts of those employees here who are laboring so earnestly for these youths, and of the courteous treatment accorded me by your Office.

Respectfully submitted,

EDGAR A. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SANTA FE, N. MEX.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., *September 1, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the school under my charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

In all its departments the school has had an exceptionally successful year, and all the classes, from the kindergarten to the normal class, have more than reached the standard I had hoped for.

At the close of the session 7 graduates of the normal class passed a most satisfactory examination in all the branches prescribed for it, and entertained a large and appreciative audience of the best people of this country by the exhibit of their work at the closing exercises on June 22, at which time they received their diplomas. In this class there were five boys and two girls, and of these five have already been provided with positions by your office and are now at their posts of duty, and I feel confident they will give a good account of themselves and prove useful in advancing their people, not only by their talents but by their moral example.

The industrial departments have had due attention, and girls and boys who have shown proficiency have been promoted in their department in the school to positions of trust, such as carpenter, seamstress, baker, and engineer, besides several have been sent to other schools as teacher, baker, and other positions, and I am pleased to report that they have given satisfaction.

The water supply is ample for irrigating 10 acres of land for vegetables, grass, flowers, shade and fruit trees, and for domestic uses and fire protection. Originally the pipes were common iron ones, which are now rusting out, and often give way and have to be replaced by galvanized ones. This will necessitate constant repairs till the old ones are replaced entire.

There occurred an epidemic of mumps in the early part of the session, but I am glad to state that it was of a mild type and only caused the closing of the school-room work for two weeks. The health of the school otherwise has been good, and

for about five years there has only been three deaths at the schools, and these were immediately traced to hereditary causes.

The average attendance has been 302 for the year. The growing demands of the Pueblo Indians for educational advantages, caused by the reduction in the accommodations before offered by contract schools, has received part attention during last Congress, which increased the capacity of this school 50 pupils. This but partially meets the demand, and it will have to be decided very soon whether it will be cheaper to enlarge the capacity of this plant to 400 or establish a new plant in this vicinity, the health and location being well suited to these western Indians.

I have erected during the year a new and commodious two-story brick hospital, which is the best building in the plant, and it is of great use and comfort to the school. Besides, I have built a brick henhouse inclosed by a wire-net fence, and, with 60 chickens, employment is given to the girls, and instruction in this industry is an important addition to the industries of the plant.

The work in the sewing room, and in fact in all the departments under the care of the matron, such as dining room, kitchen, bakery, laundry, and house-cleaning, has been very satisfactory. And on the farm and in the care of stock, in the carpenter's and blacksmith's shops, and in tailor and shoe shops, all under the supervision of the industrial teacher, have also received proper care.

The school is organized into four companies, three of boys and one of girls. The boys have been drilled in company and battalion drill, and they have taken quite an interest in it. I find that it gives a certain confidence and pride in their dress and improves the bearing of both the officers and privates, and increases the efficiency of discipline.

The organization of an efficient fire brigade exists, and it is drilled sufficiently to keep it in constant readiness for prompt and good work, as has been often tested in cases of fire in the city, where it has been called on to help and acknowledgments have been given for timely aid.

I am glad to report that the employees have worked in harmony and have done their best to accomplish the good results during the year, and I take pleasure in expressing my satisfaction here.

Thanking your office for uniform courtesies and kindnesses and for prompt attention to my requests for assistance in my work, I ask a like continuance of the same, and I assure you I will endeavor to give another good account during the present year.

Very respectfully,

TROS. M. JONES,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.

FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK., November 18, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The Fort Totten Indian Industrial School is located on the south shore of Devils Lake, North Dakota, 14 miles southwest of the town of Devils Lake, which is located on the main line of the Great Northern Railway and 12 miles east of Oberon, a station on a branch of the Northern Pacific Railway.

The school plant consists of the abandoned military post of Fort Totten and 5 frame school buildings located 1 mile distant from the post. The military post consists of 25 buildings—19 brick and 6 frame.

The school is conducted as two separate institutions, the school proper being located at the abandoned military post and a branch at the Government buildings situated a mile distant. In the latter, Sisters (Grey Nuns of Montreal) are employed exclusively in all departments. Both of these schools are supported from the one appropriation.

The average attendance for the year, including the two departments, was 267, an excess of 17 above the required number. I have experienced no difficulty in securing an attendance of mixed-blood students, but do find it difficult to obtain the attendance of the children of the Devils Lake Sioux, the very ones that should be in school. They have taken their lands in severalty and have become citizens, and feel that they are not obliged to educate their children.

Our farm and garden consists of 151 acres, under a good state of cultivation. From this tract we produce an abundant supply of vegetables for the pupils, and

all grain for our horses, cattle, and hogs. The hay required for subsistence of our stock is procured on the school reservation, without additional expense. Our stock consists of 16 work horses, 7 colts, 51 cattle, and 41 hogs. Particular attention is given to industrial training in these lines, as 90 per cent of those students attending this school will necessarily be obliged to follow agricultural pursuits and stock raising as a means of obtaining a livelihood.

The following-mentioned additional industries are in successful operation: Carpentering, blacksmithing, harness making, shoemaking, tailoring, plastering, kalsomining, stone and brick masonry, painting, engineering, plumbing, manufacturing line, baking bread, cooking, and dressmaking (one seamstress at each school). The apprentices are thoroughly and systematically instructed in all of the above-mentioned industrial work and have made excellent progress during the entire year.

The literary work has had a fairly successful year and progress has been made. Several changes in the teachers' force, however, has rendered it impossible to obtain a close organization and classification, so necessary in this department. We hope to make more favorable progress during the ensuing year.

Our plant is still heated with stoves—a most dangerous and unsatisfactory method. A steam heating plant is an absolute necessity.

With three exceptions, I have had the loyal support and cooperation of the employees in carrying forward the work.

Thanking the Department for its prompt attention to all matters pertaining to the institution, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. T. CANFIELD,

Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLA., September 8, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of affairs at Chilocco Training School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The school reservation contains 8,010 acres of excellent land, situated 5 miles south and 14 miles west of Arkansas City, Kans. The land is adapted to raising grain and grazing. The farm is well supplied with excellent water, furnished by numerous springs feeding Chilocco Creek, which runs through the reservation.

This season we have cultivated 800 acres in corn, wheat, oats, and vegetables, and I am glad to report that our harvest has been abundant. Notwithstanding the fact that we have hundreds of cattle, horses, mules, and hogs to feed through the year, we will have grain to sell. It is hard to estimate the crop just harvested, as the grain has not been thrashed nor the corn gathered. Next year's report will show the total amount of bushels, which will run well up in the thousands.

Orchard and nursery.—The orchard and nursery contains about 100 acres, which is in excellent condition. During the year we have furnished many schools and agencies, besides our pupils, with fruit trees, vines, and plants with which to improve and beautify their homes. The fruit is unsurpassed in the country, and the yield this year has been unusually large. Peaches, apricots, and grapes have gone to waste. Notwithstanding the fact that other schools have hauled away loads and our pupils have had constant access to all the fruit they desired, we have been able to put up many bushels of fruit cooked into butter for use of the pupils during the winter months.

Stock.—We have in the herd now about 500 head of cattle, which are well bred, and it is only a question of a very short time until this school will not only be able to raise the required amount of beef for subsistence, but will have cattle to sell annually. This farm can pasture 2,000 head of cattle and mow a sufficient amount of hay for wintering the same, the expense of which would be a trifle to the Government.

Buildings and repairs.—During the year we have been able to erect a magnificent hospital building, supplying a long-felt want at this school. The building, as it now stands, is a credit to our institution. While the appropriation for the erection of this building was only \$2,000 and \$250 for plumbing supplies and sewerage, the Indian Office allowed us to erect the building in open market, using another building, known as the "farmer's home," as part of the building, realizing that our appropriation was inadequate to complete a creditable building should the work be done under contract. We began early last winter, and with the help of one

experienced quarryman we got out the entire amount of stone and hauled it to the school. By hauling all the sand, doing the excavating, and furnishing all the help, as well as doing a large portion of the carpenter work, we were able to complete the building and have a very small amount of the appropriation left.

During the year we also erected a very comfortable office. All the labor was performed by our own help. The office was badly needed and is in every respect a creditable building, costing less than \$100. Many other improvements have been made in the way of fencing our grounds and painting the buildings and barns.

Shops.—Our shops have all done good work. Below will be found a tabulated statement showing the number and kind of articles fabricated during the school year, with proceeds from farm:

Beef, net	pounds	15,364	Curtains, assorted	number	62
Pork, fresh	do	16,264	Cases, pillow	do	565
Milk	gallons	5,368	Coats, jeans	do	246
Corn	bushels	1,400	Coats, uniform	do	382
Hay	tons	225	Cloths, table	do	28
Oats	bushels	738	Dresses	do	1,035
Wheat	do	500	Drawers	pairs	701
Peaches	do	500	Garters	do	500
Grapes	pounds	12,000	Night shirts	number	36
Beans	bushels	63	Pants, jeans	pairs	655
Beets	do	0	Pants, uniform	do	256
Corn, sweet	do	140	Pants, cassimere	do	21
Lettuce	do	30	Skirts	number	332
Potatoes	do	1,800	Suits, combination	do	218
Parsnips	do	45	Shoes, boys and girls	pairs	791
Pease	do	14	Towels	number	767
Rutabagas	do	7	Waist, boys'	do	613
Onions	do	140	Harness, double	sets	3
Bed sheets	number	300			

Electric lights.—The question of lighting the school buildings, dormitories, and premises has always been one of much anxiety. As the dormitories are now lighted, we have the old-style lamps, using a large quantity of kerosene oil, and where there are as many pupils in each dormitory as were here during the fiscal year just past it, of course, is more or less dangerous. In the enumeration of needs required for the present fiscal year 1898, forwarded to the Indian Office, I urged strongly the necessity for a small electric-light plant. We have been allowed this year \$5,000 for improvements and repairs, and I earnestly trust that the matter of lighting the school buildings will be favorably considered by your office. This will be presented to you in another communication.

School work.—The schoolroom work has been a very successful one. Seven girls and five boys were graduated. The teachers have done good work and show in most cases general advancement in this line. The average attendance for the year is a fraction over 400. The highest number enrolled at one time was 424. The pupils have been happy, cheerful, and contented. Many of them are good workers, honorable, and desire to live like and imitate their white neighbors. Our pupils last year represented 29 tribes, and I am glad to report that, while it was a task to secure 350 pupils the first year I took charge of the school, this year and the preceding year we turned away many pupils who knocked for admittance.

Employees.—The majority of the employees have performed their work in a satisfactory manner, manifesting an interest beyond the mere drawing of a salary, while a few only have assumed the position that the service would languish without their aid and have proven a detriment; and being aware that they are closely related to officials they continue holding their positions and in midnight conclaves hatch up everything that is disloyal and calculated to do someone an injury and lead others astray.

I am glad to state, however, that only a few such employees have been sent among us and that with the exception of the past few months Chitceco has passed through three years without any disturbance, and I can but believe that she will very soon again be working on that line.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you for the interest you have shown our school and the very kind assistance you have given me.

Very respectfully,

BEN. F. TAYLOR, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SEGER COLONY, OKLA.

SEGER COLONY, OKLA., August 6, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to make this the fifth annual report of this school.

The completion of our new dormitory gives us increased facilities for the accommodation of pupils and during the past year, we have had an average attendance of 101 pupils, while the total enrollment was 123. The average attendance was lessened by a scrofulous or tuberculous disease affecting several of the children, and on account of this I let them go home as a sanitary measure for the school; from my observation it is as well for the patient that is hopelessly afflicted. There have been no deaths in the school, but four among those who went home. The four deaths were from tubercular consumption, and could not have been saved had they remained at the school. Even at their homes, the school employees extended a care over them until they were no more.

Schoolroom work.—A kindergarten department was added to the school this year, which was under the able management of Mrs. M. M. Shirk. The kindergarten children have laid a good foundation for their future advancement.

The primary department, taught by Mr. E. E. Palmer, made marked progress, and at the close of the year read much louder and more distinct than ever before.

Our most advanced grade was under the competent teaching of Mrs. Anna C. Hoag, whose scholars, besides advancing in their various studies, were imbued with thoughts and ideas and principles that will go with them through life.

Music and singing.—The music and singing were in charge of Miss Lydia E. Dittes, the matron of the school. The children made marked advancement along this line, not only in learning to sing and read music, but also they acquired a love for singing, as shown by their voluntary efforts while at their work or play and the marked absence of their Indian singing.

Industrial work.—Miss Dittes in her management of her work as matron has had marked success in dividing the work among the girls so as to have the work done with such promptness and dispatch that they did it cheerfully, and it was very seldom that a girl needed to be looked up or to be set to work, but she would report to the matron at the proper time. The girls not only assist in all the general housework—sewing, cooking, washing, and baking—but they do this work under the instruction and management of the matron, cook, and seamstress.

At the beginning of this year I had decided that the one in charge of the bakery should also have supervisory charge of the dairy and poultry, as well as the bakery, and girls should be detailed to assist. The position paid \$100 per annum. An Indian girl was sent to me for the place who knew nothing about the care of milk and making butter, nor care of poultry, and her knowledge of breadmaking was very limited. For instance, we have always made our own yeast, while she knew nothing about it, as she had always used a certain kind of patent yeast. Thus she could not begin to bake until other employees had prepared the yeast for her. While she could perform all the physical labor connected with baking, to get good bread she had to be told each step from commencement to finish. She soon resigned, after which two of our schoolgirls were put on pay, and the bakery was put under the charge of Miss Ida L. Stroud, our cook, who presided over the cooking, bakery, dining room, and dairy. The work was done with details of girls, four of whom received pay.

The girl who received \$8 per month as assistant cook, and has never been to any school but this, was capable of taking charge of and cooking a good, respectable Sunday dinner for over 100 children, as she did on several occasions. It speaks highly for Miss Stroud's management, that when a temporary sickness kept her from the kitchen, as occurred on one occasion, no white employee was needed to take her place, but the meals were prepared with the same neatness and regularity as when she was there, and the baking and dining-room work was also neatly done by the children, who were detailed, and the Indian girl who was receiving pay, all of whom had never been to any school but this, and they had been only four years from camp. This does not imply, however, that I think that any one of them could take charge of the work indefinitely and carry it on smoothly. Some Indians think that as soon as they can cook a meal or do a baking creditably, or any other branch of work about a school, they are ready then and fitted to take charge of the work and get the full salary for the position. I am sorry to say that some superintendents and employees in the Indian service encourage them in this idea. While I acknowledge the aptitude of Indian youths to do work, yet I am not ready to place them above white employees who have had greater experience and advantages. For instance, it would be unreasonable to expect an Indian girl who had

been only four years from camp life to be cooking in a position we would not give to a white person of equal intelligence and no more experience.

This may seem out of the line of my report, yet it is not out of the line of my experience the past year, and I give it hoping that those who recommend Indian employees for positions with a salary that would command the services of a white person of good education and years of experience and a reputation already earned will see that they are doing an injustice to the Indian so recommended and to the school to which they are assigned, unless there has been some practical proof of the Indian's competency and judgment and executive ability, more than the fact that they have filled a minor position under some one who assumed the responsibility.

The sewing room was under the immediate charge of Miss Bertie Aspby, who is a professional dressmaker. The girls under her instruction have learned to sew nicely and to take an interest in doing their work well. The little kindergarten girls, besides some mending and darning, sewed carpet rags for nearly 100 yards of carpet, which is now woven and ready to put down.

The laundry was entirely run with Indian help, three Indian girls drawing pay, and others detailed to help.

Miss Gertrude Washington, a graduate of Haskell Institute, has filled the position of boys' matron with credit to herself as well as to the school.

Mr. S. K. Wauchope, clerk of this school, has kept the accounts and attended to the issues in a very satisfactory manner.

The mechanical work is under the charge of Mr. J. G. Dixon, who does his work with neatness and dispatch, in a manner creditable to himself and to the school, and is an example as well as a precept to the boys who work under him.

Mr. Peter P. Ratzlaff, farmer, has charge of the farm and stock, as well as all outdoor work. We have only had three Indian employees to work on the farm and as laborers, besides the sheep herder. When the amount of farming done and the number of stock to take care of is considered, it can readily be seen that much of the work is done by schoolboys, detailed, working one-half of each day.

Farm products.—To show the result of farming, I herewith submit the following amount furnished for the subsistence of the school by our own production:

	Quantity.	Value.
Beef slaughtered for the school.....	pounds. 25,732	\$1,543.12
Mutton slaughtered for the school.....	do. 1,708	107.88
Pork slaughtered for the school.....	do. 1,005	53.25
Lard furnished.....	do. 55	50.50
Butter made.....	do. 407	91.05
Milk obtained.....	quarts 9,355	240.95
Beef hides sold.....	number 87	94.15
Pigs sold.....	do. 61	102.90
Total.....		2,311.50
Added to this, estimated crops on hand:		
Wheat.....	bushels. 1,800	900.00
Kaffir corn.....	do. 300	45.00
Oats.....	do. 500	75.00
Barley.....	do. 200	60.00
Wool.....	pounds. 1,100	110.00
Total.....		3,581.50

We have now 50 head of horses, mules, and ponies; 15 head brought over from last year, 23 head donated by the Indians, and 12 head colts, increase of this year. Notwithstanding the fact that we have slaughtered all the meat needed for the school, and were obliged in most cases to kill young light cattle, in order to use the meat before it would spoil, the herd has increased 15 head. Besides, I have purchased 10 head of fine milch cows and 3 head of young heifers from a fund turned over by Maj. A. E. Woodson, acting Indian agent, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, to this school; funds derived from the sale of ponies presented by the Indians.

Late in the year I purchased, by authority, a cream separator, which is now in operation and extracts a fifth more cream from the milk than was obtained from skimming, and leaves the milk warm and fresh to feed to the calves.

Improvements.—During the last year we have put porcelain washbowls in the girls' lavatory with water connections and drainage; have cemented the floor of the cellar; have constructed a receptacle for slops from the kitchen not suitable for the hogs; a receptacle for garbage; and a small brick schoolhouse with one

schoolroom. With the latter we now have very good schoolroom accommodations. We have built 3 miles of fence—barbed wire—and rebuilt one-half mile; have set out 500 small shade trees, of a variety not before grown in this soil; have expended \$135 and some work in putting in an irrigating plant, in addition to \$100 spent last year. We have not made a success of our plant so far, owing to our dam washing out in a stage of unusual high water in the creek. The spell of very wet weather which followed kept all hands so very busy to keep down the weeds in our crops that I did not take time to repair the dam, which I will do this fall, and with the experience of the past will be able to make it so strong that even another flood will not be able to take it out. I am sure that the irrigating plant will be a very profitable acquisition to the school.

We have now ample wheat to furnish bread for the school, after paying a share for toll for grinding, to last the school a year. The nearest mill is 53 miles away. The problem of getting it to the mill and the flour back again is one to consider. With our own oxen and wagons it can be done for about 30 cents per hundred-weight. This cost would be for drivers and a competent person to take charge of the hauling, so as not to interfere with the running of the school.

Camp Indians.—The usual pleasant relations have existed between the camp Indians and the school. Two of our largest girls eloped and were immediately legally married. One of the young men who eloped with them was also a pupil, 10 years of age, and not long after his marriage he wrote to his teacher that he was sorry that he was married and would promise not to do so again.

Employees.—The whole corps of employees have worked together in harmony, each one being fully occupied with his own work. About two-thirds of the employe force have been Indians of six different tribes. English speaking has been made a specialty with good success. The use of tobacco has also been forbidden by the employees and the children on the school grounds.

The church.—The stone church I spoke of last year as being built on the school grounds has been completed, and a stone parsonage is now being erected near by. The church is now well organized, and includes the names of a large number of our school children as its members. A number of old and middle-aged Indians have renounced their ghost dances and are now consistent members of the church.

Recreation.—While our children have been instructed along the lines of industry, Christianity, and a practical English education, we have not forgotten that to develop a youth properly they must also have recreation, and feeling that they should be guided and instructed in this we procured proper appliances for organizing a ball team among the boys. This was put in charge of Mr. Wauchope, who took great interest in teaching them the rules of the game as well as gentlemanly conduct while on the ball grounds. No Indian talk was allowed in the game, and we found it very conducive to English speaking. Three sets of croquet were purchased for the girls, which they seemed to enjoy, after they had learned to play, as well as they used to enjoy their Indian games. A doll is the Indian girl's delight, and each girl gets one on the Christmas tree, with a nice piece of cloth to dress it in.

Visitors.—We have been visited during the past year by Inspector McCormick and Supervisor Heinemann. Both gentlemen gave us no cause to be otherwise than thankful for their visit.

I have many thanks for the universal kindness of the Indian Office in connection with this work.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. SEGER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK., September 30, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report as superintendent of the Indian industrial school at Chamberlain, S. Dak. I arrived here and took charge on the 21st of June, 1897.

Location.—The school is located about 1 mile north of the city of Chamberlain, on the Missouri River. From a sanitary standpoint the site is an ideal one, as an abundance of splendid drinking water is near at hand and ample facilities for perfect drainage and sewerage is furnished by the river.

Buildings.—At the time of my arrival the foundation of the dormitory was nearly completed. At present the roof is being put on, and the contractor expects to have the building completed not later than November 15, 1897. If the laundry,

hospital, workshop, and stable are erected soon, I hope to be able to open the school not later than January 1, 1898.

Artesian well and water plant.—By putting in an artesian well which will furnish power for running the electric-light plant, pumping the water supply from river for domestic purposes, and give excellent fire protection, besides furnishing all water needed for irrigation, a great saving in fuel will be effected and a perfect water system established.

Conclusion.—The Indians on the neighboring reservations are very much opposed to sending their children away to school, for the reason that taking the children from a comparatively dry climate to the Eastern States causes a rapid development of tuberculosis. They are therefore much pleased that an industrial school has been established near their homes. I am informed by reliable authority that the Sioux children who have been taken East and educated rarely live more than seven years, on an average, after they return home. This being true, it is commendable to educate these children in the country where they are acclimated and not hasten their exit from this world by a forced residence in a climate which is detrimental to their health.

Thanking the Indian Office for many favors shown, I am,
Very respectfully,

JOHN FLINN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREG.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Chemawa, Oreg., August 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the Salem Indian School for the fiscal year 1897.

The school consists of 29 buildings conveniently located on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 5 miles north of Salem, the capital of Oregon.

The average attendance during the year was nearly 350, while the enrollment reached 380 pupils. The appropriation provided for only 250 pupils, hence the great necessity for increasing the appropriation to 300 pupils for 1898. As this school is the training school for the Pacific Coast, Congress should provide for the education of 500 pupils, and thus assist the hundreds of needy Indians of Oregon, California, and Washington.

The work of the school during the past year has been successful. There have been no rackets among the employees, who have all worked together as a unit for the building up of the school and the advancement of the pupils. We have carried out the rules and regulations of the Department as to the management and operation of the school and its various departments. The pupils have each received a half day's schooling and a half day's training in the industrial departments.

The industrial education, the savior of the Indian race, has received careful attention. Boys have been thoroughly instructed in the various trades, such as carpentering, blacksmithing, wagon making, baking, painting, tailoring, harness making and saddlery, engineering, plumbing, shoemaking, farming and stock-raising. Girls were also carefully taught sewing, cooking, laundering, house-keeping, etc.

Thorough practical instruction has also been given in the various schoolrooms. A class of 9 graduated from the ninth grade last year, who will enter the normal departments and fill useful positions as teachers in other schools.

There has been but very little serious sickness at the school during the year. An epidemic of measles swept over the school during the summer, but through faithful attention on the part of the physician and nurses there were no deaths. Four pupils died during the year from lung trouble.

Several improvements have been made, such as the erection of a new water tower and tank, and the enlargement of our water-supply system, the erection of an addition to boys' dormitory, new wool shed, and commissary; also many other minor improvements.

This school is in great need of a complete heating system for the whole plant, which will cost \$15,000; also an electric-light plant, which will cost \$5,000, and I strongly recommend your favorable consideration of the same.

Thanking the Office for the kind cooperation and assistance given us in our work here, I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. W. POTTER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

CARLISLE, PA., August 25, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my eighteenth annual report for this school. The population and changes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, were as follows:

Tribe.	Connected with school at date of last report July 1, 1896		New pupils received during year		Total during year	Returned to agencies during year		Died during year		Remaining at school July 1, 1897.		Total
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alaskan	4	2	3	2	11					7	4	11
Apache	18	7			25	7	1			11	6	17
Arapaho	1	3			4	2				6	4	10
Arickaroo			1	1	2					1	1	2
Assiniboine	12	6			18					12	6	18
Bannock	4	3			7					4	3	7
Caddo	1	2			3					1	2	3
Catawba	1	2			3					1	2	3
Cayuga	1	2			3					1	2	3
Cherokee	23	27	13	1	46	2				21	23	44
Cheyenne	13	6	13	6	38	4	1			22	11	33
Chippewa	61	30	22	6	119	21	5			61	35	101
Chilam	1	1	3	1	6					1	1	2
Coeur d'Alene	1	1			2					1	1	2
Colville	1	1			2					1	1	2
Comanche	2	2	3	1	8					3	1	4
Cowlitz	1	1			2					1	1	2
Coyne	1	1			2					1	1	2
Crow	11	4			15	2	1			9	3	12
Copah	3				3					3		3
Digger	1	2			3					1	1	2
Fluck	1	1			2					1	1	2
Flathead	3	3			6					3	3	6
Gros Ventre	1	1			2					1	1	2
Idaho	2	1			3					2	1	3
Irroquois	1	1			2					1	1	2
Kaw	1	1			2					1	1	2
Kickapoo	1	1			2					1	1	2
Kiowa	1	1			2					1	1	2
Klamath	1	1			2					1	1	2
Kicklat	1	1			2					1	1	2
Lipan	1	1			2					1	1	2
Mencimnee	1	1			2					1	1	2
Mission	1	1			2					1	1	2
Mohawk	1	1			2					1	1	2
Navajo	1	1			2					1	1	2
Nez Percé	8	9			17	2	3			6	5	11
Okanagan	1	2			3					1	2	3
Omaha	8	6	4	1	19	1				1	2	3
Onondaga	8	3			11					1	1	2
Oneida	48	31	1		80	4	2			15	19	34
Osage	14	3			17					1	1	2
Ottawa	16	7	1	1	25	4	2			11	3	14
Papago	2	6			8					2	6	8
Penobscot	2	1			3					1	1	2
Piegan	9	1			10					5	1	6
Pima	23	12			35	1	1			22	11	33
Ponca	3	3			6					3	3	6
Pottawatomie	3	3			6					3	3	6
Pueblo	9	11	7	1	28					4	3	7
Puyallup	1	1			2					1	1	2
Quapaw	1	1			2					1	1	2
Sac and Fox	3	3			6					3	3	6
Sawney	21	20	1	3	45	1	5			21	21	42
Shawnee	1	8	2	1	12					1	1	2
Shoshone	1	8	2	1	12					1	1	2
Siletz	3	3			6					3	3	6
Sioux	38	38	10	8	94	10	6			38	40	78
Skokomish	1	1			2					1	1	2
Spokane	1	1			2					1	1	2
Stockbridge	2	3			5					2	3	5
Summit	1	1			2					1	1	2
Tonawanda	1	1			2					1	1	2
Tuscarora	11	5	8	5	29					11	5	16
Winnobago	7	5	7	3	22					7	5	12
Winnebago	7	5	7	3	22					7	5	12
Wyandotte	1	1			2					1	1	2
Yakima	1	1			2					1	1	2
Total	419	394	117	80	930	45	2			435	347	782

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This table, with its sixty-eight names of different tribes, each representing a different language, shows that this school is exceptional, not only for the United States, but for the world. I venture the assertion that in no other institution in existence are there as many different nationalities and languages as are gathered here, with the object of molding all into one people, speaking one language, and with aims and purposes in unison with the civilization of the day and its government. There is no babel of confusion nor disadvantage, educationally, in bringing together such a diverse aggregation. On the contrary, the conditions are most excellent for forwarding the purpose of the school and giving a common language, a unity and loyalty of thought and effort. All our experience proves that the more individuals from the various tribes can be associated together, and the more immediate the contact of all with the better element of the white race, the more rapidly and thoroughly do our educational and civilizing efforts accomplish their purpose.

Outing.—The foregoing principles, established beyond a peradventure by our eighteen years' experience, have led me to urge and extend, so far as I have been allowed, the Carlisle Outing System, which I continue to regard as the best possible means of inducting Indian boys and girls into our civilized family and national life. Through contact only will the prejudice of the Indians against the whites, and the prejudice of the whites against the Indians, be broken up. The practical demonstration that the young Indian is as competent in the field and shop and in household matters as the young Anglo-Saxon, and has the same qualities of head and heart, removes Anglo-Saxon prejudice against the Indians, and the lying in kindly American homes removes Indian prejudice, proving to both that neither is as bad as the other thought, thus accomplishing fully and at once for each what no amount of long-range assertion can effect.

An additional advantage, and one which ought to commend itself at once, is the fact that this system introduces the Indians into the organized systems of industry of the country at large, and is a sure practical means, if properly and persistently exercised, of relieving the Government of the false theoretical combinations which insist upon organizing special and separate industries for them. Given the courage and ability to compete in civilized life, the liberty to do that that should follow, and the forcing or hiring the young of the Indian race, once educated and trained to better things, to return to the evils of tribal surroundings ought to be broken up.

During the fiscal year 1897 we placed out for longer or shorter periods 401 boys and 319 girls. Of these 401 boys and 191 girls remained out all winter attending district and other Americanizing schools with the young people of the families in which they resided, earning their board by their work out of school hours. They were thus bona fide residents of the district, and were daily imbibing practical American citizenship with all its ambitions and benefits.

While not advocating enlargement of my responsibilities, nor urging that large numbers in one school are an advantage, I have repeatedly stated within the last four years that Carlisle could most economically take care of 1,500 children by enlarging its outing. I have urged this because most schools, from their location, are unable to do anything at outing. I have always advocated that schools for Indian youth should be so located and conducted as to be the means of getting young Indians into our American life.

A synopsis of our outing shows that the boys and girls have earned for themselves during the year a total of \$20,118.39, of which the boys earned \$13,185.27, and the girls \$7,263.12. Our system enforces the habit of economy and saving. Of these amounts the boys saved \$6,136.04, and the girls \$3,288.21, a total of \$9,514.25. Boys and girls who have been out a number of times have acquired the ability, and generally do earn full wages, while those who are having their first experience, being less useful, receive less pay.

The 401 boys out during the fiscal year earned as follows:

Number of boys	Per month						
1	\$17.00	29	\$7.00	20	\$14.00	1	\$7.50
18	15.00	4	6.50	10	13.00	26	6.00
2	33.50	32	5.00	50	12.00	4	4.50
1	12.50	21	4.00	00	10.00	4	3.75
12	11.00	11	3.00	20	9.00	10	2.00
3	9.75	2	16.00	41	8.00	12	(a)
5	8.50						

a Board at country homes and railroad fare to and from them.

The 319 girls out during the fiscal year earned as follows:

Number of girls	Per month						
1	\$12.50	30	\$3.00	1	\$10.50	6	\$1.50
2	11.00	1	4.25	12	3.00	10	4.00
14	10.00	1	3.75	28	8.00	6	3.50
2	8.75	19	3.00	4	7.50	10	2.50
2	7.75	1	2.25	3	6.75	19	2.00
13	7.00	10	1.50	5	6.25	1	1.25
3	6.50	1	1.00	6	5.50	16	(a)
11	6.00	1	12.00				

a Board at country homes and railroad fare to and from them.

We had in all during the fiscal year 920 different pupils under care, and 730 had outing experiences. A monthly report comes to me from each pupil, in which the employer states the conduct, health, kind of work performed, wages received, money expended and what for, and other data sufficient to insure full information in regard to the pupil. The conduct report of this outing at the end of June, 1897, is as follows:

	Girls—257			Boys—283		
	Ability.	Industry.	Conduct.	Ability.	Industry.	Conduct.
Excellent		32	38	71	26	28
Good		157	148	148	157	213
Fair		61	31	18	57	16
Bad						3
Total		250	257	237	253	254

These gratifying results could easily be multiplied many times, so as to bear increasingly upon the young of the Indian race until all are gathered into the public and other schools and industries of the country, to the abandonment of purely Indian schools, and the Indians become woven into the nation.

The industrial features.—From the beginning of the school we have endeavored to put aside purely theoretical methods, and to give our boys and girls a practical, productive training. It will readily be seen that in our outing system we have the farm work for the boys and the housework for the girls, in their highest and best types; for how can there be a better method of making a farmer of a boy than by putting him on a farm, where the necessity of the situation directs his every thought and effort into the line of practical farming, or of teaching a girl housework than by putting her into a family where the house mother, having her work to do and requiring additional help, compels practical housekeeping, including cooking. The daily necessity to get the work done accomplishes the purpose, and I venture the assertion that no class of young people in the country have attained a greater degree of skill in the several lines of farming and housekeeping than the young Indians who have experienced these advantages at this school.

At the school itself we have two farms. We have also, as reported on former occasions, established shops for the teaching of the various regular trades.

Throughout the eighteen years' history of the school the clothing required has mostly been manufactured at the school. The tailor shop, with tailor at the head and boys under his direction, has made the clothing for the boys, while the sewing room, with its several branches, has made the girls' clothing and attended to all the repairing. Advanced students are taught to measure, cut, and fit.

Our carpenter shop has always taken care of the general repairs in its line at the school and has been the means of great economy in the erection of buildings and in connection with any improvements made.

Our blacksmith and wagon making shop attends to the repairs at the school and two farms and manufactures spring wagons, which are taken by the Department for issue to Western agency schools.

Our harness shop manufactures sufficient harness to keep the boys busy and give them instruction in its line.

In like manner the shoe shop, tin shop, paint shop, and printing office attend to all the school work in their several lines. The output of the various shops has been such articles as are needed in conducting the school, with the exception of the harness, wagons, and tinware, which are manufactured with the view of turning all above our own needs over to the Indian Department for use of the

service at its agencies and other schools. It has been no part of our purpose to conduct our shops on factory lines. While it taxes our productive resources to keep up the supply of uniforms, shoes, clothing, etc., for 800 students, we have avoided expensive machinery and kept closely to the idea of fitting our students for the sphere which they will probably have to fill and within the limits of small capitalists, aiming as far as possible to develop workmen and not machines.

Grading of apprentices.—In order to establish a system of recording the progress of apprentices in the various shops, a method of grading analogous to that used in the schoolrooms has been introduced, so that each student may have a record that will indicate his progress and ability. To this end the following grades were created, viz: Helper, apprentice, efficient apprentice, journeyman.

No one can have a rating until he has been four months at a trade and has demonstrated his aptness and ability. If continued, he is rated as helper and advanced according to proficiency.

To grade as an apprentice, a student must have reached a fair degree of skill in the use of the tools of his trade and know the names of the tools, and understand the trade measurements and terms in general use.

To grade as efficient apprentice, the student must be able to receive and execute orders by pattern or by dimensions in a satisfactory manner, and know the names and quality of materials used and the approximate value of the same.

To grade as journeyman, the student must be able to do work in a thorough manner from verbal directions, and to estimate the quantity of material required for a job such as would ordinarily come to him, and have both the skill and speed necessary to make an average hand in the labor market. Whenever in the judgment of the superintendent of the shop apprentices have reached the journeyman grade he reports them to the superintendent of the school. The result of this grading system has been marked improvement.

During the year, through the kindness of the Government, we have added one story to the shop building, which has doubled our space and given ample accommodation for present needs and future growth in every department.

A new laundry also has been erected and fitted with the best machinery, so that the drudgery of our large necessities in that direction is reduced to a minimum. The building is one story, 120 by 15 feet, with cement floor, has plenty of light and ventilation, and is a model in its adaptability and equipment.

The schoolrooms.—The principal teacher reports a year of unusual progress, and all conditions and results especially satisfactory. In the normal department 12 advanced girls have been under training, and with more systematized application of principles and practices have reached better results than in former years. One and a half hours each day have been spent by them in teaching and about the same time in professional training.

The teachers, as a whole, have been especially faithful in their work and more persistent in their individual efforts to further qualify themselves for their duties. A reading club on special subjects and a circle comprising 22 members taking the course suggested by the Department have been features of the year. Regular teachers' meetings have been held from 8 to 9 on Saturday mornings, and the least mature teachers have been given one hour's instruction per week in pedagogy. In order to form a taste and habit for reading among the students one study hour per week has been devoted to silent reading.

The vertical system of writing was adopted during the year, and hereafter will be obligatory in the lower departments.

Sloyd.—About 99 pupils have been at work during the year in the sloyd department, and I feel warranted in saying that the results will tell favorably and increase the usefulness of these young people throughout their lives.

Drawing.—The classes in drawing have had special instruction in charcoal work, and two classes in mechanical drawing have been started. The results show that when opportunity is given the Indian as a class is not inferior in these lines to the more favored Anglo-Saxon.

In order to give proper scope to this class, the normal training class, and to science work more room in the school building has now become a necessity, and I anticipate that from the funds appropriated this year I shall be able to submit plans for an addition to that building the coming spring.

Higher and supplementary education.—Considerable pressure has been placed upon me at different times by officials and others interested to give this school the character of an Indian college or institution for the higher education of Indian youth. These propositions I have always opposed, believing such a course to be antagonistic to the best interests of the Indians and the Government. What the Indians need is not Indian schools but an entrance into the affairs of the nation and the opportunity to utilize the public and other schools already established where race is not a qualification. Exclusive race schools narrow and dwarf, and no better

means of perpetuating tribalism and Indianism can be inaugurated than a system of schools holding the Indians together. The association and competition in the public schools broaden and break up tribalism and lead out into the general competition and life of the nation. I have always regarded Carlisle as tentative, and have endeavored to use it as a means not to perpetuate exclusive Indian education but as a place to prepare the young of the Indian race to go out into the district and higher schools of the country.

The limit of the Carlisle course has been placed at a point where, if the student stops, he has been educationally equipped for the ordinary avocations of our American life, and where at the same time, if a higher education is desired, the foundation for that has been well laid. I have found no difficulty in placing students in the public and other schools of the country after they have reached the middle of our course or have passed beyond it, and they find a ready welcome in schools of every sort.

This fact is so important as to call for the highest consideration in the management of our Indians, and to my mind should lead to the placing of less emphasis on purely Indian and especially tribal schools, and greater emphasis on working the Indian youth out into the general school system of the country, and to limit the erection of future Indian schools to points where this is practicable. I do not fail to impress upon the capable boys and girls the desirability of continuing their education beyond the curriculum of Carlisle, and thus far have been able to place everyone so inclined in the way of reaching the highest results, and they have generally been able to do this, in large part and sometimes entirely by their own efforts. We are not going to make self-reliant men and women out of Indian youth except we enforce self-help.

During the past year five of our students have attended Dickinson College and one Metzger College for women, both in the town of Carlisle. Others have attended the high school of Carlisle. Some have been in the normal schools of the State, Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, and the nurses' schools of Philadelphia, New Haven, and Hartford. One of our pupils, after graduating from a New England normal school, was employed last year in a high school in Connecticut, and taught so acceptably as to be recalled and given a permanent position as teacher.

If our intention is to play upon the Indians as a mass and continue them forever under separate espionage, of course purely Indian schools are the best. But if it is our intention to end Indianism and incorporate the Indians into the citizenship of the country, we must resort to the same means used to make American citizens of other races.

Perhaps no one in the country has a more lively experience and conception than I have of the great interest that can be wrought upon the sentimentalism and charity of the country by working race education. But my experience and observation of its results and my conviction against it are such as to lead me to abandon the bringing of Indian education, either general or special, before the public for the purpose of securing money. The condition of public sentiment so far as the Indians are concerned does not require it, and if hereafter the Indians are forced into communities by themselves and into an exclusive Indian system, it will be because that condition has been brought about by the mistaken course in the management of Indian education. I am aware that this course is leading to a seeming loss of prestige for this school among the other Indian schools of the country.

We do not give a normal diploma, like some younger institutions, nor do we have a commercial course aside from the general bookkeeping and common business forms; but when our students can go into State normal schools and into the commercial institutions in Carlisle and elsewhere and take diplomas from them, they get what is far more significant as a means of entering the army of teachers and business men and women of the land than anything that can be given in the best Indian or purely racial school.

Earnings and savings of students.—The large earnings of the students are carefully looked after by a well-regulated system, and they are encouraged to buy only those things that are practical and necessary. Students leaving the school under our outfit pay their expenses to and from their country homes, and use their savings for the purchase of extra clothing and the payment of such necessary and incidental expenses as may be approved. These earnings and savings have a valuable influence upon the life at school. Students may dress a little better; they can attend entertainments in the town of Carlisle; they can take little trips away from the school. Two hundred and sixty boys attended and marched in the inaugural parade on the 4th of March, paying half the expenses of their transportation for that purpose. It enables them also to contribute their share to the various school societies and entertainments, and to the churches and Sabbath schools to which they belong in the town of Carlisle; to send presents to their parents and friends

at home, and, as formerly reported, they have contributed thousands of dollars to the erection and improvement of buildings at the school.

Health.—No virulent epidemic has visited us during the year. There were about 100 cases of measles and several cases of sore throat of a diphtheric nature, but no fatal results from either. It has been necessary, however, to return to their homes a number of pupils on account of ill health, an unusual number of whom had been here but a short time and who never should have been sent to us. Greater care in the examinations by the physicians at the agencies would obviate these expensive difficulties.

Physical training indoors and out for both boys and girls continues to form a part of the regular daily routine of the school life. Our large gymnasium gives the best of facilities for indoor calisthenics and physical culture which is under the direction of a skilled instructor. I can repeat my former reports, and reaffirm that it has a marked and most valuable influence on the general health of the pupils.

Athletics and sports.—In this direction the Indian has of late shown decided capacity, inasmuch as the Carlisle ball teams have been able to hold their own with the representative athletes of the leading universities. This helpful association with the students of other institutions is invaluable to the Indian. The boys have been encouraged in these sports, because the courage and effort which win success in a friendly contention on the athletic field is a great aid in the broader and keener contentions of life they are to engage in later.

Social interests and societies.—As the Indian pupils develop mentally the need for other interests than the regular school work grows. This need is in part supplied by the work of the literary societies, of which there are two conducted by the boys and one by the girls, each having their own hall for meeting, with its proper equipment. These societies supplement admirably the lessons of the schoolroom, and lead to a great deal of individual effort and research, as well as friendly rivalry between the societies.

The monthly school sociables, the society reunions and celebrations, serve a useful purpose in varying the routine of school life, and give spur and scope to the resources of the young people in furnishing proper amusement for the occasions.

We are constantly favored with lectures and visits from people of national and even world-wide reputation, who by their interest and counsel add great inspiration to all the work of the school.

Religious.—One result of life at this school, valuable and far-reaching in its effect, is incidental to our location. The religious influences that have always attended the work of this school continue in force and grow in effect year by year. At the school, the regular Sabbath school services are supplemented by the several circles of King's Daughters and the Young Men's Christian Association, which have been well supported during the year.

The several pastors of the town churches are also diligent in their work, and once a week at the school meet those pupils who are associated with their respective denominations.

A valuable result of this feature of our work is the association fostered with the best people, by attendance at various meetings and conventions of both boys and girls, as invited guests or delegates. One young Nez Percé belonging to the school was sent as delegate to San Francisco to represent the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church in Carlisle. For a number of years past several delegates have attended the Young Men's Christian Association summer school under Mr. Moody at Northfield; the number this year increased to nine. I must commend most highly the good results to the individuals and the school.

In summing up the work of the year there seems nothing remarkable in the way of progress to report. School work is necessarily very much a repetition of the same steps with a different set of pupils, except so far as new features may be introduced. We have numbered an average of 800 pupils, and each and every one has been subjected to the constant operation of influences calculated to instruct and benefit, and I can safely claim that appreciable progress has been made toward the end in view, which is that not only the Carlisle 800, but the whole number of Indian youth, may be so trained and instructed, that no longer in the woods or on the prairie exclusively, but in the hives of industry of the whites—the cities, the offices, the mills, and on the farms—shall their dwelling places be; and thus, in full possession of the customs and appliances of civilization, the Indian vacates his position as ward, to be cordled and cared for, and becomes a citizen, meeting in full all the obligations of that condition.

Very respectfully,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain, Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FLANDREAU, S. DAK.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Flandreau, S. Dak., August 16, 1897.

Sit: In submitting this my annual report of this school for the fiscal year 1897 I am pleased to be able to state that from the success noted in my last former report our course has not been backward and downward, but forward and upward; and I say without hesitancy that June 30, 1897, closed the most successful year of the history of Flandreau school, both as regards attendance of pupils and with reference to the character and scope of results achieved.

Attendance.—The gratifying attendance of the previous year, both in the total enrollment and in the average attendance, has been excelled in the past term. The enrollment for this period was 212, and the average daily attendance was more than 165, although our appropriation was for only 150 pupils. Many more children applied for admission to the school, but were refused on account of lack of room to accommodate them.

Discipline.—The discipline of the institution during the past year was superior to that of any preceding term, and runaways have wholly ceased with us. The conduct of all pupils has in the main been exemplary, and the affairs of the school have run very smoothly in all departments.

Industrial training.—No new facilities being afforded, only such industries were pursued as were taught the previous year; but greater proficiency was apparent from such of the pupils as were employed on the farm, in the tailor shop, in the sewing room, in the laundry, in the dormitories, in the kitchen, the bakery, and in other departments of the school. It is hoped that provision for several shops for various new industries for our boys will be made in the near future.

Literary work.—In the class room faithful and effective work has been noticeable in all the eight grades of our literary work, and numerous promotions to higher grades will be made at the opening of the schoolrooms on September 1, next, although quite a large number of such promotions were made during the last school year. We intend adding another grade to our course this year to accommodate such of our old pupils as are not yet ready in all respects for transfer to higher class schools. I am sure the character of the literary work done by our students the past year has been fully up to the standard for schools of class 1.

Sanitary condition.—The former excellent sanitary condition of this school has obtained throughout the past year, although I have to chronicle the death, from tuberculosis of the lungs, of one of our younger girl pupils—the only death, by the way, that has ever occurred at this school since its establishment.

With our fine, new hospital building, and with the services of a competent nurse in charge of same, we are now in position to give the best of care and treatment to the sick, and at the same time the constant menace to the health of the whole school from having sick persons in the general dormitories is now removed.

Quite a large number of patients were treated by the school physician during the year, and although several were afflicted with pneumonia and other acute ailments, all, except the one case mentioned were speedily restored to health. Our school is very fortunate in having the advantage of long experience and the best skill in its medical adviser.

New buildings and improvements.—Since my last annual report was submitted two new buildings have been added to the plant of this school—a fine hospital building and a large cottage residence for the superintendent and family.

The former is perhaps the largest, most convenient, and best equipped hospital in the Indian school service, but no better than should be at every large Indian school. This building contains four large wards for care of the sick, a large and convenient kitchen, a pleasant and commodious dining room, a doctor's dispensary, medicine closet, four large rooms for attendants and employees, besides baths and water-closets for both male and female patients. The building is heated by an independent steam-heating plant situated in the basement, which also contains cellars for storage of supplies and provisions. There are four open fireplaces, with handsome mantels and tile fronts, in this building, which afford excellent ventilation and which add to the pleasantness of the interior.

The superintendent's cottage is an eight-room, two-story structure, of pleasing architectural appearance and thoroughly well built. It is equipped with an independent hot-water heating plant and has open fireplaces and mantels, lavatories in all bedrooms, bath and closet, etc.

Excellent tank-flushing water-closets were placed in the basements of both the girls' and the boys' dormitory buildings, and the old unsightly and unsanitary outside vault closets were removed from the premises. This is one of the most

important improvements accomplished during the past year, both in sanitation and in added comfort for the pupils.

Three hundred dollars' worth of shade and ornamental trees were purchased and planted on the grounds of the school last spring, and they, together with a like number planted last year, are, with the exception of a few evergreen specimens, in a thrifty, growing condition, and will, in the course of a few years, afford an abundance of shade on the campus and about the buildings, and will greatly add to the beauty of a naturally pleasant location. When rains are not frequent, all these trees are watered thoroughly twice a week, a large wagon tank being used to haul water for this purpose.

Authorized improvements.—The contract for erection of two new detached brick buildings for a dining hall and for large boys' quarters, and an extensive addition to the present girls' dormitory building, has been let, and work upon same is expected to be begun in the near future. These improvements will so increase the capacity of the school as to accommodate the 300 pupils authorized by the act of Congress of last year, which provided the funds for the said improvements.

Eight thousand dollars were set apart by last Congress for the purchase of a half section of additional land for an industrial farm for our school, and when this land shall be purchased, the institution will be well situated for more extensive farming operations, and will have pasturage for a large number of cows that are needed in order to provide a sufficient supply of milk and butter for the pupils of the school.

An extensive sewer main, to carry sewage from the school to the Big Sioux River, is among the improvements to be made at an early day, since funds for this purpose have been provided by Congressional action and estimates for the work have been already submitted by me to your office. It is expected this improvement will be completed before the advent of cold weather this fall.

Improvements needed.—A new building for schoolrooms and assembly room will need to be added to our school plant next year, since we are already overcrowded in the class rooms, and when the attendance shall be increased, as now contemplated, our present schoolroom space will be wholly inadequate to our needs in that direction.

An extension of the present commissary building will be necessary to make sufficient storage room for goods and supplies furnished the school. We have already economized space in this building, as far as possible, by suspending galleries from the ceilings (strongly trussed for this purpose), upon which a large quantity of goods is stored.

Provision for changing the present low-pressure system of steam heat for our buildings to high pressure will be necessary in order to secure steam pressure to convey sufficient heat to the buildings of the school farthest from the boiler plant. This will be especially necessary when the new buildings are completed. Even now, in winter, when the wind is from the north northwest, and at all violent, it is almost impossible to properly warm those buildings at some distance from the boiler house, which was located to one side from the center of the group of buildings, in order to secure a sufficient fall for gravity return of condensed steam to the boilers. Reducing valves in each building to be heated and a steam pump to return condensation to the boilers will need to be introduced—if possible, before the winter begins.

A small building for office purposes has become a necessity at this school, since the proper privacy for a business office is impossible in the present quarters. The office building should include, also, sleeping rooms for clerks, and should contain one or two cells for the incarceration of unlawful intruders on the premises of the school and for punishment of an occasional incorrigible pupil.

A farmer's cottage and a large farm and stock barn and a dairy house are improvements that will also be needed after the school farm is enlarged. A detached building for employees' dining hall and kitchen is an important want at this school.

No change of employees.—I am especially grateful that it was not found necessary to make any changes during the past year in the personnel of the employee force at my school. This fact accounts largely for the measure of success of our work. Nor have we found it necessary or advisable to recommend any changes of employees at the beginning of the current year, and trust no occasion will demand such changes before the close of the year. Frequent changes of employees can have but a depressing effect upon any school, and should be made for serious causes only. A few additional employees are authorized for the current year.

Prospects.—There is much in the present outlook to encourage us to hope for and expect a very large measure of success in our work at Flandreau school in the coming year. We shall begin work with more than 200 pupils in attendance, and will have a better organization every way than has been possible heretofore, and

every effort will be made to improve greatly the character of the class-room work in all grades. My greatest regret is that we are not equipped for accomplishing much more in the way of varied industrial work.

Conclusion.—I will say that the most gratifying fact in connection with our last year's work is the almost unanimous and vigorous loyalty of our old pupils. Many of these completed their stipulated term last July, but nearly all of these are returning for another full term. The enthusiasm of our former pupils on their return to their homes this summer accounts very largely for the success we have recently had in securing new pupils on certain reservations.

In conclusion I desire to express my sincere thanks for the universally fair and considerate treatment my school has always received from your office. With a continuance of such encouragement from those in authority I can see no good reason why success shall not crown the work of the new year at this school.

I would also take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the helpful criticism and encouragement of those officials of the Indian service who have visited us during the past year, and who we trust will make their calls more frequent and their stay with us more extended in the future.

Very respectfully,

LESLIE D. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIERRE, S. DAK.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Pierre, S. Dak., August 28, 1897.

SIR: In reviewing the history of the fiscal year 1897 at this school, I find only a few features that stand out with sufficient prominence to be worthy of mention in this my seventh annual report.

The attendance was better than ever before, and with the present capacity of the school leaves little room for improvement in that respect.

The health of the pupils was as good as could be expected, considering the large attendance and the extreme severity of the winter.

The average scholarship of the pupils has perceptibly improved, the general department has been good, and the addition of new buildings and apparatus has greatly increased the efficiency of the industrial departments.

Two large warehouses and one shop were erected during the year, and many of the older buildings were repaired and painted.

On the other hand we were so unfortunate as to lose by sickness and for other reasons several of our trained and trusted employees. To fill their places the civil-service law was invoked, but the results were somewhat disappointing. About one-half of the employees appointed to these vacancies never came, and did not even trouble themselves to notify the school that they did not intend to accept their appointments. Some who did come were wholly incompetent to fill their positions, and dropped out after they had satisfied themselves that they were a "misfit." One of the points apparently established by this experience was that it is necessary to wait until these incapables have seriously damaged the school before their incompetency (which to experienced Indian workers is apparent on a very short acquaintance) can be proven.

At the close of the school year, when the "sifting" process had finally secured a fairly efficient corps of employees, it was found that the record of employees showed the names of 33 different employees during the year for only 15 positions. I am forced to the conclusion that civil-service examiners are frequently deceived as to the health, special qualifications, etc., of applicants by the recommendations which are furnished them. Applicants can usually get any kind of recommendations they may need to secure positions in the Indian service.

The schools are also frequently damaged by the interminable delays attendant upon appointments under civil service and the frequent transfers of employees. I am well satisfied that it has become a common practice upon the part of many agents and superintendents to recommend the transfer to other stations of employees who have already demonstrated their incompetency, rather than to be put to the trouble and annoyance of proving to the proper officers the unfitness of these employees for the Indian service. This abuse has become so common that a superintendent is warranted in regarding with suspicion an employee transferred to him from another school, unless he absolutely knows that the reasons for the transfer reflect no discredit upon the employee.

These defects, as well as others of less importance, in the practical working of the civil-service law actually exist; and friends of the system would do better to devote their energies to correcting them, and to making the service less cumbersome and dilatory, than to deny their existence and claim perfection for a system that is still in the experimental stage. It is certainly better to recognize and correct existing defects than to have the whole system criticised and perhaps condemned later.

Very respectfully,

CROSBY G. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ONEIDA SCHOOL.

ONEIDA INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Oneida, Wis., August 17, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the fifth annual report of the Oneida Indian industrial and day schools of the Oneida Indian Reservation.

Attendance.—School opened on the first Monday of September with an attendance of 92 pupils. During the week this enrollment was increased to 115, and many parents were refused admission of pupils, as places were reserved for several former pupils who were unable to be present during the first week of the year.

The average attendance for the year has been as follows:

September	110.91	February	118.75
October	120.97	March	122.30
November	121.53	April	120.07
December	122.45	May	120.90
January	110.32	June	122.30

This gives an average of 119.12 for the year, and is practically equal to the full capacity of the school, which is rated at 120 pupils. Had the school accommodations, at least 30 more small pupils that are not within reach of the day schools might be enrolled. The plan of a gradual promotion to higher schools has been carried out, and, with the exception of one or two orphans, no new pupils above the kindergarten grade were enrolled.

Literary work.—The work in this department has progressed better than during other years. The advanced class in room 4 was transferred to schools of class 2, and others subjected to a thorough examination, so that the room was completely reorganized and placed on a better basis for efficient work than before. All teachers have taken an interest in their work, and the results have been mainly satisfactory.

The lack of musical ability in the teaching force is plainly apparent, even to Indians, and, while I regret that changes in the force should be made, yet I feel that this branch of the work has been neglected, and I trust that the deficiency in this respect may be corrected in the near future.

Industrial work.—In this department work has progressed very well, except that the too frequent changes of employees in the sewing room have not been beneficial to the training of the girls. My wife was obliged to resign the position of seamstress on October 20 on account of poor health, and for the next six weeks the room was in charge of the Indian assistant and but little was accomplished. December 1 a seamstress was transferred from a school in the West, who, after a few weeks, became at variance with the matron, so that the work did not progress with harmony, consequently was ineffectual. After about five months' service she was advised to give up her position and seek a higher and drier climate, her physician deeming it unwise for her to attempt to live in this climate. The sewing room was again left in charge of the assistant until near the close of the term, when a new appointment was made. With these unfortunate changes, only about one-half of the usual work has been accomplished, and but little information has been gained in this department.

Other departments of domestic work have made the usual good progress. The girls have taken an interest in their work and have benefited thereby. The boys have kept up the work of the farm and garden, and have been instructed in the use and care of common tools so far as a school of this character will permit. The position of teacher of industries was authorized for this place, but, unfortunately, it seems that it was impossible to secure such an employe.

On the farm the same amount of land is cultivated as last year, and prospects are good for an increased crop of all grains and vegetables. An orchard of about

100 trees was started this spring, nearly all trees living and now looking well. Several thousand strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry plants were also set out, nearly all of which are growing nicely. The grounds in front of the buildings have been plowed, leveled, seeded with lawn grass, and set with ornamental and shade trees, greatly improving the appearance of the place.

Buildings.—All buildings are in good condition, having been kept in good repair during the year. All wooden buildings, as well as metal roofs on brick buildings, have been recently painted, and workmen are now busy painting and calcimining the interior of these buildings, so that by the 1st of September everything will have received a thorough renovation, and will present a new and attractive appearance. During the year a workshop, with vegetable cellar, was erected, making a comfortable and commodious room for carpenters' use. Wood and coal house and other outbuildings have been moved to more suitable locations, greatly improving the general appearance of the premises. Authority is at hand for the erection of an addition to the warehouse, this addition to be used as a flour and grain room.

Sanitary conditions.—That the sanitary conditions of the school are good goes without question when it is known that the school has passed through epidemics of measles and scarlet fever without any serious consequences. By some unknown means scarlet fever was brought to the school early in October. Realizing that if school was disbanded the disease would in all probability spread over the entire reservation, it was decided to hold the school together and try to check the disease without its going into a general epidemic on the reservation. In all ten cases developed, but as they came on one or two at a time, we were finally able to drive out the disease with no fatalities nor serious after troubles. About the last of May measles became epidemic on the reservation, and the school had over thirty cases, mostly young pupils who had escaped the epidemic of two years ago. This trouble passed away with no serious results other than the loss of time on the part of those afflicted and general derangement of class-room work for a time.

With an abundant supply of pure water, good systems of ventilation, sewerage, steam-heated buildings, and frequent changes in diet, such troubles as "serofula sores, sore eyes, and pneumonia" have almost entirely disappeared.

In general.—All things considered, the school may be said to be in a prosperous condition. However, there are improvements which are worthy of consideration.

First, in order that the sanitary conditions be made more perfect, a building for hospital use is a necessity. At present there is no room that can be used exclusively for the sick, and, when needed, one of the dormitories must be utilized, the occupants thereof "doubling up" with those of another room. A suitable building for school hospital and quarters for nurse and her assistant could be erected for about fifteen hundred dollars.

The extension of the sewer to the river is an important matter which should receive early attention. A communication bearing upon this point, with estimated cost for the extension, was forwarded your office several months ago.

The enlargement of the girls' dormitory building and the erection of an assembly building are improvements worthy of consideration. As heretofore stated, there are many young children that are not within reach of the day schools and, under present regulations, are not in any school. The need of a room for general assembly is clearly apparent, especially on all occasions of social gatherings. The present plan of throwing the three class rooms into one room by means of rolling partitions is very unsatisfactory. By the erection of a building for a general assembly room and the enlargement of the girls' dormitory building the capacity of the school might be increased so that all children of school age could be placed in some one of the schools.

Day schools.—The work at the Oneida day schools has not been so encouraging as that at the boarding school during the past year. The greatest difficulty in the way of success is the impossibility of securing anything like a regular attendance of the pupils. In many cases this is the result of poverty on the part of the Indians; in others a lack of appreciation of the work of the day school.

There are many cases, especially at schools Nos. 4 and 5, where pupils have not attended school for want of shoes or comfortable clothing. I am informed that three pupils of one family, living within a mile of No. 5 school, did not have a boot or shoe on foot during all of last winter. Others in this vicinity were obliged to remain away for want of suitable clothing. In nearly all cases I find that these poorer people are anxious to send their children to school, and would do so were they comfortably clothed. In connection with this feature of the work I can only repeat what has been urged in other reports as to necessity of aiding these people in the way of clothing for their children attending school.

It is also very difficult to convince many of these parents that, under existing regulations, their children are intelligible to the boarding school or nonreservation

school until they have completed the work of the day school and have reached the age for transfer. If all nonreservation schools would more closely follow the rules for promotions and transfers and refuse to encourage or accept all pupils who have not reached the required grade in studies, as well as required age, it would greatly assist the work of the reservation day and boarding schools.

The actual work of the day schools has been fully as good as might be expected, with the irregular attendance to contend with. All teachers have labored faithfully and earnestly, and have been the means of accomplishing much good, and as the schools are to be continued another year, I hope will be able to show some improvement over this year's work. The following is a tabulated statement of attendance for the year:

Day school	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter		Total average
	Enroll-ment	Aver- age	Enroll-ment	Aver- age	Enroll-ment	Aver- age	Enroll-ment	Aver- age	
No. 1	31	14	32	18	32	12	31	16	15
No. 2	25	15	25	16	24	12	30	17	15
No. 3	35	27	44	22	32	14	15	24	22
No. 4	28	14.5	31	11	24	9	31	14	14
No. 5	31	12	28	12	24	8	22	1	9.75

In conclusion I wish to tender thanks for the courteous treatment and favors granted by the attaches of your office; also to publicly express my appreciation of the services rendered by those of the force of employees who have been faithful in the discharge of their duties and have labored to make the work of the Ojibwa schools a success.

Very respectfully, yours,
 CHAS. F. PEARCE,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT TOMAH, WIS.

TOMAH INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
 Tomah, Wis., August 21, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to make my first annual report of the Tomah Indian school. It will necessarily be brief, as I received for the property and assumed control on the 12th of May. Judging from what I could see when I took charge and from my subsequent experience, I think the work done during the year has, in most respects, been well done.

The school is beautifully located on a fine farm of 300 acres 2 miles north of the town of Tomah, which is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. The buildings are comparatively new and in fair condition, but they are not well arranged.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been as follows:

First quarter	50.11
Second quarter	117.42
Third quarter	21.08
Fourth quarter	120.78
Average	102.35

This shows that during three quarters of the year there was an attendance of nineteen more than the number provided for in the appropriation.

Retaining pupils in school.—It is very difficult to retain these pupils in school from year to year. The Winnebago Indians are citizens, but they are far from being civilized. They have lived in civilization for more than fifty years, but they still practice many of their heathen customs. It is next to impossible to get the large girls in school, and very difficult to keep the boys in attendance. The parents rove about over the State picking blueberries and cranberries, gathering wild rice, and digging ginseng, and they are anxious to take their children with them. When cold weather begins, they are willing to put them in school, but it often happens that the school is filled by other pupils and they can not be received at that time.

The health of the pupils and employees has been fairly good during the year. I am told that last year the sewer opened into a cesspool, and there were no traps in

any of the pipes, but this had been remedied before I came, and at present the buildings and grounds are in a sanitary condition.

Literary.—The work in this department has, in most respects, been excellent. I inclose herewith the report of the principal teacher, May D. Church.

We have endeavored, so far as practicable in our school, to follow out the course of study promulgated by the superintendent of Indian schools.

With some exceptions, the class-room work has been quite satisfactory, and a number of the children have made astonishing progress considering the limited time allowed for our part of the work. An epidemic of sore eyes among the children proved quite detrimental in individual cases, but the progress made by the school at large has been gratifying.

Greater progress has been made in English speaking than in any preceding year, owing to the fact that Indian talking has been prohibited this year for the first time in the history of the school.

On Thanksgiving Day, Memorial Day, and Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays special efforts were made to instill patriotic sentiments.

Calisthenic exercises combined with Delsarte are practiced by all pupils at each school session except night school.

Much attention has been paid to letter writing and to original compositions upon natural objects after study and conversation upon the same. Each lesson is made as far as possible a language lesson, and the reading lesson is chosen with reference to some other study or studies. In connection with geography, map making in sand, putty, and paper maché is required. A lively interest in vocal instruction has been evinced by nearly all. Many of the pupils have excellent voices, and are often invited to sing in the city churches.

The year's work closed with an entertainment, which won for the children hearty words of commendation from the local press.

Fifteen pupils have been promoted to nonreservation schools of the second class. I would respectfully suggest our urgent need of a fourth schoolroom and teacher.

The industrial work for boys consists of carpentering, gardening, farming, caring for stock, etc. The work in all of these has been of a high order. The farm is in good condition and will produce enough hay and grain to subsist all of the stock, besides producing plenty of vegetables, potatoes, etc., for the children's table.

The girls have received instruction in all the various branches of housekeeping. They have taken a keen interest in the work, and I am certain that they enjoy the industrial work fully as well as the work in the schoolroom.

On the whole, I am much pleased with the work done since I took charge, and I have every reason to believe that this year will be a very successful one.

I express my sincere thanks to the employees for their keen interest and hearty cooperation in the work. I also greatly appreciate the many favors I have received from your office.

Very respectfully,

L. M. COMPTON, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT WITTENBERG, WIS.

WITTENBERG, Wis., July 15, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of this institution for the fiscal year 1897.

As history and location, etc., have been given in previous reports of mine, I deem it unnecessary to repeat same in this report. A prosperous year has passed as to general work and advancement. It is a gratifying fact that a perfect harmony and a union of purpose have existed between the employees, all working together for the best interest of pupils and school in general.

The attendance, especially from the beginning of the year, was not as high as was desired, the principal reason being the common excuse that children be kept at home to help harvest the farm products, etc. The attendance by quarters is as follows: First quarter, 73 per cent; second quarter, 101.4; third quarter, 115.5; fourth quarter, 117.3. Average for the year, 102.4. Fourteen pupils have been transferred to Carlisle, Pa., Indian School, 4 leaving in January and 10 on the 1st of July, this year.

Literary work.—Work in this department has been very satisfactory during the past year. Under the able management of three very well qualified teachers the pupils moved gradually, step by step, onward. The music charts furnished by the department proved excellent and the majority of pupils of the two advanced rooms were able to sing by note at the close of the school year. Singing exercises have been conducted for the whole school in unison regularly.

Debating society, talks on different topics, singing, and devotional exercises constituted the evening exercises.

Industries.—The boys have been regularly detailed to the different departments in industry. The work in carpentering has progressed nicely, with great benefit to apprentices.

The farm, consisting of about 60 acres, has been ably cared for by a detail of the larger boys, and garden work has been left principally to the younger boys. The products of the farm the last year were as follows:

Beets, bushels	25	Oats, bushels	118
Beans, pounds	490	Onions, bushels	12
Carrots, bushels	59	Pumpkins	460
Cabbage, heads	370	Potatoes, bushels	431
Cucumbers, bushels	7	Peas, bushels	7
Corn, bushels	39	Ruta-bagas, bushels	91
Hay, tons	2	Squashes	100
Melons	47	Tomatoes, bushels	39
Melons, musk	71	Pork of farm, pounds	1,558

The products the present summer are very promising, and will no doubt be greatly increased.

Girls have been regularly detailed in their household duties, and quite a number have attained skill in laundering, cooking, sewing, etc. Articles manufactured in sewing room are as follows:

Aprons	259	Pants, boys'	39
Coats	12	Shirts	46
Curtains	26	Suits, union	6
Caps, girls'	41	Suits, boys'	10
Cloths, table	25	Skirts	121
Drawers	105	Slips, pillow	18
Dresses	196	Sheets	92
Garters, pairs	75	Towels	105
Napkins	12	Uniforms, girls'	1
Nightgowns	19		

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the school has been good, although we had 3 deaths during the year. One, a Winnebago boy, orphan, father and mother having died from pulmonary consumption within the last year, died after a short sickness of about a week. The other 2 deaths: one a Winnebago girl 8 years old, and the other an Oneida girl of 10 years.

Their deaths were brought on indirectly from measles, which unfortunately entered our school in April last, after successfully averting same for a period of seven months, during which time it passed through the whole western and southern part of this county. All naturally healthy children did not suffer, and with the good care given them were well in a week's time, but the delicate and sickly had quite severe attacks. Quite a number of young Indian children living in the camps in this vicinity died, as did also a number of white children. We considered ourselves favored that kind Providence spared us to such an extent.

Three of the Winnebagos demanded their children home when they were taken sick with the measles, claiming their medicine men were superior doctors; but I was agreeably surprised that they returned shortly after and asked for white man's medicine, saying they would admit that white man's medicine was better, and wished the children taken back to school. Fortunately none of those taken away died, but were back to school in a week's time.

Three pupils admitted last fall apparently sound, proved to be consumptive, and were returned to their folks in this vicinity, being pronounced incurable by the physicians.

The waterworks are now completed and prove very beneficial. A superintendent's dwelling is now under construction, at the completion of which employees will have better accommodations, as room has been rather limited.

Ethical and social.—A Sunday school has been conducted during the year, where all pupils have had a training in the simple duties of brother to brother and to God. Older pupils have been allowed to attend different churches in the village, and regular services almost every Sunday have been conducted in a church near by, where pupils have been allowed to attend.

Socials have been given at intervals during the year, in which all employees have taken part and assisted in making them, what they ought to be, elevating, entertaining, etc. All holidays have been appropriately observed by speechmaking, singing, band music, etc.

The brass band, under the leadership of Fred Smith, an Indian boy educated here, has done remarkably well during the past year. The band has brought credit to the institution by its good playing and been much sought by different parties for different celebrations. Regular military drills have been conducted, and the different athletic sports, such as baseball, football, etc., have been nourished at the school.

In conclusion, I have the honor of extending you my sincere thanks for prompt attention and kindly support tendered me during the past year.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

AXEL JACOBSON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, VIRGINIA.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
Hampton, Va.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute for the academic and fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

The enrollment of Indians for the past school year stands as follows: Girls, 51; boys, 87; total, 138. Thirteen tribes are represented:

Sioux	20	Seneca, Indian Territory	3
Oneida	11	Seneca, New York	10
Winnebago	7	Cayuga	1
Omaha	3	Tuscarora	1
Apache	6	Onondaga	1
Navajo	1	Cherokee	39
Sac and Fox	2	Stockbridge	12

Our Indian school has been this year less distinct from the rest of the institution, a plan which has had most excellent results. The Indian boys and girls have been able to take and hold their places alongside the colored students in the school rooms and shops. This has certainly been one of our most successful years in dealing with the Indians. We have never had as orderly or as interested a company.

The success which has attended our work with the New York Indians and the help which they have been able to render, not only in their own tribes, but to many others, as teachers and leaders, makes it seem most desirable that more of them should be allowed to come to Hampton. They have been refused admission on the ground that New York State was well able to take care of its own Indians and that the burden should not be thrown on the General Government. Unfortunately the State is not doing what it ought. The very fact that their Indians are brought into such close contact with civilization makes the necessity of an industrial education, such as they can not obtain at home, the more important in their case.

Armstrong and Slater Memorial Trade School Building.—The opening of the Armstrong and Slater Memorial Trade School Building in November last was a move toward higher training in the mechanic arts for the Indian as well as for the negro. In the school's sixteen shops under the apprentice system good work has been done, but we have long felt that a more thorough and systematic training in the theory and practice of the trades could only be given in a trade school under regular instructors.

It is believed that the result of this new departure in the school's history will make it possible to place in our productive industries those who, having received previous instruction in our trade school, will be able to do better work, thus saving much of the time of the foremen now given to beginners, making it possible to bring our shops on to a better business basis, and sending out into the South and West well-trained industrial leaders. The more systematic instruction of the manual training department and trade school has been of special value to the Indians. They are not so well fitted to pick up a trade, under the rather irregular method which necessarily prevailed under the apprentice system, as white or colored boys.

Although the trade school is not yet completed generous friends have contributed a sufficient amount to open eight rooms, and classes in mechanical drawing, painting, plastering, bricklaying, manual training, carpentering, blacksmithing, wheel-

wrighting, and machine work are already receiving daily instruction. Each individual student has been encouraged to consider carefully what line of work promised the best chance for future usefulness and has been helped to secure it.

Samuel George, a Seneca Indian, and a member of the senior class in the night school, who finished his three years' course in the machine shop first year, represented the trade students at our anniversary in April. He gave first a short historical sketch of his own people, the "People of the Skillful Hands," as they were called by the other members of the Iroquois league, and told how from the time of their earliest history until now they had had skill above the other tribes. He said:

There are many cases where with even a little training men of my tribe have become experts in some line of industry. But the great majority, held together by old tribal laws and superstitions, have never had any chance to learn, and are therefore unable to compete with the first-class tradesmen of this country.

This is the past of my people. To-day I stand here to represent the trade department of this school. I represent those who are working toward the upper end of the different trades. There is only one way to learn how to do a thing, and that is to go and do it. No trade that requires skill is ever mastered at once. It must be wrestled with in long service before it gives up its secrets.

Agriculture.—The agricultural department of the school has made steady progress and the students have shown real interest in the subject. The same separation which has been made in the trades between the work where instruction is the main feature and that where production and wage earning is placed foremost has been introduced into the agricultural work. While the practical work of the farm is carried on more efficiently than ever, all the young men in the school are having regular class-room instruction in farming and are brought in contact with the work of our experiment station, where 15 acres of land are devoted to the purpose of making clear to the students the value of different varieties of the same crop.

A very genuine interest has been taken by some of the Indian boys in the study of agriculture, and the hope is that this will bear fruit, not only in the improvement of lands belonging to our own students, but that some of the latter may be prepared for the position of agency farmer or assistant farmer and give valuable help to their people along that line.

During the summer we hope to commence the erection of an agricultural building with museum, laboratory, recitation rooms, and all the appliances for the best instruction that can be given in farming.

Domestic science.—In the same building, complete in all its appointments, there will be rooms where the girls will have systematic instruction in domestic science. Courses in sewing, dressmaking, millinery, cooking, laundering, and manual training will here be given. There is no doubt that this new building will serve to dignify these industries in the eyes of the young women and to give them a greater respect for the duties of home life, and at the same time fit them for the industrial positions thrown open to Indian girls by the Government.

Even now every girl in the school is taught to do plain cooking and to make her own dresses. A graduate of the Sloyd school in Boston has given regular lessons in woodwork, and a graduate of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics has done most excellent work this year in physical training. There has been a marked improvement in the carriage of our girls.

Academic work.—There has been steady progress in the academic work of the school. The fact that we are receiving a large number of Indians who have received training previous to their coming to Hampton has made it possible for us to bring the Indian and colored students into the same classes and do away to a large extent with the distinctively Indian classes. This has been a real help to the Indians. Just so far as they can be treated like other people the better.

The work in science has gone forward steadily. Not only the senior, but the lower, classes of the school have made use of the laboratory. That this sort of work is necessary to any thorough knowledge of geography or physiology can scarcely be doubted. Just so far as possible the laboratory method has been introduced into every department of school work, and in every case with the result of quickening the interest and the power of observation.

The daily news items have been made helpful to the study of geography and history. The classes in civil government and political economy have been studying the financial and political problems of the hour. The school course, the workshop, and the farm have been brought into closer relations than ever.

Great progress has been made in instruction in music. I know of no other institution where it enters more largely into the life of the school than at Hampton. As a means of mental and moral development it is most important.

Mechanical and free-hand drawing have been of greater help to the students than ever before. The work in the shops has become a much more real and interesting exercise since mechanical drawing has come to have such an important

part in it. The free-hand drawing has been made of great service in connection with language work.

Health report.—The health of the school has been quite uniformly good during the year. An epidemic of la grippe gave 129 cases in the month of January, and in February 35 cases. With this exception, there has been no epidemic disease.

One Indian girl has been sent away temporarily to regain her strength after a severe illness. Besides this one case, no Indian has been sent away from the school on account of sickness. One Indian boy, brought in the last party from the West, with defective vision, due to an accident received at home, was returned to his home, as he proved unable to use his eyes in study, and no improvement with glasses was possible. Permission was asked in June for the return of two students whose time would expire in October, as they seemed in need of the bracing Dakota air, and unfit for summer work on northern farms.

The health of all the Indian students has been, on the whole, better than in any previous year. With the exception of six cases of phlyctenular ophthalmia, no scrofulous affection has originated among them. But two cases of pulmonary hemorrhage have occurred, and in all cases of sickness there has been a good convalescence.

This excellent record is largely due to constant care exercised through many years in the selection of material at the West. Too much stress can not be laid upon the importance of selecting for Eastern schools students with a good health record. Anything short of the utmost care which an experienced person can give can not fail to result in an unnecessary loss of time and money and ultimate injury care spent upon it return a very great interest.

The sanitary condition of the school has been under careful supervision during the year, and has been satisfactory.

Military discipline.—The commandant of cadets spent a part of last summer studying the methods of the gymnasium at Harvard. The result of his visit has been evident in the improved appearance of the battalion. Regular setting-up exercises have been given. Apparatus has been obtained for the measurement of the men, and a beginning has been made along this line. The discipline of the school has been most excellent the past year. Daily inspections of persons and quarters have been made. It is remarkable that with so large a community as we have of both sexes there should be so little difficulty. The explanation is found in the careful selection of material and the earnest character of the students who come to us. Several instructors have roomed in the students' quarters, and have thus been able to guide and influence their thought and life.

Although the school is situated in a community where saloons abound, drinking among our students is very rare and the use of tobacco is on the decrease.

Religions and social life.—More responsibility is thrown upon the students each year, and they are showing their willingness and ability to serve themselves and one another. The practical tone of their religious life has been noticeable. Lying, theft, and impure talk are not common. I am inclined to think that there are few schools for white students where the moral tone is better. An encouraging sign of progress in our Indians is the constant growth of aim and purpose, and a deeper appreciation of what Hampton gives them.

Rev. C. B. Bryan, of St. John's Church, Hampton, who has special charge of the religious work among the Indians, says:

The interest which we noted during the week of prayer was certainly marked, and the additions to the church which followed and the behavior of the young Christians since attests its genuineness. The voluntary attendance at the Thursday evening prayer meeting has been good, and the attention and interest in it most encouraging. The Sunday school is also in good condition, and when I consider the history of some of its members and remember for how short a time they have enjoyed the advantages they now do, I am astonished at the rapidity with which they acquire the truth, and am filled with gratitude to the Master for the grace by which they are enabled to receive and assimilate it.

The Christian Endeavor society has been more largely attended than ever, and much ability to manage such organizations with less and less help from teachers has been developed. There has also been marked improvement in the contributions of the students to these meetings in prayer and remark and in the use of the Scripture.

The Indian Young Men's Self-Control Alliance has completed its second year of work. They have conducted its affairs and meetings without any outside help. One evening a week is given for prayer or for debate. The Friday night debates have been very popular, and, all being welcome, most of the wigwain inmates have attended. Outside of the value of the subjects discussed, these debates have been most helpful in giving the freedom of speech and confidence of manner so much needed by all Indians. The subjects have been varied, but all simple and

practical, such as "Resolved, That farming is better than mechanical labor," or "That a trade is better than a higher education for the Indian," or "Shall the Indian receive rations?" The older boys feel that a spirit of kindness, law and order, and earnestness has steadily grown this year, and that the S. C. A. members have been true to their purpose.

The boys have not very much time to spend in the wigwam, yet many of them take pleasure in decorating their neatly kept rooms, and there is quite a home atmosphere in the sunny sitting room, which also boasts its window box, made by a carpenter boy, given a green coat by a painter, and filled with soil by a student of agriculture.

It is pleasant to watch the boys' absorption in the games provided and the eagerness with which they seize the daily paper on their return from study hour and turn to the latest news from Cuba or Crete.

The janitors have been very faithful in caring for their building and in helping the other boys in various ways, and though there have been some things to dishearten, yet the general spirit of good will and brotherliness has been very gratifying.

The home life at Winona has been unusually free from discordant elements. In leisure hours the girls have shown special enjoyment in quiet games—authors, Bible and historical games, checkers, reversi, etc. The building itself has been particularly attractive this year, with its display of hanging baskets and window gardens, as well as its white floors and tasteful rooms. Upsates, as well as down-geraniums, nasturtiums, coleus, and tradescantia have made many a window a thing of beauty.

Record of returned students, April, 1897.—These students are graded, as regards character, work, and influence, as follows.

Excellent.....	116
Good.....	207
Fair.....	91
	414
Poor.....	46
Bad.....	7
	53

467

For the year past they have been employed as follows:

Attending higher schools.....	10
Attending other schools.....	31
Self-supporting in the East: Engineers and machinists, 5; printers, 2; blacksmith, 1; trained nurse, 1; storekeeper, 1; servants and farm hands, 6.....	16
Teachers, academic.....	17
Teachers, industrial.....	23
Field matrons.....	3
Churches and missions, in charge.....	23
Agency employees: Interpreters, 6; clerks, 5; police, 10; carpenters and wheelwrights, 17; blacksmiths, 14; millers, 2; agency farmers, 2.....	56
United States employees: Surveyors, 2; postmaster, 1; soldiers and scouts, 3.....	6
Independent workers in the West: Physicians, 2; lawyer, 1; storekeepers, 4; clerks, 4; blacksmiths, 2; painters, 1; loggers, 5; stock raisers (over 100 head), 21; farmers (good farms), 82.....	122
Girls well married and making good homes.....	71

Our chaplain, Mr. Turner, who visited the Indian reservations last summer, reports that he found a great many of our returned students taking an active part in the church and Sunday school work, assisting the missionary and cooperating with the agent in whatever would elevate and benefit their people.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. FRISSELL, *Principal*.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

CHAP. 62. An Act To provide for the entry of land, in Greer County, Oklahoma, to give preference rights to settlers, and for other purposes. January 18, 1897.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person qualified under the homestead laws of the United States, who, on March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, was a bona fide occupant of land within the territory established as Greer County, Oklahoma, shall be entitled to continue his occupation of such land with improvements thereon, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and shall be allowed six months preference right from the passage of this Act within which to initiate his claim thereto, and shall be entitled to perfect title thereto under the provisions of the homestead law, upon payment of land office fees only, at the expiration of five years from the date of entry, except that such person shall receive credit for all time during which he or those under whom he claims shall have continuously occupied the same prior to March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six. Every such person shall also have the right, for six months prior to all other persons, to purchase at one dollar an acre, in five equal annual payments, any additional land of which he was in actual possession on March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, which, prior to said date, shall have been cultivated, purchased, or improved by him. When any person entitled to a homestead or additional land, as above provided, is the head of a family, and though still living, shall not take such homestead or additional land, within six months from the passage of this Act, any member of such family over the age of twenty-one years, other than husband or wife, shall succeed to the right to take such homestead or additional land for three months longer, and any such member of the family shall also have the right to take, as before provided, any excess of additional land actually cultivated or improved prior to March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six above the amount to which such head of the family is entitled, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres to any one person thus taking as a member of such family.

In case of the death of any settler who actually established residence and made improvement on land in said Greer County prior to March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, the entry shall be treated as having accrued at the time the residence was established, and sections twenty-two hundred and ninety-one and twenty-two hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Statutes shall be applicable thereto.

Any person entitled to such homestead or additional land shall have the right prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, from the passage of this Act to remove all crops and improvements he may have on land not taken by him.

Sec. 2. That all land in said county not occupied, cultivated, or improved, as provided in the first section hereof, or not included within the limits of any town site or reserve, shall be subject to entry to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law.

¹This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

Town-site entries. SEC. 3. That the inhabitants of any town located in said county shall be entitled to enter the same as a town site under the provisions of sections twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven, twenty-three hundred and eighty-eight, and twenty-three hundred and eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States: *Provided*, That all persons who have made or own improvements on any town lots in said county made prior to March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall have the preference right to enter said lots under the provisions of this Act and of the general town-site laws.

Preference to settlers. SEC. 4. Sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six are reserved for school purposes as provided in laws relating to Oklahoma, and sections thirteen and thirty-three in each township are reserved for such purpose as the legislature of the future State of Oklahoma may prescribe. That whenever any of the lands reserved for school or other purposes under this Act, or under the laws of Congress relating to Oklahoma, shall be found to have been occupied by actual settlers or for town-site purposes or homesteads prior to March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, an equal quantity of indemnity lands may be selected as provided by law.

Reservations for public uses. SEC. 5. That all lands which on March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, are occupied for church, cemetery, school, or other charitable or voluntary purposes, not for profit, not exceeding two acres in each case, shall be patented to the proper authorities in charge thereof, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall establish, upon payment of the Government price therefor, excepting for school purposes.

Lands occupied for religious, etc., uses. SEC. 6. That there shall be a land office established at Mangum, in said county, upon the passage of this Act.

Land office at Mangum. SEC. 7. That the provisions of this Act shall apply only to Greer County, Oklahoma, and that all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, applying to said territory in said county, are hereby repealed; and all laws authorizing commutations of homesteads in Oklahoma shall apply to Greer County.

Inconsistent laws repealed. SEC. 8. That this Act shall take effect from its passage and approval. Approved, January 18, 1897.

Commutations.

Effect.

January 20, 1897. CHAP. 50. An Act To validate the appointments, acts, and services of certain deputy United States marshals in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Vol. 29, p. 461. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the appointments of deputy United States marshals in the Indian Territory made by the marshal in either district of said Territory since the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and prior to April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and all oaths taken by such deputy United States marshals in good faith, and all acts and services rendered by such deputy United States marshals in pursuance of law and in good faith, are hereby ratified and validated. All accounts for the payment of such deputy United States marshals shall be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General.

Appointments and acts of deputy marshals ratified. SEC. 2. That hereafter United States marshals in said Territory shall give bond, with two or more sureties to be approved by the judge of said district, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned as by law required in regard to the bond of other United States marshals: *Provided*, That whenever the business of the courts in said Territory shall make it necessary, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, for the United States marshal of any district therein to furnish greater security than the official bond herein required, a bond in the sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars shall be given by said marshal when required by the Attorney-General, who shall fix the amount thereof. Approved, January 20, 1897.

Accounts.

Marshals bonds.

Bonds increased.

CHAP. 108. An Act To authorize the Muskogee, Oklahoma and Western Railroad Company to construct and operate a line of railway through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Muskogee, Oklahoma and Western Railroad Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian allotments in severalty in the Territory of Oklahoma, along such line or route as may be granted it by the laws thereof, and through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the northern line of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, at or near the mouth of the Cimarron River, running thence by the most feasible and practicable route to the town of Muskogee, Creek Nation; thence in a northeasterly direction by the way of Fort Gibson and Tahlequah to such a point on the western boundary line of the State of Arkansas between the Arkansas River and the northern line of the State of Arkansas as said corporation may elect, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, bridges, and sidings as said company may deem fit to their interests to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for, with the right to construct two branch lines of road, one commencing at the town of Muskogee, in the Creek Nation, and running thence in a southeasterly direction on the south side of the Arkansas River to the west boundary line of the State of Arkansas, the other commencing at or near said town of Muskogee and running thence in a southwesterly direction by the most feasible and practicable route to such a point on the eastern boundary of Oklahoma Territory, south of the Canadian River, as said company may select; and the company shall have the same rights and privileges for its branch railway, telegraph, and telephone lines as for its main line.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, telegraph, and telephone line, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said allotted lands and through said Indian Territory, both for its main line and branches thereof, and to take and use a strip of land one hundred feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet in addition to the right of way, for stations for every ten miles of said railroad, 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 roadbed, not exceeding fifty feet in width, along said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cuts or fills: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station; *And provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be 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 individual Indian or to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railroad, telegraph, and telephone line shall be constructed through any land in the Territory of Oklahoma allotted to an Indian in severalty, by authority of the United States, full compensation shall be paid such allottee for all property taken and damage done by reason of the construction of said railway, telegraph, and telephone line. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix, in such manner as he shall designate, the amount of compensation to be paid such allottees. And before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants, according to the laws, customs, and usages of any Indian nation or tribe, full compensation shall be paid to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of the railway, telegraph, and telephone line. And in case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three dis-

January 29, 1897.

Vol. 29, p. 542.

Muskogee, Oklahoma, and Western Railroad Company granted right of way, Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

Location.

Branches.

Width.

Stations, etc.

Proviso. Limit for stations. Reversion for nonuser.

Payments to individuals in Oklahoma.

In Indian Territory.

Appraisement.

Referees interested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President of the United States, one by the principal 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 judge, clerk, or commissioner of the United States court for the Indian Territory 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 be 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 of the United States, the vacancy shall be filled by the Secretary of the Interior. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which said occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this Act, with mileage at the rate of five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the United States courts for the Indian Territory. Costs, including compensation of referees, shall be made a part of the award, and shall be paid by said 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 findings of the referees, shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award, and notice of the same to the Secretary of the Interior, to appeal by original petition to the United States district court for the Indian Territory having jurisdiction.

Freight charges. Sec. 4. That the said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate for freight than is authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas for services or transportation of the same kinds: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railroad shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway, and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territories, and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freight within their respective limits; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railroad company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Payment to tribes. Sec. 5. That said railroad company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located, the sum of seventy-five dollars, in addition to compensation provided in this Act, for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by reason of the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in the Indian Territory, said payments to be made in installments of seven hundred and fifty 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 the railway may be located, 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 the compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this Act for right of way shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to individual occupants of lands under tribal custom: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railroad company to said dissenting

Substitution on failure to appoint.

Hearings.

Compensation, etc.

Costs.

Appeal.

Provisos.
Passenger rates.
Regulations.

Maximum rates.

Mails.

Appeal by general councils.

Amount in lieu of compensation.

nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision, except as to annual tax. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Indian Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of twenty 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 railroad company through their lands respectively: *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 railroad company shall also have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this Act.

Map to be filed. Sec. 6. That said company shall cause a map, upon a scale of not less than one inch to the mile, showing the entire route of its located line through said allotted lands and through the Indian Territory, both for its main line and branches, to be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway, telegraph, and telephone line may be located, and also in the office of the United States Indian agent for the respective agencies, before any part of the line of road herein provided for shall be constructed; and after the filing and approval of said map by the Secretary of the Interior, no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way as shown by said map shall be valid as against the company: *Provided*, That said railway, telegraph, and telephone line is located and constructed within the time herein limited: *And provided further*, That the chief engineer of the company shall certify, under oath, to the Secretary of the Interior, as to the date of the completion of each ten-mile section of the road by grading, immediately after such completion.

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 railway, telegraph, and telephone line shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provision of the Indian intercourse laws, and subject also to such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Commencement and completion. Sec. 8. That said company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in the Indian Territory within three years after the passage of this Act, and complete the main line and branches thereof within three years thereafter, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built, and that without any declaration of forfeiture on the part of any officer or employee of the Government. And said company shall also construct and continuously maintain all roads, highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said company's right of way or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same. And said railroad company is also hereby authorized, in case it so elects, for the greater accommodation of the public, to so construct its bridge across the Arkansas River as to make it a suitable and safe structure for the crossing of vehicles of all kinds, animal and foot travelers, as well as railroad trains: *Provided*, That the plans of construction of all bridges across navigable streams, along and upon the right of way herein provided for, shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. But if said bridge across the Arkansas River is constructed for said additional use, then the said railroad company shall have the right to construct and maintain the necessary wagon-road approaches to the nearest public highway at each end of the bridge: *Provided further*, That said railroad company, in case of the construction of said bridge for the additional uses herein named, shall be authorized to collect

Annual rental.

Taxation.

Survey, etc.

Provisos.
Time of construction.
Grading.

May bridge Arkansas River.

Provisos.
Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Toll.

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Approaches to bridge. tolls from all who may use said bridge, but the toll fees charged shall not be greater than the toll fees allowed by the laws of the State of Arkansas for like services on toll bridges across the Arkansas River in that State: *Provided further*, That this Act shall not be so construed as to give or grant said company any right, title, or interest in or to the wagon-road approaches to the nearest public highways which it is authorized to construct from the ends of the bridge, or to charge or collect toll fees for traveling over said wagon-road approaches.

Condition of acceptance. SEC. 9. That said Muskogee, Oklahoma and Western Railroad Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing of the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indians or Indian nations and tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided for; and the acceptance of the provisions of this section shall be made by the proper authority of the company under the corporate seal before the commencement of the construction of the road: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions of this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights granted by this Act.

Proviso. Forfeiture. Record of mortgages. SEC. 10. That all mortgages executed by said railroad company conveying any portion of its railroad that may be constructed in said Indian Territory shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Interior and also in the office of the clerk of the United States district court for the Indian Territory having jurisdiction, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution and shall convey all rights and property of said company therein expressed.

Assignment forbidden. SEC. 11. 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 mortgage or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Amendment, etc. SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this Act.

Received by the President, January 18, 1897.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

January 30, 1897. CHAP. 100. An Act To prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, providing penalties therefor, and for other purposes.

Vol. 29, p. 505. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any person who shall sell, give away, dispose of, exchange, or barter any malt, spirits, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or other intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, or any essence, extract, bitters, preparation, compound, composition, or any article whatsoever, under any name, label, or brand, which produces intoxication, to any Indian to whom allotment of land has been made while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or to any Indian a ward of the Government under charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or any Indian, including mixed bloods, over whom the Government, through its departments, exercises guardianship, and any person who shall introduce, or attempt to introduce any malt, spirits, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever into the Indian country, which term shall include any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall be

Penalty.

punished by imprisonment for not less than sixty days, and by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for the first offense and not less than two hundred dollars for each offense thereafter: *Provided however*, That the person convicted shall be committed until fine and costs are paid. But it shall be a sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors into the Indian country that the acts charged were done under authority, in writing, from the War Department or any officer duly authorized thereunto by the War Department.

SEC. 2. That so much of the Act of the twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed.

Approved, January 30, 1897.

Proviso. Imprisonment for fine, etc. Authorized introduction of liquors.

Repeal. Vol. 27, p. 391.

CHAP. 83. An Act Relating to mortgages in the Indian Territory.

February 3, 1897.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-seven hundred and forty-two of Mansfield's Digest of the Laws of Arkansas, heretofore put in force in the Indian Territory, is hereby amended by adding to said section the following:

"*Provided*, That if the mortgagor is a nonresident of the Indian Territory the mortgage shall be recorded in the judicial district in which the property is situated at the time the mortgage is executed. All mortgages of personal property in the Indian Territory heretofore executed and recorded in the judicial district thereof in which the property was situated at the time they were executed are hereby validated."

Approved, February 3, 1897.

Vol. 29, p. 510. Indian Territory.

Mortgages. Vol. 26, p. 95.

Recording, if mortgagor is a nonresident.

CHAP. 156. An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act granting to the Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway Company right of way through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations, in the State of Nebraska," by extending the time for the construction of said railway.

February 6, 1897.

Vol. 29, p. 512.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time prescribed by an Act of Congress approved the twenty-seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An Act granting to the Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway Company right of way through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations, in the State of Nebraska," for the construction of said railway, be, and the same is hereby, extended for a period of three years from the twenty-seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

SEC. 2. That all other provisions of said Act are hereby continued in full force and effect.

Approved, February 6, 1897.

Right of way, Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway through Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations, Nebr.

Time for construction extended. Vol. 28, p. 81.

CHAP. 228. An Act To grant to the Hudson Reservoir and Canal Company the right of way through the Gila River Indian Reservation.

February 15, 1897.

Vol. 29, p. 527.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Hudson Reservoir and Canal Company, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Arizona, be, and the said corporation is hereby, authorized and empowered to locate, construct, own, maintain, and operate its main line of canal through the Gila River Indian Reservation, situated in the Territory of Arizona, known as the Gila River Reservation, occupied by the Pima, Maricopa, and Sacaton Indians, from a point on the northerly line of said reservation, running thence by the most practicable route to the southerly line of said reservation, and to construct, own,

Hudson Reservoir and Canal Company granted right of way, Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz.

Location.

maintain, and operate such aqueducts, flumes, siphons, bridges, and other structures as may be necessary for the conveyance of water where the same can not be conveyed in the canal itself, and the development, utilization, and transmission of any power derived from the water so carried.

Width.

Leases.

Reversion for non-user.

Consent of occupants.

Compensation.

Secretary of Interior to approve location, etc.

Priority. Rights of Indians.

Employees may reside on right of way.

Survey, etc.

Telegraph and telephone line.

Condition of acceptance.

Priority. Water to Indians.

Amendment, etc.

SEC. 2. That a right of way fifty feet in width on each side of said main canal is hereby granted to said Hudson Reservoir and Canal Company: *Provided*, That no part of the lands granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be reasonably necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said canal and said other structures; but when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the tribe or tribes of Indians from which the same shall have been taken, or, in case they shall have ceased to occupy the same, to the United States: *And provided further*, That when any such lands shall be taken for the purposes aforesaid the consent of the occupants thereof shall be obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States.

SEC. 3. That before said canal or other structures shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian tribes through which the same 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 canal or other structures, the amount of such compensation to be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and to be subject to his final approval.

SEC. 4. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Indian reservation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and that said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before any grading or construction upon any section or part of said located line shall be begun: *Provided*, That said canal and other structures be located and constructed with a due regard for the rights of the Indians and especially so as not to interfere with their irrigating ditches.

SEC. 5. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction, maintenance, management, and operation of the structures hereby authorized shall be allowed to reside while so engaged upon the lands herein granted, but subject to the provisions of the Indian Intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the said intercourse laws.

SEC. 6. That said company shall have the right to survey and locate its canal immediately after the passage of this Act.

SEC. 7. That in connection with the said canal and its appurtenances said company shall have the right to erect, maintain, and use a telegraph or telephone line, or both, and other appliances reasonably necessary or convenient for the construction, maintenance, and operation of said canal and its appurtenances, but only within and upon the limits of the right of way hereby granted.

SEC. 8. That the said Hudson Reservoir and Canal Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That the rights herein granted are upon the express condition that the grantee thereof, its successors or assigns shall at all times during the continuance of the grant furnish the Indians located under its canal along said right of way with water sufficient for all domestic and agricultural purposes, and purposes of irrigation on such just and reasonable terms and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 9. That Congress may at any time amend, alter, add to, or repeal this Act.

Approved, February 15, 1897.

CHAP. 23. An Act To extend and amend an Act entitled "An Act to grant the right of way to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety three.

February 15, 1897. Vol. 28, p. 579.

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 entitled "An Act to grant the right of way to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, be, and the same are hereby, extended for a period of two years from and after December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, so that said Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company shall have until December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, to build the first one hundred miles of its said railway line in said Territories, and two years thereafter to complete the same.

Right of way granted Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway through Indian and Oklahoma Territories, extended. Vol. 28, p. 77.

SEC. 2. That section one of said Act approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, be amended to read as follows: "That the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company, a corporation organized, created, and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, and of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, including lands that have been allotted to Indians in severally or reserved for Indian purposes, beginning at any point to be selected by said railway company on the south line of the State of Kansas, in the county of Montgomery, on the south line of section numbered thirteen or section numbered fourteen, township numbered thirty-five, range numbered thirteen east of the sixth principal meridian, or on the south line of section numbered thirteen or section numbered fourteen, township numbered thirty-five, range sixteen east of the sixth principal meridian, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to the west line thereof; thence in a south or southwesterly direction by the most practicable route into and through Oklahoma Territory to a point on the Texas State line and on Red River between said State of Texas and the Comanche and Apache Indian reservations, in said Oklahoma Territory, by way of Bartlesville, Pawhuska, Pawnee, Stillwater, Guthrie, and El Reno, in Oklahoma Territory, and passing through the Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian reservations, and through the organized counties of Pawnee, Payne, Logan, Oklahoma, and Canadian, in said Oklahoma Territory, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Location changed.

Indian Territory.

Oklahoma Territory.

SEC. 3. That the said railway company shall have power to construct, equip, and operate a branch or extension from its main line, starting at or near Bartlesville, Indian Territory, and running thence in a south or southeasterly direction, a distance of not to exceed thirty miles, to coal and other mineral lands or mines which are operated or may hereafter be operated in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory; and for such purposes the said railway company is hereby empowered to acquire and occupy a right of way of the same dimensions, by the same methods, and for the same compensation as provided for in the original Act approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

Extension to mineral lands, Indian Territory.

Approved, February 15, 1897.

February 17, 1897. CHAP. 238. An Act Authorizing the Cleveland Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Arkansas River between Pawnee County, Oklahoma, and the Osage Indian Reservation.

Vol. 29, p. 531. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Cleveland Bridge Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, and its successors or assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge and approaches thereto across the Arkansas River between a point in Pawnee County and the Osage Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Oklahoma, on section nine, township twenty-one east, of range eight east. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, foot passengers, and all kinds of commerce, travel, and communications, and said corporation may charge and receive such reasonable tolls therefor as may be permitted by the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma.*

Location. Wagon and foot bridge. Lawful structure and post route. Postal telegraph. Secretary of War to approve plans, etc. Aids to navigation. Lights, etc. Commencement and completion. Amendment, etc.

SEC. 2. That the bridge constructed under this Act shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized as a post route, upon which no charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, and equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to all telegraph companies, and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridge and approaches for postal telegraph purposes:

Provided, That before the construction of any bridge herein authorized is commenced the said company shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of such bridge and a map of the location, giving sufficient information to enable the Secretary of War to fully and satisfactorily understand the subject; and unless the plan and location of such bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the structure shall not be built: Provided further, That any bridge constructed under authority of this Act shall at all times be so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels and other water craft through or under said structure, and for the safety of vessels passing at night there shall be displayed on said bridge, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals as may be prescribed by the Light-House Board.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the approval of this Act.

SEC. 4. That Congress shall have power at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this Act, or any part thereof, if in its judgment the public interests so require.

Approved, February 17, 1897.

February 23, 1897. CHAP. 238. An Act To extend the time for the completion of the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company through the White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fond du Lac Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota.

Vol. 29, p. 592. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the construction of the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway through the White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fond du Lac Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota, as limited by section three of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act granting to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company the right of way through the White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fond du Lac Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota," approved July eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, together with the rights and privileges granted by said Act, be, and the same are hereby, revived and extended for the period of two years from the eighteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.*

Approved, February 23, 1897.

Right of way, Indian reservations, Minnesota, by Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway extended. Vol. 28, p. 113.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 7.] Joint Resolution To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to use Fort Bidwell for an Indian training school. January 20, 1897.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Fort Bidwell, an abandoned military reservation, in Modoc County, California, together with all the lands, buildings, water system, and improvements thereon, having been turned over to the Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to use the same for the purposes of an Indian training school.

Approved, January 20, 1897.

Vol. 29, p. 128. Fort Bidwell, Cal. May be used for Indian school.

[No. 1.] Joint Resolution To amend an Act granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company a right of way through the Chippewa and Waite Earth Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota. February 23, 1897.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section five of an Act entitled "An Act granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company a right of way through the Chippewa and White Earth Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota," approved August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the word "three" and inserting the word "five," and inserting the words "or its legal successor, the Duluth, Superior and Western Railroad Company," so that the bill will read:

"SEC. 5. That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by said company or its legal successor, the Duluth, Superior and Western Railroad Company, unless the road shall be constructed through the said reservations within five years after the passage of this Act."

Approved, February 23, 1897.

Vol. 29, p. 72. Right of way, Indian reservations, Minnesota. Vol. 28, p. 95.

Time extended for construction by Duluth, Superior and Western Railroad Company.

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.¹

June 1, 1897. CHAP. 3. 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 fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes.

Indian appropriation. *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 in full compensation for all offices the salaries for which are specially provided for herein for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and fulfilling treaty stipulations for the various Indian tribes, namely:*

[Vol. 31, p. 61.] That a separate agency is hereby created to cover and have jurisdiction over all that portion of the White Mountain or San Carlos Reservation lying north of the Salt or Black River, to be known as the Fort Apache Reservation, with headquarters at Fort Apache, Arizona: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not take effect nor become available in any case for or during the time in which any officer of the Army of the United States shall be engaged in the performance of the duties of Indian agent at any of the agencies above named: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may devolve the duties of any Indian agency upon the superintendent of the Indian training school located at such agency, whenever in his judgment such superintendent can properly perform the duties of such agency. And the superintendent upon whom such duties devolve shall give bond as other Indian agents.

Port Apache Reservation. *Proviso.* Not available for army officers as agents.

Superintendent of schools may act as agents.

CREEKS.

[Vol. 31, p. 68.] Upon the properly authenticated demand of the Creek Nation made after the passage of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall, through an officer of the Government, disburse three hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars of the money in the Treasury of the United States belonging to the Creek Nation of Indians, only for the payment of the debts of the government of the Creek Nation: *Provided*, That no debts shall be paid until by investigation the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that said nation of Indians incurred said debt or issued its warrants representing the same for a full and valuable consideration and that there was no fraud in connection with the incurring of said debt or the issue of warrants.

¹ This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

OSAGES.

* * * * * And the justices of the peace and the probate courts in the Territory of Oklahoma shall not have jurisdiction of any civil actions against members of the Osage and Kansas tribes of Indians residing on their reservation in Oklahoma Territory, and the district court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in such actions, and at least two terms of such court shall be held in each year at Pawhuska on said reservation at such times as the supreme court of said Territory shall fix and determine for the trial of both civil and criminal cases.

[Vol. 30, p. 71.] Jurisdiction of civil actions against Osage and Kansas Indians, Oklahoma.

QUAPAWS.

* * * * * That the allottees of land within the limits of the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, are hereby authorized to lease their lands, or any part thereof, for a term not exceeding three years, for farming or grazing purposes, or ten years for mining or business purposes. And said allottees and their lessees and tenants shall have the right to employ such assistants, laborers, and help from time to time as they may deem necessary: *Provided*, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that, by reason of age or disability, any such allottee can not improve or manage his allotment properly and with benefit to himself, the same may be leased, in the discretion of the Secretary, upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by him. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.

[Vol. 31, p. 72.] Leases permitted.

Proviso. Age or disability of allottee.

* * * * * That the adult allottees of land in the Peoria and Miami Indian Reservation in the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, who have each received allotments of two hundred acres or more may sell one hundred acres thereof, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Peoria and Miami Reservation. Adult allottees may sell.

SOUTHERN UTES IN COLORADO.

* * * * * The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to confer with the owners of the Montezuma Valley Canal, in the county of Montezuma and State of Colorado, or any other parties, for the purpose of securing by the Government water rights, or for the supply of so much water, or both, as he may deem necessary for the irrigation of that part of the Montezuma Valley lying within the boundaries of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation in said State, and for the domestic use of the Indians thereon: and he shall report to Congress at its next regular session the amount of water necessary to be secured for said purpose and the cost of the same, and such recommendations as he shall deem proper.

[Vol. 31, p. 71.] Water for irrigation.

Report.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORTS.

* * * * * That there be paid to the Naalem band of the Tillamook tribe of Indians, of Oregon, the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars, to be apportioned among those now living and the heirs of those who may be dead, by the Secretary of the Interior, as their respective rights may appear; and that for this purpose there be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That said Indians shall accept said sum in full of all demands or claims against the United States for the lands described in an agreement made with them dated the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

[Vol. 31, p. 78.] Naalem band, Tillamook tribe.

Payment to.

Proviso. Acceptance in full.

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

[Vol. 30, p. 59.] For construction, purchase, lease, and repair of school buildings and purchase of school sites, two hundred thousand dollars.

[Vol. 30, p. 82.] For the purchase of land to be used as an industrial farm for said Flandreau School, at a price not to exceed twenty-five dollars per acre, eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Vol. 30, p. 83.] That the commission appointed to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory shall examine and report to Congress whether the Mississippi Choctaws under their treaties are not entitled to all the rights of Choctaw citizenship except an interest in the Choctaw annuities: Provided further, That on and after January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the United States courts in said Territory shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction and authority to try and determine all civil causes in law and equity thereafter instituted and all criminal causes for the punishment of any offense committed after January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by any person in said Territory, and the United States commissioners in said Territory shall have and exercise the powers and jurisdiction already conferred upon them by existing laws of the United States as respects all persons and property in said Territory; and the laws of the United States and the State of Arkansas in force in the Territory shall apply to all persons therein, respectively of race, said courts exercising jurisdiction thereof as now conferred upon them in the trial of like causes; and any citizen of any one of said tribes otherwise qualified who can speak and understand the English language may serve as a juror in any of said courts.

Jurors. That said commission shall continue to exercise all authority heretofore conferred on it by law to negotiate with the Five Tribes, and any agreement made by it with any one of said tribes, when ratified, shall operate to suspend any provisions of this Act if in conflict therewith as to said nation: Provided, That the words "rolls of citizenship," as used in the Act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, shall be construed to mean the last authenticated rolls of each tribe which have been approved by the council of the nation, and the descendants of those appearing on such rolls, and such additional names and their descendants as have been subsequently added, either by the council of such nation, the duly authorized courts thereof, or the commission under the Act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six. And all other names appearing upon such rolls shall be open to investigation by such commission for a period of six months after the passage of this Act. And any name appearing on such rolls and not confirmed by the Act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, as herein construed, may be stricken therefrom by such commission where the party affected shall have ten days previous notice that said commission will investigate and determine the right of such party to remain upon such roll as a citizen of such nation: Provided, also, That any one whose name shall be stricken from the roll by such commission shall have the right of appeal, as provided in the Act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Continuance of authority. That on and after January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, all acts, ordinances, and resolutions of the council of either of the aforesaid Five Tribes passed shall be certified immediately upon their passage to the President of the United States and shall not take effect, if disapproved by him, or until thirty days after their passage: Provided, That this Act shall not apply to resolutions for adjournment, or any acts, or resolutions, or ordinances in relation to negotiations with commissioners heretofore appointed to treat with said tribes.

Provisos. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one additional judge for said Territory; and the appellate court of said Territory shall designate the places in the several judicial districts therein at which and the times when such judge shall hold court, and courts shall be held at the places now provided by law and at the town of Wagoner and at such other places as shall be designated by said appellate court; and said judge shall be a member of the appellate court, and shall have all authority, exercise all powers, perform like duties, and receive the same salary as other judges of said courts, and shall serve for a term of four years from the date of appointment: Provided, That no one of said judges shall sit in the hearing of any case in said appellate court which was decided by him.

Meaning of "rolls of citizenship." The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to negotiate through an Indian inspector with the Rosebud Indians and with the Lower Brulé Indians in South Dakota for the settlement of all differences between said Indians; and with the Rosebud Indians and the Lower Brulé Indians, the Cheyenne River Indians in South Dakota, and with the Standing Rock Indians in North and South Dakota for a cession of a portion of their respective reservations and for a modification of existing treaties as to the requirement of the consent of three-fourths of the male adult Indians to any treaty disposing of their lands; all agreements made to be submitted to Congress for its approval.

Names stricken from rolls. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to negotiate through an Indian inspector with the Yankton tribe of Indians of South Dakota for the purchase of a parcel of land near Pipestone, Minnesota, on which is now located an Indian industrial school.

Notice. For commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to superintend the sale of lands, ascertain who are the owners of the allotted lands, have guardians appointed for any minor heirs of deceased allottees, make deeds of the lands to the purchasers thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, which deeds shall operate as a complete conveyance of the land upon payment of the purchase money therefor, and to carry out the provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relative to lands of the Puyallup Indian Reservation, Washington, as set forth on pages six hundred and thirty-three and six hundred and thirty-four of volume twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes, two thousand dollars.

Right of appeal. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to allot agricultural lands in severalty to the Uncompahgre Ute Indians now located upon or belonging to the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation in the State of Utah, said allotments to be upon the Uncompahgre and Uintah reservations or elsewhere in said State. And all the lands of said Uncompahgre Reservation not theretofore allotted in severalty to said Uncompahgre Utes shall, on and after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, be open for location and entry under all the land laws of the United States; excepting, however, therefrom all lands containing gilsonite, asphalt, elaterite, or other like substances.

Acts, etc., of the Five Tribes to be certified to the President. And the title to all of the said lands containing gilsonite, asphaltum, elaterite, or other like substances is reserved to the United States. That the settlers who purchased with the condition annexed of actual settlement on all ceded Indian reservations be, and they are hereby, granted an extension of one year, in addition to the extensions heretofore granted, in which to make payments as now provided by law.

Provisos. To reimburse the county of Ormsby, State of Nevada, for money expended in the purchase of improvements on lands donated to the Government for an Indian school, six thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Provisos. That this Act shall not apply to resolutions for adjournment, or any acts, or resolutions, or ordinances in relation to negotiations with commissioners heretofore appointed to treat with said tribes.

Provisos. Add it to said judge for Territory. Post, p. 131.

Provisos. Powers, etc. Provisos. When judges ineligible to sit in appellate court.

Provisos. [Vol. 30, p. 84.] Rosebud, Lower Brulé, and Cheyenne River Indians, South Dakota, and Standing Rock, North and South Dakota. Negotiation with.

Provisos. [Vol. 30, p. 87.] Yankton tribe, South Dakota. Negotiation for land.

Provisos. Puyallup Reservation, Wash. Commissioner to superintend sale of lands, etc. Vol. 27, p. 633. Uncompahgre Ute Indians. Allotment to. Unallotted lands open for location, etc. Gilsonite, etc., lands excepted. Title to gilsonite, etc., lands. Extension of time for payment to actual settlers, etc.

Provisos. [Vol. 30, p. 87.] Ormsby, Nev. Reimbursement.

ment, or any acts, or resolutions, or ordinances in relation to negotiations with commissioners heretofore appointed to treat with said tribes.

That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one additional judge for said Territory; and the appellate court of said Territory shall designate the places in the several judicial districts therein at which and the times when such judge shall hold court, and courts shall be held at the places now provided by law and at the town of Wagoner and at such other places as shall be designated by said appellate court; and said judge shall be a member of the appellate court, and shall have all authority, exercise all powers, perform like duties, and receive the same salary as other judges of said courts, and shall serve for a term of four years from the date of appointment: Provided, That no one of said judges shall sit in the hearing of any case in said appellate court which was decided by him.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to negotiate through an Indian inspector with the Rosebud Indians and with the Lower Brulé Indians in South Dakota for the settlement of all differences between said Indians; and with the Rosebud Indians and the Lower Brulé Indians, the Cheyenne River Indians in South Dakota, and with the Standing Rock Indians in North and South Dakota for a cession of a portion of their respective reservations and for a modification of existing treaties as to the requirement of the consent of three-fourths of the male adult Indians to any treaty disposing of their lands; all agreements made to be submitted to Congress for its approval.

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to negotiate through an Indian inspector with the Yankton tribe of Indians of South Dakota for the purchase of a parcel of land near Pipestone, Minnesota, on which is now located an Indian industrial school.

For commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to superintend the sale of lands, ascertain who are the owners of the allotted lands, have guardians appointed for any minor heirs of deceased allottees, make deeds of the lands to the purchasers thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, which deeds shall operate as a complete conveyance of the land upon payment of the purchase money therefor, and to carry out the provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relative to lands of the Puyallup Indian Reservation, Washington, as set forth on pages six hundred and thirty-three and six hundred and thirty-four of volume twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes, two thousand dollars.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to allot agricultural lands in severalty to the Uncompahgre Ute Indians now located upon or belonging to the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation in the State of Utah, said allotments to be upon the Uncompahgre and Uintah reservations or elsewhere in said State. And all the lands of said Uncompahgre Reservation not theretofore allotted in severalty to said Uncompahgre Utes shall, on and after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, be open for location and entry under all the land laws of the United States; excepting, however, therefrom all lands containing gilsonite, asphalt, elaterite, or other like substances.

And the title to all of the said lands containing gilsonite, asphaltum, elaterite, or other like substances is reserved to the United States. That the settlers who purchased with the condition annexed of actual settlement on all ceded Indian reservations be, and they are hereby, granted an extension of one year, in addition to the extensions heretofore granted, in which to make payments as now provided by law.

To reimburse the county of Ormsby, State of Nevada, for money expended in the purchase of improvements on lands donated to the Government for an Indian school, six thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

REF0072791

Homes for Absentees Wyandottes. That it being impracticable to provide homes in the Indian Territory for the Absentee Wyandotte Indians as contemplated by the Acts of Congress approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, the Secretary of the Interior is therefore directed to use the money appropriated therefor by Acts of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, in locating homes for said Indians upon any lands that may be available and suitable for such purpose, except that out of said money so appropriated as aforesaid R. B. Armstrong, attorney of said Absentee Wyandottes, be allowed and paid the sum of one thousand dollars for his services and expenses already incurred in and about such matters in behalf of said Indians.

Digest of decisions, etc., Indian Affairs. For completion of the digest, now being prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, of the decisions of the courts and the Interior Department, and of the opinions of the Attorney-General relating to Indian Affairs, under authority of the Indian Appropriation Act approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may authorize said work to be performed by a clerk of the Indian Office out of office hours and pay a proper compensation to such clerk therefor. And the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Kenneth S. Murchison, Millard F. Holland, compensation.

Claim of Old Settlers or Western Cherokees. Payment for legal services, etc. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the following persons, and not to their assignees, immediately upon the passage of this Act, out of the balance remaining of the thirty-five per centum reserved for payment of legal services rendered and expenses incurred under contract entered into by the Old Settlers or Western Cherokee Indians, through their authorized commission, in the prosecution of their claim, appropriated for by Act of Congress approved August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-four (twenty-eighth Statutes at Large, page four hundred and fifty-one), entitled "An Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and for prior years and for other purposes," namely:

To William S. Peabody, ten thousand dollars.
 To Charles A. Webb, administrator of the estate of C. M. McLoud, two thousand five hundred dollars.
 To Marcus Erwin, administrator of the estate of Marcus Erwin, deceased, two thousand five hundred dollars.
 To Theodore H. N. McPherson, two thousand five hundred dollars.
 To Mary E. Carey, executrix of the estate of James J. Newell, deceased, two thousand dollars.
 To John A. Sibbald, one thousand dollars.
 To Samuel W. Peel, two thousand five hundred dollars.
 To Reese H. Voorhees and John Paul Jones, three thousand five hundred dollars.
 To David A. McKnight, two thousand dollars.
 To C. M. Carter, one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents.
 To Belva A. Lockwood, five hundred dollars.
 To J. L. Baugh, two thousand five hundred dollars.
 To Stephen W. Parker, two thousand five hundred dollars.
 To Joel M. Bryan, five thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars and six cents.

Remainder to Old Settlers, etc. And the remainder of said sum of money after paying the foregoing specific sums shall be paid to the Old Settlers or Western Cherokee Indians, on their requisition or requisitions made therefor by

the national treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, or by such other person or persons as said Old Settlers or Western Cherokees may, in special council, appoint for that purpose: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall take a receipt from the person so appointed to receive said money for the said Old Settlers or Cherokee Indians and every person receiving the sums of money herein specified shall receipt in full for all claims against the aforesaid fund, and such payment shall extinguish every right and claim of any kind, of any one of said parties to any part of said funds of seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars and thirteen cents.

That the claim of the Fond du Lac band of Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior for compensation arising from the alleged difference in area of the reservation as actually set apart to them and that provided to be set apart, under the fourth subdivision of article two of the treaty between the United States and the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, made and concluded at Lapointe, in the State of Wisconsin, on the thirtieth day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, proclaimed January twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred on said court, with right of appeal as in other cases, to hear and determine the difference, if any, between the area of the reservation actually set apart to said Indians and that provided to be set apart in said treaty, if any, the said action to be brought by the said Fond du Lac band of Chippewa Indians against the United States by petition, verified under oath by any duly authorized attorney for said Indians, within thirty days from the passage of this Act; and in hearing and determining the said matter, the court shall take into consideration and determine whether since the date of said treaty there has been any equitable adjustment made to said Indians in whole or in part for the alleged difference in area, and the court shall also take into consideration and make due allowance for the fact that said Indians were given a share in the proceeds of the lands sold and disposed of under and pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine. The Attorney-General shall appear and answer said petition within thirty days from the filing thereof, unless the time for pleading be extended by the court for cause shown; and said action shall have precedence in said court and when completed, the court shall make a full report to Congress.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to report to Congress, as soon as practicable, or at its next regular session, copies of all treaties or agreements made with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians prior to and since eighteen hundred and sixty-three; also a statement in detail, as far as practicable, of all amounts or sums paid to said Indians under said treaties or otherwise, including amounts for subsistence since said period; also the extent of reservations granted to them by said treaties or agreements or any of them and amounts now in the Treasury arising from sale of their reservations or portions thereof; also statement of all appropriations made for or on their behalf since said period, or on behalf of any of them.

The Secretary of the Interior shall also make a like report respecting the Santee Sioux Indians of Nebraska and the Flandreau Sioux Indians of South Dakota, formerly known as and being a confederacy of the Medawakanton and Wapakoota Sioux Indians, and South Dakota. They shall also include any and all amounts paid to said bands or any of them under treaties with and appropriations made since eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the benefit of the Sioux of different tribes, including the Santee Sioux of Nebraska. The Secretary of the Interior shall also embrace in his report a statement of annuities due, if any, and unpaid to said Indians prior to the passage of the forfeiture Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Provided,
 Receipts.

Fond du Lac
 band Chippewa
 of Lake Superior
 Claim for
 compensation.

Vol. 10, p. 1110.

Court of
 Claims to have
 jurisdiction.

Petition.

Points for con-
 sideration, etc.

Vol. 25, p. 612.

Answer.

Report.

Sisseton and
 Wahpeton
 bands of Dako-
 ta or Sioux In-
 dian.
 Report to Con-
 gress concern-
 ing treaties, etc.

Santee Sioux,
 Nebraska, and
 Flandreau
 Sioux, South
 Dakota.

Report to Con-
 gress concern-
 ing treaties, etc.
 Vol. 12, p. 622.

Preamble.
Vol. 27, p. 470.

Whereas the Seneca Indians in council, January third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, duly entered into an agreement with William B. Barker whereby said nation leased to said Barker the Oil Springs, the Cattaraugus, and Allegany reservations, situate in western New York, for the purpose of boring and testing said territory for gas and oil, under certain conditions therein stated, said agreement having been ratified and confirmed by Act of Congress; and

Seneca Indians.
Re-lease of portions of lands, etc., ratified.

Whereas the assignee of said lease has re-leased to the Seneca Indians certain portions of the lands and reservations, included or referred to in said lease, and the council of the Seneca Nation of Indians, by a resolution adopted by said council, on or about the third day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, in all things ratified, confirmed, and extended as to the lessee thereof, and as to the assignees thereof, the said lease, and empowered and authorized them to fulfill the said lease, the same and to the same extent as the original lessee might or could have done, when said lease was executed: Now therefore, The action aforesaid of the lessee of said lease and of the council of the Seneca Nation is hereby ratified and confirmed as the same has been sanctioned and ratified by the said resolution of the said Seneca Nation.

[Vol. 31, p. 90.]

The Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion, from year to year, under such regulations as he may prescribe, authorize the Indians residing on any Indian reservation in the State of Minnesota, whether the same has been allotted in severalty or is still unallotted, to fell, cut, remove, sell or otherwise dispose of the dead timber, standing or fallen, on such reservation or any part thereof, for the sole benefit of such Indians; and he may also in like manner authorize the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota who have any interest or right in the proceeds derived from the sales of ceded Indian lands or the timber growing thereon, whereof the fee is still in the United States, to fell, cut, remove, sell or otherwise dispose of the dead timber, standing or fallen, on such ceded land. But whenever there is reason to believe that such dead timber in either case has been killed, burned, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale under this Act, then in that case such authority shall not be granted.

Children of marriage of white man and Indian, rights to tribal property, etc.

That all children born of a marriage heretofore solemnized between a white man and an Indian woman by blood and not by adoption, whose said Indian woman is at this time, or was at the time of her death, recognized by the tribe shall have the same rights and privileges to the property of the tribe to which the mother belongs, or belonged at the time of her death, by blood, as any other member of the tribe, and no prior Act of Congress shall be construed as to deprive such child of such right.

[Vol. 31, p. 102.]
Chippewa and Christian Reservation, Kansas.
Commissioner to investigate, etc., title of allottees, etc.
Vol. 12, p. 1100.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to appoint a discreet person as a commissioner, who shall visit the Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation in Franklin County, Kansas, and make a thorough investigation and full report of the title of the individual members of said bands in and to the several tracts of land therein which have been allotted to said members, for which certificates have been issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as provided in the first article of the treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, with the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, and the Munsee or Christian Indians of Kansas.

Census of Indians, etc.

That said commissioner shall take a census of said Indians, the enrollment to be made upon separate lists; the first to include all of said bands who hold title to land either by original allotment and certificate, by purchase and approved conveyance, or by inheritance, with a description of the land so held or owned by each, and where any tract is claimed by tenants in common, either as heirs of a deceased allottee or otherwise, the interest of each claimant in such tract to be clearly and distinctly stated, the ownership of lands of deceased allottees to be determined under the laws of Kansas relating to descent; and the second list to embrace all of said bands who

have not received an allotment of land, but would, if there were sufficient land, be entitled thereto under the treaty.

That upon the approval of said census and the report of said commissioner by the Secretary of the Interior, patents in fee shall issue in favor of those persons found by the Secretary of the Interior to be entitled to the land held by them.

That where there are several heirs, and partition of land is practicable, the partition shall be made by said commissioner, but if not practicable said land may be appraised and sold as hereinafter directed, and the net proceeds paid to said heirs according to the respective title or share each may have in said land.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a patent in fee to the Moravian Church, or its constituted authorities, for the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twelve, of township seventeen south, of range eighteen east, in Kansas.

That the residue of their lands shall be appraised by a commission consisting of said commissioner, the Indian agent, and a person to be selected by the Indians in open council, who shall report the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; that said commission shall place a valuation for purposes hereinafter named on all tracts of land now owned or held by inheritance, and make a separate report thereof.

That upon the approval of said appraisement by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall offer said residue of lands, at the proper land office in Kansas, in such manner and upon such terms as he may deem advisable, except that the time for full and complete payment shall not exceed one year, with clause of absolute forfeiture in case of default: And provided, That the same shall be sold to the highest bidder, and at a price not less than the appraised value.

That where an allottee has died leaving no heirs or has abandoned his or her allotment, and has not resided thereon or lived within the said reservation for three consecutive years, the lands and improvements of such allottee shall be appraised and sold in like manner as other lands herein described, as provided herein.

That the net proceeds derived from the sale of the lands herein authorized to be sold, after payment of the expenses of appraisal and sale thereof, shall be placed in the Treasury for the benefit of those members of said bands of Indians who have not received any land by allotment, and shall be paid per capita to those entitled to share therein who are of age, and to others as they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, upon the order of the Secretary of the Interior, or shall be expended for their benefit in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may deem for their best interest.

That when a purchaser shall have made full payment for a tract of land, as herein provided, patent shall be issued as in case of public lands under the homestead and preemption laws.

That, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, 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, which sum shall be reimbursed as follows: All expenses of appraisal and sale out of the proceeds of such sale, and all other expenses out of the funds of said Chippewa and Munsee or Christian Indians, now held for them by the United States, said sum being on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, forty-two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars and thirty-six cents.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay over to the said Chippewa and Munsee or Christian Indians, per capita, the remainder of said funds of forty-two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars and thirty-six cents, trust funds now to their credit on the books of the Treasury Department, after deducting the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this section.

That no proceedings shall be taken under this section until the said bands of Indians shall file with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs their consent thereto expressed in open council.

Patents in fee.

Partition of land, etc.

Moravian Church, Kansas, patent in fee to, etc.

Commission to appraise residue of lands.
Report.

Inherited lands.

Sale of residue of lands by land office, etc.

Proviso.
Highest bidder.

Lands of allottees who died without heirs or abandoned his allotment.

Net proceeds from sale of lands, etc.

Appropriation.

Reimbursement.

Per capita payment of trust funds, etc.

Consent.

REF0072793

[Vol. 39, p. 10.] AGREEMENT WITH THE SHOSHONE AND ARAPAHOE TRIBES OF INDIANS IN WYOMING.

Agreement **Sec. 12.** That the following amended agreement with the Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes of Indians in the State of Wyoming is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and shall be binding upon said Indians when they shall in the usual manner agree to the amendment herein made thereto, and as amended is as follows, namely:

Articles of agreement made and entered into at Shoshone Agency, in the State of Wyoming, on the twenty-first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, by and between James McLaughlin, United States Indian Inspector, on the part of the United States, and the Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes of Indians in the State of Wyoming.

ARTICLE I.

Lands relinquished. For the consideration hereinafter named the said Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes of Indians hereby cede, convey, transfer, relinquish, and surrender forever and absolutely all their right, title, and interest of every kind and character in and to the lands and the water rights appertaining thereunto embraced in the following-described tract of country, embracing the Big Horn Hot Springs in the State of Wyoming:

All that portion of the Shoshone Reservation described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeastern corner of the said reservation, where Owl Creek empties into the Big Horn River; thence south ten miles, following the eastern boundary of the reservation; thence due west ten miles; thence due north to the middle of the channel of Owl Creek, which forms a portion of the northern boundary of the reservation; thence following the middle of the channel of said Owl Creek to the point of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

Consideration. In consideration for the lands ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed as aforesaid, the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to the said Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes of Indians the sum of sixty thousand dollars, to be expended for the benefit of the said Indians in the manner hereinafter described.

ARTICLE III.

Per capita distribution of portion of consideration money, etc. Of the said sixty thousand dollars provided for in Article II of this agreement it is hereby agreed that ten thousand dollars shall be available within ninety days after the ratification of this agreement, the same to be distributed per capita, in cash, among the Indians belonging on the reservation. That portion of the aforesaid ten thousand dollars to which the Arapahoes are entitled is, by their unanimous and expressed desire, to be expended, by their agent, in the purchase of stock cattle for distribution among the tribe, and that portion of the before-mentioned ten thousand dollars to which the Shoshones are entitled shall be distributed per capita, in cash, among them: *Provided*, That in cases where heads of families may so elect, stock cattle to the amount to which they may be entitled may be purchased for them by their agent.

Proviso. Stock cattle.

Payment of remainder of consideration. The remaining fifty thousand dollars of the aforesaid sixty thousand dollars is to be paid in five annual installments of ten thousand dollars each, the money to be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the civilization, industrial education, and subsistence of the Indians; said subsistence to be of bacon, coffee, and sugar, and not to exceed at any time five pounds of bacon, four pounds of coffee, and eight pounds of sugar for each one hundred rations.

ARTICLE IV.

Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to deprive the Existing and Indians of any annuities or benefits to which they are entitled under existing agreements or treaty stipulations.

ARTICLE V.

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by the Congress of the United States.

Done at Shoshone Agency, in the State of Wyoming, on the twenty-first day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, [SEAL.]
U. S. Indian Inspector.

(Here follow the signatures of Washakie, chief of the Shoshones; Sharp Nose, chief of the Arapahoes, and two hundred and seventy-one other male adult Indians over eighteen years of age, belonging on the Shoshone Reservation.)

I certify that, at the request of Indian Inspector James McLaughlin, I read the foregoing agreement to the Indians in joint council, and that it was explained to the interpreters, paragraph by paragraph.

JOHN S. LOUD,
Captain 9th Cavalry, U. S. Army,
Commanding Fort Washakie, Wyo.

We certify that the foregoing agreement was fully explained in joint council to the Shoshone's and Arapahoe's tribes, that they fully understand the nature of the agreement, and agree to the same.

EDMO. LE CLAIR,
NORRICK, his x mark,
Shoshone Interpreters,
HENRY LEE
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
Arapahoe Interpreters.

Witnesses:

THOS. R. BEASON,
JNO. W. TWIGGS, Jr.

I certify that the foregoing names, though in some cases duplicates, in every instance represents different individuals.

EDMO. LE CLAIR,
Special Interpreter.

Witnesses to the foregoing agreement and signatures of the Indians.

JOHN S. LOUD,
Captain 9th Cavalry.
JOHN F. McBLAIN,
1st Lt. 9th Cavalry.
JNO. W. TWIGGS, Jr.
THOS. R. BEASON,
JNO. W. CLARK,
Allotting Agent.
JOHN ROBERTS,
Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Indians.

I certify that the Indians, Shoshones and Arapahoes, numbering two hundred and seventy-three (273) persons, who have signed the foregoing agreement, constitute a majority of all male Indians over eighteen (18) years of age, belonging on the Shoshone Reservation, Wyoming.

RICHARD H. WILSON,
Captain 8th Inftry., Acting Ind. Agent.

Appropriation. That for the purpose of making the payment stipulated for in the first paragraph of article three of the foregoing agreement, the same to be paid to the Indians belonging on the Shoshone Reservation per capita in cash, or expended for them by their agent in the purchase of stock cattle, as in said article provided, the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

That of the lands ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States by the foregoing agreement herein amended, and accepted, ratified, and confirmed, one mile square at and about the principal hot spring thereon contained, is hereby ceded, granted, relinquished, and conveyed unto the State of Wyoming; said mile square to be determined as follows: Commencing at a point one-fourth mile due east from said main spring, running thence one-half mile north, thence one mile west, thence one mile south, thence one mile east, thence one-half mile north to the point of beginning, and the remainder of the said lands, ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States, by the agreement herein ratified and confirmed, are hereby declared to be public lands of the United States, subject to entry, however, only under the homestead and town-site laws of the United States.

Approved, June 7, 1897.

June 23, 1897. CHAP. 8. An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the entry of lands in Greer County, Oklahoma, to give preference rights to settlers, and for other purposes," approved January eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

Greer Co. Okla. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the exercise of the preference right of entry granted to bona fide occupants of land within the territory established as Greer County, Oklahoma, by section one of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the entry of lands in Greer County, Oklahoma, to give preference rights to settlers, and for other purposes," approved January eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, be, and the same is hereby, extended to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.*

Approved, June 23, 1897.

July 19, 1897. CHAP. 9. An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Deficiencies 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 the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:*

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Indian affairs.
(Vol. 31, p. 128.)

Removal of Southern Ute Indians. To pay the necessary expenses of securing the consent to removal by the Southern Ute Indians, and the necessary expenses of removing said Indians, in accordance with the provisions of the law recently passed for their removal, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and seventy-three cents.

Remuneration of Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation. To reimburse certain settlers for balances due on account of damages sustained by reason of their removal from the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations in South Dakota, six hundred and one dollars and sixty-seven cents.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES AND THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE PART OF THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIANS.

This agreement, by and between the Government of the United States, of the first part, entered into in its behalf by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Henry L. Dawes, Frank C. Armstrong, Archibald S. McKennon, Thomas B. Cabaniss, and Alexander B. Montgomery, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, and the governments of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes or nations of Indians in the Indian Territory, respectively, of the second part, entered into in behalf of such Choctaw and Chickasaw governments, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, viz, Green McCurtain, J. S. Standley, N. B. Ainsworth, Ben Hampton, Wesley Anderson, Amos Henry, D. C. Garland, and A. S. Williams, in behalf of the Choctaw tribe or nation, and R. M. Harris, I. O. Lewis, Holmes Colbert, P. S. Mosely, M. V. Cheadle, R. L. Murray, William Perry, A. H. Colbert, and R. L. Boyd, in behalf of the Chickasaw tribe or nation,

Witnesseth, that in consideration of the mutual undertakings herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

That all the lands within the Indian Territory belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians shall be allotted to the members of said tribes so as to give to each member of these tribes (except the Choctaw freedmen), so far as possible, a fair and equal share thereof, considering the character and fertility of the soil and the location and value of the lands.

That all the lands set apart for town sites, and the strip of land lying between the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the Arkansas and Poteau rivers, extending up said river to the mouth of Mill Creek; and six hundred and forty acres each to include the buildings now occupied for the Jones Academy, Tushkahoma Female Seminary, Wheelock Orphan Seminary, and Armstrong Orphan Academy; and ten acres for the capitol building in the Choctaw Nation; one hundred and sixty acres each immediately contiguous to and including the buildings known as Bloomfield Academy, Lebanon Orphan Home, Harley Institute, Rock Academy, and Collins Institute; and five acres for the capitol building in the Chickasaw Nation; and the use of one acre of land for each church house now erected outside of the towns; and eighty acres of land each for J. S. Murrow, H. R. Schermerhorn, and the widow of R. S. Bell, who have been laboring as missionaries in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations since the year 1866, with the same conditions and limitations as apply to lands allotted to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and to be located on lands not occupied by a Choctaw or a Chickasaw; and a reasonable amount of land, to be determined by the townsite commission, to include all court-houses and jails, and other public buildings not hereinbefore provided for, shall be exempted from division. And all coal and asphalt in or under the lands allotted and reserved from allotment, shall be reserved for the sole use of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, exclusive of freedmen: *Provided*, That where any coal or asphalt is hereafter opened on land allotted, sold, or reserved, the value of the use of the necessary surface for prospecting or mining, and the damage done to the other land and improvements, shall be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and paid to the allottee, or owner of the land, by the lessee, or party operating the same, before operations begin.

That in order to such equal division, the lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws shall be graded and appraised so as to give to each member, so far as possible, an equal value of the land: *Provided*, That the lands allotted to the Choctaw freedmen are to be deducted from the portion to be allotted under this agreement to the members of the Choctaw tribe, so as to reduce the allotments to the Choctaws by the value of the same and not affect the value of the allotments to the Chickasaws.

That the said Choctaw freedmen who may be entitled to allotments of forty acres each shall be entitled each to land equal in value to forty acres of the average land of the two nations.

That in the appraisement of the lands to be allotted the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes shall each have a representative, to be appointed by their respective executives, to cooperate with the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, or any one making appraisements under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in grading and appraising the lands preparatory to allotment. And the land shall be valued in the appraisement as if in its original condition, excluding the improvements thereon.

That the appraisement and allotment shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall begin as soon as the progress of the surveys now being made by the United States Government will admit.

That each member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, including Choctaw freedmen, shall, where it is possible, have the right to take his allotment on land the improvements on which belong to him, and such improvements shall not be estimated in the value of his allotment. In the case of minor children, allotments shall be selected for them by their father, mother, guardian, or the administrator having charge of their estate, preference being given in the order named, and shall not be sold during his minority. Allotments shall be selected for prisoners, convicts, and incompetents by some suitable person akin to them, and due care taken that all persons entitled thereto have allotments made to them.

All the lands allotted shall be nontaxable while the title remains in the original allottee, but not to exceed twenty-one years from date of patent; and each allottee shall select from his allotment a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, for which he shall have a separate patent, and which shall be inalienable for twenty-one years from date of patent. This provision shall also apply to the Choctaw freedmen to the extent of his allotment. Selections for homesteads for minors to be made as provided herein in case of allotments, and the remainder of the lands allotted to said members shall be alienable for a price to be actually paid, and to include no former indebtedness or obligation—one-fourth of said remainder in one year, one-fourth in three years, and the balance of said alienable lands in five years from the date of the patent.

That all contracts looking to the sale or incumbrance in any way of the land of an allottee, except the sales hereinbefore provided, shall be null and void. No allottee shall lease his allotment, or any portion thereof, for a longer period than five years, and then without the privilege of renewal. Every lease which is not evidenced by a writing, setting out specifically the terms thereof, or which is not recorded in the clerk's office of the United States court for the district in which the land is located, within three months after the date of its execution, shall be void, and the purchaser or lessee shall acquire no rights whatever by an entry or holding thereunder. And no such lease nor any sale shall be valid as against the allottee unless providing to him a reasonable compensation for the lands sold or leased.

That all controversies arising between the members of said tribes as to their right to have certain lands allotted to them shall be settled by the commission making the allotments.

That the United States shall put each allottee in possession of his allotment and remove all persons therefrom objectionable to the allottee.

That the United States shall survey and definitely mark and locate the ninety-eighth (98th) meridian of west longitude between Red and Canadian rivers before allotment of the lands herein provided for shall begin.

That as soon as practicable after the completion of said allotments, the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation shall jointly execute, under their hands and the seals of their respective nations, and deliver to each of said allottees, patents conveying to him all the right, title, and interest of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in and to the land which shall have been allotted to him in conformity with the requirements of this agreement, excepting all coal and asphalt in or under said land. Said patents shall be framed in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, and shall embrace the land allotted to such patentee and no other land. The Secretary of the Interior of the United States shall annex to such patent his official certificate that it is drawn in accordance with the provisions of this agreement; that it embraces the land allotted to such patentee, and no other land, and that he approves said patent; and said certificate shall be operative as a relinquishment of all right, title and interest of the United States in and to the land conveyed by said patents, and as a guaranty of the United States of title to and possession of the land so conveyed, and the acceptance of his patents by such allottee shall be operative as an assent on his part to

the allotment and conveyance of all the lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, and as a relinquishment of all his right, title and interest in and to any and all parts thereof, except the land embraced in said patents, except also his interest in the proceeds of all lands, coal and asphalt herein excepted from allotment.

That the United States shall provide by law for proper records of land titles in the territory occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.

The rights of way for railroads through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to be surveyed and set apart and platted to conform to the respective acts of Congress granting the same in cases where said rights of way are defined by such acts of Congress, but in cases where the acts of Congress do not define the same, then Congress is memorialized to definitely fix the widths of said rights of way for station grounds and between stations, so that railroads now constructed through said nations shall have, as near as possible, uniform rights of way; and Congress is also requested to fix uniform rates of fare and freight for all railroads through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; branch railroads now constructed and not built according to acts of Congress to pay the same rates for rights of way and station grounds as main lines.

It is further agreed that there shall be appointed a commission for each of the two nations. Each commission shall consist of one member, to be appointed by the executive of the tribe for which said commission is to act, who shall not be interested in town property other than his home, and one member of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, to be designated by the chairman thereof. Each of said commissions shall lay out town sites, to be restricted as far as possible to their present limits, where towns are now located in the nation for which said commission is appointed. Said commission shall have prepared correct and proper plats of each town, and file one in the clerk's office of the United States district court for the district in which the town is located, and one with the principal chief or governor of the nation in which the town is located, and one with the Secretary of the Interior, to be approved by him before the same shall take effect. When said towns are so laid out, each lot, on which permanent, substantial and valuable improvements, other than fences, tillage and temporary houses, have been made, shall be valued by the commission provided for the nation in which the town is located at the price a fee simple title to the same would bring in the market at the time the valuation is made, but not to include in such value the improvements thereon. The owner of the improvements on each lot shall have the right to buy the same at sixty-two and one-half per cent. of the said market value within sixty days from date of notice served on him that such lot is for sale, and if he purchases the same, he shall, within ten days from his purchase, pay into the Treasury of the United States one-fourth of the purchase price, and the balance in three equal annual installments, and when the entire sum is paid shall be entitled to a patent for the same. In case the two members of the Commission fail to agree as to the market value of any lot, they shall select a third person, who is not interested in town lots, who shall act with them to determine said value.

If such owner of the improvements on any lot fails within sixty days to purchase and make the first payment on same, such lot, with the improvements thereon, shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under the direction of the aforesaid Commission, and the purchaser at such sale shall pay to the owner of the improvements the price for which said lot shall be sold less sixty-two and one-half per cent. of the said appraised value of the lot, and shall pay the sixty-two and one-half per cent. of said appraised value into the United States Treasury, under regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior, in four installments as hereinbefore provided. The Commission shall have the right to reject any bid on such lot which they consider below its value.

All lots, not so appraised, shall be sold from time to time at public auction (after proper advertisement) by the Commission for the nation in which the town is located, as may seem for the best interest of the nations and the proper development of each town, the purchase price to be paid in four installments as hereinbefore provided for improved lots. The Commission shall have the right to reject any bid for such lots which they consider below its value.

All the payments herein provided for shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior into the United States Treasury. A failure of sixty days to make any one payment to be a forfeiture of all payments made and all rights under the contract: *Provided*, That the purchaser of any lot shall have the option of paying the entire price of the lot before the same is due.

No tax shall be assessed by any town government against any town lot unsold by the commission, and no tax levied against a lot sold, as herein provided, shall

constitute a lien on same till the purchase price thereof has been fully paid to the nation.

The money paid into the United States Treasury for the sale of all town lots, shall be for the benefit of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (freedmen excepted); and at the end of one year from the ratification of this agreement, and at the end of each year thereafter, the funds so accumulated shall be divided and paid out to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted), each member of the two tribes to receive an equal portion thereof.

That no law or ordinance shall be passed by any town which interferes with the enforcement of or is in conflict with the Choctaw or Chickasaw constitutions or laws, or those of the United States, and all persons in such towns shall be subject to said laws; and the United States agrees to maintain strict laws in the territory of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes against the introduction, sale, barter, or giving away, of liquors and intoxicants of any kind or quality.

That said commission shall be authorized to locate, within a suitable distance from each town site, not to exceed five acres to be used as a cemetery; and when any town has paid into the United States Treasury, to be a part of the fund arising from the sale of town lots, ten dollars per acre therefor, such town shall be entitled to a patent for the same as herein provided for titles to allottees, and shall dispose of same at reasonable prices in suitable lots for burial purposes; the proceeds derived from such sales to be applied by the town government to the proper improvement and care of said cemetery.

That no charge or claim shall be made against the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes by the United States for the expenses of surveying and platting the lands and town sites, or for grading, appraising, and allotting the lands, or for appraising and disposing of the town lots as herein provided.

That the lands adjacent to Fort Smith and lands for court-houses, jails, and other public purposes, excepted from allotment, shall be disposed of in the same manner and for the same purposes as provided for town lots herein, but not till the Choctaw and Chickasaw councils shall direct such disposition to be made thereof; and said land adjacent thereto shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, for police purposes.

There shall be set apart and exempted from appraisement and sale, in the towns, lots upon which churches and parsonages are now built and occupied, not to exceed fifty feet front and one hundred feet deep for each church or parsonage; *Provided*, That such lots shall only be used for churches and parsonages, and when they cease to be used shall revert to the members of the tribes to be disposed of as other town lots; *Provided further*, That these lots may be sold by the churches for which they are set apart if the purchase money therefor is invested in other lot or lots in the same town, to be used for the same purpose and with the same conditions and limitations.

It is agreed that all the coal and asphalt within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations shall remain and be the common property of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (freedmen excepted), so that each and every member shall have an equal and undivided interest in the whole; and no patent provided for in this agreement shall convey any title thereto. The revenues from coal and asphalt, or so much as shall be necessary, shall be used for the education of the children of Indian blood of the members of said tribes. Such coal and asphalt mines as are now in operation, and all others which may hereafter be leased and operated, shall be under the supervision and control of two trustees, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, one on the recommendation of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, who shall be a Choctaw by blood, whose term shall be for four years, and one on the recommendation of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, who shall be a Chickasaw by blood, whose term shall be for two years; after which the term of appointees shall be four years. They shall each give bond for the faithful performance of their duties, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Their salaries shall be fixed and paid by their respective nations.

All coal and asphalt mines in the two nations, whether now developed or to be hereafter developed, shall be operated, and the royalties therefrom paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn therefrom under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

All contracts made by the national agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for operating coal and asphalt, with any person or corporation are hereby ratified and confirmed, and the lessee shall have the right to renew the same when they expire.

All agreements heretofore made by any person or corporation with any member or members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, the object of which was to obtain

such member or members' permission to operate coal or asphalt, are hereby declared void, but such persons or corporations shall have prior right to lease the coal or asphalt claims described therein by application to the trustees within six months after the ratification of this agreement.

All leases under this agreement shall include nine hundred and sixty acres, which shall be in a square as nearly as possible, and shall be for thirty years. The royalty on coal shall be fifteen cents per ton of two thousand pounds on all coal mined, payable on the 25th day of the month next succeeding that in which it is mined. Royalty on asphalt shall be sixty cents per ton on . . . asphalt, payable same as coal; *Provided*, That the legislatures of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations may reduce such royalties when they deem it for their best interests to do so. No royalties shall be paid except into the United States Treasury, as herein provided.

Lessees shall pay on each coal or asphalt claim at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the first and second years; two hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the third and fourth years; and five hundred dollars for each succeeding year thereafter. All such payments shall be treated as advanced royalty on the mine or claim on which they are made, and shall be a credit as royalty when each said mine is developed and operated and its production is in excess of such guaranteed annual advanced payments; and all persons having coal leases must pay said annual advanced payments on each claim whether developed or undeveloped; *Provided, however*, That should any lessee neglect or refuse to pay such advanced annual royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable on any lease, the lease on which default is made shall become null and void, and the royalties paid in advance thereon shall then become and be the money and property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

In surface, the use of which is reserved to present coal operators, shall be included such lots in towns as are occupied by lessees' houses—either occupied by said lessees' employees or as offices or warehouses; *Provided, however*, That in those town sites designated and laid out under the provision of this agreement, where coal leases are now being operated and coal is being mined, there shall be reserved from appraisement and sale all lots occupied by houses of miners actually engaged in mining, and only while they are so engaged, and in addition thereto a sufficient amount of land, to be determined by the town-site board of appraisers, to furnish homes for the men actually engaged in working for the lessees operating said mines, and a sufficient amount for all buildings and machinery for mining purposes; *And provided further*, That when the lessees shall cease to operate said mines, then and in that event the lots of land so reserved shall be disposed of by the coal trustees for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.

That whenever the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes shall be required to pay taxes for the support of schools, then the funds arising from such royalties shall be disposed of for the equal benefit of their members (freedmen excepted) in such manner as the tribes may direct.

It is further agreed that the United States courts now existing, or that may hereafter be created, in the Indian Territory, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies growing out of the title, ownership, occupation, possession, or use of real estate, coal and asphalt in the territory occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes; and of all persons charged with homicide, embezzlement, bribery, and embracery, hereafter committed in the territory of said tribes, without reference to race or citizenship of the person or persons charged with such crime; and any citizen or officer of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations charged with such crime shall be tried, and, if convicted, punished as though he were a citizen or officer of the United States.

And sections sixteen hundred and thirty-six to sixteen hundred and forty-four, inclusive, entitled "Embezzlement," and sections seventeen hundred and eleven to seventeen hundred and eighteen, inclusive, entitled "Bribery and embracery," of Mansfield's Digest of the Laws of Arkansas, are hereby extended over and put in force in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; and the word "officer," where the same appears in said laws, shall include all officers of the Choctaw and Chickasaw governments; and the fifteenth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish United States courts in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1889, limiting jurors to citizens of the United States, shall be held not to apply to United States courts in the Indian Territory held within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; and all members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, otherwise qualified, shall be competent jurors in said courts; *Provided*, That whenever a member of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nation is indicted for homicide, he may, within thirty days after such indictment and his arrest thereon, and before the same is reached for trial, file with the clerk of the court in which he is indicted his affidavit that he can not get a fair trial in

said court, and it thereupon shall be the duty of the judge of said court to order a change of venue in such case to the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or to the United States district court for the eastern district of Texas, at Paris, Texas, always selecting the court that, in his judgment, is nearest or most convenient to the place where the crime charged in the indictment is supposed to have been committed, which courts shall have jurisdiction to try the case; and in all said civil suits said courts shall have full equity powers; and whenever it shall appear to said court, at any stage in the hearing of any case, that the tribe is in any way interested in the subject-matter in the controversy, it shall have power to summon in said tribe and make the same a party to the suit, and proceed therein in all respects as if such tribe were an original party thereto; but in no case shall suit be instituted against the tribal government without its consent.

It is further agreed that no act, ordinance, or resolution of the council of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes, in any manner affecting the land of the tribe, or of the individuals after allotment, or the moneys or other property of the tribe or citizens thereof (except appropriations for the regular and necessary expenses of the government of the respective tribes), or the rights of any person to employ any kind of labor, or the rights of any persons who have taken or may take the oath of allegiance to the United States, shall be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States. When such acts, ordinances, or resolutions passed by the council of either of said tribes shall be approved by the governor thereof, then it shall be the duty of the national secretary of said tribe to forward them to the President of the United States, duly certified and sealed, who shall, within thirty days after their reception, approve or disapprove the same. Said acts, ordinances, or resolutions, when so approved, shall be published in at least two newspapers having a bona fide circulation in the tribe to be affected thereby, and when disapproved shall be returned to the tribe enacting the same.

It is further agreed, in view of the modifications of legislative authority and judicial jurisdiction herein provided, and the necessity of the continuance of the tribal government so modified, in order to carry out the requirements of this agreement, that the same shall continue for a period of eight years from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. This stipulation is made in the belief that the tribal governments, so modified, will prove so satisfactory that there will be no need or desire for further change till the lands now occupied by the five civilized tribes shall, in the opinion of Congress, be prepared for admission as a State to the Union. But this provision shall not be construed to be in any respect an abdication by Congress of power at any time to make needful rules and regulations respecting said tribes.

That all per capita payments hereafter made to the members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations shall be paid directly to each individual member by a bonded officer of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, which officer shall be required to give strict account for such disbursements to said Secretary.

It is further agreed that all claims of any kind which either the United States may have upon the Choctaw Nation or the Chickasaw Nation, or the Choctaw Nation or the Chickasaw Nation may have upon the United States, shall be submitted to the Senate of the United States as a board of arbitrators for final determination, and without any unnecessary delay to make the award and provision for the settlement of whatever sum shall be by them awarded, and the other provisions of this agreement shall not be operative or effective, but shall remain in abeyance until said claims have been finally determined and settled.

It is further agreed that all of the funds invested, in lieu of investment, treaty funds, or otherwise, now held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, shall be capitalized within one year after the tribal governments shall cease, so far as the same may legally be done, and be appropriated and paid, by some officer of the United States appointed for the purpose, to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted) per capita, to aid and assist them in improving their homes and lands.

It is further agreed that the Choctaws and Chickasaws, when their tribal governments cease, shall become possessed of all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

It is further agreed that the Choctaw orphan lands in the State of Mississippi, yet unsold, shall be taken by the United States at one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per acre, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Choctaw orphan fund in the Treasury of the United States; the number of acres to be determined by the General Land Office.

This agreement shall be binding on the United States when ratified by Congress,

and on each tribe or nation, party hereto, when ratified by the constituted authorities of that tribe or nation, according to their respective laws on the subject.

In witness whereof the said commissioners do hereunto affix their names at Atoka, Indian Territory, this the twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

GREEN M. CURJAIN,
Principal Chief.

J. S. STANDLEY,
W. B. AINSWORTH,
BEN HAMPTON,
WESLEY ANDERSON,
AMOS HENRY,
D. C. GARLAND,
Choctaw Commission.

R. M. HARRIS,
Governor.

ISAAC O. LEWIS,
EOLMES COLBERT,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,
WILLIAM PERRY,
R. L. BOYD,
Chickasaw Commission

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Chairman.

ARCHIBALD S. MCKENNON,
THOMAS B. CABANISS,
ALEXANDER B. MONTGOMERY,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
H. M. JACOWAY, JR.,
Sec'y Five Tribes Commission.

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1897.

Statements A, B, C, D, and E show in detail the stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands.

A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (Treasurer of the United States, custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, and the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made.

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.		
Cherokee national fund.....	Dec. 29, 1833	7	478	\$126,922.46	\$7,615.31
Cherokee school fund.....	Feb. 27, 1819	10	195	51,854.28	3,111.26
Cherokee orphan fund.....	Dec. 29, 1833	7	478	22,223.20	1,333.40
	Feb. 14, 1853	17	462		
Total.....				\$201,000.00	\$13,819.97

NOTE.—The reduction in the amount of stock held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior is on account of the maturity of \$29,710.10 United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division.

B.—Statement of stock account, exhibiting the securities in which the funds of the Cherokee Nation are invested and now on hand and the annual interest on the same.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.				
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division.....	6	\$126,638.26	\$126,622.46	\$7,615.31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.				
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division.....	6	51,854.28	51,854.28	3,111.26
CHEROKEE ORPHAN FUND.				
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division.....	6		22,223.20	1,333.40

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

C.—Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the Cherokee Nation, showing the amount now on hand.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division.....	6	\$201,000.00

D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Choctaws.....	Jan. 20, 1825	7	231	9		
Choctaw orphan fund.....	June 22, 1855	11	414	3	\$70,237.02	\$10,512.00
Choctaw school fund.....	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	37,014.29	1,870.71
Choctaw general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		49,472.70	2,473.63
Creek general fund.....	do	21	70		438,514.00	24,025.70
Creeks.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	1,870,000.00	90,000.00
Cherokee asylum fund.....	June 14, 1869	11	729	3	200,000.00	10,000.00
Cherokee national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		275,108.00	13,758.40
Cherokee orphan fund.....	do	21	70		61,147.17	3,207.37
Cherokee school fund.....	do	21	70		1,901,030.75	65,061.03
Cherokees and Arapahoes in Oklahoma fund.....	do	21	70		352,458.05	17,622.89
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund.....	do	21	70		788,256.85	39,912.84
Chickasaw national fund.....	do	21	70		1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund.....	do	21	70		1,201,635.68	60,594.78
Crow fund.....	Aug. 27, 1852	21	70		42,500.00	2,125.00
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 2, 1893	28	888	1	230,584.95	12,820.24
Iowa fund.....	May 7, 1851	10	1071	0	168,335.70	8,733.40
Kansas.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		57,500.00	2,875.00
Kansas school fund.....	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	171,543.37	8,577.18
Kansas general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		133,000.00	6,750.00
Kickapoo general fund.....	June 20, 1868	25	221	1	27,174.41	1,358.72
Kickapoo 4 per cent fund.....	May 18, 1853	10	1079	2	21,338.35	1,067.61
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		8,243.63	412.17
Kickapoo and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund.....	July 28, 1882	22	177		91,221.74	4,711.06
Menomonee fund.....	June 10, 1890				12,736.74	500.47
Monomonee log fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		35,443.82	1,672.19
Nez Perces of Idaho fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		20,000.00	1,000.00
Omaha fund.....	June 12, 1890	26	116	3	153,089.38	7,651.80
Osage.....	Aug. 15, 1891	28	331	3	700,077.40	39,530.37
Osage school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		550,000.00	27,500.00
Osage and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund.....	June 2, 1823	7	242	6	350,577.54	17,528.87
Osago fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		69,120.00	3,456.00
Osago school fund.....	July 15, 1870	16	30	12		
Otoes and Missourias fund.....	May 9, 1872	17	91	2	8,232,516.27	412,625.81
Pawnee fund.....	June 10, 1880	21	70		119,011.63	5,995.68
Pottawatomies.....	Aug. 15, 1870	19	288		650,730.42	33,530.97
Pottawatomies general fund.....	Apr. 12, 1870	19	28		400,000.00	20,000.00
Pottawatomies educational fund.....	Mar. 3, 1861	21	422		70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomies mill fund.....	June 5, 1840	9	851	7		
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	June 17, 1816				230,004.20	11,500.21
Round Valley general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		89,618.57	4,480.93
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	do	21	70		78,963.63	3,849.70
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	do	21	70		17,482.07	874.10
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund.....	do	21	70		22,731.53	1,088.82
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	Oct. 1, 1880	20	688		2,312.04	115.60
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund.....	Oct. 2, 1837	7	511	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	Oct. 11, 1812	7	530	1	800,000.00	40,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		12,164.96	608.25
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	do	21	70		300,000.00	15,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund.....	June 10, 1890				38,000.00	1,900.20
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	Oct. 21, 1897	7	543	2	137,400.00	6,870.00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund.....	Apr. 1, 1830	21	70		21,659.12	1,082.96
Seminole general fund.....	do	21	70		1,000,000.00	75,000.00
Seminole school fund.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	600,000.00	30,000.00
Sonca of New York.....	May 21, 1869	14	737	3	70,000.00	3,500.00
Sonca fund.....	June 27, 1846	9	35	2,3	118,000.00	5,900.00
Sonca and Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		40,970.00	2,048.08
Sonca (Tonawanda Band) fund.....	do	21	70		15,140.42	757.02
	do	21	70		86,930.00	4,347.60

D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment—Continued.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Shoshone and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	22	140	2	\$35,538.01	\$1,277.60
Siletz general fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	321	2	110,300.00	5,810.00
Sioux funds	Mar. 2, 1869	25	833	17	3,000,000.00	150,000.00
Sisaton and Wabpeton fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 0, 1871	10	405		75,988.60	3,799.43
Tonkawa fund	Mar. 3, 1883	27	643	11	25,725.00	1,286.25
Umatilla school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		35,740.27	1,837.01
Umatilla general fund	do	21	70		159,161.00	7,958.24
Ute 5 per cent fund	Apr. 20, 1874	18	41	2	500,000.00	25,000.00
Ute 4 per cent fund	June 15, 1880	21	294	5	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Utah and White River Ute fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		3,340.00	167.00
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	7	516	1	801,900.17	40,235.45
Yankton Sioux fund	July 15, 1870	10	335		78,340.41	3,917.00
	Aug. 15, 1894	28	310	3	480,000.00	24,000.00
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment					32,000,183.78	1,631,071.16
Amount of annual interest						

a See Senate Ex. Doc. 13, first session Fifty-second Congress.

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows:

The funds have been decreased by—	
Payment to Crows out of Crow fund	\$11,841.77
Payment to Kickapoo, treaty fund	675.65
Payment to Kickapoo, general fund	464.10
Payment to Kickapoo, from per cent fund	53.30
Payment to Nez Percés of Idaho out of their fund	300,000.00
Payment to Pawnees out of their fund	22,418.35
Payment out of Shoshone and Bannock fund for irrigation, etc	32,700.15
Payment to Siletz Indians out of their fund	1,200.00
Payment to Yankton Sioux out of their fund	29,000.00
Total	389,443.51

The funds have been increased by—	
The addition of the proceeds of matured Union Pacific 6's to Cherokee national fund.	20,716.10
The sale of Cherokee school lands	400.71
The sale of Kansas Indian lands	142.50
The sale of Monominee logs	89,816.61
The sale of Omaha lands	2,843.50
The sale of Osage lands	2,247.61
The sale of Otoe and Missouri lands	20,220.76
The sale of Puyallup (school) lands	4,972.13
Total	150,432.01

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds.

Fund of tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund	\$156,638.50 129,022.46	July 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897	\$4,069.16
		January 1, 1897, to July 1, 1897	9,307.67
Cherokee school fund	61,854.28 61,854.28	July 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897	1,555.63
		January 1, 1897, to July 1, 1897	1,555.63
Cherokee orphan fund	22,223.28 22,223.28	July 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897	668.70
		January 1, 1897, to July 1, 1897	668.70
			1,393.40

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1896, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1896.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1897.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act Mar. 3, 1857.	\$10,110.17	\$285.00		\$10,395.17
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1820, 12 Stat., 1112.	26,415.85	112.50		26,528.35
Fulfilling treaty with Missisippis of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Mar. 3, 1872	77.04			77.04
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	347,681.98	2,865.50		350,547.48
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	21 art. treaty Sept. 20, 1805, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	8,250,278.63	2,237.04		8,252,515.67
Proceeds of Klamath River Reservation.	Act of June 17, 1862, 27 Stats., 52-3.	8,065.20	1,203.53		9,268.73
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 10, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	1,880.24		\$30.00	1,580.24
Fulfilling treaty with Potawatomes, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1807, 15 Stat., 532.	28,715.00			28,715.00
Fulfilling treaty with Winnabagoes, proceeds of lands.	21 art. treaty 1820, act Feb. 2, 1823.	10,360.61		1,105.00	18,204.61
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 0, 1871, 12 Stat., 1171, act Aug. 15, 1870.	28.53			28.53
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts of Apr. 7, 1860, and Jan. 11, 1875.	200.50			200.50
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 15, 1876	650,578.06	20,230.70		670,808.76
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of Apr. 10, 1876	422,418.35		22,418.35	400,000.00
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat., 200, 288.	185,065.17			185,065.17
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapooes, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 28, 1882, 22 Stat., 177.	12,700.13		53.30	12,736.74
Total		9,974,623.31	20,534.00	23,876.71	9,977,731.60

INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

BLUE CANYON SCHOOL, ARIZONA.

April 15, 1895, Capt. Constant Williams, U. S. A., acting agent Navajo Agency, forwarded an offer, dated February 12, 1895, made through Mr. Thomas V. Kearn, proposing a sale to the Government of a stone building at Blue Canyon, on the Moenkopi wash, 25 miles east of and above Tuba and 80 miles north of Winslow, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and 12 miles east of the western boundary of the Navajo Reservation. The owner, Mr. Jonathan P. Williams, had established a trading post there and erected his buildings before the land was reserved by Executive order, December 16, 1882, for Moqui Indian purposes.

Mr. Kearn reported that there was a coal mine 2 miles above this property, where an abundant supply of fuel could be obtained, a garden and a large spring of water at the house, and a running creek 200 yards from it; that \$10,000 in money and labor had been expended on the building and improvements, but that the whole would be sold for \$2,500.

July 1, 1895, the acting agent recommended the establishment of a boarding school at this point, as being the best site in that part of the country, with building stone and limestone at hand, coal within 3 miles, good arable land in the bottom easy of irrigation from the streams of the Moenkopi wash, and a fine spring at the house. Keams Canyon, the nearest school, was 60 miles distant. October 18, 1896, he reported the buildings as well worth the \$2,000 to which the owner had reduced his price, \$100 being estimated as needed for repairs.

December 23, 1896, he forwarded for approval a deed, dated November 28, 1896, from Jonathan P. Williams, conveying said property, known as "Williams trading post," in Blue Canyon, county of Coconino, Ariz., for the sum of \$2,000, and the same was submitted to the Department for approval. It was returned February 5, 1897, with request for further evidence as to liens or other incumbrances on the property and because the form of acknowledgment of the deed was not in accordance with section 2383 of the revised statutes of Arizona.

March 1, 1897, Agent Williams returned the deed with acknowledgment properly made and with certificate of county clerk that there were no incumbrances upon record against the property.

March 19, 1897, the Secretary of the Interior, having approved the deed, granted authority for the payment of the purchase money upon the formal relinquishment by Mr. Williams of possession of all the buildings, etc., named in the deed.

The deed was duly recorded in the office of recorder of deeds, county of Coconino, Ariz., April 7, 1897, in Book 4, page 259, and is recorded in this office in Miscellaneous Records, Volume IV, page 177.

GREENVILLE SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA.

The Woman's National Indian Association having previously transferred to the Government its contract school at Greenville, Cal., offered June 27, 1896, to sell to the Government the 40 acres owned by the association, with the school buildings, improvements, and all their water rights, for the sum of \$1,500.

July 10 Supervisor Moss reported his inspection of the grounds and buildings and placed a valuation of \$1,200 thereon, and July 28, 1896, the association by its president, Mrs. A. S. Quinton, accepted the offer of \$1,200, and forwarded a deed and abstract of title to the land, viz: the N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 4 in sec. 5, and the N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 1, in sec. 6, T. 20 N., R. 10 E., Mount Diablo meridian, California.

September 20, 1896, this deed and abstract of title were returned to Mrs. Quinton on account of defects therein, and on December 23, 1896, she again filed a deed for the land with other papers pertaining thereto. This deed and papers were returned to her January 30, 1897, because the abstract of title showed that a mortgage was

executed March 12, 1885, by Isaac Hall et al., to Mrs. Emma Swan to secure a promissory note for \$1,700, payable March 13, 1887, but did not show the satisfaction of the mortgage; there were also other defects. March 2, 1897, a new deed, dated February 15, 1897, was forwarded, with abstract of title annexed, showing the satisfaction of the \$1,700 mortgage, executed February 10, 1897, and signed by Emma Bagwell, but without any evidence showing that Emma Bagwell and Emma Swan were one and the same person.

Before the papers could be perfected one of the buildings used as a dormitory burned.

April 12, 1897, Mrs. Quinton forwarded a new deed, with abstract, etc., and a certificate showing that Emma Swan and Emma Bagwell were the same person. The consideration was \$600, the value of the remaining buildings and land.

April 23, 1897, the Attorney-General gave the opinion that this deed, conveying certain property in Plumas County, Cal., known as the Greenville Indian Industrial Boarding School, and also a certain water right, was sufficient to pass a valid title thereto, but that an unrecorded deed from Sarah Ament to the trustees, etc., dated July 23, 1896, should be put on record.

May 12, 1897, Supt. Edward N. Ament returned the deeds duly recorded and abstract brought up to date. The former deed was recorded in recorder's office, Plumas County, Cal., in volume 24 of deeds, page 224, and deed to United States in volume 24 of deeds, page 226, and recorded in the Indian Office in Miscellaneous Record, Volume IV, page 170.

TAMA COUNTY SCHOOL, IOWA.

By the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1890 (26 Stat. L., p. 345), there was appropriated by Congress the sum of \$35,000 "for the erection and completion of suitable school buildings, including the necessary furniture of all kinds for the same, for an industrial boarding school at or near the reservation of the Saco and Fox Indians, in Tama County, Iowa, and for the purchase of a suitable site for the same."

July 31, 1890, United States Indian Agent Horace Rebok reported that he had carefully examined all the tracts that were for sale within reasonable distance of the Saco and Fox lands that were suitable for school purposes, and recommended the purchase from the heirs of D. D. Applegate of 70 acres directly west of the incorporated town of Toledo, in Tama County, Iowa, at \$75 per acre. This selection of land was concurred in by Inspector C. C. Duncan.

August 20 the Secretary granted authority for the purchase, and October 10, 1890, Agent Rebok submitted a deed, dated September 10, 1890, from the heirs of David D. Applegate, conveying to the United States, for \$5,250, the east 70 acres of the S. 1 of the SE. 1 of sec. 16, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., with abstract of title, together with the certificates called for as to taxes, judgments, mortgages, or other liens on said land. The deed was declared by the Attorney-General, November 28, 1890, to pass a valid title.

Before steps were finally taken to pay over the consideration money, Senator Gear, of Iowa, filed, December 4, 1890, sundry petitions, with a map of a tract known as the Gallagher property and his own protest against the purchase of the Applegate property in preference to the Gallagher property, on the ground that the former was not satisfactory to the citizens of Tama nor to the Indians.

December 8, 1890, the Indian Office reporting to the Secretary on the merits of the tract selected stated that the proposed buildings would be erected at a point 1 mile west and one-quarter of a mile south of the proposed business street of Toledo and 5 miles by the usually traveled highway from the Indian village; that the land rises from the banks of a small stream known as Deer Creek, which flows through a portion of the east end and supplies the pasturage with living water, in a gradual slope to an elevation of probably 50 feet to the northwest corner, which is skirted with a natural grove of 6 acres.

Inspector James McLaughlin was directed to examine both properties, and he reported December 31, 1890, that the opposition to the Applegate tract by the people of Tama and by the Gallagher tract by the people of Toledo was largely due to a local strife of the two towns and that it was impossible to get them to agree upon a site for the Indian school; that the Indians expressed no preference, and as the Applegate tract met the requirements of the service, he recommended that that site be approved and the purchase consummated.

February 15, 1897, authority was granted for concluding the purchase of the Applegate site and payment of the purchase money.

The deed was recorded February 23, 1897, by the recorder for Tama County, Iowa, in Book 118, page 130. It is recorded in Indian Office in Miscellaneous Record Book, Volume IV, page 171.

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL, MICHIGAN.

Indian Office report for 1892, page 882, contained a statement as to the securing of a site for the Indian school at Mount Pleasant.

By the Indian appropriation act, approved March 2, 1893 (27 Stat. L., p. 637), Congress appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of an additional tract of 120 acres adjoining the school. August 10, 1893, S. W. Hopkins, as one of the citizens' committee which aided the Government in the establishment and location of the school, reported that at the time the 200 acres of land were purchased for the school it was intended to include a certain tract of 120 acres adjoining, but that the appropriation and legislation forbade it. Under the new appropriation, he recommended the purchase of that tract with the buildings thereon for the use of the school.

August 23, 1893, Special Agent James A. Cooper was directed to report how much more land, if any, the school needed for farming purposes, to examine the various sites offered, and to select the most available at the best price obtainable. He reported that unless it was the purpose of the Government to enlarge the school they had all the land they needed; but if it was intended to increase the school facilities, the tract suggested, belonging to Mr. David H. Maurer, was the one that should be purchased, although the price named was exorbitant.

Mr. Maurer stated that ex-Superintendent Ropel had obtained from him in 1891 an option on this 120 acres of land, and that he had surrendered some 30 acres thereof to the school for a crop of hay and pease, for which he had not been remunerated; also, that the Government teams passed over his land to reach a portion of the school grounds and that the school children intruded upon it very much to his annoyance. November 10 he requested that his offer be accepted or rejected within the next thirty days and thereby close the option.

November 20, 1893, the Indian Office recommended to the Secretary of the Interior the purchase of this 120 acres, as the indications were that many more pupils could be cared for at Mount Pleasant if necessary buildings should be erected. December 20, 1890, authority was granted for the purchase at \$9,500.

January 8, 1894, Mr. Hopkins forwarded a deed of that date from David H. Maurer and Abbie C. Maurer, his wife, conveying to the United States for \$9,500, the SE. 1 of sec. 9 (except the east 40 acres of the E. 1 of said SE. 1 of said sec. 9) in T. 14 N., R. 4 W., in Isabella County, Mich.; also abstract of title and certificates as to taxes. January 15 he furnished a certificate of the county clerk that there were no unsatisfied judgments, liens, etc., that would be a lien on the land.

The deed was declared valid by the Attorney-General February 6, 1894. It is recorded in Liber 62, page 300, of register's office, Isabella County, Mich., and in the Indian Office, in Miscellaneous Records, Volume III, page 263.

MORRIS SCHOOL, MINNESOTA.

July 10, 1890, Mother Mary Joseph Lynch, superintendent of a contract school for Indians, proposed to transfer that school to the Government, and to sell to the Government the land, buildings, furniture, stock, etc.

Supervisor Moss visited the school and reported August 15, that he could not recommend purchase of the property as a business investment nor for the benefit of the Indians, although the school was in an agricultural district not more than half a mile from Morris, the county seat for Stevens County, having a population of 1,800, and two railroads, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. Water was not good, being very strongly alkali, and fuel was scarce and high. Ten acres of school ground he valued at \$30 per acre, exclusive of buildings, and 160 acres (in sec. 28, T. 125, R. 41) 3 miles from the school at \$1,200. This quarter section although fenced and with 120 acres in cultivation, he thought should not be purchased in any event, since it was cut in two parts by the railroad and was too far from the school.

Special Agent M. D. Shelby, after visiting both the Clontarf and Morris schools, reported September 8, that the school at Morris was much more desirably located than at Clontarf and that the buildings though not all that could be desired were in good state of preservation, and sufficient to accommodate from 130 to 150 pupils. The 80 acres upon which the school was located cost the sisters \$2,510, bought from the State on credit and there was due \$867, principal and interest. The SW. 1 of sec. 23, T. 125, R. 41, cost them \$1,400, which there was due \$320. Both tracts bought in the wild state had been brought to a state of cultivation. The entire plant had been purchased and constructed largely upon credit, cost

about \$18,000, and considering the wear and use for eight years, Special Agent Shelby valued the improvements at \$12,000 and the real estate at cost price, \$3,019, a total valuation of \$15,019. For the entire property, including the personal property, which had been valued by Supervisor Moss at \$1,500, he was satisfied that the owners would take \$20,000.

September 17 an offer of \$15,019 was made through the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions for the land and improvements, leaving the personal property for later consideration. October 28, 1896, the bureau declined the offer on the ground that \$3,019, the price paid for wild lands, was too little to offer for the same tract after it had been brought to a high state of cultivation, but that \$18,000 would be accepted for the entire property. The office adhered to its offer of \$15,019, which was finally accepted.

March 20, 1897, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions advised this office that as Mother Mary Joseph Lynch could not obtain a warranty deed from the owner of the 160 acres offered (for which she held a contract for sale) she asked that that tract and its valuation of \$1,400 be thrown out from the proposition; to which the Indian Office assented.

April 12, 1897, authority was granted for the purchase of the 80-acre tract with buildings and improvements at \$11,519, and of the personal property at \$3,757.95.

A deed dated March 29, 1897, from Edwin J. Jones and wife, conveying to the United States, for \$11,519, the NE. 1/4 of the SW. 1/4, the SW. 1/4 of the NW. 1/4 of the SW. 1/4, the NE. 1/4 of the NW. 1/4 of the SW. 1/4, the NW. 1/4 of the SW. 1/4 of the SW. 1/4, the SE. 1/4 of the NW. 1/4 of the SW. 1/4 of sec. 30, T. 125, R. 42, containing 20 acres, with improvements, was filed for approval.

The deed was approved by the Attorney-General May 11, 1897, and was recorded May 19, 1897, in Book 5 of deeds, for Stevens County, Minn., page 212, and in the Indian Office, in Miscellaneous Records, Volume IV, page 217.

An act of the Minnesota legislature giving consent of the State to purchase this school land was approved February 23, 1897.

CLONTARF SCHOOL, MINNESOTA.

July 2, 1896, Roy. J. A. Stephan, director of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, submitted a proposition for and on behalf of Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, for the sale to the Government of the land, buildings, stock, and implements of St. Paul's Industrial School, located at Clontarf, Swift County, Minn., for the sum of \$27,000. The land, 610 acres (100 under cultivation), was represented as being extremely fertile and well watered, the buildings substantially built and in good condition, and the plant admirably fitted for Indian industrial school purposes.

Supervisor William M. Moss reported August 10 in substance as follows: The Clontarf school is situated 1 1/2 miles from the railroad station of Clontarf, 6 miles from the county seat (Benson), on sec. 9, T. 122, R. 40. The Great Northern Railroad passes through the school land, with a 150-foot right of way. Lying in the valley of the Chippewa River, this tract has a light sandy loam, underlaid with white sand, and is good grass land, but not good agricultural land. The farm would make a good stock and dairy farm, but a very poor grain farm, and is better adapted to stock raising than for the purposes of an Indian school. Swift County is considered as one of the poorest of the agricultural counties of Minnesota, and Clontarf one of the poorest sections of the county, and \$7 per acre, exclusive of buildings, is all the land is worth. There is an abundance of water. A well can be driven anywhere 12 to 15 feet and an inexhaustible supply obtained. The buildings are frame and need paint, and are all in poor repair except the "cottage," and repairs would cost nearly as much as new buildings. Consequently he reported against the purchase of the plant at any price for an Indian school. The following was his valuation of the property, viz:

640 acres of land, at \$7 per acre	\$4,480.00
Main school building	2,500.00
Cottage	1,500.00
Barn and outbuildings	1,000.00
	9,480.00
80 acres additional land	560.00
Total	10,040.00
Land, buildings, and personal property	13,326.85

September 8, 1896, Special Agent M. D. Shelby made the valuation of this property as follows:

640 acres of land	\$2,560
Buildings	7,500
Total	10,060

Soon after the school at Morris was also offered to the Government. December 31, 1896, Inspector J. George Wright reported that while the school at Clontarf was not a necessity nor desirable in many respects, he would be inclined to recommend its purchase, if the funds were available, and he would also recommend that the purchase of the school at Morris be favorably considered, as both schools could be conducted under the same management. In his opinion, \$5,000 would cover all necessary expenditures to place the Clontarf school in good condition, including needed new furniture.

January 23, 1897, the Bureau of Catholic Missions offered to the Government for \$15,000 the real estate belonging to that school, consisting of 640 acres, and the school buildings thereon, and an adjoining tract of 80 acres on the north. The Indian Office replied, January 26, that it did not feel justified in expending more than the amount recommended by Special Agent Shelby for land and buildings, leaving the purchase of the personal property to be determined afterwards. February 3, 1897, the Catholic Board of Missions replied that Archbishop Ireland desired to withdraw the offer of the 80-acre tract adjoining, but would accept \$10,000 for the 640 acres and buildings.

Authority to accept this offer having been granted by the Interior Department, on the 12th of March E. H. Moulton, secretary and treasurer of the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., forwarded a deed, dated March 10, 1897, from the "Clontarf Industrial School, of Clontarf, Minn.," by John Ireland, president, and John P. O'Connor, secretary, conveying to the United States, for \$10,000, all of sec. 9, T. 122, R. 40 W. of the fifth principal meridian, Minnesota, containing 640 acres, and a satisfaction of mortgage dated March 10, 1897, recorded in Book 4 of mortgages, page 505, in Swift County, Minn.

March 23, 1897, the Attorney-General decided that the deed of the "Clontarf Industrial School," a corporation created under the laws of Minnesota, was sufficient to convey a valid title to the granted premises, and he forwarded a copy of the act giving consent of the State, approved February 23, 1897.

March 30, 1897, the deed, dated March 10, 1897, was duly recorded in Book R of warrant deeds, page 611, for Swift County, Minn. They are recorded in the Indian Office in Miscellaneous Records, Volume IV, page 176.

CARSON SCHOOL, NEVADA.

An account of the acquiring of the original site for the school at Carson, Nev., is given in the Annual Report for 1892, page 883.

A tract containing 33.66 acres, owned by W. D. C. Gibson, former superintendent of the school, entering like a wedge into the school grounds, was needed by the school, and was virtually appropriated by it. It had 3 acres which could be used as a garden, 15 acres of bottom land suitable for pasturage, and the balance would serve for play grounds and furnish the best possible site for a boys' dormitory.

November 10, 1896, Engene Mead, superintendent of the Carson Indian School, forwarded a deed for this tract, dated November 12, 1896, from W. D. C. Gibson, conveying to the United States, for \$154.04 in gold coin, the E. 1/4 of lot 2 of the NW. 1/4 sec. 5, T. 14 N., R. 20 E., Mount Diablo meridian in Nevada. A new deed for this tract, dated January 20, 1897, from W. D. C. Gibson and Helen M., his wife, was furnished and submitted to the Attorney-General, who gave an opinion, dated April 24, 1897, that it conveyed a valid title to the land. Payment was made for said land from appropriation "Indian school buildings, 1897." The deed is recorded in recorder of deeds office, Douglas County, Nev., May 13, 1897, in Book K, page 314, and in the Indian Office, in Miscellaneous Record Book, Volume IV, page 182.

The Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897 [30 Stat., p. 87], provided \$6,375 with which to reimburse Ormsby County, Nev., for the cost to it of the land, buildings, etc., which the county originally donated to the Government on condition that an Indian school should be established there.

CHEROKEE SCHOOL, NORTH CAROLINA.

On the 25th of August, 1884, N. J. Smith, then principal chief of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, conveyed to the United States for Indian industrial school purposes, the following-described tract of land, containing 1.7 acres, more or less:

Beginning at the NW. corner of town lot number (2) two, being a portion of lot No. 31 in Temple's survey in Cherokee, Yellow Hill Township, Qualla boundary, State of North Carolina, and extending N. 88° 30' W., 16 p., to the street adjoining town lot number 6, owned by N. J. Smith, thence N. 31° 30' E., 17 p., to the land farmed by Clay, alias John Lossy; thence S. 88° 30' E., 16 p., thence S. 31° 30' W., 17 p., to the point of beginning.

This is recorded in the Indian Office, in Miscellaneous Indian Deeds, Volume VII, page 18.

March 21, 1885, N. J. Smith also conveyed to the United States for the same purpose an adjoining tract, containing .85 acres, more or less, described as follows:

Beginning at the NW. corner of town lot number one, being a portion of lot number thirty-three, in Temple's survey, in Cherokee, Yellow Hill Township, Qualla boundary, State of North Carolina, and extending N. 88° 30' W., 8 p., to the corner of the lot owned by the United States of America; thence N. 31° 30' E., 17 p., along the line of lot owned by said United States of America, to the land farmed by Clay alias John Lossy; thence S. 88° 30' E., 8 p., thence S. 31° 30' W., 17 p., to the point of beginning.

It is recorded in the Indian Office Miscellaneous Record Book, volume 1, page 488. A portion of a tract known as the Long Blanket tract was attempted to be conveyed by the Indians to one Barnabas Hobbs, as a representative of the Friends who had a contract school with the Cherokees. Afterwards this school and plant were formally transferred to the United States, but the Indian Office never obtained possession of the original deed to Mr. Hobbs, and the transcript furnished was declared to be a paper so constructed as not to pass any title whatever to the land named.

July 10, 1894, Supt. Thomas W. Potter recommended the purchase of additional lands belonging to the North Carolina Cherokees for the accommodation of the Cherokee training school, and submitted a plat showing the relative location of the school buildings, of the tracts near by occupied by the Smiths and Blythes and of the post-office tract all on a fine level plateau where the school buildings should have been first located.

July 27, 1895, Superintendent Potter further reported that the Government owned only 34 acres of land on which were located the girls' dormitory (new and old), shop, laundry, and bakery, while the boys' quarters, schoolhouse, barn, and office were on the Long Blanket tract, which was only leased to the Government for school purposes; that he was obliged to erect the commissary and superintendent's quarters on a lot adjoining the Long Blanket tract, part of which was claimed by R. H. Smith from whom he desired authority to purchase 1 acre for \$50. September 2, 1895, he forwarded deed of conveyance for that acre from R. H. Smith; also a deed from C. Y. Dunlap and wife for a half acre of land known as the post-office property or Smith-Dunlap tract, and he asked authority to purchase that also.

October 16, 1895, Superintendent Haddon reported that the Cherokee council had confirmed the action of the chief in the conveyance of house and lot from Dunlap to the United States, but had deferred action on the R. H. Smith deed until he should execute a new deed providing for reversion of the land to the tribe should the United States cease to use it for educational purposes. January 8, 1896, the superintendent forwarded acts of council authorizing the chief and assistant chief to execute both deeds.

Finally a deed dated November 21, 1895, from R. H. Smith, conveyed to the chief of the Eastern Cherokees 1 acre of land "lying east of and adjoining the council grounds, also on the north and west of the training-school grounds and south of the main street of the town" (Cherokee), being a part of the Long Blanket tract, and shown on plat as "R. H. Smith." Another deed dated December 7, 1895, from the chief and the assistant chief of the tribe conveyed the same land to the United States. These papers were accompanied by an act of the Cherokee council authorizing the chiefs to execute this deed.

A deed dated August 28, 1895, from the then chief conveyed to the United States a half acre of land "lying west of and adjoining ex-Chief Smith's old homestead and lot, and north and west of council grounds, and known as the Smith and Dunlap house and lot, and represented on the plat as the 'post-office.'" This deed was accompanied by a receipt from C. Y. Dunlap and wife for \$30, received from Lillian Potter, for said land; also by papers from her conveying that land to the chief of the Eastern Cherokees with all the right acquired therein by reason of the purchase

from Dunlap, also by a certified copy of the proceedings of the Cherokee council approving the deed.

These papers having been submitted to the Department of Justice were returned with a letter from R. B. Glenn, United States attorney for the western district of North Carolina, dated April 3, 1896, which inclosed a letter from Special Assistant District Attorney George H. Smathers, who recommended that deeds to the United States for the said tracts of land be obtained from the band, executed in its corporate capacity in conformity to the law of the State, confirming the conveyances made. Mr. Smathers was requested to prepare such deeds in conformity with the laws of North Carolina, and September 1, 1896, he suggested that it would be advisable to have a new deed executed for the entire school property, covering the Smith and Dunlap tract and so much of the Long Blanket tract as was held for school purposes, which suggestion was approved by the Indian Office, inasmuch as only one of the school buildings was upon land held by the United States on unquestionable title.

To describe the lands to be conveyed it was found necessary that a survey should be made of the outboundaries of all the tracts.

Inasmuch as it seemed that the lots owned or occupied by ex-Chief Smith and Mr. Blythe were or would be needed for school purposes, and as they were surrounded by land that would be embraced in the forthcoming deed to the Government, it was suggested that the holders would be willing to surrender those lots for a nominal sum. However, Mrs. Smith, widow of the ex-chief, fixed her price for her interest in the property occupied by her and adjoining the school lands, at \$1,500, which was considered unreasonable.

The Cherokee council being unanimous as to the desirability of having these grounds all under the control of the school appointed a committee to confer with the parties holding possession of the various tracts of land within the limits of the two Long Blanket tracts and the "Yellow Hill church lot" for the purpose of determining what price would be satisfactory to them for a relinquishment of whatever rights they might have therein. The committee reported to the council December 21, 1896, the several claims made with the surrender price named by each to give up peaceable possession, etc., viz:

Mrs. Mary E. Smith, on the "Church lot".....	\$900
Mrs. Annika Notty-tom, strip back of new building.....	50
James Blythe, lot back of commissary.....	150
David Blythe, part of Long Blanket tract.....	200
Widow Annachama, 20 acres near post-office.....	150
Robert Donly.....	10
Widow Schell, part of the Long Blanket tract.....	50
Total.....	1,465

The council were of the opinion that the prices named were reasonable with the exception of that of Mrs. Smith, but in order to show their appreciation of the work of the school and to avoid litigation they thought it would be best to pay all claims and avoid trouble and hard feeling. The proposition was then made that the council would pay for the Smith property if the United States would pay the other claims, including the amount paid by Superintendent Potter for the Dunlap and R. H. Smith lots. The council would then execute a deed for the whole of the "Church lot" and the two Long Blanket tracts as laid down in the Temple survey and recently resurveyed and mapped by Mr. Pierce. Andy Standing-deer, principal chief, James Blythe, and Johnson Thompson were appointed a committee to execute deed of conveyance to the United States for school purposes of all the land embodied in the survey and map made by Mr. Pierce.

February 4, 1897, the Indian Office recommended that this proposition of the Cherokees be accepted and that \$640 be paid as follows: \$150 to James Blythe, \$200 to David Blythe, \$150 to Nancy Arneach, \$50 to Amy Schell, widow of Stimesey Schell, \$10 to Robert Donly, \$50 to Thomas W. Potter (for amount (\$30) paid to C. Y. Dunlap for his claim to the old post-office building and amount (\$30) paid to Richard H. Smith for his claim to lot where commissary and office are built)—this amount to be paid out of the appropriation "for construction, purchase, lease, and repairs of school buildings and purchase of school sites," in the Indian appropriation act approved June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 342).

It was also recommended that Mrs. M. E. Smith be paid \$900 and Annika Notty-tom \$5, the amounts which the Indians had agreed to pay from their tribal funds, this payment to be made from the balance of \$26,000 in the Treasury to the credit of the tribe which under the act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stat. L., p. 197), might be used "for educational purposes."

These payments were authorized, and April 29, 1897, Mr. Smathers submitted deeds of conveyance, abstract of titles, and revised map of survey of school lands made by Mr. Pierco in November, 1896, and the deed was pronounced valid by the Attorney-General May 6, 1897. June 3, 1897, Superintendent Hart reported that possession had been given to him by all the parties claiming land within the school tract.

The land now held by the Government for the Eastern Cherokee Training School is described in the deed from the Eastern Band of North Carolina Cherokees dated April 13, 1897, as follows:

Beginning at a stake formerly an elm and maple on the west bank of the Ocoona Lufita River at the foot of Main street at Cherokee at the letter F on said map; thence running north 61° west, 140 feet to a stake in the field northwest corner of Long Blanket tract number 1 at the letter L on said map; thence north 81° west 825 feet to a locust post on the south side of a hill northwest corner of Long Blanket tract No. 2 at the letter I on said map; thence north 1° west 1,380 feet to a locust post set up near a chestnut on the north side of a branch, the northwest corner of the Yellow Hill church lot (so called) at the letter J on said map; thence south 55° 20' east 2,385 feet passing the letter S on said map to a locust post on the west bank of the Ocoona Lufita River at the letter K on said map; thence same course to the middle of the river; thence downstream with the center of the river to the line of the Long Blanket tract; thence northeasterly with that line to the beginning, estimated to contain about fifty acres, which tract embraces within its bounds all the industrial training school property to the right of Main street at Cherokee, N. C., as shown on the said Pierco map, together with the Mrs. Smith house and lot, old post-office lot, Smith Spring and other streams used for the water supply at Cherokee Training School; also all the right, title, and interest whatsoever of the said Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, party of the first part, in and to so much of the two Long Blanket tracts of land shown on the F. A. Pierco map adjoining the above described tract as is bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a stake formerly an elm and maple on the west bank of the Ocoona Lufita River at the foot of Main street at Cherokee, N. C., the beginning corner of the first above-mentioned tract at the letter F on the said map; thence north 61° west 140 feet to a stake in a field northwest corner of Long Blanket tract No. 1 at the letter L on said map; thence north 81° west 825 feet to a locust post on the south side of a hill northwest corner of Long Blanket tract No. 2 at the letter I on said map; thence with the westerly line of said tract No. 2 south 25° 20' west about 1,825 feet to the line of the tract (or lappage of tract) formerly belonging to Ute Sherrill, now owned by Floyd, at the letter X on said map; thence with that line south 65° east about 80 feet to the road leading from Bryson City to Ocoona Lufita Ford at Cherokee at the point designated by a X mark on said map; thence with the road easterly to a point in the easterly line of Long Blanket tract No. 1, where same crosses Ocoona Lufita River Ford; thence north 17° east about 1,730 feet to the beginning, containing about 110 acres, intending hereby to convey all of Long Blanket tracts Nos. 1 and 2, except such portion as lies south of the road leading from Ocoona Lufita Ford to Bryson City, and also such portion of tract No. 2 as is covered by the lappage of the Ute Sherrill tract now claimed by Floyd, which parts are not included in the foregoing boundary, with the right, however, given to the United States to use the spring opposite the Nancy Arnech house.

This deed was recorded June 5, 1897, in recorder of deeds office, Lenoir County, N. C., in Book R, pp. 392-407, and in the Indian Office in Miscellaneous Records, vol. 4, pp. 195-201.

KIOWA OR WASHITA SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA.

School Supervisor John W. Richardson, in his report of November 15, 1892, invited attention to the necessity of selecting and designating tracts of land designed for the several schools on the Kiowa and Comanche Reserve.

February 13, 1893, he submitted a plat showing the land desired and selected for the Kiowa school, situated upon the right bank of the Washita River, described as follows:

	Acres.
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 10 W.....	158.40
The E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 10 W.....	80.00
The fri. portion of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 10, T. 7 N., R. 10 W.....	35.05
The fri. portion of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 9, T. 7 N., R. 10 W.....	60.50
Total.....	333.95

The school site proper "in a neck and on second-bottom land" is about 160 rods long and 65 rods wide, giving about 65 acres for the yard, lots, and cultivated ground. North of the school farm proper, inclosed by wire fence, are 98 acres for pasture land, accessible to the river for water. The pasture land being of first bottom land, is covered with scrubby timber and brush, some 40 acres of which would make fair corn ground.

This plat and selection was approved by the Department March 6, 1896, and the land will be reserved for school uses, and whenever allotments shall be made the allotting agents will be so instructed.

RED MOON SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA.

In 1895, when the establishment of a school in the Red Moon district on the Upper Washita River among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes was being considered, the acting agent recommended, June 11, that the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 29 and 30, and the

whole of sec. 31, T. 14, R. 20 W., Indian meridian, be reserved for the use of that school.

July 9, 1895, by Executive order these lands were withdrawn from settlement and entry. Meantime it was ascertained that certain portions of the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of secs. 30 and 31, T. 14 N., R. 20 W. had been selected for homestead entry, and the acting agent recommended that, in order to avoid conflict with the interests of homesteaders, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 30, upon which the Red Moon issue station was located, together with the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 29, the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 31, and the whole of sec. 32, T. 14 N., R. 20 W., be set apart in lieu of the former selection.

By Executive order of July 12, 1895, the order of July 9, 1895, was canceled and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 29, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 30, the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 31, and sec. 32, all in T. 11 N., R. 20 E., of the Indian meridian, were set apart for the purpose of a boarding and industrial school for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians.

CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL, SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Indian appropriation act approved June 10, 1896 (20 Stat. L., p. 345), authorized the purchase of not exceeding 100 acres of land near Chamberlain, Brule County, S. Dak., at a cost not to exceed \$3,000, upon which to erect buildings for an Indian industrial school.

Inspector James McLaughlin, having been instructed to select a site, reported August 19, 1896, that he had chosen a tract on the east bank of the Missouri River, three-fourths of a mile northeast of Chamberlain, in sec. 10, T. 101 N., R. 71 W., fifth principal meridian, being the property of W. H. Sims, containing 171.30 acres, viz, lot 1, containing 35.00 acres, and lot 2, containing 55.70 acres, and the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, containing 80 acres. The tract was described as containing 40 acres of good bench land, bordering on the Missouri River, 10 feet higher than the streets of Chamberlain, and between 70 and 80 feet above the low-water mark of the river, with a fine building site, having a frontage of 720 feet, extending from the upper brow of the Missouri River bank to the foothills of bluff. The 40 acres would give ample ground for buildings and vegetable garden, while the 120 acres in foothills and bluffs would afford excellent pasturage.

October 5, 1896, Inspector McLaughlin reported that he had negotiated with Mr. Sims for the purchase of 160 acres of this tract for \$2,600 (omitting 11.30 acres from the north side), and a deed for the same, dated September 28, 1896, was forwarded. November 19, 1896, the Attorney-General reported that the deed conveyed a valid title, and December 4 the purchase of the land for \$2,600 was authorized. It is described as follows:

All of lots 1 and 2 and the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 10, T. 101 N., R. 71 W., of the fifth principal meridian, save and except the following described strip of land on the north end of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ viz, commencing at the NE. corner of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, thence south with the east line of said quarter section thirteen rods, thence west, and parallel with the north line of said quarter section to the Missouri River, thence up the east bank of said river to the NW. corner of said quarter section, thence east and on the north line of said quarter section, to the place of beginning.

The deed from Mr. Sims and wife was recorded in the register of deeds' office for Brule County, S. Dak., December 21, 1896, in Book 19, page 496, of deed records, and in the Indian Office in Miscellaneous Record Book, Volume IV, page 112.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the title occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles of reserve.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.			Executive order, Aug. 10, 1868, unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and other tribes (Oct. 19, 1868, annual report, 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made Oct. 19, 1868, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act, March 3, 1869, vol. 23, pp. 122-123; 251,652.16 acres. (See also Indian Affairs, vol. 23, pp. 221, 222, 253 for school lands, 22,324.68 acres reserved for military agency, mission, etc., purposes. (See also letter book 22, p. 1018.)
Iowa.....	Sac and Fox.	Iowa and Tonkawa.			Executive order, July 12, 1845. Executive order, Aug. 15, 1853; agreement Mar. 29, 1861, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1861, 36 Stat. 848; 29 acres allotted to 169 Indians, 21 acres held in trust for church, school, etc., the residue opened to land for settlement of President Sept. 18, 1861, vol. 27, p. 168. Act of Congress approved June 22, 1868, 15 Stat. 427. Executive order approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. 1861, ratified by act of Congress approved June 21, 1861, vol. 27, p. 227; 22,221.15 acres allotted to 239 Indians, 711.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes, the residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1866, vol. 21, p. 888. Treaty of Oct. 21, 1847, vol. 15, pp. 281 and 289. Act of Congress approved May 27, 1858, vol. 21, p. 81. See annual report, 1858, p. 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 14, 1853, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 14, 1853, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 14, 1853, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 14, 1853, from Cherokee book 1311.
Kansas.....	Osage Sac and Fox.	Kansas or Kaw Mexican Kickapoo.	5100.177	1.94	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1853; agreement Mar. 29, 1861, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1861, 36 Stat. 848; 29 acres allotted to 169 Indians, 21 acres held in trust for church, school, etc., the residue opened to land for settlement of President Sept. 18, 1861, vol. 27, p. 168. Act of Congress approved June 22, 1868, 15 Stat. 427. Executive order approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. 1861, ratified by act of Congress approved June 21, 1861, vol. 27, p. 227; 22,221.15 acres allotted to 239 Indians, 711.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes, the residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1866, vol. 21, p. 888. Treaty of Oct. 21, 1847, vol. 15, pp. 281 and 289. Act of Congress approved May 27, 1858, vol. 21, p. 81. See annual report, 1858, p. 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 14, 1853, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 14, 1853, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 14, 1853, from Cherokee book 1311.
Kiowa and Comanche Oklahoma.	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita. Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Apache, Comanche, Kiowa, and Lipan Tonkawa and Lipan.	62,988,863	4.53	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1853; agreement Mar. 29, 1861, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1861, 36 Stat. 848; 29 acres allotted to 169 Indians, 21 acres held in trust for church, school, etc., the residue opened to land for settlement of President Sept. 18, 1861, vol. 27, p. 168. Act of Congress approved June 22, 1868, 15 Stat. 427. Executive order approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. 1861, ratified by act of Congress approved June 21, 1861, vol. 27, p. 227; 22,221.15 acres allotted to 239 Indians, 711.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes, the residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1866, vol. 21, p. 888. Treaty of Oct. 21, 1847, vol. 15, pp. 281 and 289. Act of Congress approved May 27, 1858, vol. 21, p. 81. See annual report, 1858, p. 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 14, 1853, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 14, 1853, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 14, 1853, from Cherokee book 1311.
Osage.....	Osage.	Great and Little Osage and Kwapa.	61,470,038	2.27	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1853; agreement Mar. 29, 1861, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1861, 36 Stat. 848; 29 acres allotted to 169 Indians, 21 acres held in trust for church, school, etc., the residue opened to land for settlement of President Sept. 18, 1861, vol. 27, p. 168. Act of Congress approved June 22, 1868, 15 Stat. 427. Executive order approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. 1861, ratified by act of Congress approved June 21, 1861, vol. 27, p. 227; 22,221.15 acres allotted to 239 Indians, 711.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes, the residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1866, vol. 21, p. 888. Treaty of Oct. 21, 1847, vol. 15, pp. 281 and 289. Act of Congress approved May 27, 1858, vol. 21, p. 81. See annual report, 1858, p. 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 14, 1853, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 14, 1853, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 14, 1853, from Cherokee book 1311.
Otoe.....	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Otoe and Missouri.	6129,113	2.01	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1853; agreement Mar. 29, 1861, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1861, 36 Stat. 848; 29 acres allotted to 169 Indians, 21 acres held in trust for church, school, etc., the residue opened to land for settlement of President Sept. 18, 1861, vol. 27, p. 168. Act of Congress approved June 22, 1868, 15 Stat. 427. Executive order approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. 1861, ratified by act of Congress approved June 21, 1861, vol. 27, p. 227; 22,221.15 acres allotted to 239 Indians, 711.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes, the residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1866, vol. 21, p. 888. Treaty of Oct. 21, 1847, vol. 15, pp. 281 and 289. Act of Congress approved May 27, 1858, vol. 21, p. 81. See annual report, 1858, p. 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 14, 1853, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 14, 1853, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 14, 1853, from Cherokee book 1311.

Pawnee.....	do	Pawnee (Paw)			Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1874, vol. 18, p. 29. (See also Indian Affairs, vol. 18, 1874, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 18, 1874, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 18, 1874, from Cherokee book 1311.)
Ponca.....	do	Ponca.	629,328	41	Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1874, vol. 18, p. 29. (See also Indian Affairs, vol. 18, 1874, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 18, 1874, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 18, 1874, from Cherokee book 1311.)
Pottawatomie.....	Sac and Fox.	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawatomie.			Act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1853, vol. 17, p. 192; May 27, 1857, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1858, vol. 21, p. 81; 18, 1861, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 18, 1874, from Cherokee book 1311. See also Indian Affairs, vol. 18, 1874, from Cherokee book 1311.
Sac and Fox.....	do	Sac (Sak) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi.			Treaty of Feb. 27, 1857, vol. 17, p. 191; 1861, ratified by act of Congress approved June 21, 1861, vol. 27, p. 227; 22,221.15 acres allotted to 239 Indians, 711.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes, the residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1866, vol. 21, p. 888. (See letter book 22, pp. 442, 444, and annual report for 1861, p. 467.)
Wichita.....	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Arenai or Ioni, Caddo, Comanche (Kiamichi), Delaware, Kickapoo, Towakaw, Weechee, and Wichita.	6739,616	1.32	Treaty of Feb. 27, 1857, vol. 17, p. 191; 1861, ratified by act of Congress approved June 21, 1861, vol. 27, p. 227; 22,221.15 acres allotted to 239 Indians, 711.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes, the residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1866, vol. 21, p. 888. (See letter book 22, pp. 442, 444, and annual report for 1861, p. 467.)
Total OSAGE.			6,946,715	10.83	
Grande Ronde.....	Grande Ronde.	Calispoot, Chekiam, Cow Creek, Lakota, Mandan, Minniconjou, Neotoma, Roseau River, Sardinia, Shoshone, Upper Missouri, Wapato, and Yamhill.	626,111	4.01	Treaty of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 145, and of Dec. 21, 1856, vol. 12, p. 182; Executive order, March, 1857, 4th annual report, 1857, p. 101. Act of Congress approved May 4, 1856, vol. 20, p. 113. President's proclamation Mar. 16, 1856, vol. 20, p. 578. The residue (24,111 acres) unallotted.

a Approximated.

b Surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation	Agency	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles, ^a	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—cont'd.					
Makah	Nesh Bay	Makah and Quineto	623,940	24	Treaty of Nesh Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 699; Executive order, Oct. 20, 1855, vol. 12, p. 699; Executive order, Jan. 21, 1857, and Apr. 1, 1857.
Muckleshoot	Tulalip (consolidated)	Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkumish, Stillakoam, and five others.	c2,367	5	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 112; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted, 4,717 acres.
Oeste	Tulalip	Oeste	640	3	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1853.
Fort Madison	Puyallup (consolidated)	Lwawish, Eakamur, Lummi, Snohomish, Skwawkumish, and Swiwamish.	c2,015	1	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 27, 1854. The reservation was established by Executive order, Jan. 10, 1854.
Puyallup	Puyallup (consolidated)	Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkumish, Stillakoam, and five others.	c350	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 112; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857.
Quineto	Nesh Bay	Quineto	1,827	14	Executive order, Feb. 10, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1856.
Shoalwater	Puyallup (consolidated)	Shoalwater and Tetalahs	c355	†	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1846.
Skokomish	do	Chaham, Skokomish, and Twana	c276	†	Executive order, Feb. 25, 1854. The residue, 4,714 acres.
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwawish, Eakamur, Lummi, Snohomish, Skwawkumish, and Swiwamish.	c8,130	14	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1857. Residue, 13,590 acres, allotted.
Spokane	Coeville	Spokane	123,600	50	Executive order, Jan. 10, 1851.
Squaxin Island (Klaskanin)	Puyallup (consolidated)	Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkumish, Stillakoam, and five others.	c1,710	21	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 112; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857.
Swinomish (Perry Island)	Tulalip	Dwawish, Eakamur, Lummi, Snohomish, Skwawkumish, and Swiwamish.			Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1853.
Yakima	Yakima	Klitchat, Palcos, Topnash, Wasco, and Yakima	d 827,760	831	The residue, 4,460 acres, allotted.
Total			3,877,324	6,654	See report by the Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1853. Act of Congress approved May 20, 1852, vol. 11, p. 100; Executive order, Oct. 20, 1855, vol. 12, p. 699. Land all allotted, 2,138 acres, unallotted.
WYOMING.					
La Coudre d'Oreille	La Pointe	La Coudre d'Oreille Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b 21,380	34	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1106; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860; Apr. 4, 1868.

Lac du Flambeau	do	Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	c 45,782	74	See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1853. Act of Congress approved May 20, 1852, vol. 11, p. 100; Executive order, Oct. 20, 1855, vol. 12, p. 699. Land all allotted, 2,138 acres, unallotted.
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	La Pointe Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	c 94,640	148	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1106, lands selected by Nov. 14, 1854, and report to Secretary of the Interior, Nov. 14, 1854, p. 181; 24,131.86 acres allotted, the residue, 45,782 acres, unallotted.
Red Cliff	do	La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1106; 20,682.14 acres allotted, the residue, 1,000 acres, unallotted. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1853. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860; Apr. 4, 1868.)
Memominee	Green Bay	Memominee	b 271,080	382	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1858, vol. 1, p. 568. All allotted and reserved for school purposes, except 148 acres, by act of Congress approved Feb. 11, 1859, vol. 11, p. 670.
Oneida	do	Oneida	c 11,803	18	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1858, vol. 1, p. 568. All allotted and reserved for school purposes, except 148 acres, by act of Congress approved Feb. 11, 1859, vol. 11, p. 670.
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge and Mamee			See act of Congress approved Feb. 4, 1857, vol. 10, p. 404. (For area see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total			465,294	651	
WYOMING.					
Wind River	Shoshone	Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	d 1,810,000	2,828	Treaty of July 3, 1851, vol. 15, p. 473; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 16, 1874, vol. 18, p. 241; Executive order, May 21, 1887.
Total			1,810,000	2,828	
Grand total			52,770,244	121,320	

^a Approximate. ^b Outboundaries surveyed. ^c Surveyed. ^d Partly surveyed. ^e In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised in accordance with the "Cyclopedia of Names," published by the Century Co. In many cases other names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

REF0072813

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for

[The grants, except in a few instances, do not convey the fee simple of the property, but the right wanting in order to complete the validity

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
ARIZONA.				
Colorado River.	Gila River	Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society.	School and mission.	1890
Do	do	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.	Church and parsonage.	1867
Do	do	do	Church	1867
Do	Papago	Roman Catholic.	Mission and church.	1692
Navajo	Navajo	Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	Mission	1887
Do	do	Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City.	Mission and school.	1889
Do	do	do	do	1889
Do	do	"Miss Helen Dodge, as a member of the Episcopal Church."	Mission school.	1890
Do	do	Women's National Indian Association.	Mission and school.	1890
Do	do	Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	Mission school and industrial farm.	1892
Do	do	Board of Heathen Missions of the Holland Christian Reformed Church of America.	Chapel and mission house.	1897
Do	do	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Mission hospital.	1894
Do	Moquis	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.	Mission Industrial school.	1889
Do	do	Mennonite Missionary Society.	Mission	1894
Do	do	Women's Indian Association of New Jersey.	Mission and school	1896
San Carlos	White Mountain.	Women's National Indian Association.	Mission school and cottage.	1890
Do	do	Evangelical Lutheran General Synod.	Mission school.	1894

BY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

civilizing, educational, and religious purposes; compiled to August 31, 1897.

[of occupancy for the purposes indicated; and in some cases the consent of the Indians is still of the grants by the Government.]

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
Dept., Nov. 22, 1880	100	Located where railroad crosses Gila River on Gila River Reservation.	A. 24989. L. B. 298, pp. 338, 339. 23108/87.
Dept., May 23, 1891	3	Located S. of Pima Agency, bounded on N. by a public road, running E. and W. 130 yards along the road and 112 yards S. of said road.	A. 28852. 23108/87. L. B. 217, p. 249; 218, pp. 117, 119.
do	3	Located about 10 miles ESE. from Pima Agency, near the Blackwater villages.	A. 11417. 23108/87. 15743/91, 25227/95. L. B. 141, p. 453; 154, p. 67; 307, p. 188; 302, p. 200. San Xavier del Bac Mission was established about 1692 under Spanish rule.
Dept., Oct. 24, 1885; Apr. 19, 1891.	3 or 11	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 22, T. 15 S., R. 13 E., 10 acres. Also beginning at N.E. cor. of said tract; N. 4 chs.; W. 10 chs.; S. 4 chs.; E. 10 chs. to place of beginning, same S. and T., 4 acres.	A. 15937. L. B. 162, pp. 16, 18.
Dept., June 28, 1887	80	At some point near Chinleco trading post, at the mouth of Canyon de Chelly.	A. 15937. L. B. 162, pp. 16, 18.
Dept., Sept. 5, 1889	100	At a point on the San Juan River near Jewett, N. Mex. (Reported by agent as never set aside.)	A. 20000. L. B. 190, pp. 69, 68; 239, p. 280. 7487-91 and A. 20413.
do	100	At Tso a lee, about 45 miles N. of Fort Defiance, Ariz. (Reported by agent as never set aside.)	A. 21159. L. B. 338, pp. 300, 301.
Dept., Sept. 9, 1890	100		A. 24213. L. B. 204, pp. 89, 91.
Dept., Apr. 23, 1892	600	Land selected near Red Lake, but Indians refused their consent, and nothing further was done by missionaries.	A. 30687. 29067/92. 31799/92. 38007/93. 6762/94. L. B. 237, pp. 421, 423, 425; 267, p. 318; 239, p. 280; 253, p. 348; 273, pp. 202, 330; 274, p. 350.
Dept., Feb. 18, 1897	150 by 170 ft.	Located 200 feet from Government school-house at agency. Granted in 1891 to Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, but surrendered to Holland Reformed Church in 1897	A. 51899, A. 20415. L. B. 348, p. 464; 849, pp. 7, 8, 9; 214, pp. 444, 446, 479 (in lieu of A. 20000).
Dept., Aug. 10, 1894	Lot.	Commencing at a point on N. and S. line marked by stone lettered "N. H. M.;" S. 100 yards; E. to Black Creek; up said creek to a point where a line running E. and W. would intersect W. boundary, on N. and S. line, above referred to, 100 yards from the initial point; from said point on Black Creek W. to said N. and S. line; S. to point of beginning. Situated between the field on the east side of the agency and the creek.	A. 40841. L. B. 287, p. 3. 48332/94.
Dept., Apr. 4, 1889	100	10 miles due W. from Keams Canyon; 7 miles N. of the first mesa of the Moqui villages; 10 miles N.E. of second mesa; 8 miles E. of third mesa. The east line of the land extends $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. and S. along base of mesa, extending a mile W.	A. 19605. L. B. 183, pp. 467, 470. 30032/89.
Dept., Feb. 13, 1891	40	Near Orelis village. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 34, T. 20 N., R. 16 E.	A. 38652. L. B. 274, pp. 240, 251.
Dept., Jan. 13, 1890	100		A. 43892. L. B. 322, pp. 306, 300; 324, p. 22.
Dept., Sept. 9, 1890	100		A. 24516. L. B. 204, p. 62. 25368/87.
Dept., Mar. 17, 1894	30	Situated in valley of San Carlos River, S. and S.W. of so-called "Ten Mile Point," in the division of Chief Cassadore, due W. of farm occupied by said chief and his band, bordering said farm on the E.	A. 39064. L. B. 277, p. 226.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing,

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
ARIZONA—continued.				
Fort Apache.....	Fort Apache.....	Foreign Mission Board (German Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin, Michigan, and other States.	Mission	1806
CALIFORNIA.				
Hooqa Valley.....	Hooqa Valley.....	Massachusetts Indian Association.	Mission and school.	.....
Mission .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Coahuilla.....	Women's National Indian Association.	Mission and school.	1889
Do	Portrero.....	do.	Chapel and missionary cottage.	1889
Do	Coahuilla.....	The Ladies' Missionary Society of Riverside, Cal.	Mission and school.	1890
Do	Torres.....	Women's National Indian Association.	do.	1890
Round Valley.....	Round Valley.....	American Baptist Home Mission Society.	Mission and school.	1893
COLORADO.				
Southern Ute.....	Ute.....	.....	.....	.....
DAKOTA (NORTH).				
Devils Lake.....	Devils Lake.....	Roman Catholic.....	2 churches and 2 mission cottages.	1871
Do.....	do.....	Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.	School and mission.	1886
Do.....	do.....	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Mission	1891
Do.....	Turtle Mountain	Roman Catholic.....	2 churches and school.	1887
Do.....	do.....	Protestant Episcopal Church of North Dakota.	Church and mission.	1886
Fort Berthold.....	Fort Berthold.....	Roman Catholic.....	Mission and school.	1889
Do.....	do.....	American Missionary Association.	Mission and 5 school buildings.	1876
Do.....	do.....	do.	Mission	1876
Do.....	do.....	do.	Mission and school.	1889
Standing Rock.....	Standing Rock.....	Roman Catholic.....	Church, mission dwelling and cemetery.	1870
Do.....	do.....	do.	do.	1882
Do.....	do.....	do.	do.	1884
Do.....	do.....	do.	do.	1886
Do.....	do.....	do.	School in place of mission hospital.	1888

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
Dept., Nov. 14, 1896.	10	.....	A. 50407. L. B. 343, pp. 5, 60.
Dept., Nov. 19, 1890.	100	Never set aside to association, as it was found no desirable land could be spared. (See 3739/30, 4010/30.) Roman Catholic missions were founded among the Mission Agency Indians as early as 1760. (See Annual Report, 1893, p. 20.)	A. 24890. L. B. 207, pp. 333, 335, 335, p. 241; 204, p. 242. 23678/87.
Dept., Mar. 20, 1889.	5	.....	A. 19002. L. B. 183, pp. 62, 63.
Dept., Nov. 23, 1889.	5	"Near the schoolhouse"	A. 21472. L. B. 192, pp. 83, 97.
Dept., Nov. 6, 1890.	5	.....	A. 24792. L. B. 207, pp. 179, 180.
Dept., June 20, 1890.	10	At Martinez village, about 1/2 mile N. from schoolhouse (Beginning at NE. cor. lot 1, S. 36, T. 23 N., R. 13 W., S. B. M.; thence S. on E. boundary line of lot 1, 2 chs.; W. 1007 chs. on W. boundary of said lot; N. on W. boundary line 2 chs. to N. boundary; thence E. to place of beginning.	A. 48204. L. B. 335, pp. 207, 210. 36249/91. A. 34549. L. B. 255, pp. 197, 163.
Dept., Mar. 21, 1893.	2 1/2	Beginning at NE. cor. lot 2 (same S. and T.), S. on E. boundary line 2 chs.; W. 5 chs.; N. 2 chs. on N. boundary line of said lot; E. to place of beginning. Plat of tract in A. 34549.	A. 14450. L. B. 155, pp. 49, 42.
Dept., July 25, 1889.	199	.....	A. 20458. 22813/87. L. B. 187, pp. 404, 408.
Dept., Nov. 2, 1889.	40	Embracing site on which stand chapel and mission buildings, Wood Lake Mission.	A. 14105. L. B. 154, p. 4; 153, p. 283.
Dept., Sept. 10, 1891.	7	Site of post traders' buildings on old Fort Totten Military Reservation.	A. in 3382/91. L. B. 223, pp. 47, 62.
Dept., May 16, 1887.	80	.....	A. 15289. L. B. 109, pp. 185, 188.
Dept., July 17, 1886.	10	.....	A. 13240. L. B. 150, pp. 316, 318.
Dept., July 30, 1889	100	In Little Missouri bottom, 25 miles above agency; 25 miles W. of Fort Berthold.	A. 20540. 23377/87. L. B. 188, pp. 27, 29; 297, p. 3. 23377/87. 287, p. 3.
Grant's peace policy.	22	.....	A. 30447. L. B. 230, p. 333; 235, pp. 149, 165. 10482/87.
Dept., Apr. 7, 1892.	160	.....	A. 41128. L. B. 287, p. 232; 288, p. 22.
Dept., Sept., 4, 1894.	40	SE. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 S. 4, T. 147, R. 90.	21050/87. L. B. 107, p. 40.
Grant's peace policy.	(1)	St. Peter's church, 40 rods from agency office.	Do.
.....	(1)	St. Benedict's church, near agricultural boarding school, 16 miles S. of agency.	Do.
.....	(1)	St. Francis Xavier Mission, Cannon Ball settlement, 25 miles S. of agency.	Do.
.....	(1)	St. Francis de Sales Mission, Grand River, 30 miles S. of agency. (See plat in 21050/87.)	Do.
Dept., May 3, 1888.	100	.....	A. 17738. 10418/87. 22128/87. L. B. 187, p. 40; 168, p. 275; 173, pp. 274, 276.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing.

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
DAKOTA (NORTH)—continued.				
Standing Rock	Standing Rock	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Chapel and school.	1884
Do.	do.	American Missionary Association.	Two mission buildings.	1882
Do.	do.	do.	One mission building.	1886
Do.	do.	do.	Hospital and mission.	1887
DAKOTA (SOUTH).				
Cheyenne River	Cheyenne River.	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and mission school.	1873
Do.	do.	do.	Church and mission buildings.	1879
Do.	do.	do.	Chapel.	1884
Do.	do.	do.	Chapel and mission buildings.	1874
Do.	do.	do.	Church and rectory.	1883
Do.	do.	do.	Mission.	1884
Do.	do.	do.	do.	1874
Do.	do.	do.	do.	1872
Do.	do.	do.	do.	1870
Do.	do.	do.	do.	1884
Do.	do.	do.	do.	1884
Do.	do.	do.	do.	1885
Do.	do.	do.	do.	1884
Do.	do.	do.	do.	1885
Do.	do.	do.	do.	1887
Do.	do.	do.	do.	1892
Crow Creek	Crow Creek	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and parsonage.	1872
Do.	do.	do.	Church.	1876
Do.	do.	do.	do.	1877
Do.	do.	do.	do.	1894
Do.	do.	The Grace Howard Mission.	Mission school.	1887
Do.	do.	Roman Catholic.	Boarding school.	1886

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian office.
Dept., Dec. 18, 1881.	100	On N. side Oak Creek, 3 miles E. Elk Horn Buttes, at second wagon crossing from N. of creek, being 80 rods along the creek from W. to E., and 300 rods from N. to S., the initial point on SW. being an oak tree about in diameter blazed on four sides and marked with a cross on E. face.	A. 9238. L. B. 132, p. 135. See plat in 21690/87. "St. Elizabeth Mission."
Grant's peace policy.	(9)	At Running Antelope's settlement at Grand River, 32 miles SW. of agency.	See map in 21690/87.
do.	(3)	At Cross Bear's settlement at Grand River, about 6 miles W. of station at Running Antelope's settlement.	21690/87.
Office letters, Nov. 8, Dec. 22, 1887.	21	About 2 miles SW. from agency buildings and on the Oak Stump Creek. (See map in 19418/87.)	19418/87. 32128/87. 2857/87. L. B. 167, pp. 77, 100, 163, p. 275.
General authority of Executive proclamation in 1870.	100	St. John's Mission School, about 2 1/2 miles N. of agency.	27238/87, 2480/89.
do.	80	St. Stephen's Mission, on Missouri River, about 65 miles N. of agency, and 7 miles S. of Moreau River, near Four Bear's camp; founded on E. by Missouri River; on N. by first ravine on the N. of the church; on S. by second ravine on S. of church; on W. by line parallel to the river, 190 paces W. of the church.	Do.
do.	10	St. Thomas's chapel, on White Horse's camp, on the Moreau River, about 60 miles N. of the agency.	Do.
do.	20	St. Paul's chapel, on the Missouri River, at McKenzies Point, about 22 miles NE. of the agency.	Do.
do.	80	St. John's Wm. Welsh Mem. Church, 2 miles N. of agency.	2496/89.
do.	100	At Fort Pierre Bottom on Missouri River, 30 miles S. of agency.	27238/87.
do.	100	At Chantier Bottom on Missouri River, about 15 miles S. of agency.	27238/87.
do.	100	Opposite Fort Sully, about 8 miles S. of agency.	27238/87.
do.	100	Cheyenne River Station No. 1, 17 miles W. of agency.	27238/87.
do.	100	Cheyenne River Station No. 2, 20 miles W. of agency.	27238/87.
do.	100	Cheyenne River Station No. 3, 22 miles W. of agency.	27238/87.
do.	100	Cheyenne River Station No. 4, 60 miles W. of agency, on Plumb Creek.	27238/87.
do.	100	Cheyenne River Station No. 5, 63 miles W. of agency, on Cherry Creek.	27238/87.
do.	100	Cheyenne River Station No. 6, 65 miles W. of agency.	27238/87.
do.	100	Cheyenne River Station No. 7, 75 miles W. of agency.	27238/87.
do.	100	Hope Mission on Moreau River, 70 miles N.W. of agency.	27238/87.
Dept., Apr. 22, 1892.	1	Beginning at point 10 feet W. and N. of cor. of church, 250 paces E.; thence 300 paces S.; thence W. 20 paces; N. to point of beginning.	A. 54091. L. B. 235, p. 170; 334, p. 161.
Grant's peace policy.	10	NE 1/4 NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 S. 23, T. 107, R. 72. Christ Church. Patented Oct. 23, 1885.	20127/87.
do.	40	NE 1/4 SE 1/4 S. 1, T. 107, R. 73. All Saints' Church. Patented Oct. 23, 1885.	L. B. 318, p. 63; 319, p. 121; 300, p. 70.
do.	80	NW 1/4 SW 1/4 S. 5, T. 103, R. 70; NE 1/4 SE 1/4 S. 10, T. 103, R. 70. St. John the Baptist. Patented Oct. 23, 1885.	Do.
Dept., Nov. 20, 1893.	80	E. 1/4 of SE 1/4 S. 8, T. 103, R. 60. St. Peter's Chapel.	A. 46439. L. B. 330, p. 79.
Office letter, May 14, 1887, in "E."	80	E. 1/4 NE 1/4 S. 19, T. 100, R. 70; W. 1/4 NW 1/4 S. 20, T. 100, R. 70.	12831/87.
Dept., Jan. 26, 1886.	100	NW 1/4 S. 4, T. 100, R. 72.	A. 13002. L. B. 114, p. 54. 26127/87.

REF0072816

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing,

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
DAKOTA (SOUTH) continued.				
Crow Creek	Crow Creek	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and cemetery.	1897
Lower Brulé	Lower Brulé	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and parsonage.	1886
Do	do	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church	1886
Do	do	do	do	1876
Do	do	do	Church and parsonage.	1872
Do	do	Presbyterian Church	do	1894
Do	do	Roman Catholic	Church and cemetery.	1894
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and parsonage.	1880
Do	do	do	do	1886
Do	do	do	do	1885
Do	do	do	do	1889
Do	do	do	Mission and church.	1890
Do	do	do	Mission and cemetery.	1894
Do	do	Presbyterian Church	Chapel.	1890
Do	do	Roman Catholic	School and chapel.	1886
Do	do	Protestant Episcopal	Mission cemetery	1890
Rosbud	Rosbud	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal Church.	Industrial boarding school.	1885
Do	do	do	Church and rectory	1885
Do	do	do	Church	1891
Do	do	do	Mission (St. Andrew's Chapel).	1890
Do	do	do	Mission (St. James's Chapel).	1893
Do	do	do	Mission (Holy Innocents' Chapel).	1893
Do	do	do	Mission (Advent Chapel).	1893
Do	do	Roman Catholic	School and mission.	1885
Do	do	do	Mission farm	1892
Do	do	American Missionary Association.	Two day schools.	1889
Do	do	do	Church and mission.	1889
Do	do	Holland Christian Reformed Church.	Chapel and mission.	1900

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
Dept., July 1, 1897.	80	E. 1 NE. 1 S. 14, T. 108, R. 74	A. 5395. 3215/97.
Grant's peace policy.	40	SE. 1 NW. 1 S. 5, T. 107 N., R. 71 W. Patented in 1894.	2027/87.
do	160	S. 1 S. 1 S. 29, T. 103, R. 71 W. Patented in 1894.	2027/87. L. B. 277, p. 20; 279, p. 8.
do	100	NE. 1 S. 10, T. 107, R. 73 W. Patented in 1894.	42217/89, 13900/91.
do	37.10	SW. 1 SE. 1, or lot 2, S. 23, T. 104, R. 72. Patented in 1891.	20127/87, 13900/94, 3049/96. L. B. 281, p. 245; 282, p. 91.
Dept., Mar. 7, 1894.	2	In T. 107 N., R. 73 W., beginning at a point 600 feet W. of cor. secs. 10, 11, 14, and 15; thence E. 330 feet; S. 204 feet; W. 323 feet; thence N. 204 feet to place of beginning. On agency reserve.	A. 38361. L. B. 276, p. 305. 38079/91.
Dept., Oct. 13, 1891.	2	In T. 107 N., R. 73 W., beginning at corner secs. 10, 11, 14, and 15; W. 330 feet to sec. line between 10 and 15; S. 204 feet; E. 330 feet; N. 204 feet to place of beginning. On agency reserve.	A. 41685.
Grant's peace policy.	104	104 SE. of agency inclosure and next to lots used by traders.	1957/88.
do	68 by 240 ft.	104 between ground used by Indian traders.	1957/88.
do	60	On Medicine Root Creek, 45 miles from agency.	1957/88.
do	50	On Wounded Knee Creek	1957/88.
Dept., Jan. 4, 1890.	40	Lying near and including upper half of ravine S. of the burying ground about 1 mile from Congregational mission on W. bank of Red Stone Creek.	A. 21841.
Dept., Mar. 27, 1894.	40	Near No Water's camp on White Clay Creek, about 15 miles below the agency.	A. 30232.
Dept., Apr. 22, 1890.	1	On Upper Wounded Knee Creek	A. 22733. L. B. 193, pp. 23, 25.
Dept., Aug. 7, 1880.	100	5 miles N. of agency, on White Clay Creek	A. 13109. 1957/88.
Dept., Apr. 13, 1890	12	Near the agency	A. 47888. L. B. 330, p. 383.
Dept., Jan. 28, 1885.	160	On Keyapaha Creek, 10 miles from agency.	A. 4513. L. B. 134, p. 51. 4887/89.
General authority.	(1)		4887/89.
Dept., Oct. 13, 1891.	20	Lying along the N. bank of Butte Creek between Bear Doctor's house and field on E. and S. line running N. and S. 40 rods E. of the new subsissio house.	A. 28489. L. B. 225, p. 91.
Dept., Dec. 8, 1891.	40	Near Spring Creek about 1 mile N. of Spring Creek day school.	A. 42890.
Dept., Mar. 27, 1894.	40	On right bank Little White River about 1 mile S. of the subsissio house on said river.	A. 30231. L. B. 277, p. 413.
do	40	On left bank Cut Meat Creek about 1 mile W. of subsissio house on said creek.	Do.
do	40	On left bank Oak Creek about 1 mile from day school building at Little Crow village.	Do.
Dept., Oct. 6, 1885.	160	About 1 mile W. of old Red Cloud road and 4 miles SW. of Rosbud Agency. (See 26555/85 for description.) Adjoins above tract.	A. 11271. 26555/85.
Dept., July 8, 1892.	160		A. 31335. 4887/89. L. B. 240, p. 419.
Grant's peace policy.	(1)	Schools at Swift Bear's and White Elk's camps.	4887/89.
Dept., Oct. 5, 1894.	160	On Black Pipe Creek about half way between Eagle Hawk's and Skunk's Father's villages.	A. 41567.
Dept., May 31, 1890.	30	About 3 miles from White River near the mouth of Big Oak Creek.	A. 22341. L. B. 199, pp. 432, 434.

REF0072817

454 RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing,

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Dated when taken.
DAKOTA (SOUTH—continued.)				
Sisseton	Lake Traverse	Presbyterian Church	Church, school, and parsonage.	1870
Do	do	do	Church	1873
Do	do	do	do	1873
Do	do	do	do	1871
Do	do	do	do	1872
Do	do	do	do	1870
Do	do	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and parsonage.	1881
Do	do	do	Chapel	1881
Do	do	Roman Catholic Church.	Industrial boarding school	1889
Yankton	Yankton	Presbyterian	Church, parsonage, and school.	1829
Do	do	do	Church	1877
Do	do	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and mission	1879
Do	do	do	Church and cemetery.	1877
Do	do	do	Chapel and cemetery.	1877
IDAHO.				
Colville	Cour d'Alene	Roman Catholic	Mission schools.	1865
Nez Percé	Lapwai	Presbyterian Church	Four churches	1890
Do	do	Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church	Church and mission	1896
Do	do	do	do	1896
Do	do	Roman Catholic	Mission school	1873
Do	do	Indian Presbyterian Church	Church	1896
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Connecticut Indian Association	Mission and school	1887
Lemhi	Lemhi			
INDIAN TERRITORY				
Quapaw	Wyandotte	Friends and Methodists	Wyandotte church and parsonage.	1823
Do	do	Friends	Parsonage	1882

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES. 455

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
Grant's peace policy.	40	SE 1 NW 1 S. 32, T. 125, R. 51; Good Will Mission. Patented in 1822 under act Mar. 3, 1891 (25 Stats., 489).	12983 87, 22171 87 2511 87, 23088 92, L. B. 241, p. 230, 231, p. 6.
do	40	NE 1 SW 1 S. 1, T. 125, R. 51; Ascension Church. Patented in 1822 under act Mar. 3, 1891 (25 Stats., 489).	Do.
do	40	NE 1 NE 1 S. 21, T. 125, R. 53; Long Hollow Church. Patented in 1822 under act Mar. 3, 1891 (25 Stats., 489).	Do.
do	40	SW 1 NE 1 S. 18, T. 127, R. 52; Mayasan Church. Patented in 1822 under act Mar. 3, 1891 (25 Stats., 489).	Do.
do	40	SE 1 SW 1 S. 1, T. 128, R. 51; Mount Head Church. Patented in 1822 under act Mar. 3, 1891 (25 Stats., 489).	Do.
do	40	NE 1 SW 1 S. 9, T. 125, R. 53; Buffalo Lakes Church. Patented in 1822 under act Mar. 3, 1891 (25 Stats., 489).	Do.
Indian Office, Sept. 16, 1881.	100	SW 1 NW 1 and NW 1 SW 1 S. 1, T. 124, R. 51 W.; SE 1 NE 1 and NE 1 SE 1 S. 5, T. 124, R. 51 W.	1631/81, 11943/83.
do	40	SE 1 NE 1 S. 11, T. 125, R. 50 W.	2347/87.
Dept., Feb. 7, 1889.	100	.....	A. 1657, L. B. 191, pp. 373-375. Indians refused consent.
Authority of Indian agent.	2	At agency village	2328/89.
do	80	At Hill Church, 11 miles E. of agency	2428/89.
do	23	At the agency—Church of Holy Fellowship.	2428/89.
do	4	At Choteau Church	2428/89.
do	2	At White Swan	2428/89.
Act Mar. 3, 1891 (25 Stats., 1029)	1,500	De Smet Mission on Stangman Creek	2490/89.
General authority		Churches at different places on reservation. Buildings owned by Indians, and work conducted by them.	2461/87.
Dept., Apr. 25, 1891.	1	On old Fort Lapwai Military Reservation	A. 25579.
Dept., Apr. 5, 1892.	30	On old Fort Lapwai Military Reservation, N. 1 E. 1 SE 1 SW 1 including lot 28, S. 2, T. 35 N., R. 4 W.; N. 1 W. 1 SW 1 SE 1 including lot 29, S. 2, T. 35 N., R. 4 W.	A. 2491, L. B. 351, p. 25.
General Act Aug. 15, 1894, (28 Stats., 375)	5	Beginning at SE cor. S. 22, T. 36 N., R. 4 W., B. M., due W. 20 chs., due N. 30 chs., due E. 5 chs., due W. 1 ch., to a stake designated as NW cor. of church grounds; due E. 12 chs., due S. 5 chs., due W. 2 chs., due N. 1 ch., due W. 10 chs., due N. 4 chs., to place of beginning.	2401 87, L. B. 328, p. 103; 351, p. 258.
Dept., Sept. 3, 1890	100	.....	A. 2457, L. B. 205, pp. 186, 151.
General	2	In NE. cor. NW 1 SW 1 S. 21, T. 27, R. 24.	3520/87
Authority Wyandotte Council. (See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 54, 48th Cong., 1st sess., and office letter, Sept. 11, 1883.)	10	SW cor. SE 1 NE 1 S. 21, T. 27, R. 24	2880 87, L. B. 116, p. 333

REF0072818

456 RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing,

Agency.	Reservation	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.				
Quapaw	Seneca	Friends	Seneca church	1883
Do	do	Methodist Episcopal	Mission	1880
Do	Moosoe	Friends	Mission and parsonage	1889
Do	Ottawa	do	Mission	1880
Do	do	American Baptist Home Mission Society	do	1880
Do	Quapaw	Roman Catholic	Church	1883
IOWA.				
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Presbyterian Board of Home Missions	Mission	1883
KANSAS				
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	Chippewa and Munsee	Moravian Church	Church and school	1882
Do	Kickapoo	Women's Missionary Society of Reformed Church in United States	Church	1880
MICHIGAN.				
Mission buildings erected on reservations, but accurate statistics wanting.				
MINNESOTA.				
White Earth	White Earth	Protestant Episcopal Church	2 churches, hospital, and parsonage	1868
Do	do	do	Church, school, and parsonage	1875
Do	do	do	Church and parsonage	1879
Do	do	do	School	1883
Do	do	do	Parsonage and school	1887
Do	do	do	Parsonage and mission building	1888
Do	do	Roman Catholic (order of St. Benedict)	Church and mission school	1881
Do	do	do	Mission and school	1891
Do	do	Swedish Christian Mission Society	Mission	1891
Do	Red Lake	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage	1878
Do	do	do	Cemetery	1878
Do	do	do	Church, parsonage, and cemetery	1878
Do	do	do	Mission	1880
Do	do	Roman Catholic	Industrial boarding school	1889
Do	Leech Lake	Protestant Episcopal	Church and 2 parsonages	1887
Do	Winnepigoshish	do	Church, parsonage, and school	1887
MONTANA.				
Blackfeet	Blackfoot	Roman Catholic	Industrial school (Holy Family)	1889
Do	do	Roman Catholic (Society of Jesus)	Church	1884

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES. 457

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
Office letter, Aug. 22, 1881. L. B. 116, p. 101.	3	SE. cor. NW. 1 SW. 1 S. 31. T. 25. R. 25 E.	2560/87.
Dept., May 12, 1890. Consent of tribe	20	N. 1 SE. 1 SE. 1 S. 10. T. 25 N., R. 21 E.	A. 2288.
Dept., May 21, 1880	5	Near the Government schoolhouse	2580/87
Dept., May 21, 1880	20	E. 1 SE. 1 NW. 1 S. 1 T. 27 N., R. 21 E.	A. 2295; A. 1672; 3 acres granted in 1885.
do	20	W. 1 SE. 1 NW. 1 S. 1 T. 27 N., R. 21 E.	A. 2295.
Dept., Aug. 21, 1883	40	SW. 1 NE. 1 S. 6. T. 28 N., R. 21 E., 1 M.	A. 3649.
General		Annual Report 1889, p. 215.	
do	40	NE. 1 SW. 1 S. 12. T. 17 S., R. 18 E., in Kansas. Act to patent this tract approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 62).	2131 87 L. B. 379, p. 26.
Dept., Nov. 5, 1890.	30		A. 2477.
ing.			
General and Indian Office (letter Oct. 24, 1892, L. B. 246, p. 432).	63.45	SW. 1 SW. 1 S. 11, and lot 7 in T. 142 N., R. 11 W.	2672 87 and 21889.91 (31 Stats., 863). L. B. 246, p. 432; 247, p. 445.
do	70	3 acres and buildings at Wild Rice River (Laco School) decided to Government (L. B. 399, p. 433); SW. 1 NW. 1, and 29 acres adjoining the foregoing on N. side of NW. 1 NW. 1 S. 31, T. 115 N., R. 40 W.	Do.
do	40	NW. 1 NW. 1 S. 12. T. 114, R. 42 W.	Do.
Authority of Indian agent.	1	On farm of Saml. McArthur, who deeded it to church at Pine Point, 25 miles E. of agency.	Do.
do	40	SW. 1 SE. 1 S. 35, T. 141 N., R. 37 W.	Do.
Dept., Apr. 17, 1894.	54.85	Lot 9, S. 14, T. 142, R. 41; and SW. 1 SW. 1 same T. and R.	A. 3484.
General	171.75	Lot 4, NW. 1 S. 35, T. 142 N., R. 41 W., 39.70 acres; NW. 1 NW. 1 S. 35, T. 142 N., R. 41, W., 40 acres; lot 2, NE. 1 S. 35, T. 142 N., R. 41 W., 21.75 acres; lot 3, NE. 1 S. 35, T. 142 N., R. 41 W., 28.99 acres; SW. 1 SE. 1 S. 26, T. 142 N., R. 41 W., 40 acres.	2672 87.
Dept., Aug. 10, 1894	80	SE. 1 NW. 1 and NE. 1 SW. 1 S. 10, T. 114, R. 42 W., 169 acres granted in 1889 (A. 19149), but never set apart.	A. 4084.
Dept., Aug. 8, 1891	199		A. 2773.
Permission Indian agent.	91 by 100 ft.	"From the trader's house to the mission church and back to the river."	2672/87
do	1		2672 87.
do	(?)	At Old Chief's village, 5 miles N. of Red Lake Agency.	2672/87.
Dept., Oct. 12, 1889.	199		A. 2141.
Dept., Mar. 30, 1889	199		A. 19149.
Agents	(?)		21689/91, 2672 87.
do	(?)	At Ravens Point, on Lake Winnepigoshish.	21689.91, 2672/87.
Dept., Apr. 26, 1880	100		A. 1816.
Dept., Nov. 10, 1894	100		A. 4216.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing,

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
MONTANA—cont'd.				
Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.	"Piegan Mission"	1891
Crow	Crow	Methodist Episcopal	Mission	1886
Do.	do	American Unitarian Missionary Association.	Mission school	1886
Do.	do	Roman Catholic (Society of Jesus).	do	1886
Do.	do	Roman Catholic (Ursuline sisters of Montana).	School and mission (St. Xavier's).	1888
Do.	do	Roman Catholic.	Mission	1890
Do.	do	do	Church and school	1891
Do.	do	do	Church	1894
Do.	do	do	do	1895
Do.	do	American Missionary Association.	Church and mission	1895
Fort Belknap.	Fort Belknap.	Roman Catholic.	Church and school	1887
Do.	do	do	Mission school for girls.	1889
Flathead	Jocko	Roman Catholic (St. Ignatius Mission).	Church and school	1884
Do.	do	Roman Catholic	do	1891
Fort Peck	Fort Peck.	Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.	Church and mission school.	1880
Do.	do	do	Mission	1894
Tongue River	Northern Cheyenne.	Roman Catholic	Mission dwellings	1889
NEBRASKA.				
Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha	The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.	Mission and school.	1890
Do.	do	do	Mission	1845
Do.	do	do	do	1893
Do.	Winnebago	do	Mission and school.	1882
Santee	Niobrara	American Missionary Association.	(Santee Normal Training School, with 18 buildings, and Bazille chapel.	1893
Do.	do	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Chapel	1893
Do.	do	do	Chapel and mission buildings.	1884
Do.	Ponca	American Missionary Association (Congregational Church).	School	1885
Do.	Ponca (sub-agency).	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Mission	1896

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
Dept., Aug. 28, 1894.	100	Granted (by A. 25419) in 1891 to Brooklyn Women's Indian Association, but surrendered by them to M. E. Church.	A. 41043.
General	100	Agent's report shows tract unoccupied.	3007/87.
Dept., July 27, 1886.	100	On Big Horn River, about 7 miles from Custer Station. Called "Montana Industrial School."	A. 13552.
Dept., Oct. 9, 1886.	100	On Big Horn River, about 20 miles W. of agency.	A. 13457.
Dept., Jan. 11, 1888.	100		A. 17019.
Dept., Mar. 20, 1890.	(1)	A site on Prior Creek	A. 2344. L. B. 196, p. 152.
Dept., Apr. 20, 1891.	1	In NW. 1/4 S. 1, T. 3 S., R. 34 E. In the 9 acre tract granted below. (For map see A. 43778.)	A. 2446.
Dept., Feb. 19, 1894	10	In NW. 1/4 SW. 1/4 S. 13, T. 6 R. 35, on Lodge Grass Creek	A. 3721.
Dept., Apr. 11, 1895	9	In NW. 1/4 S. 1, T. 3 S., R. 34 E. (For detailed description and plat see A. 43778.)	A. 43770.
do	10	In SE. 1/4 T. 3 R. 34 E. (For detailed description and plat see A. 43778.)	A. 43770.
Dept., May 6, 1887.	100	Where Peoples Creek comes out of Little Rocky Mountains.	A. 13335.
Dept., Oct. 12, 1889.	100	On the south fork of Peoples Creek, opposite St. Paul's Mission.	A. 21131.
General	53	Agent reports this amount of land in use.	24118/87.
do	170	do	24118/87.
do	4	On Poplar Creek, and mission houses built at Wolfpoint, Deer Falls, and Box Elder.	34346/87.
Dept., Mar. 7, 1894.	40	Known as the "school lot" on agency reserve, but for detailed description and plat see 33843/94.	A. 38949.
(1)			
Dept., Apr. 6, 1885.	40	NE. 1/4 NW. 1/4 S. 12, T. 24 N., R. 9 E., 6th P. M.	A. 10046.
General	100	In S. 12, R. 9, T. 25 E., 6th P. M. Claims this amount of land. Act Aug. 27, 1891 (28 Stats., 607), gives this Board 100 acres so long as used for missionary purposes, but Board refused to accept it: 100 acres—SW. 1/4 NE. 1/4 W. 1/4 SE. 1/4 and NE. 1/4 SE. 1/4 S. 20, T. 25, R. 8 E., 6th P. M.	37017/93. L. B. 305, p. 391. (See L. B. 333, p. 391.)
Dept., Oct. 11, 1889, and 25 Stats., 151.	5	Description in A. 2211. Granted to Women's National Indian Association and transferred by them to Presbyterian Board in 1893.	37017/49. L. B. 305, p. 391.
Dept., Apr. 17, 1889.	85	NW. 1/4 SE. 1/4 NE. 1/4 SW. 1/4 S. 1 SW. 1/4 NE. 1/4 S. 18, T. 23, R. 9 E.	A. 19771.
Office letter Feb. 16, 1885; Sioux act, Mar. 2, 1889.	240	SW. 1/4 NW. 1/4 W. 1/4 SW. 1/4 S. 13, T. 33 N., R. 5 W.; NE. 1/4 SE. 1/4 S. 14, T. 33 N., R. 5 W.; SW. 1/4 NW. 1/4 S. 20, T. 22 N., R. 5 W. Patented under Sioux act, Mar. 2, 1889.	22243/87. 3200/92. 10408/87. 11231/92. L. B. 253, p. 347.
	240	E. 1/4 NE. 1/4 SE. 1/4 SE. 1/4 S. 11, T. 33 N., R. 5 W.; E. 1/4 NE. 1/4 S. 21, T. 33 N., R. 5 W.; W. 1/4 NW. 1/4 S. 24, T. 33 N., R. 5 W. Patented under Sioux act, Mar. 2, 1889.	Do.
General, and set aside by allotting agent.	80	E. 1/4 NW. 1/4 S. 18, T. 33, R. 4 W.	22243/87.
do	80	NW. 1/4 NE. 1/4 S. 11, T. 32, R. 4; SW. 1/4 SE. 1/4 S. 2, T. 32, R. 4. (This church has chapel on Indian's land—NW. 1/4 S. 8, T. 31, R. 4.)	22243/87.
(1)	100	NW. 1/4 NW. 1/4 S. 34; NE. 1/4 NE. 1/4 S. 33; SE. 1/4 SE. 1/4 S. 22; SW. 1/4 SW. 1/4 S. 27; T. 33, R. 5.	22243/87.
Dept., Sept. 2, 1896.	20	"South side of SW. 1/4 S. 25, T. 32 N., R. 7 W., 6th P. M., on tract reserved for agency and school purposes."	A. 40900. L. B. 342, p. 177; 330, p. 129, 4262/96.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing,

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
NEVADA.				
Nevada	Pyramid Lake	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Mission	1895
Western Shoshone	Duck Valley			
NEW MEXICO.				
Pueblo	Jicarilla Apache	Woman's Home Mission Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Mission school	1888
Do.	Pueblo	Presbyterian	Schools and missions at 3 pueblos. Land and buildings used by permission of Indians.	
Do.	do	Roman Catholic	Churches and schools at several pueblos, but lands owned by Indians.	
Do.	Zuni	Board Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.	Mission	1894
Mescalero	Mescalero Apache.	Roman Catholic.	Mission school	1890
NEW YORK.				
Mission buildings erected on several reservations, but accurate statistics				
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Eastern Cherokee				
OKLAHOMA.				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Mennonite	Mission school	1880
Do.	do	Woman's Executive Committee, Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America.	Mission	1896
Do.	do	Mennonite	Mission and school	1880
Do.	do	Plymouth Congregational.	Church	1891
Kiowa, etc.	Kiowa and Comanche.	Roman Catholic	Boys' Industrial boarding school.	1889
Do.	do	Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.	Mission and school	1883
Do.	do	Central Board of Missions Reformed Presbyterian Church.	do	1889
Do.	do	M. E. Church South	do	1889
Do.	do	do	Church and school	1896
Do.	do	do	Church and mission	1896
Do.	do	do	do	1894
Do.	do	Mennonite Brethren Church.	do	1896
Do.	do	Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.	School and mission	1890
Do.	do	Presbyterian Church.	Church and parsonage.	1896
Do.	do	Home Mission Board of the Christian Church.	Mission	1892
Do.	do	Woman's Executive Committee of the Board of Domestic Missions, Dutch Reformed Church.	do	1897
Do.	do	M. E. Church South	Church buildings	1888
Do.	Wichita	The American Baptist Home Mission Society.	Mission	1889
Do.	do	do	Mission and church	1894

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
Dept., Mar. 14, 1895	25	In SE. 1 SE. 1 S. 33, T. 21 N., R. 21 E. Detailed description in A. 4352.	A. 4352.
Dept., Dec. 20, 1888	80	E. 1 NE. 1 S. 12, T. 31, R. 2	A. 1967.
			2311, 89.
			2311, 89.
Dept., Sept. 22, 1894	10	In lieu of 10 acres granted in 1888 in A. 1919. On Executive reserve. Description in A. 4378.	A. 4378. L. B. 179, pp. 497, 411, 280, p. 256, 3810, 36.
Dept., Nov. 18, 1890	80		A. 2492.
are wanting.			
Several church buildings owned by Indians.			
Dept., May 11, 1889	100	"Darlington Mission"	2388/87.
Dept., May 7, 1896	15	In NE. cor. of Seger Colony school tract.	A. 4311.
General	100	Cantonment Mission.	2388/87.
Dept., Mar. 21, 1891	2	On agency reserve.	A. 3119.
Dept., Feb. 21, 1889	100		A. 1917.
Dept., Dec. 13, 1888	100	Near Fort Sill. Detailed description in A. 1904.	A. 1904.
Dept., Feb. 21, 1889	100	3 miles NW. of Fort Sill on Medicine Bluff Creek. In the Fort Sill Military Reservation.	A. 1910.
do	100		A. 19472.
Dept., Feb. 15, 1896	3.97	In SW. 1 SW. 1 S. 17, T. 2 N., R. 11 W., I. M.	A. 4732. L. B. 336, p. 82.
Dept., May 18, 1896	100	SW. 1 S. 31, T. 5 N., R. 9 W.	A. 4836. L. B. 333, p. 487.
Dept., Sept. 21, 1896	40	NE. 1 SE. 1 S. 36, T. 4 N., R. 13 W.	A. 4974. 8187/97. L. B. 340, p. 288.
Dept., Mar. 19, 1896	100	NE. 1 S. 12, T. 2 N., R. 15 W.	A. 4997.
Dept., Jan. 11, 1890	100	Near Anadarko, Okla.	A. 2186, 2278.
Dept., May 7, 1896	1	In N. 1 S. 15, T. 7 N., R. 10 W., I. M. (In Anadarko). Detailed description in 8187/97.	A. 4816. 8186/97.
Dept., Mar. 9, 1892	100		A. 3089.
Dept., June 23, 1897	5	Part of Fort Sill school tract. "The NW. cor. of land inclosed E. of Fort Sill and Marietta road." Full description in A. 5216.	
Dept., June 28, 1897	2	On agency site "Town of Anadarko." In NE. 1 S. 15, T. 7 N., R. 10 W.	
Dept., Oct. 16, 1889	100	NE. 1 S. 34, T. 8 N., R. 10 W., I. M.	A. 2116. 2103/97. L. B. 338, p. 288.
Dept., Jan. 2, 1894	100	NE. 1 S. 4, T. 1 N., R. 13 W.	A. 3137.

462 RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing.

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
OKLAHOMA—cont'd.				
Osage	Osage	Roman Catholic	Church and school	1887
Do	do	Methodist Episcopal	School	1887
Ponca, etc	Otoe and Missourin.	Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.	Mission	1887
Do	Pawnee	do	Mission cottage (Gaddis's)	1889
Do	do	Methodist Episcopal	Mission	1896
Do	Ponca	Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.	do	1887
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Baptist Home Mission Society of Friends	Church	1878
Do	Absentee Shawnee	Society of Friends	Church and parsonage	1884
Do	Citizen Pottawatomie	Roman Catholic	Mission (Sacred Heart) and school	1879
Do	Kickapoo	Society of Friends	Church and mission	1892
OREGON.				
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Roman Catholic	Church and parsonage	1887
Klamath	Klamath	Methodist Episcopal	Church	1891
Do	do	do	Church and mission	1895
Do	do	do	Parsonage	1897
Siletz	Siletz	Roman Catholic	Cemetery	1896
Do	do	Methodist Episcopal	Mission	1891
Umatilla	Umatilla	Presbyterian	do	1884
Do	do	do	Industrial school	1889
Do	do	Roman Catholic	do	1892
Do	do	do	Mission	1891
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	United Presbyterian Church of North America	Church and parsonage	1870
Do	do	do	Mission and school	1892
UTAH.				
Uintah and Ouray	Uncompahgre	Protestant Episcopal	Mission board ing school	1895
WASHINGTON.				
Colville	Colville	Roman Catholic	Two chapels	(1)
Do	Spokane	Woman's National Indian Association	Mission day school	1891
Neah Bay	Nisqually	Presbyterian	Church	1877
Puyallup	Puyallup	do	do	1883
Do	do	Roman Catholic	do	1873
Do	Skokomish	American Missionary Association of Congregational Church.	Mission	(1)

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES. 463

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
Dept., Sept. 30, 1887.	191	About 5 miles SE. of agency	A. 16336.
General	29		A. 16339 23083/87.
Dept., Dec. 16, 1887.	40	NW. 1 SE. 1 S. 19, T. 23 N., R. 2 E.	A. 1897. 32451/91.
Dept., Feb. 11, 1895	3.61	Surrendered in 1890 to M. E. Church and new tract of 11.93 acres granted in lieu. (A. 45774.) Description in A. 43112.	A. 43112.
Dept., Jan. 20, 1896	11.00	Beginning 2 chs. N. of SW. cor. NE. 1 NW. 1 S. 31, T. 22 N., R. 5 E., I. M.; thence W. 18 chs.; thence N. 7 chs.; thence E. 18 chs.; thence 7 chs. to place of beginning.	A. 47074.
Dept., Dec. 16, 1887.	391	Beginning at NE. cor. NW. 1 NW. 1 S. 31, T. 23 N., R. 2 E., 6 chs. S.; thence 6 chs. 15 lks. W.; N. 6 chs. and intersect sec. line 6 chs. 15 lks. W. of NE. cor. NW. 1 NW. 1 S. 31, T. 23 N., R. 2 E., and lot 1, S. 27, T. 23 N., R. 2 E. 5 acres on agency reserve.	A. 16367. 32451/91. L. B. 590, p. 49.
General			2370/67.
Indian Office letter, Aug. 22, 1881	5	On NE. 1 SW. 1 S. 31, T. 19, R. 4. (Detailed description in 16179/85.)	L. B. 129, p. 54, July 21, 1885. 2370/67.
General	200	Claim this amount of land	16179/85. 3370/87.
Dept., May 9, 1892.	190	SE. 1 S. 31, T. 12 N., R. 2 E., I. M.	A. 3701.
General	(2)		24194/87.
Dept., Jan. 2, 1891.	160	One mile N. of E. of Yalmax school	A. 38138. L. B. 271, pp. 270, 274.
Dept., May 26, 1896	18.	Lot 22, S. 19, T. 35 S., R. 7 E., W. M. Plat in 3330/16.	A. 45887. 33301/96.
Dept., Aug. 20, 1897.	Lot.	On agency reserve. Description in A. 53474.	A. 53474.
Dept., Jan. 17, 1896.	1	On tract reserved to Indians for cemetery. Beginning at SE. cor. of NE. 1 NE. 1 S. 9, T. 10 S., R. 10 W.; N. 4.53 chs.; W. 2.21 chs.; S. 4.53 chs.; E. 2.21 chs. to place of beginning.	A. 46948. 27011/95.
Dept., Aug. 18, 1891	10	On agency reserve	A. 27899.
General	11	About 2 1/2 miles SW. of agency	2710/87.
Dept., Oct. 22, 1889.	190	E. 1 SE. 1 S. 8, W. 1 SW. 1 S. 9, T. 2 N., R. 3 E.	A. 21221.
Dept., Apr. 7, 1892.	160	S. 1 SE. 1 SE. 1 SW. 1 S. 24; NW. 1 NE. 1 S. 25, T. 2 N., R. 31 E., W. M. Authority for 80 acres granted in 1889; revoked in 1892. Location changed in 1892, and in lieu of land set aside in 1889.	A. 16311, 30458.
Dept., July 18, 1891.	190	SW. 1 NW. 1 N. 1 SW. 1, and SE. 1 SW. 1 S. 30, T. 2 N., R. 31 E., W. M.	A. 46372.
Dept., Mar. 29, 1891.	11.74	In B. 20, T. 60, R. 12 E., W. M. Description in full, L. B. 277, p. 207.	A. 33253.
Dept., Nov. 19, 1892.	49	Lots 27 and 30, SE. 1 SW. 1 S. 7, T. 7 S., R. 12 E.	A. 33144. L. B. 248, p. 221.
General	(2)	Annual Report, 1893, p. 311.	
General	(2)	One chapel near Oneco Lake; one 20 miles S. of Lake Osooyus.	2400/89.
Dept., Oct. 2, 1891.	5	About 40 miles from Spokane Falls, near Walkers Prairie.	A. 41558.
General	(1)		23073/87.
do	(1)	On land reserved for school farm. On lot 2, S. 10, T. 20 N., R. 3 E.	23073/87.
do	(1)	Ch. indicated on Indians' land. No claim to land.	23073/87.
do	(1)		23073/87.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing,

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
WASHINGTON—continued.				
Puyallup	Quinalt			
Tulallip	Tulallip	Roman Catholic	Church	1867
Do.	do.	do.	do.	1864
Do.	Lummi	do.	do.	1891
Do.	Swinomish	do.	do.	1870
Do.	Port Madison	do.	do.	1870
Do.	Muckleshoot	do.	do.	1880
Yakima	Yakima	Methodist Episcopal	Three missions with churches.	1882
Do.	do.	Roman Catholic	Church.	1891
WISCONSIN.				
Green Bay	Mission work has been done and buildings erected on several reservations.			
La Pointe	Onocida	Roman Catholic	School and church.	1891
Green Bay	do.	Protestant Episcopal	School and mission (Holart).	1891
WYOMING.				
Shoshone	Wind River	Roman Catholic	St. Stephen's Mission school.	1887
Do.	do.	do.	do.	1896
Do.	do.	Protestant Episcopal	Church and Mission school.	1888

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
General.	130.45	Lot 1, S. 35, T. 30, R. 4	2888/87.
do.	86	Lots 9 and 10, S. 18, T. 38, R. 2	2888/87.
do.	83.80	Lots 7, 8, and 9, S. 30, T. 31, R. 2	2888/87.
do.	82.90	Lots 3, 4, and 5, S. 31, T. 35, R. 2 E.	2888/87.
do.			2888/87.
Dept., May 23, 1891	185	100 acres in S. 33, T. 10 N., R. 21 E.; 5 acres in S. 33, T. 11 N., R. 10 E.; 8 acres in NW 1/4 NW 1/4 S. 5, T. 10 N., R. 17 E.; 12 acres in SW 1/4 NW 1/4 S. 5, T. 10 N., R. 17 E.	A. 3848. 2687/87.
Dept., Jan. 24, 1894	109		A. 3843.
belonging to these agencies, but accurate statistics are wanting.			
Dept., Sept. 1, 1894	5		A. 2793.
Dept., Aug. 9, 1894	1	Lot 10, S. 3, T. 23, R. 19.	A. 4083.
Dept., Dec. 19, 1887	109	Plat and field notes of tract in A. 10912.	A. 10912.
Dept., Mar. 9, 1886	1511	In S. 9, T. 1 S., R. 4 E., W. R. M. Ad Johns above tract. Plat and detailed description in A. 6490.	A. 6490.
General.	101		2334/87.

Statistics as to Indian schools

School	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River Agency: Colorado River boarding	By Government	80	
Moqui Reservation	do		
Keams Canyon boarding	do	90	
Orella day	do		40
Polacco day	do		50
Second Mesa day	do		60
Hualapai Reservation:			
Hualapai day, Hackberry	do		40
Hualapai day, Kingman	do		60
Supai Reservation day	do		60
Fort Mojave training	do	150	
Navajo Agency:			
Navajo boarding	do	120	
Little Water day	do		50
Phoenix training	do	275	
Pima Agency:			
Pima boarding	do	150	
San Xavier day	Catholic Church		110
San Carlos Agency:			
San Carlos boarding	By Government	100	
Fort Ajo boarding	do	65	
Lutheran Mission day	By Evangelical Lutheran Church		50
CALIFORNIA.			
Fort Yuma: Yuma boarding	By Government	250	
Hoopa Valley Agency: Hoopa Valley boarding	do	50	
Mission-Tule River (consolidated) Agency:			
Agua Caliente day	do		25
Captain Grande day	do		25
Cochulla day	do		32
La Jolla day	do		31
Martinez day	do		28
Mesa Grande day	do		24
Pachanga day	do		32
Potrero day	do		28
Rincon day	do		25
San Jacinto day	do		32
Tule River day	do		31
Perris: Training	do	100	
Greenville: Boarding	do	50	
Santa Barbara County: Public day, College district	By contract		
San Diego County: Public day, Helm district	do		
Big Pine day	By Government		35
Bishop day	do		50
Hat Creek day	do		40
Manchester day	do		40
Potter Valley day	do		50
Ukiah day	do		50
Upper Lake day	do		50
Round Valley Agency: Round Valley boarding	do	120	
San Diego: Industrial training	By contract	150	
Banning: St. Boniface's boarding	do	150	
Hopland day	By contract	50	
Pinolo day	do	40	
St. Turbibus boarding	do	40	
COLORADO.			
Grand Junction: Training	By Government	150	
Fort Lewis: Training	do	300	
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall Agency: Fort Hall boarding	By Government	150	
Lemhi Agency: Lemhi boarding	do	40	
Fort Lapwai: Boarding	do	250	
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw Agency:			
Quapaw boarding	By Government	40	
Benece, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding	do	130	

during the year ended June 30, 1897.

Number of employees.				Average attendance.			Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.	
Sex.		Race.		Enrollment.	Boarding.						Number of months in session.
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
5	9	6	8	82	81	10	\$13,147.70	\$13.56			
7	10	5	12	60	82	10	16,458.36	16.76			
	2			41		50	1,874.40	6.29			
	2			16		25	1,801.16	6.21			
1	1			41		31	667.42	8.04			
1	2	1	24	50		37	1,400.47	4.60	\$300.00	(9.54)	
1	1			65		46	2,330.32	5.08			
12	13	10	15	167		156	3,619.00				
4	10	3	11	91		73	26,746.24	14.20			
	2			29		22	10,156.27	18.48			
25	25	31	10	320		332	2,430.83	11.02			
							12,551.47	10.68			
9	14	11	12	156	147	10	20,681.31	11.73			
1	2			73		68					
8	7	7	8	110	111	10	13,619.87	10.45			
5	6	2	8	74	57	10	11,568.22	10.82			
1			1	14		12			50.00	3.06	
9	23	19	13	173	153	10	20,100.63	10.95			
5	13	9	12	171	138	10	19,845.12	11.48			
	1			19		14	782.95	5.97			
	1			25		23	1,140.00	4.40			
	1			27		20	623.63	4.02			
	1			33		10	1,000.20	5.03			
	1			28		14	811.14	5.72			
	1			28		15	819.16	5.93			
	1			24		18	852.47	4.77			
	1			30		21	1,068.23	5.23			
	1			34		27	969.82	3.70			
	2			37		26	1,184.27	4.50			
1	9	6	13	25		14	763.64	5.46			
1	4	2	3	157	142	12	17,758.25	10.42			
				58	49	12	7,023.08	14.63			
				9		6					
	1	1		15		10	257.40	4.20			
	1			28		22	600.00	3.00			
	1			50		40	720.00	1.80			
	1			35		17	630.00	3.53			
	1			20		10	600.00	6.00			
	1			33		23	648.00	2.23			
	1			29		18	540.00	3.33			
	1			24		9	600.00	4.17			
5	8	2	11	73	44	8	5,010.10	9.40			
4	8	1	9	77	77	10	9,375.00	10.15			
8	10		13	119	109	12	9,375.00	7.37			
1				20		13	340.02	2.53			
	1			18		13	383.67	2.53			
2			2	50	15	10	1,080.00	6.00			
9	8	6	11	170	150	12	20,551.73	11.73			
10	11	4	17	300	198	12	32,787.00	13.94			
7	10	5	12	129	92	12	22,287.10	20.19			
1	5		8	28	25	10	4,824.49	16.08			
10	14	11	13	154	108	10	19,274.41	14.87			
4	12	8	8	60	87	10	13,627.66	12.10			
4	12	9	7	111	90	10	13,337.53	12.33			

REF0072824

Statistics as to Indian schools during

School	How supported	Capacity	
		Boarding	Day
IOWA			
Sac and Fox Agency Sac and Fox day	By Government	40	
KANSAS			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency			
Kiowa boarding	By Government	30	
Pottawatomie boarding	do	30	
Great Nemaha boarding	do	40	
Laura, ex. Haskell Institute	do	50	
JACKSON COUNTY			
Public day, district No. 32	By contract		
Public day, district No. 34	do		
Public day, district No. 44	do		
MICHIGAN			
Baraga:			
Chippewa boarding	By contract	150	
Day	By Government	100	40
Moqui Pleasant Training	do		
Harbor Springs boarding	By contract	200	
Point St Ignace Day	do		75
Isabella County District No. 1, public day	do		
MINNESOTA			
White Earth Agency:			
White Earth boarding	By Government	40	
Leech Lake boarding	do	50	
Pine Point boarding	do	100	
Red Lake boarding	do	100	
Wild Rice River boarding	do	65	
St. Benedict's orphan	By contract	150	
Red Lake boarding (St. Mary's)	do	100	
Gull Lake day	By Government	30	35
Birch Cooley Day	do	30	35
Clontarf boarding	By contract and by Government	80	
Morris boarding	By Government	100	
Pipestone Training	do	90	
MONTANA			
Blackfeet Agency:			
Blackfeet boarding	By Government	125	
Holy Family boarding	By contract	100	
Crow Agency:			
Crow boarding	By Government	150	
Montana boarding	do	200	
St. Xavier's boarding	By contract	250	
Flathead Agency: St. Ignace boarding	do	150	
Fort Belknap Agency:			
Fort Belknap boarding	By Government	100	
St. Paul's boarding	By contract	300	
Fort Peck Agency: Poplar River boarding	By Government	250	
Tongue River Agency:			
Agency day	do		40
St. Labre's boarding	By contract	60	
Fort Shaw Training	By Government	250	
NEBRASKA			
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:			
Omaha boarding	By Government	75	
Winnebago boarding	do	100	
Thurston County:			
Public day, district No. 8	By contract		
Public day, district No. 13	do		
Public day, district No. 14	do		
Public day, district No. 17	do		
Boyd County: Public day, district No. 14	do		
Santee Agency:			
Santee boarding	By Government	80	
Hoppe boarding	do	60	

The year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Number of employees				Average attendance		Number of months in session	Cost to Government	Cost per capita to Government	Cost to other parties	Cost per capita to other parties
Sex	Race	Enrollment	Boarding	Day	Boarding					
Male	Female	Indian	White							
1		1	0	0	2	10	11,261.50	\$ 54		
2	5	3	1	42	41	10	6,001.45	12.20		
1	10	9	4	92	82	10	11,551.16	11.74		
1	6	5	5	45	37	10	5,529.65	12.55		
3	5	3	3	64	50	12	76,254.54	12.60		
				2		3	37.50	2.06		
				3		6	47.20	2.62		
				4		3				
2	9	11	0	49	35	13	3,170.70	7.57		
1	1	1	1	49	35	10	900.00	2.90		
1	9	4	17	155	137	12	19,850.05	12.10		
1	9	3	11	95	92	10	3,400.00	4.80		
	1	1	0	49	32	9	434.30	2.19		
				6		7	55.96	2.67		
4	5	6	6	50	42	10	8,180.45	16.25		
2	5	4	3	64	42	10	5,805.43	11.52		
4	5	7	5	100	78	10	8,305.00	9.55		
3	4	2	2	50	37	10	5,004.77	11.28		
2	11	10	3	91	69	10	10,108.67	12.21		
3	10	13	8	87	81	10	8,100.00	8.33		
5	10	7	6	62	50	10	4,320.00	7.20		
1	1	1	1	16	6	10	400.00	6.66		
1	1	1	1	21	13	10	622.00	4.75		
4	4	7	5	56	52	10	3,940.13	11.06		
4	8	4	4	44	39	10	3,000.68	12.06		
4	11	4	10	114	98	12	2,213.60	21.06		
							11,555.26	9.85		
4	9	1	2	106	125	10	21,625.41	14.02		
6	10	1	15	72	62	10	5,400.00	7.20		
5	12	3	14	131	114	10	18,942.24	13.36		
4	5	9	5	55	32	10	9,881.25	15.81		
7	9	16	21	84	79	12	3,400.00	3.70		
18	17	35	23	235	243	10	27,500.00	9.43	\$20,200.00	\$10.00
9	11	10	10	119	101	12	14,722.27	12.15		
10	8	18	10	103	83	10	7,500.00	7.44	4,119.00	4.05
10	13	9	11	214	205	10	25,178.35	11.86		
4	2	2	2	30	19	10	1,045.33	5.61		
4	5	1	8	40	30	10	3,131.10	8.74	2,338.00	6.50
10	12	5	17	234	165	10	30,075.04	12.82		
4	11	6	9	101	91	10	13,005.05	11.91		
5	11	7	9	108	95	10	14,016.56	12.32		
				6		1	30.00	5.00		
				12		9	250.00	4.00		
				18		9	375.99	3.41		
				14		6	57.00	3.17		
				5		3	134.82	4.49		
382	6	82	6	53	37	10	8,525.80	19.20		
	6	5	5	54	45	10	6,112.01	11.32		

a By contract.

b By Government.

Statistics as to Indian schools during

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
NEBRASKA—Continued			
Santee Agency—Continued.			
Ponca day	By Government		31
Santee normal training	By Congregational Church	50	
Genoa: Training	By Government	379	
Knox County:			
Public day, district No. 36	By contract		
Public day, district No. 67 ^a	do		
Public day, district No. 69 ^a	do		
Public day, district No. 101	do		
Public day, district No. 103	do		
NEVADA			
Nevada Agency:			
Pyramid Lake boarding	By Government	120	
Walker River day	do		34
Carson: Training	do	145	
Western Shoshone Agency: Western Shoshone boarding	do	50	
Lander County: Public day, Walsh district	By contract		
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque: Training	By Government	300	
Mescalero Agency: Mescalero boarding	do	100	
Pueblo Agency:			
Bernalillo boarding	By contract	125	
Acoma day	By Government	50	
Cochito day	do	50	
Isleta day	do	50	
Jemez day	do	50	
Laguna day	do	50	
Pahute day	do	50	
Santa Clara day	do	50	
Santo Domingo day	do	50	
San Felipe day	do	50	
San Juan day	do	50	
Taos day	do	50	
Zia day	do	50	
Zuni boarding	do	60	
Santa Fe: Training	do	250	
NORTH CAROLINA			
Eastern Cherokee Agency:			
Cherokee bear ling	By Government	150	
Big Cove day	do		50
Birdtown day	do		50
Cherokee day	do		
NORTH DAKOTA			
Devil's Lake Agency:			
Fort Totten boarding	By Government	350	
Turtle Mountain boarding	By contract	155	
Turtle Mountain day, No. 1	By Government	50	
Turtle Mountain day, No. 2	do	50	
Turtle Mountain day, No. 3	do	50	
Fort Berthold Agency:			
Browning boarding	do	60	
No. 1 day	do		10
No. 2 day	do		10
No. 3 day	do		30
No. 4 day	do		10
Mission Home boarding	By Congregational Church	50	
Standing Rock Agency:			
Agency boarding	By Government	110	
Agricultural boarding	do	100	
Grand River boarding	do	80	
Cannon Ball day	do		40
No. 1 day	do		30
No. 2 day	do		20
Bullhead day	do		25
Powuphe day	do		30
St. Elizabeth's boarding	By Government and religious society.	60	

^aNo reports received from this school.

the year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Number of employees.				Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.	Race.	Enrollment.	Boarding.	Day.						
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.							
	1	3	1	35	21	10	\$1,259.77	\$5.33	\$11,000.00	\$10.55
19	21	30	20	248	212	12	37,351.11	11.68		
				11	9	10	250.31	3.23		
				21	1	7	210.50	2.42		
				2	1	9	35.49	3.91		
4	8	5	7	101	85	10	13,468.52	13.24		
				48	1	10	1,188.35	1.44		
11	11	11	13	136	126	12	19,621.42	13.50		
4	4	3	5	65	53	10	11,188.74	17.29		
				3	3	7				
41	29	54	16	316	278	12	47,483.25	13.28		
3	6	2	7	105	90	12	10,303.37	9.41		
	9		9	65	55	10	6,270.00	8.61	2,000.00	2.50
	1		1	45	35	7	573.63	3.25		
	1		1	30	16	10	821.50	5.10		
	1		1	41	22	3	341.61	3.01		
	1		1	60	32	7	684.21	4.35		
	1		1	43	22	10	832.53	3.78		
	1		1	54	15	8	668.00	5.57		
	1		1	33	14	10	818.78	4.55		
	1		1	27	12	7	485.46	13.48		
	1		1	50	33	7	568.55	3.83		
	1		1	24	15	7	638.84	6.13		
	1		1	56	22	7	691.62	3.44		
	1		1	33	33	10	832.48	3.23		
	1		1	54	34	12	1,231.58	6.31		
20	10	30	16	249	200	12	39,331.32	12.45		
9	12	7	11	63	120	10	11,039.21	11.02		
1	1	2	1	42	12	10	169.89	8.28		
	2	1	1	58	24	10	1,091.40	4.31		
				6	3	9				
15	18	11	22	240	208	12	60,618.00	12.44		
3	11	1	13	120	100	10	10,800.00	8.25		
1	1	1	1	62	30	10	1,480.20	4.60		
1	1		2	61	22	10	1,358.01	6.17		
1	1		2	73	31	9	1,244.80	4.16		
5	9	6	8	78	60	10	8,507.24	12.50		
1	1		2	36	23	10	1,263.20	6.06		
1	1		2	28	20	10	1,549.20	7.00		
1	1		1	10	12	10	(b)			
1	1		2	39	31	10	1,942.50	3.83		
3	7	3	7	45	40	10			4,100.00	8.54
6	13	8	11	140	116	10	18,877.80	13.56		
5	9	5	9	121	114	10	15,200.57	11.10		
4	10	8	6	91	69	10	12,857.10	15.62		
1	2	2	1	42	35	10	1,378.07	3.94		
2	1		1	20	17	10	822.19	6.07		
1	1	2	1	25	20	10	805.61	4.48		
1	1	2	2	25	14	3	328.00	6.67		
2	2	1	2	33	9	10	837.17	9.52		
1	5		6	55	50	5	1,523.65	6.09		

^bSchool held in Browning boarding school building where teacher is employed.

REF0072826

Statistics as to Indian schools during

School	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:			
Arapaho boarding	By Government	130	
Cheyenne boarding	do	291	
Memmonite boarding (agency)	By Government and religious society.	45	
Menonite boarding (cantonment)	do	63	
Whirlwind day	By Government		30
Seeger Colony boarding	do	120	
Fort Hill boarding	do	450	
Kiowa Agency:			
Riverside boarding	do	100	
Rainy Mountain boarding	do	50	
Fort Hill boarding	do	125	
Chebo Creek boarding	By Government and religious society.	50	
Mary Gregory Memorial boarding	do	40	
McKerlin Institute	do	100	
St. Patrick's boarding	do	100	
Wichita Baptist Mission boarding	do	10	
Osage Agency:			
Raw boarding	By Government	60	
Osage boarding	do	180	
St. John's boarding	By contract	120	
St. Louis boarding	do	125	
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency:			
Pawnee boarding	By Government	125	
Ponca boarding	do	100	
Otoe boarding	do	75	
Sac and Fox Agency:			
Absconce Shawnee boarding	do	75	
Sac and Fox boarding	do	120	
St. Mary's boarding	By voucher	75	
Blaine County:			
Public day, district No. 42	By contract		
Public day, district No. 77	do		
Canadian County, public day, district No. 55	do		
Cleveland County, public day, district No. 60	do		
Kingsher County:			
Public day, district No. 65	do		
Public day, Kingsher district	do		
Lincoln County, public day, district No. 90			
Oklahoma County:			
Public day, district No. 48	do		
Public day, district No. 69	No contract		
Pottawatomie County:			
Public day, district No. 301	By contract		
Public day, district No. 70	do		
Public day, district No. 77	do		
Public day, district No. 79	do		
Public day, district No. 82	do		
Public day, district No. 84	do		
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde Agency: Grande Ronde boarding			
	By Government	100	
Klamath Agency:			
Klamath boarding	By Government	140	
Yainax boarding	do	100	
Biletz Agency: Biletz boarding			
	do	80	
Umatilla Agency:			
Umatilla boarding	do	100	
Kate Drexel boarding	By contract	150	
Warm Springs Agency: Simnasho day	By Government		30
Chepawet: School training	do	300	
Lane County: Public day, district No. 38	By contract		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Carlisle: Training	By Government	800	
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	By contract and special appropriation.	250	

the year ended June 30, 1897.—Continued.

Sex.	Race.	Average attendance.		Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
		Male.	Female.		Boarding.	Day.					
8	16	13	11	114	105	10	419,655.01	415.62			
13	16	16	13	143	122	10	21,894.62	14.96			
3	4			46	41	10	2,181.59	4.42	\$1,435.00		\$2.92
3	6	2	7	79	60	10	2,712.76	3.47	1,550.61		2.15
1	1		2	19		9	1,745.07	11.40			
9	14	14	9	139	104	10	15,283.39	12.25			
31	30	31	29	431	317	12	50,230.69	12.07			
7	9	5	11	69	94	10	14,623.01	12.96			
4	11	5	10	87	84	10	13,087.05	12.08			
9	10	6	13	134	129	10	16,831.00	12.81			
2	4		6	47	45	10	1,212.69	2.24	3,911.50		7.35
2	3		5	19	16	10	437.00	2.28	3,700.00		18.22
2	7	1	8	31	77	10	1,964.61	2.66	4,750.00		5.14
1	3		4	23	22	10	1,774.21	2.21			
1	3		4	23	22	10	558.21	2.29	1,800.00		6.82
3	5	2	4	58	55	10	7,042.43	10.67			
3	21	8	22	150	131	10	26,737.25	17.62			
3	9		12	50	55	10	5,684.74	8.61	500.00		8.9
3	6		9	75	69	10	7,152.07	8.61	602.00		1.27
5	15	6	14	120	121	10	16,397.15	11.22			
3	12	1	11	100	107	10	13,711.38	10.68			
2	10	3	9	71	71	10	9,580.00	11.25			
5	11	7	9	111	98	10	11,944.14	10.48			
6	9	5	10	91	72	10	11,462.35	13.82			
11	5	11	11	53	43	10	5,845.24	11.31			
				27		25	500.25				
				4		3					
				4		3					
				8		6					
				1		1					
				2		1					
				1		1					
				8		7					
				3		5					
				6		3		83.33	3.00		
				5		3					
				4		4					
				6		4		25.00	1.50		
				6		4		30.83	4.00		
				4		4		80.00	4.00		
1	6	2	5	91	75	10	7,083.14				
7	16	5	12	137	116	10	17,774.37	12.77			
7	8	5	10	101	90	10	14,255.38	13.18			
3	9	4	8	70	63	10	8,453.00	11.18			
1	9	2	8	74	68	10	9,775.62	11.05			
3	9		12	65	51	10	3,000.00	5.88			
2	1	1	2	20	11	10	1,629.77	14.73			
21	22	24	22	363	316		40,853.37	10.77			
				2		2		38.83	2.24		
27	37	11	53	883	670	12	100,229.62	11.41	874.38		.69
10	25	35	245	245	212	12	31,400.00	13.13	3,751.34		1.47

a The average attendance for ten months, during which schoolroom work was actually done, was 797.

Statistics as to Indian schools during

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Crow Creek Agency:			
Crow Creek boarding	By Government	140	
Grace boarding	By contract	50	
Immaculate Conception boarding	By Government	00	
Choyeno River Agency:			
Agency boarding	By Government	130	
St. John's boarding	By Government and religious society.	00	
Plum Creek boarding	do	10	
Oahe boarding	do	30	
No. 5 day	By Government		22
No. 7 day	do		21
No. 8 day	do		27
Lower Brulé Agency: Lower Brulé boarding	do	140	
Pine Ridge Agency:			
Holy Rosary boarding	By contract	200	
No. 1 day	By Government		35
No. 2 day	do		35
No. 3 day	do		35
No. 4 day	do		35
No. 5 day	do		35
No. 6 day	do		35
No. 7 day	do		35
No. 8 day	do		35
No. 9 day	do		35
No. 10 day	do		35
No. 11 day	do		35
No. 12 day	do		35
No. 13 day	do		35
No. 14 day	do		35
No. 15 day	do		35
No. 16 day	do		35
No. 17 day	do		35
No. 18 day	do		35
No. 19 day	do		35
No. 20 day	do		35
No. 21 day	do		35
No. 22 day	do		35
No. 23 day	do		35
No. 24 day	do		35
No. 25 day	do		35
No. 26 day	do		35
Rosebud Agency:			
St. Francis Mission boarding	By contract	225	
St. Mary's Mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	45	
Agency day	By Government		30
Big Oak day	do		30
Black Pipe Creek day	do		30
Butte Creek day	do		25
Corn Creek day	do		31
Cut Meat Creek day	do		31
Ho Dog's Camp day	do		31
Ironwood Creek day	do		31
Little Crow's Camp day	do		25
Little White River day	do		31
Lower Cut Meat Creek day	do		31
Milk's Camp day	do		31
Pine Creek day	do		32
Red Leaf's Camp day	do		31
Ring Thunder day	do		30
Upper Cut Meat day	do		30
Upper Pine Creek day	do		27
Whito Thunder Creek day	do		20
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp day	do		30
Spring Creek day	do		40
Upper Ponca Creek day	do		25
Siasseton Agency:			
Siasseton Industrial boarding	do	130	
Good Will Mission boarding	By Presbyterian Church	125	

the year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Number of employees.		Average attendance.		Enrollment.	Boarding.	Day.	Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.									
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
5	17	10	12	145	137		10	\$21,230.62	\$12.94		
2	3	2	3	38	35		10	2,061.49	8.37		
1	6	13	62	49	49		10	2,031.60	8.43		
4	11	8	7	119	104		10	3,240.00	5.51	\$3,233.05	\$5.50
1	6	8	8	51	47		10	17,061.65	13.67		
1	1			10	10		10	1,462.53	4.23	4,500.00	7.97
1	1			10	10		10				
1	1			10	10		10	273.55	2.74	1,775.05	14.80
1	1			10	10		10	711.29	2.58	3,000.00	10.86
1	1			10	10		10	1,034.71	6.47		
1	1			10	10		10	1,045.38	7.47		
1	1			10	10		10	1,037.39	7.41		
1	15	12	10	142	131		10	21,463.39	13.67		
1	15			143	132		10	13,500.00	8.52	3,000.00	1.93
1	1			25	25		10	680.47	4.86		
1	1	2		43	34		10	1,011.62	2.18		
1	1			31	29		10	999.08	3.45		
1	1			47	40		10	683.04	2.24		
1	1			42	32		10	1,036.75	3.24		
1	1			28	25		10	888.10	3.95		
1	1			49	40		10	1,012.27	2.53		
1	1			34	29		10	1,043.13	3.49		
1	1			50	43		10	1,013.32	2.39		
1	1			41	36		10	991.11	2.75		
1	1			30	27		10	683.89	3.60		
1	1			37	27		10	1,000.13	3.70		
1	1			30	19		10	897.14	5.25		
1	1			40	30		10	1,015.03	3.38		
1	1			30	31		10	1,010.83	3.20		
1	1			44	35		10	1,024.02	2.93		
1	1			33	32		10	1,046.68	3.15		
1	1			43	40		10	1,018.30	2.53		
1	1			30	23		10	684.60	3.52		
1	1			31	18		10	690.80	5.50		
1	1			33	27		10	688.66	3.41		
1	1			33	23		10	693.00	4.51		
1	1			32	23		10	683.67	3.83		
1	1			32	20		9	683.55	4.01		
1	1			30	22		10	693.41	3.10		
1	1			30	27		10	677.42	3.62		
11	11	25	20	300	183		10	9,730.00	4.31	4,100.93	1.82
3	5	8	41	41	37		10	1,743.90	3.93	7,400.57	10.69
2	2	2	2	31	23		10	1,113.78	4.84		
1	1	1	1	31	31		10	1,000.77	3.52		
1	1			33	20		10	1,104.24	3.81		
1	1			25	22		10	1,124.60	5.11		
1	1			38	31		10	1,067.33	4.23		
1	1			41	31		10	1,103.68	3.85		
1	1			32	28		10	1,107.83	3.90		
1	1			33	31		10	1,180.11	3.69		
1	1			21	17		10	1,110.93	6.53		
1	1			27	25		10	1,167.73	4.67		
1	1			39	31		10	1,116.52	3.38		
1	1			31	31		10	1,053.33	4.71		
1	1			31	25		10	1,110.08	4.48		
1	1			32	27		10	1,120.32	4.15		
1	1			25	23		10	1,108.60	4.82		
1	1			43	37		10	1,170.60	3.10		
1	1			37	24		10	1,107.66	4.61		
1	1			20	22		10	1,108.48	5.01		
1	1			12	25		10	1,003.49	4.37		
1	1			41	32		10	1,129.89	3.53		
1	1			17	11		10	729.91	6.61		
9	11	8	12	134	97		10	17,471.00	15.01		
8	7	12	12	82	70		9			11,240.00	16.43

Statistics as to Indian schools during

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
SOUTH DAKOTA continued.			
Yankton Agency:			
Yankton boarding	By Government	160	
St. Paul's Mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	55	
Flandreau Training	By Government	170	
Pierre Training	do	150	
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray Agency:			
Uintah boarding	By Government	80	
Ouray boarding	do	80	
Boxelder County: Public day, district No. 12	By contract		
VIRGINIA.			
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute	By contract	150	
WASHINGTON.			
Colville Agency:			
Colville boarding	By contract	150	
Cour d'Alene Reserve:			
Do Smet Mission boarding	do	300	
Tonasket boarding	By Government	30	
Nespelem day	do	40	
Spokane day	do	40	
Neah Bay Agency:			
Neah Bay day	do	75	
Quillheute day	do	50	
Puyallup Consolidated Agency:			
Puyallup boarding	do	200	
Chehalis day	do	90	
Quinalt day	do	40	
S'Kokomsh day	do	40	
Jamestown day	do	50	
Fort Gamble day	do	25	
St. George's boarding	By Catholic Church		
Tulalip Agency:			
Tulalip boarding	By contract	150	
Lummi day	By Government	40	
Swinomish day	do	40	
Yakima Agency:			
Yakima boarding	do	140	
Toppenish day	do	50	
King County: Public day, district No. 8	By contract		
Skagit County: Public day, district No. 2	do		
Stevens County: Public day, district No. 7a	do		
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay Agency:			
Menomonee boarding	By Government	100	
St. Joseph's boarding	By contract	170	
Stockbridge day	By Government	40	
Oneida Reservation:			
Oneida boarding	do	120	
Oneida day, No. 1	do	40	
Oneida day, No. 2	do	40	
Oneida day, No. 3	do	30	
Oneida day, No. 4	do	25	
Oneida day, No. 5	do	32	
La Pointe Agency:			
Bayfield boarding	By contract	50	
St. Mary's boarding, Bad River Reservation	do	100	
Lac du Flambeau boarding	By Government	140	
Fond du Lac day	do	30	
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	do	31	
Lac Court d'Oreilles day, No. 2	do	31	
Normantown day	do	30	
Nett Lake day	do	30	

a No report received from this school.

the year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

School.	Number of employees.				Enroll-ment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Govern-ment.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
	Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
Yankton boarding	23	15	9	9	131	100	10	\$16,000.61	\$12.24			
St. Paul's Mission boarding	7	1	1	8	31	50	10	1,325.00	3.25	\$1,000.00	\$6.10	
Flandreau Training	8	13	7	14	225	167	10	23,114.07	11.68			
Pierre Training	8	8	3	11	159	138	12	21,210.70	12.81			
Uintah and Ouray Agency:												
Uintah boarding	2	10	4	8	50	78	10	11,291.65	12.60			
Ouray boarding	2	5	7	7	43	31	10	7,013.95	17.19			
Boxelder County: Public day, district No. 12					5	12	10	689.66	3.13			
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute	8	12		20	125	118	12	19,658.46	13.88	26,733.40	18.91	
Colville Agency:												
Colville boarding	12	9	5	16	79	62	10	5,400.00	7.26	7,540.00	10.13	
Cour d'Alene Reserve:												
Do Smet Mission boarding	10	8	18	74	70	70	10	6,480.00	8.65	6,520.00	8.11	
Tonasket boarding	4	5	2	7	71	56	7.3	6,501.35	39.23			
Nespelem day	1	1	2	2	30	11	3	141.15	4.28			
Spokane day	1	1	2	2	31	12	8	1,082.20	7.68			
Neah Bay Agency:												
Neah Bay day	2	1	1	2	50	41	10	1,811.95	4.12			
Quillheute day	1	1	2	2	48	30	9	1,077.51	3.69			
Puyallup Consolidated Agency:												
Puyallup boarding	11	16	15	12	254	200	10	24,013.21	9.57			
Chehalis day	1	1	2	2	16	9	9	1,046.15	13.07			
Quinalt day	1	1	1	1	11	7	5	632.00	9.33			
S'Kokomsh day	1	1	1	1	37	19	7	1,020.50	15.28			
Jamestown day	1	1	1	1	28	23	10	818.08	3.38			
Fort Gamble day	1	1	2	2	30	19	10	839.45	4.37			
St. George's boarding												
Tulalip Agency:												
Tulalip boarding	4	9	13	10	101	87	10	8,100.00	7.76	465.00	33	
Lummi day	1	1	2	2	43	25	10	1,651.01	6.29			
Swinomish day	1	1	1	1	43	38	3	233.08	2.22			
Yakima Agency:												
Yakima boarding	6	11	8	9	118	31	10	16,800.25	10.72			
Toppenish day	1	1	1	1	25	16	10	600.00	3.75			
King County: Public day, district No. 8					10	6	4	72.91	3.01			
Skagit County: Public day, district No. 2					15	8	5	150.00	3.27			
Stevens County: Public day, district No. 7a												
Green Bay Agency:												
Menomonee boarding	9	12	12	9	168	149	10	20,226.71	11.35			
St. Joseph's boarding	7	8	2	13	111	101	10	7,020.00	5.79			
Stockbridge day	1	1	1	1	30	12	10	625.00	5.21			
Oneida Reservation:												
Oneida boarding	4	12	8	8	125	120	10	17,206.89	11.95			
Oneida day, No. 1	1	1	1	1	31	15	10	620.15	3.91			
Oneida day, No. 2	1	1	1	1	45	15	10	612.00	4.08			
Oneida day, No. 3	1	1	1	1	28	10	10	626.00	2.83			
Oneida day, No. 4	1	1	1	1	31	13	10	450.40	3.89			
Oneida day, No. 5	1	1	1	1	32	10	10	438.20	4.08			
La Pointe Agency:												
Bayfield boarding												
St. Mary's boarding, Bad River Reservation	1	7	7	7	38	38	12	3,240.00	7.11	1,000.00	2.10	
Lac du Flambeau boarding	4	13	14	11	71	62	12	5,400.00	7.20	100.00	1.13	
Fond du Lac day	4	9	6	7	137	113	10	12,532.40	9.20			
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	1	1	1	1	35	15	10	721.87	4.81			
Lac Court d'Oreilles day, No. 2	1	1	2	2	28	14	10	683.11	7.04			
Normantown day	1	1	1	1	22	12	10	1,000.00	8.41			
Nett Lake day	1	1	1	1	13	10	10	741.42	7.11			
	1	1	1	1	38	22	10	719.88	3.41			

b School building burned December 3, 1886.

c This day school was in charge of two employees of Tonasket boarding school during fourth quarter.

Statistics as to Indian schools during

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
WISCONSIN—continued.			
La Pointe Agency—Continued.			
Grand Portage day	By Government	70	
Piquaynhwong day	do	32	
Red Cliff day	do	30	
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	By contract	30	
St. Mary's day, Bad River Reservation	do	60	
Wittenberg boarding	By Government	140	
Tomah Training	do	125	
Ashland County public day, Okauch district	By contract		
WYOMING.			
Shoshone Agency:			
Wind River boarding	By Government	30	
St. Stephen's Mission boarding	By contract	125	
Shoshone Mission boarding	do	25	

a Reports received too late for tabulation.

SUMMARY.

Capacity of boarding schools	10,415
Capacity of day schools	68,440
Number of employes	2,651
Male	1,438
Female	1,213
Indian	1,615
White	816
Enrollment of boarding schools	1,897
Enrollment of day schools	17,398
Average attendance of boarding schools	6,391
Average attendance of day schools	15,021
Cost of maintaining schools:	
To Government	\$2,172,128.17
To other parties	167,458.31

the year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Number of employes.				Enroll-ment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
1		1		21	12	10		\$333.55	\$1.86		
	1		2	47	23	10		1,169.00	4.27		
	2		2	47	30	10		1,428.70	2.85		
	4		4	63	45	10		1,031.31	2.30	\$218.00	\$1.40
	3		3	58	49	10		490.00	.92		
7	11	11	7	128	108	10		13,489.33	10.41		
8	12	9	11	136	102	12		16,748.63	13.65		
				21	9	9					
6	11	4	13	198	174	10		25,774.14	12.31		
4	8		10	80	72	10		5,400.00	6.25	2,000.00	2.31
3	9	1	5	23	20	8		1,713.17	8.72	1,429.00	7.30

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	Num-ber.	Capacity.	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.	Number of em-ployees.	Cost to Gov-ernment
Government schools:						
Nonreservation boarding	21	5,345	5,723	4.787	630	\$700,507.18
Reservation boarding	73	8,279	8,112	6.855	1,120	1,061,835.90
Reservation day	178	4,065	4,768	3.231	230	197,168.73
Total	272	18,689	18,603	4.826	2,080	1,859,511.81
Contract schools:						
Boarding	25	4,415	2,570	2.313	401	\$91,882.55
Day	5	335	298	1.12	10	2,705.00
Boarding specially appropriated for	2	100	371	3.00	55	53,068.48
Total	32	5,150	3,158	2.785	466	\$97,656.03
Public day:						
Mission boarding	17	335	303	1.91	711	\$3,455.79
Mission day	12	140	83	.71	132	19,013.81
Aggregate	321	24,855	22,064	4.876	2,633	\$2,172,128.17

a Not including public schools.

Schools under private control at which pupils were placed under contract with Indian Bureau and by special appropriation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.*

Location	Capacity	Number allowed	Rate per capita per annum	Number of months in session	Enrollment	Average attendance	Cost to Government
California:							
St. Boniface's boarding.....	150	75	\$125	10	119	106	\$9,375 00
San Diego boarding.....	150	75	125	10	77	77	9,375 00
St. Turbine Mission boarding.....	40	10	108	10	20	15	1,080 00
Hopland day.....	40	20	30	12	20	14	720 00
Pinole day.....	40	18	30	12	18	13	720 00
Idaho: Cœur d'Alène Reservation.							
De Smet Mission boarding.....	200	60	108	10	74	70	6,480 00
Michigan:							
Baraga, Chippewa boarding.....	150	30	108	10	40	35	3,170 00
Harler Springs boarding.....	200	50	108	10	65	52	5,400 00
Ray Mills, Iroquois Point day.....	75	30	30	9	49	22	141 00
Minnesota:							
Clontarf Industrial boarding.....	100	46	108	9	56	52	3,900 00
White Earth Reservation, St. Benedict's orphan.....	150	75	108	10	87	81	8,100 00
Red Lake Reservation, St. Mary's boarding.....	100	40	108	10	62	50	1,320 00
Montana:							
Blackfoot Reservation, Holy Family boarding.....	100	50	108	10	72	62	5,400 00
Crow Reservation, St. Xavier's boarding.....	200	50	108	12	84	79	5,400 00
Fort Belknap Reservation, St. Paul's boarding.....	200	70	108	10	104	81	7,560 00
Tongue River Reservation, St. Labre's boarding.....	90	40	108	10	40	31	3,168 00
Flathead Reservation, St. Ignace Mission boarding.....	150	250	125	10	305	243	27,200 00
New Mexico: Bernalillo boarding.....	125	50	125	10	68	65	6,250 00
North Dakota:							
Turtle Mountain Reservation, St. Mary's boarding.....	175	100	108	10	130	100	10,800 00
Oklahoma:							
Osage Reservation, St. John's boarding.....	150	40	125	10	67	55	5,687 51
St. Louis boarding.....	125	50	125	10	75	69	7,125 00
Pottawatomie Reservation, St. Mary's boarding.....	75	30	108	10	53	43	5,815 24
Oregon:							
Umatilla Reservation, Kate Drexel boarding.....	150	35	100	10	66	51	3,000 00
South Dakota:							
Crow Creek Reservation, Immaculate Conception boarding.....	90	30	108	10	52	49	3,200 00
Grace Howard Home boarding.....	50	35	100	7	18	35	2,051 40
Pine Ridge Reservation, Holy Rosary boarding.....	200	125	108	10	143	132	13,500 00
Rosebud Reservation, St. Francis boarding.....	225	90	108	10	200	188	9,720 00
Washington:							
Colville Reservation boarding.....	150	50	108	10	79	62	5,400 00
Tulalip Reservation boarding.....	150	75	108	10	101	81	8,100 00
Wisconsin:							
Bayfield boarding.....	50	30	108	12	38	28	3,200 00
Menomonee Reservation, St. Joseph's boarding.....	150	65	108	9	111	101	7,020 00
Mad River Reservation, St. Mary's boarding.....	100	50	108	12	71	62	5,400 00
Day.....	90	15	30	10	58	49	420 00
Lac Court d'Orléans day.....	80	40	30	10	63	45	1,664 31
Wyoming:							
Shoshone Reservation, Mission boarding.....	25	20	108	8	23	20	1,744 17
Shoshone Reservation, St. Stephen's boarding.....	125	50	108	10	80	72	5,400 00
Total.....	4,750	1,100			2,767	2,453	27,088 21
<i>Specially appropriated for by Congress.</i>							
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Lincoln Institution.....							
	250	200	167	12	245	212	31,400 00
Virginia: Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.....							
	150	120	107	12	120	118	19,688 46
Total.....	400	320			371	330	51,088 46

* Paid by vouchers. No formal contract made. ^b Not including capacity of Clontarf and Grace boarding schools, which has been counted in capacity for Government schools.
 * Schools receiving Government rations and conducted by religious societies heretofore found in this table are now found only in preceding table, "Statistics as to Indian schools," etc.

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population		Civilization				Percent of subsistence obtained by Indians		
	Wholly	In part	Indians who can read.	Indians who are through English for ordinary conversation	Dwelling houses built for Indians during year.	occupied by Indians			
ARIZONA									
<i>Columbo River Agency</i>									
Mohave	671	50	171	150	10	11	62	50	50
Mohave at Needles	500								
Mohave at Fort Mohave	1,000								
Chimchevel	300	1,340	300	300	300			100	
<i>Under industrial teacher</i>									
Hualapai	611	270	10	35	350	61	64	50	25
Yava-Fujai	290	250	57	60	75			75	25
<i>Navajo Agency</i>									
Navajo	21,500		1,000	270	500	50	150	100	
Navajo Pueblo	2,611		16	24	24		63	100	
<i>Pinal Agency</i>									
Pima	4,290								
Maricopa	340	6,400	820	185	951		250	5	10
Papago	624								
Papago at San Xavier	531	331		15	20	3	30	95	3
Papago, nomadic	2,006								
<i>San Carlos Agency</i>									
Coyotero Apache	616								
San Carlos Apache	1,288								
Mohave	526	600	3,000	500	1,000		15	7	60
Tonto Apache	683								20
Yuma	42								20
White Mountain Apache	1,824								
CALIFORNIA									
<i>Hupa Valley Agency</i>									
Hupa	505	505		50	480	11	116	5	100
Klamath (a)	673	505			450		137		
<i>Mission Tule River Agency</i>									
Yuma	7	50	20	200	200		15	67	33
Tule River	115	175		75	110		35	100	
Mission	2,565	2,092		2,068	1,780		633	100	
<i>Round Valley Agency</i>									
Concow	182								
Little Lake and Redwood	136	641		200	600	12	150		100
Ukiah and Wiyackie	283								
Fitt River and Some Lackie	64								
<i>Indians in California not under an agent</i>									
Wicumm, Kaweah, and others	6,395								
COLORADO									
<i>Southern Ute Agency</i>									
Moache, Capote, and White Ute	420	100	250	5	38		40	75	25
Allotted	717								
Unallotted									

^a Taken from report of last year.

subsistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

Name of agency and tribe.	Religious		Marital		Vital		Criminal			
	Missionaries	Amount contributed by religious and other societies	For education	For church work	Births	Deaths	Indians killed during year	Whites killed by Indians	Indian criminals punished	Whiskey sellers prosecuted
ARIZONA										
<i>Columbo River Agency</i>										
Mohave	1			\$25		37	13			
Mohave at Needles										
Mohave at Fort Mohave					1					
Chimchevel										
<i>Under industrial teacher</i>										
Hualapai		\$200		100		66	31		50	7
Yava-Fujai						11	40			
<i>Navajo Agency</i>										
Navajo	2								10	
Navajo Pueblo	2									
<i>Pinal Agency</i>										
Pima	5		171	1	20,000	4,100	6	142	13	
Maricopa	2									
Papago	2		210	1	100	7	25	23		7
Papago at San Xavier										
Papago, nomadic										
<i>San Carlos Agency</i>										
Coyotero Apache										
San Carlos Apache	2					170	105	2	82	15
Mohave										7
Tonto Apache										
Yuma										
White Mountain Apache										
CALIFORNIA										
<i>Hupa Valley Agency</i>										
Hupa	1					13	13			3
Klamath (a)	1									
<i>Mission Tule River Agency</i>										
Yuma					23		32	58		
Tule River							13	41		4
Mission	2	1,500	7		45		137	101	2	22
<i>Round Valley Agency</i>										
Concow	1									
Little Lake and Redwood	1		20		120	1	15	20		2
Ukiah and Wiyackie										
Fitt River and Some Lackie										
<i>Indians in California not under an agent</i>										
Wicumm, Kaweah, and others										
COLORADO										
<i>Southern Ute Agency</i>										
Moache, Capote, and White Ute	1					35	57	2		
Allotted										
Unallotted										

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.		Civilization.						Per cent of subsistence obtained by.
	Wholly.	In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Each for Indians during year.	Dwelling houses.	Indian appropriations.		
NEBRASKA—continued									
<i>Santee Agency.</i>									
Santee Sioux.....	98	98	154	200	30	50	50	70	
Santee Sioux of Plaudreau.....	256	256	240	180	1	54	100	100	
Ponca in Nebraska.....	211	211	65	30		10	50	50	
NEVADA.									
<i>Nevada Agency.</i>									
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake.....	592	592	110	350	2	20	75	20	
<i>Under school superintendent.</i>									
Pah-Ute at Walker River.....	586	586	15	45		7	58	35	
<i>Western Shoshone Agency.</i>									
Shoshone.....	423	423	130	500	6	50	31	33	
Pi-Ute.....	615	615							
Indians in Nevada not under an agent	66,815								
NEW MEXICO.									
<i>Mescalero Agency.</i>									
Mescalero Apache.....	447	496	218	117	125	21	60	25	
<i>Pueblo Agency.</i>									
Pueblo (a).....	8,531	270	3,600	800	(b)	2,655	100	60	
Jicarilla Apache.....	811	50	501	48	35	21	58	35	
NEW YORK.									
<i>New York Agency.</i>									
Allegany Reserve:									
Seneca.....	911								
Onondaga.....	81	1,025	100	300	10	312	100		
Cattaraugus Reserve:									
Seneca.....	1,218								
Onondaga.....	22	1,101	1,000	1,200	2	100	50	10	
Cayuga.....	164								
Oneida Reserve:									
Oneida.....	167	167	125	165	1	16	100		
Onondaga Reserve:									
Onondaga.....	382								
Oneida.....	187	190	250	150	1	111	100		
St. Regis Reserve:									
St. Regis.....	1,188	1,188	300	500		230	90	10	
Tongawanda Reserve:									
Seneca.....	480	480	500	400		151	100		
Tuscarora Reserve:									
Tuscarora.....	381								
Onondaga.....	167	427	255	325	1	130	100		
NORTH CAROLINA.									
<i>Under school superintendent.</i>									
Eastern band of Cherokee.....	1,312	1,312	271	302		305	10	10	

a Taken from report of last year.

b Not reported.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Religious.						Marital.	Vital.		Criminal.								
	Mis- sion- aries.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount con- tributed by religious and other societies.	For church work.	For education.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.			Indian crim- inals pun- ished.			
Santee Sioux.....	15	110	5	\$11,000			4	11	25									
Santee Sioux of Plaudreau.....	1	195	12					6	10								5	20
Ponca in Nebraska.....	1	16			\$250			6									2	3
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake.....	1	1			1,000			17	11		1							
Pah-Ute at Walker River.....								14	20									19
Shoshone.....							5	13	12									
Pi-Ute.....																		
Mescalero Apache.....								16	21									3
Jicarilla Apache.....	1		21	2,000														
Seneca.....	2	165	3	\$2,000	1,150	10		37	10									
Onondaga.....	3	300	3	\$3,772	965			36	35	1								
Cattaraugus Reserve.....	2	25	2						1									
Oneida Reserve.....	3	116	3	\$1,511	1,000	3												10
St. Regis Reserve.....	3	817		\$1,701	500													
Tongawanda Reserve.....	3	100	3	\$1,302	255			6	16									
Tuscarora Reserve.....	2	210	3	\$700	1,150			6										1
Eastern band of Cherokee.....	18	2					5	62	110	1	1							

c By State of New York.

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CITIZENS' dress.		Civilization.						
		Wholly.	In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Paids for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian applications.	Indians who have received permits for trading, hunting, root gathering, etc.	Percent of subsistence obtained by.
NORTH DAKOTA.										
<i>Devils Lake Agency.</i>										
Sioux.....	1,031	1,031		200	85	1	25	85	15	
Turtle Mountain Chippewa:										
Full bloods.....	271									
Mixed bloods on reserve.....	1,388									
Mixed bloods outside of reserve.....	117	1,824	29	500	1,200		353	65	15	
Mixed bloods on reserve, but not recognized by commission of 1872 a.....	182									
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>										
Arikara.....	424			130	125		5			
Mandan.....	207	1,125	37	100	112	3	316	50	50	
Gros Ventre.....	169			79	82	3				
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>										
Sioux, Yankton, Hunkyspa, and Blackfeet bands.....	3,750	3,650	61	686	700	129	1,200	16	90	
OKLAHOMA.										
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>										
Arapaho.....	1,009			750	800	71	217	10	90	
Cheyenne.....	2,089	160	2,000							
<i>Kiowa Agency.</i>										
Kiowa.....	1,103			1,000	1,000	117	149	50	50	
Comanche.....	1,529									
Apache.....	167									
Wichita and affiliated tribes a.....	658									
<i>Under War Department.</i>										
Apaches at Fort Sill.....	391									
<i>Osage Agency.</i>										
Osage.....	1,729	910	900	600	600	25	375	25	675	
Kaw.....	268	165	227	97	111	8	35	40	600	
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.</i>										
Ponca.....	662	350	252	300	350	6	115	3	100	
Pawnee.....	710	200	150	120	300	5	120	5	100	
Otoe and Missouri.....	359	36	314	124	100	6	74	2	100	
Tonkawa.....	53	23	30	15	53		13		100	
<i>Sag and Fox Agency.</i>										
Sag and Fox of Mississipp.....	465									
Iowa.....	86									
Absentee Shawnee.....	469	1,800	300	800	1,200		300	60	634	
Mexican Kickapoo.....	255									
Citizen Potawatomi.....	781									

a Taken from report of last year.
d These include Towarone, Keechie, Waco, Caddo, and Delaware tribes.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Male.	Female.	Religious.		Marital.	Vital.	Criminal.					
		Mis-sion-aries.	Amount con-tributed by religions and other societies.			Whites killed during year.	By Indians.	By whites.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.	
Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marrriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Indian killed during year.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian officers.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.						
3		6	\$1,500	15	1	32	2				1
2	6	1,500	3	22		87	71	1			
2		101	1	\$1,100	2,100	15	{ 13 12 } { 24 25 } { 11 13 }				{ 3 } { 1 }
11	20	1,550	14	1,810	14,458	47		169	150		6
12	6	204	7	5,170	5,200	22		146	120		1
5	8	265	12	14,110	6,468	12		{ 70 31 } { 56 57 } { 8 11 } { 53 49 }			
3		2	500		11	2	98	85			7
1	1	8	(c)				22	16			10
1	1	69					41	34			8
2	1	300	5	5,000	12	2		1	2		15

b Annuity money.

c Not reported.

REF0072836

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribes.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizens' dress		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwellings built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, free path-making, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by.
Wholly.	In part.										
OREGON.											
<i>Under school superintendent.</i>											
<i>(Formerly Grande Ronde Agency.)</i>											
Rogue River	24										
Santlan	28										
Clackama	25										
Lauckanulo	21	299		151	355	96	2	75		25	
Cow Creek	21										
Wapoto	24										
Mary's River	28										
Yam Hill	23										
Unappan	2										
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>											
Klamath	581										
Molca and Pit-Uto and Pitt River	431	1,033		450	650	14	185	14	60	10	
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>											
Siletz	486	486		280	430	5	132		50	30	
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>											
Coyuse	375										
Walla Walla	462	275		450	350	100	115		50	20-250	
Umatilla	181										
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>											
Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino, Pit-Uto	666	670		280	365	475	11	133		51	55
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>											
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou and Two Kettle Sioux	2,550	2,330		20	1,000	725	36	671	7	50	60
<i>Crow Creek Agency.</i>											
Lower Yanktonal Sioux	1,017	1,017			575	375	12	311	14	31	65
<i>Lower Brulé Agency.</i>											
Lower Brulé Sioux	910	900		40	250	330		250	5	31	66
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>											
Sioux	6,307	3,790		2,628	2,251	1,175	131	1,335	3	31	80
Cheyenne	49										
<i>Ratcliff Agency.</i>											
Brulé, Lower, Wazishah, Two Kettle, and Northern Sioux: Agency district	1,178										
Cutmeat Creek district	488										
Black Pipe Creek district	467	1,618		1,713	2,211	1,047	53	1,121	3	30	78
Little White River district	450										
Butte Creek district	807										
Ponca Creek district	383										

^a Taken from report of last year.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Religious		Amount contributed by religions and other societies.	Marital		Vital		Criminal						
	Missions.	Indian church members.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.			Indian criminals punished.			
	Males.	Females.	For education.	For church work.			By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Rogue River	1		1				2	2						
Santlan														
Clackama														
Lauckanulo														
Cow Creek														
Wapoto														
Mary's River														
Yam Hill														
Unappan														
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>														
Klamath	1	300	2	\$975	9	1	3	21			2			
Molca and Pit-Uto and Pitt River														
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>														
Siletz	2	150		2,000	1	2	17	20						
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>														
Coyuse	3	10	430	2		25	1	17	18			91		12
Walla Walla														
Umatilla														
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>														
Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino, Pit-Uto	2	2	118	3	3,235	8	5	27	10			5		
SOUTH DAKOTA.														
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>														
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou and Two Kettle Sioux	22	8	681	18	\$9,276	8,491	41	101	111			31		2
<i>Crow Creek Agency.</i>														
Lower Yanktonal Sioux	7		300	5	3,231	1,018	8	3	43	48		25		
<i>Lower Brulé Agency.</i>														
Lower Brulé Sioux	3		688	4	1,553		9		43	58		8	2	
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>														
Sioux	41	17	1,293	19	10,168		71	7	276	286		41		
Cheyenne														
<i>Ratcliff Agency.</i>														
Brulé, Lower, Wazishah, Two Kettle, and Northern Sioux: Agency district	19	0	845	19	10,130	9,321	79		157	101		6		
Cutmeat Creek district														
Black Pipe Creek district														
Little White River district														
Butte Creek district														
Ponca Creek district														

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.		Civilization.						
	Wholly.	In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwellings built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits, such as farming, fishing, stock raising, etc.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by issue of Government rations.
WASHINGTON—continued.									
<i>Yakima Agency.</i>									
Yakima	1,789	500	1,000	000	750	9	165	20	10
Wild Yakima	120								
<i>Not under an agent.</i>									
Nooksack (a)	200								
WISCONSIN.									
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>									
Onelia	1,925	1,925		580	740		332	4	100
Menomonee	1,334	1,334		675	830	16	322	8	11
Stockbridge and Muncie	486	486		234	484	5	6		100
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>									
Chippewa at Red Cliff	201	201		120	180	7	52	15	25
Chippewa at Bad River	655	655		500	525	25	115	15	37
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles	1,150	1,150		515	550	8	243	50	47
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	785	785		200	400	9	185	88	12
Chippewa at Fond du Lac, Minn.	771	771		400	900	2	91	20	5
Chippewa at Grand Portage, Minn.	317	317		175	200	6	67	50	37
Chippewa at Bois Fort, Minn.	772	772		125	175	10	115	31	67
<i>Indians not under an agent.</i>									
Winnelago	a 1,417								
Pottawatome	a 280								
WYOMING.									
<i>Shoshone Agency.</i>									
Shoshone (or Snake)	852	000	000	000	200	21	250	4	50
Northern Arapaho	815								
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Miami Indians (a)	48								
Old Town Indians in Maine (a)	110								

a Taken from report of last year.

SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska	218,813
<i>Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.</i>	
Population	182,813
Indians who wear citizens' dress wholly	88,939
in part	33,874
Indians who can read	34,631
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes	45,491
Dwellings occupied by Indians	25,714
Dwellings built for Indians	1,403
Indian apprentices	210
Missionaries (not included under the head of "Teachers")	
Male	95
Female	116
Church members, Indians (communicants)*	23,674
Church buildings	300
Contributed by State of New York for education	\$11,032

* Only partially reported.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Missionaries.	Religious.			Marital.		Vital.		Criminal.					
	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies	Marrriages.	Divorces.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.	Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
	1	1	40	1	(b)	10	9	41	18			5	38
	22		00	3	\$20	5		25	26				
			80	3	\$7,000	12		51	17			10	
			9	1		3		5	4				
	1		1	1	450	300		3	3			3	6
	3		455	2	2,319	425	9	5	11	9		15	15
	1		30	2	219	12	1	13	17			12	3
	1		30	2		8	1	25	15			20	11
	1		00		(b)	8	1	25	25			2	3
	1		20	1		2		16	11				
	1		60		300	2		38	34			1	
	1	1	150	2	3,450	6		74	152			3	4

b Not reported

SUMMARY—Continued.

Contributed by religious societies and other parties for education *†	\$38,631
for church work and other purposes †	\$112,623
Formal marriages among Indians	1,018
Divorces granted Indians	62
Births*	4,331
Deaths*	4,058
Indians killed by Indians	11
by whites	41
Suicides	7
Whites killed by Indians	120
Indian criminals punished by court of Indian offenses	239
by civil courts	401
by other methods	317
Whisky sellers prosecuted	317

* Only partially reported.
† This includes \$31,800 not contained in foregoing tables, being amounts contributed to the following schools: Carlisle, Pa., \$871; Hampton, Va., \$3,753; and Lincoln, Pa., \$3,572.

500 STATISTICS OF INDIAN LANDS, CROPS, STOCK, AND LABOR.

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Crops raised during the year.						
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Barter made.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.	
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.	1,527	255	7,500	2,000	7,000	9,000		5,150	3,250	2,000	
Leah Valley Agency.											
Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepwater.	856	100	1,110	125		10,000		325	210		
Nez Percé Agency.											
Nez Percé.	9,970	2,000	96,000	25,000	250	37,500	12,000	1,500	13,000	1,200	
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Quapaw Agency.											
Pocahontas.	4,026	927	29,544	4,080	24	1,230	2,000	39,100	1,151	1,828	
Ottawa.	620	118	7,921	80	24	1,372	550	19,450	1,599	248	
Quapaw.	806	63	41,240	3,653	81		5,023	1,729	1,041	5,078	
Modoc.	280	13	1,920	310	16	180		3,000	387	104	
Sonca.	1,036	37	8,394	1,370	91	5,352		13,100	2,680	332	
Miami.	1,028	115	9,912	1,627	11	4,825	1,230	14,500	1,113	598	
Eastern Shawnee.	519	4	2,620	1,590	15	2,479	670	7,900	517	130	
Wyandotte.	1,502	53	4,330	1,634	46	3,549	840	25,335	3,252	300	
IOWA.											
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox of Mississippi.	625		625	1,280		352	700	12,500	400	100	
KANSAS.											
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.											
Pottawatomie Prairie land.	3,770	150	31,660	9,000	125		450	52,650	6,550	4,100	
Kickapoo.	4,700	50	18,000	500	31	50	650	13,000	1,825	800	
Iowa.	1,000		11,000		13	1,200	500	4,500	2,310	300	
Sac and Fox of Missouri.	200		8,013		2	150	300	8,000	1,355	75	
Chippewa and Munsee.	6,014	30	3,740	20	12	636	301	0,000	835	186	
MINNESOTA.											
White Earth Agency.											
Chippewa.	24,000	3,000	39,000	9,000	1,510	185,000	115,000	15,500	10,800	20,000	
MONTANA.											
Blackfeet Agency.											
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	600	150	35,000	6,400		400		75	10,000	500	
Crow Agency.											
Crow.	3,000	555	17,770	2,800	100	21,500	28,000	1,310	7,766	2,023	

a Less than last year owing to loss of farms.

b Also 6,000 flax.

STATISTICS OF INDIAN LANDS, CROPS, STOCK, AND LABOR. 501

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.					Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.					Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.		
	Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Earned by Indians.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (mules).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.			
M. ft.	Cords.	M. lbs.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	Res.											
	250			\$1,007	\$11,000		7,012	3,000	80	5		1,000		3	20			
(c)	125	40	\$25	538	500		1,002					40						
d 250	230			425	800		25,000	15,000	3,225			20,000	31	41	210			
e 15	432				375	4,310	23	500	405			3,530	91	8	40			
f 25	525				270	2,000	85	61	125			1,861	2	10				
g 125	15						317	190	590			2,888	6	34				
	380	101	100	80	323		68	49	87			624	1	1				
h 13	638				5,753		211	202	825			3,232	3	17				
i 10	134	60	15		163		249	333	282			2,494	4	28				
j 5	185				135	1,830	70	36	148			1,160	4	371				
k 22	23	60	25	515	3,753		212	301	993	46	21	3,748	11	21	351			
	600				1,800		500	10	15			600	2	2	40			
	300					45,000	2,031	955	1,862	20		3,065	5	15	75			
	370				3,000	2,500	225	91	100			2	200	1	4	70		
	70				3,000	275	200	900				1,000	6	6	25			
						7,500	330	250	200			500	2	21				
	223				1,400	68	140	270				2,040	1	4	39			
	16,000	51	4,000	1,850	5,000		1,015	2,250	375	350	48	3,500	200	80	1,200			
	2,500	685	850	2,100	30,000		10,502	20,167	20			200						
	900				80,000		15,583	6,300	40				13	45	78			

c 18,000 feet marketed.
e Also 2,400 feet marketed.
g Also 6,000 feet marketed.
i Also 18,000 feet marketed.
k Also 12,000 feet marketed.

d 30,000 feet marketed.
f Also 4,000 feet marketed.
h Also 9,000 feet marketed.
j Also 4,000 feet marketed.

502 STATISTICS OF INDIAN LANDS, CROPS, STOCK, AND LABOR.

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe	Lands.					Crops raised during the year.					
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.		Farms (less actually irrigated upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty).	Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
			Acres under.	Mads during the year.							
MONTANA—cont'd.											
Flathead Agency.											
Flathead, Pend d'Oreilles, Kootenai, Kalispel, and Spokane	Acres 10,000	Acres 500	20,000	Rods 1,000		Bush. 13,500	Bush. 12,000	Bush. 10,500	Bush. 7,000	Tons. 1,000	Lbs. 1,000
Fort Belknap Agency.											
Gros Ventre and Assiniboine	2,130	300	5,000	5,300		1,750	10,500	900	3,545	900	550
Fort Peck Agency.											
Yanktonnai Sioux and Assiniboine	552		10,000	600	5					3,000	
Tongue River Agency.											
Northern Cheyenne	248	20	2,500					482	827	385	
NEBRASKA.											
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.											
Omaha	9,000		10,000	250		2,000	3,000	9,000	1,080	1,400	1,500
Winnebago	5,000	100	4,900	500	170	3,000	3,000	10,500	1,400	1,300	
Santee Agency.											
Santee Sioux at Flaudreau	800	10	3,500	3,500	262	9,000	4,200	2,000	2,250	350	500
Santee Sioux	3,500	40	3,500	3,500	262	3,000	700	5,000	4,425	2,300	500
Ponca in Dakota	2,415	40	2,400	1,200	41	2,000	900	2,000	1,400	2,000	300
NEVADA.											
Nevada Agency.											
Pah-Uto at Pyramid Lake	154	5	982	300		52	1,000			615	
Under school superintendent.											
Pah-Uto at Walker River	1,400	300	1,000	900		1,500	900	40	1,100	960	
Western Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone and Pi-Uto.	600	50	7,000	4,000		75	715		605	3,000	150
NEW MEXICO.											
Mescalero Agency.											
Mescalero Apache	700	50	1,450	500		250	5,499	714	187	10	
Pueblo Agency.											
Pueblo	5,500		4,000			11,500	8,250	2,000	5,750	800	
Jicarilla Apache	600	35	8,920	2,500	300	140	600	200	150	500	

^a Taken from report of last year.

^b Last year's estimate too high.

STATISTICS OF INDIAN LANDS, CROPS, STOCK, AND LABOR. 503

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M ft. 100	Cords 200	M lbs. 300												
240	150	823	\$1,372	\$14,013		15,012	11,000	1,300			6,000	2	35	140
80	1,750	46	532	18,315	\$2,500	2,500	2,000				300			
		470	3,500	2,300		3,680	68				320			
		700	57	80	1,305	7,500	1,200	375	300		2,500			
		900	91	251	1,035	8,000	700	150	300		2,000	20	30	
		101	327	555	88	250	15	35			2,000			
		300	29	47	61	000	250	120			3,400			
						200	180	120			1,800			
		205	227	1,260	2,845	3,350	400	90			150	2	1	84
		60				2,000	28	8			170			50
		500	213	4,072	2,430	1,100	200	5			150	30	200	
		300	100	255	1,013	1,000	1,000	50		8,000	40	25	4	95
		1,000				4,000	6,000	3,500	700	10,000	2,500	3,000		
		1,000					1,575	25		000	200	100		3

^c Also 100,000 feet marketed.

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Acres under.	Fence. Made during the year.		Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
OKLAHOMA—cont'd.											
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.</i>											
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Roils.</i>		<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Ponca.....	1,500	215	5,000	4,000	105	12,000	30,000	1,025	100	300	
Pawnee.....	1,875	75	30,000	4,375	150	165	30,000	1,600	100	700	
Otoe and Missouri.....	2,171	25	5,080	4,350	71	4,150	9,000	1,065	30	30	
Tonkawa.....	75		800		10	1,250					
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>											
Sac and Fox of Mississippi, Absentees Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo, Citizen Pottawatomie, and Iowa.....	3,000	500	10,000		300	6,500	11,000	11,000	2,500		
OREGON.											
<i>Under school superintendent. (Formerly Grande Ronde Agency.)</i>											
Rogue River, Santiam, Clackama, Luckanule, Cow Creek, Wappato, Marys River, Yamhill, and Umpqua.....	1,000		1,500	250	100	500	1,500		850	300	
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>											
Klamath, Modoc, Snake, and Pitt River.....	1,000	50	20,000	4,800	180	6,000	8,000		300	4,000	500
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>											
Siletz.....	800	60	2,500	300	132		7,000		17,000	1,000	800
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>											
Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla.....	7,000		61,000		75	40,000		600	14,150	2,000	3,000
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>											
Warm Spring, Wasco, Ft-Ute, and Tenino.....	5,652	1,600	8,700	2,300	162	2,800	3,850	300	1,075	1,400	200
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>											
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	1,275	445	4,200	750	10		7,000	5,145	8,420	375	
<i>Crow Creek Agency.</i>											
Lower Yanktonnal Sioux.....	1,011		2,200	10,000	450	3,000	1,400	1,500	1,325	3,600	300
<i>Lower Brulé Agency.</i>											
Lower Brulé Sioux.....	1,305	225	900	2,200	150		300	5,000	2,200	2,800	
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>											
Sioux and Cheyenne.....	2,160	400	60,300	20,850			300	1,480	4,525	11,160	1,025

^a Taken from report of last year.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.			
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.	Horses, mules and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
<i>M ft.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	<i>M lbs.</i>											
25	250	145	145		117	36	50			500			
153	50	101	400	690	1,617	66	255			500			
	100			511	615	21	88			1,000			
					50		15						
	250	75	300		1,175	1,000	2,000	100		5,000			
	75	150		2,305	301	400	200	50		700	12	80	
	300	250	162	2,405	28	10,000	3,544	4,000	300		500		5 200
	150	400	100	450	1,400	4,000	500	300		1,500	30	200	
	2,000			1,000	20,000	6,025	1,500	950		5,000	10	400	
	675	215	190	2,250	1,440	800	7,002	1,300	200	7,300	900	50	535
	2,000	451	2,503	24,570	9,200	6,893	18,687	72		17,000	10	78	86
	150	423	811	8,800	4,000	1,818	541	13		865			
	250	276	1,100	5,005		2,131	680	2		400			
30	1,006	5,328	18,603	33,285	10,010	10,013	40,051	365		5,891	48	116	2,016

^b Also 11,000 feet marketed.
^c 60,000 reported last year an error; should have been 60.

REF0072844

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and title.	Lands.				Crops raised during the year.						
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.	Families actually living upon the lands as listed in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres under.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.	
SOUTH DAKOTA—cont											
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>											
Brulé, Lower, Wazlarish, Two Kettle, and Northern Sioux.	1,560	34	12,110	1,050	535	700	840	3,500	1,065	16,200	80
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>											
Sisseton and Walperton Sioux.	8,825	65	4,342	70	180	27,516	631,830	6,500	11,450	6,748	
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>											
Yankton Sioux.	9,313	610	22,000	100,000	510	19,300	7,512	62,150	2,515	6,500	
UTAH.											
<i>Uintah and Ouray Agency.</i>											
Uintah and White River Ute.	43,000	500	1,120		2,500	20,000		1,025	1,000	2,500	
Uncompahgre and White River Ute.	2,000	200	4,000	1,000	400	4,500		600	200		
WASHINGTON.											
<i>Colville Agency.</i>											
Colville.	3,000	250	4,500	300	6,000	10,000		458	1,000		
Coeur d'Alene.	36,000		10,000	50,000		100,000	90,200	10	1,000	5,000	50
<i>Upper and Middle Spokane on Coeur d'Alene Reserve.</i>											
Upper.	450	40	350		1,000	2,100		242	175		
Middle.	3,400	125	3,800	900	6,500	11,500		1,167	750		
<i>Lower Spokane.</i>											
Upper and Middle Spokane, on Spokane Reserve.	1,500	200	3,700	100	2,000	3,000		1,135	350		
Columbia (Moses's Band).	1,000		4,000		600	950		35	400		
Nez Percé (Joseph's Band).	400	100	500	200	400	1,200		275	150		
Okanogan.	2,000	1,500	5,580	75	2,000	20,000		4,258	1,638		
Nespelem.											
San Poil.											
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>											
Makah.	200	20	300	400				200	100	100	
Quillehute and Hoh.	25	5	50	100				100	25	25	
<i>Under School Superintendent. (Formerly Puyallup Agency.)</i>											
Puyallup.	1,505	25	2,750	600	155	300	6,000		203,200	800	
Chehalis.	318	3	580	30	1,000	2,500		350	125		
Nisqually.	230		1,340	700	30	500		4,288	240		
Squah.	450					100		1,008	25		
S'Kalliam.	40	50	100	16	75			400	25		
S'Kokomsh.	355	5	1,500	150	49	100	100	2,674	500		
Quinalt, Quovet, Georgetown, and Humptulup.	50	10	50	100	30	300		1,077	50	50	

a Includes flax.
d Taken from report of last year.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					Hoods.				
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.		Horses, mules, and bur-ros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made miles.	Repaired miles.	Days labor by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Govern-ment.	Otherwise.									
M ft.	Cords.	M lbs.	\$.	\$.	\$.									
1,400	5,200	\$0.80	\$11,160	\$17,316	7,447	18,700	28		10		3,695	12	300	
300	114	121	1,185	9,080	1,242	138	218		1		3,661			
500	156	63	530	1,600	1,865	250	400				7,900			25
6,100	1,500	143	2,865	8,000	5,000	6,024	2,000	50	15	25	200			
201	75	3,750	1,000		4,050	500	75	1,000			250			
7,250	125	8	22	119	4,500	300	350				450	2	25	150
					3,000	910	200	21			230			
		45	50	415	25	800	300	75			1,300	10	15	100
		17	120			150	40	10			340	10	15	80
56	35	16	160		1,500	125					250	5	15	112
17	206	5	37		500	48					175	4	8	62
3	206	21	315	112	2,519	1,400	15				200			
		0	62											
80			102			60	300	75	6		100	1	5	178
25						32	29	2			50		11	6
						275	225	240	150		1,500			
						100	50	10	100		200		6	52
						100	56	11	121		600			
						25	45	25	15		350			41
250						100	60	300	150		875		4	120
20	150	1,500		5,700		40	25	10			500		2	150

b Also 100,000 feet marketed.

c Also 15,000 feet marketed.

512 EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SERVICE AT WASHINGTON.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON JUNE 30, 1897.

Name.	Sex.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Employed under act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 183).</i>			
Wm. A. Jones	Male	Commissioner	\$1,000
Thos. J. Smith	do	Assistant commissioner	3,000
Samuel E. Shater	do	Financial clerk	2,000
Chas. F. Larrabee	do	Chief of division	2,000
Wm. B. Shaw, Jr.	do	Clerk	1,800
Josiah H. Dotch	do	do	1,800
Geo. H. Holtzman	do	do	1,800
Jos. B. Cox	do	Principal bookkeeper	1,800
Jas. F. Allen	do	Clerk	1,800
Jos. T. Bondar	do	do	1,800
Robert F. Thompson	do	do	1,000
John A. Beckwith	do	do	1,000
Eugene Goodwin	do	do	1,000
Lewis Y. Ellis	do	do	1,000
Harrison M. Brush	do	do	1,000
Chas. F. Callhoun	do	do	1,000
Miss M. S. Cook	Female	Stenographer	1,000
Milton I. Bittan	Male	Clerk	1,000
Kenneth S. Meredith	do	do	1,000
Winfield S. Olive	do	do	1,000
Orlando M. McPherson	do	do	1,000
John H. Hinton	do	do	1,000
Walter W. McConaha	do	do	1,000
Gustav Felchus	do	Draftsman	1,000
T. Sewall Ball	do	Clerk	1,000
Chas. E. Postley	do	do	1,000
Jas. H. Bradford	do	do	1,000
Miss Susan A. Summy	Female	do	1,000
Walter M. Wooster	Male	Stenographer	1,000
Miss M. L. Robinson	Female	Clerk	1,000
Jos. K. Bridge	Male	do	1,000
Millard P. Holman	do	do	1,000
Mrs. M. E. Cromwell	Female	do	1,000
Hamilton Dundeck	Male	do	1,000
Mrs. Julia A. Henderson	Female	do	1,000
Andrew B. Rogerson	Male	do	1,000
Frank La Flesche	do	do	1,200
Miss Harriett T. Galpin	Female	do	1,200
Chas. W. Hastings	Male	do	1,200
Miss Adelo V. Smith	Female	do	1,200
Miss Mary J. Linn	do	do	1,200
Mrs. Carrie A. Hamill	do	do	1,200
Miss Nannie Lowry	do	do	1,200
Miss V. Coolidge	do	do	1,200
Mrs. Maria J. Bishop	do	do	1,200
Miss L. McLain	do	do	1,200
Mrs. Kate F. Whitehead	do	do	1,200
Miss Mary Tennet	do	do	1,200
Alvin Barbour	Male	do	1,200
Morton E. Venable	do	do	1,200
Geo. E. Pickett	do	do	1,200
Frank Govern	do	do	1,200
Miss Jennie Brown	Female	do	1,200
Martin L. Bundy	Male	do	1,200
Jas. S. Dougall	do	do	1,200
Mrs. Fannie L. Goodale	Female	do	1,200
Henry B. Mattox	Male	do	1,200
Miss Emma J. Campbell	Female	do	1,200
Miss F. A. Dunfield	do	do	1,000
Jas. E. Rohrer	Male	do	1,000
Simon F. Flester	do	do	1,000
Bernard Drew	do	do	1,000
Samuel D. Caldwell	do	do	1,000
Miss Fannie Cudde	Female	do	1,000
Wm. Musser	Male	do	1,000
H. Leroy Browning	do	do	1,000
John V. Stewart	do	do	1,000
Chas. E. Bohlo	do	do	1,000
Jos. J. Printup	do	do	1,000
Adolph Amende	do	do	1,000
Wm. A. Marschalk, Jr.	do	do	1,000
Harry B. Shilow	do	Copyist	000
Miss Emillie R. Snedles	Female	do	000
Samuel W. Mellotto	Male	do	000
Miss Grace D. Lester	Female	do	000
Jas. R. Gow	Male	do	000
Miss Rachel C. Brown	Female	do	000

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SERVICE AT WASHINGTON. 513

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Sex.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Employed under act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 183)—Continued.</i>			
Miss Elizabeth L. Galther	Female	Copyist	\$800
Geo. H. Culen	Male	do	900
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Chappell	Female	do	900
Miss Susan P. Keech	do	do	900
Thos. K. Kimnard	Male	do	900
Miss Mary Indger	Female	do	900
Willis J. Smith	Male	Messenger	800
Mrs. Kate B. Hooper	Female	do	800
Eugene B. Daly	Male	Assistant messenger	720
Asbury Neal	do	do	720
Abraham Hayson	do	Labourer	600
Walter B. Fry	do	Messenger boy	350
Mrs. Elizabeth Carter	Female	Charwoman	200
Miss Savilla Dorsey	do	do	200
<i>Employed under act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 319).</i>			
John R. Wiso	Male	Clerk	1,400
Anton H. Bell	do	do	1,200
Daniel H. Kent	do	do	1,200
Rufus H. Putnam	do	do	1,200
Miss Margaret R. Hodgkins	Female	do	1,200
Wm. H. Gibbs	Male	do	1,200
Geo. D. McQuesten	do	do	1,000
Jos. L. Dodge	do	do	1,000
<i>Employed under act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 345).</i>			
Albert O. von Herbulis	Male	Draftsman	1,500
<i>Employed under act of Aug. 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 835).</i>			
Frank M. Conser	Male	Clerk	1,200
Fred E. Fuller	do	do	1,200

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1877, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1880, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES			INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
<i>Blackfeet, Mont. (a)</i>			<i>Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla. (a)—Cont'd.</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES—Continued.		
George Steell.....	Agent.....	\$1,800	Moses Neal.....	Leasing agent.....	\$1,000
E. H. Parsons.....	Clerk.....	1,200	K. F. Smith.....	Blacksmith.....	800
George R. Martin.....	Physician.....	1,200	Philip W. Patt.....	Carpenter.....	900
Irvyn B. Peters.....	Farmer.....	900	Wm. T. Darlington.....	Engineer.....	900
Marlin Hawkins.....	Blacksmith.....	800	George E. Coleman.....	Addl. farmer.....	720
A. H. Burgett.....	Do.....	800	Jesse T. Witcheer.....	Do.....	720
Herman Ammann.....	Harness maker.....	800	R. S. Donly.....	Do.....	720
Martin Fendergrass.....	Asst. farmer.....	720	J. O. Thompson.....	Do.....	720
Catherine McLeod.....	Hospital nurse.....	480	Jesse Hinkle.....	Do.....	720
Louis Ballou.....	Carpenter.....	800	J. H. Schmidt.....	Do.....	720
C. N. Thomas.....	Issue clerk.....	900	J. L. Avant.....	Do.....	720
James B. Fraick.....	Carpenter.....	800	A. J. Simms.....	Field matron.....	720
INDIANS.			INDIANS.		
George W. Cook.....	Butcher.....	480	Wm. E. Lyson.....	Do.....	720
Herder Russell.....	Herder.....	480	T. L. Benson.....	Farmer.....	400
John Velle.....	Asst. farmer.....	320	Eliza Lambie Armer.....	Field matron.....	400
Black Sarcoe.....	Laborer.....	240	W. C. Snoot.....	Addl. farmer.....	720
Gambler.....	Do.....	240	Samuel Pollet.....	Teamster.....	360
First One Russell.....	Asst. mechanic.....	240	W. A. Sullivan.....	Clerk, charge.....	1,000
John Gobert.....	Asst. farmer.....	320	J. M. Kemp (c).....	Stockman.....	480
David Little Dog.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10	E. M. Tomlins.....	Teamster.....	300
Stephen Bull Shook.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	INDIANS.		
Eagle Ribb.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Robert Burns.....	Issue clerk.....	720
Peter Cadotte.....	Asst. mechanic.....	240	John Otterly.....	Asst. farmer.....	300
Mary Robinson.....	Asst. hospital nurse.....	180	John D. Miles.....	Do.....	300
Daniel Lone Chief.....	Asst. mechanic.....	240	Arnold Woolworth.....	Do.....	300
Joseph P. Spanish.....	Janitor.....	240	Stacy Higgs.....	Do.....	300
Annie Luke.....	Asst. cook (hospital).....	180	James Hamilton.....	Do.....	300
Peter Oscar.....	Asst. mechanic.....	240	Clarence Watson.....	Do.....	300
Victoria Robinson.....	Cook at hospital.....	180	Jah Berger.....	Do.....	300
Charles Simon.....	Interpreter.....	240	Joseph Williams.....	Blacksmith.....	300
Chas. Ross.....	Laborer.....	240	Peter Antonio.....	Do.....	300
Joe Evans.....	Stableman.....	300	George Hicks.....	Do.....	300
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIANS.		
John Middleton.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	Sam Long.....	Do.....	300
John Medicine Owl.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Waldo Reed.....	Do.....	300
Thomas Wea-elhead.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Paul Boynton.....	Carpenter.....	360
Frank Bostwick.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Thomas C. Bear Robb.....	Teamster.....	240
Big Wolf.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	William Goodsell.....	Butcher.....	p. m. 20
After Buffalo.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Thomas Otterby.....	Do.....	p. m. 20
Cross Gun.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Andrew Tass.....	Do.....	p. m. 20
Chief All Over.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	William Fletcher.....	Do.....	p. m. 20
Dick Kip.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Fleddy Bweezy.....	Do.....	240
Every Body Talks About.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Chase Harrington.....	Asst. farmer.....	300
Bird Battle.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	George Curtis.....	Butcher.....	p. m. 20
Curley Bear.....	Do.....	p. m. 15	C. P. Cornelius.....	Stockkeeper.....	720
Joseph Bear Paw.....	2d Lieutenant.....	p. m. 15	Butcher.....	Do.....	p. m. 20
White Guliver.....	Sergeant.....	p. m. 10	Bonajah Miles.....	Do.....	p. m. 20
Jim No Chief.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Darwin Hayes.....	Do.....	300
Jim Blood.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Noble Prentiss.....	Asst. farmer.....	300
George Starr.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Hartley Biggo Bear.....	Butcher.....	p. m. 20
B. De Roche.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Charles Switch.....	Blacksmith.....	300
<i>Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla. (b)</i>			INDIAN POLICE.		
WHITES.			Ruben N. Martarm.....		
MaJ. Albert E. Woodson, U. S. A.....	Acting agent.....	None.	Henry Sago.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
F. Ghasbrenner.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Henry B. Bull.....	Lieutenant.....	p. m. 10
George R. Westfall.....	Physician.....	1,200	Bobtail Wolf No. 3.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
O. S. Rice.....	Asst. clerk.....	900	Gold.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
<i>Also agreement of May 1, 1888.</i>			Hudson Hawkan.....		
<i>Also treaty of October 28, 1867.</i>			Do.....		
<i>Temporary.</i>			Charles Do Brao.....		
			Do.....		
			Yellow Shirt.....		
			Do.....		
			Charles W. Bear.....		
			Do.....		

a Also agreement of May 1, 1888.

b Also treaty of October 28, 1867.

c Temporary.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1877, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1880, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
<i>Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla.—Cont'd.</i>			<i>Cheyenne River, S. Dak. (a)</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—continued.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Bobtail Wolf.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	John Seares the Hawk.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Percy E. Kablo.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Charles Cora.....	Lieutenant.....	p. m. 15
Malcolm Black.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Thomas Breast.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Thunder Bull.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	John Mako H Long.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
Henry Standing Bird.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	John Crow.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
John Striking Back.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Daniel Black Antelope.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
James House.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Chas. White Weasel.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
Harry Starr.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Luko Farring.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
Great Chief.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph Gray Spotted.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
John Nawas.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Jack Bull Eagle.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
Robert T. Wolf.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	James White Horse.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
James Old Bull.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Henry Black Eagle.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
Willie Meeks.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Moses One Feather.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
Frank Harrington.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Left Handed Bear.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
Sam C. Nosa.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Moses Straight Head.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
James M. Dismounting.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Moses Spotted Eagle.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
Philip Pratt.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	High Cut.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
Louis H. Miller.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	In the Woods.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
Frank Swoezy.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Dennis Buck.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
James Small Man.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Flo Weather.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
<i>Cheyenne River, S. Dak. (a)</i>			Daniel Eagle Man.....		
WHITES.			Do.....		
Peter Conchmann.....	Agent.....	\$1,700	James Crane.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
T. F. Gilgoldt.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Ground Hog.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
Lawrence F. Michnel.....	Physician.....	1,200	Bear Shield.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
T. J. Wilson.....	Blacksmith.....	800	Turtle Necklaco.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
D. F. Carlin.....	Farmer.....	800	Puts on his Shoes.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
R. G. Morton.....	Asst. farmer.....	800	Frank Red House.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
J. Reelcher.....	Stableman.....	480	<i>Colorado River, Ariz.</i>		
Nina M. Ream.....	Hosp. nurse.....	600	WHITES.		
J. K. Seelcher.....	Add. farmer.....	p. m. 65	Charles E. Davis.....	Agent.....	\$1,500
E. K. Ludlow.....	Stableman.....	480	Thomas N. Drennan.....	Clerk.....	1,000
W. H. Ream.....	Hosp. laborer.....	p. m. 30	Felix S. Martin.....	Physician.....	1,000
J. A. Granger.....	Genl. mechanic.....	1,200	Milton J. Hensoy (b).....	Genl. mechanic.....	720
Charles M. Zibach.....	Issue clerk.....	600	Hugh E. Kennedy.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 60
INDIANS.			INDIANS.		
Joseph Yardley.....	Butcher.....	540	Man Itaba.....	Interpreter.....	300
Walter Swift Bird.....	Asst. farmer.....	540	Sottumna.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 25
Wounds the Enemy.....	Wheelwright.....	480	Guy Elmoro.....	Butcher.....	240
Ansol Thunder Hawk.....	Blacksmith.....	300	Chitola no lo ma.....	Herder.....	120
Harry A. Ringman.....	Carpenter.....	300	Moses.....	Teamster.....	120
Harry Charger.....	Laborer.....	240	Charley Neise.....	Engineer.....	240
Mike Martin.....	Messenger.....	150	INDIAN POLICE.		
Bossie Black Eagle.....	Assistant nurse (hospital).....	240	Abraham Whirling Hand.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			Joseph Four Bear.....		
Abraham Whirling Hand.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	John Crow.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
Joseph Four Bear.....	Do.....	p. m. 10	Nat quo sen fa.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
William Larrabee.....	Supt. work and acting inter-protor.....	540	Ah chee vrel yo whey.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
Giles Tapotola.....	Farmer.....	180	Jack Mellon.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
Oscar Hawk.....	Carpenter.....	270	Sam Jones.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
Charles Face.....	Do.....	180	Nat McKinley.....	Do.....	p. m. 10
Peter Lo Bean.....	Blacksmith.....	480	<i>Colville, Wash. (c)</i>		
Elizabeth Burnt Thigh.....	Laborer.....	120	WHITES.		
Agnes Tolacco Back.....	Asst. nurse (hospital).....	240	George H. Newman.....	Agent.....	1,500
INDIANS.			Henry J. Schoenthal.....		
George Iron Wing.....	Stableman.....	240	P. O. Dillard.....	Physician.....	1,200
Justin Black Eagle.....	Laborer.....	180	E. H. Latham.....	Do.....	1,200
Geo. Yellow Shoulder.....	Physician's apprentice.....	180			

a Also treaty of April 28, 1888, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

b Temporary.

c Also agreement of July 1, 1884.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1884, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.		
<i>Colette, Wash.— Continued.</i>			<i>Crow, Mont.—Con- tinued.</i>		
WHITES—continued.			WHITES—continued.		
O. K. Smith.....	Physician.....	\$1,200	M. L. Howell.....	Engineer.....	800
A. M. Polk.....	Asst. clerk.....	1,200	H. Ross.....	Miller.....	600
M. B. Frank.....	Asst. clerk.....	800	Harold Brown.....	Adtl. farmer.....	p. m. 00
C. M. Hinman.....	Blacksmith.....	800	James P. Vanhoose.....	do.....	p. m. 00
Low Wilmut.....	Sawyer, miller, and farmer.....	600	A. J. Rhobe.....	do.....	p. m. 00
George F. Steels.....	Farmer.....	600	A. A. Campbell.....	do.....	p. m. 00
Chas. O. Worley.....	Engineer.....	600	Robert L. Reading.....	Issue clerk.....	1,000
Henry M. Steele.....	Adtl. farmer.....	p. m. 65	R. C. Howard.....	Herder.....	600
C. P. Brooks.....	do.....	p. m. 00	C. M. Harrison.....	Laborer and frigorator.....	450
Michael Fox (a).....	Sawyer.....	600	S. Williams.....	Miller.....	600
James L. Williams.....	Blacksmith.....	800	D. L. Thomas.....	Laborer.....	600
Eugene Emerson (a).....	Sawyer.....	600	C. C. Kreddler.....	Adtl. farmer.....	p. m. 00
INDIANS.			INDIANS.		
Robert Fleet.....	Interpreter.....	300	G. Hill.....	Laborer.....	300
Lot Whist le pason.....	Judge.....	p. m. 8	M. Two Belly.....	Asst. black- smith.....	300
Barnaby.....	do.....	p. m. 8	T. Laforgo.....	Laborer.....	300
Enoch so hi o quus- wah.....	do.....	p. m. 8	His Rock Is Medicine.....	Blacksmith and wheel- wright's ap- prentice.....	180
Harney Rickert.....	Laborer.....	300	Chas. Wilson.....	Blacksmith's apprentice.....	180
Toneo.....	do.....	300	Finda the Enemy.....	Asst. farmer.....	180
Charlo Wil pocken.....	Blacksmith's apprentice.....	240	Gen. Thomas.....	Asst. farmer.....	180
William Mason.....	do.....	240	M. Roundface.....	Carpenter's apprentice.....	180
Joseph Ferguson.....	Blacksmith.....	840	T. Jefferson.....	Asst. farmer.....	180
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Charlo Ka a kin.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	J. Wood Tick.....	Laborer.....	300
Joseph Moses.....	do.....	p. m. 10	F. Rathune.....	Saddler's ap- prentice.....	180
Charlo Qua pil lean.....	do.....	p. m. 10	J. Wallace.....	do.....	180
Jim Sock em tickm.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Young Elk.....	Blacksmith's apprentice.....	180
Matthew.....	do.....	p. m. 10	George Washington.....	Carpenter's apprentice.....	180
Isadore.....	do.....	p. m. 10	R. Wallace.....	Asst. farmer.....	180
Schoolhouse Charley.....	do.....	p. m. 10	A. Anderson.....	Carpenter.....	p. m. 00
Joseph Wilson.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Frank Shano.....	do.....	p. m. 00
Battico.....	do.....	p. m. 10	E. Black Hawk.....	Laborer.....	p. m. 45
Alex Pierre.....	do.....	p. m. 10	J. Martinez.....	do.....	p. m. 45
John James.....	do.....	p. m. 10	R. W. Cummins.....	do.....	p. m. 45
Charlo Smith.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Blanket Bull.....	do.....	p. m. 45
Sam Boyd.....	do.....	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Peter Martin.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Bear Claw.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Sam Pierre.....	do.....	p. m. 10	White Arm.....	Lieutenant.....	p. m. 15
Jim Andrews.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	Fire Bear.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Alex Bin ha sa lock.....	Lieutenant.....	p. m. 15	Sharp Nose.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Gusta.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Buffalo Bull.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Joseph Gray la way.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Scold Bear.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Dick Or pock en.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Shield Chief.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Wha la whit sa.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Cut Ear.....	do.....	p. m. 10
<i>Crow, Mont. (b)</i>			Three Bears.....	do.....	p. m. 10
WHITES.			Don't Run on Top.....	do.....	p. m. 10
I. deut. J. W. Watson, U. S. A.....	Acting agent.....	None.	Bird in the Ground.....	do.....	p. m. 10
O. H. Barstow.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Bull Robo.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Portus Baxter.....	Physician.....	1,200	Gota Off.....	do.....	p. m. 10
W. H. Steele.....	Farmer.....	800	Big Medicine.....	Lieutenant.....	p. m. 15
E. M. Hammond.....	Carpenter.....	600	The Other Medicine.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
F. Bucher.....	Blacksmith.....	600	<i>Crow Creek, S. Dak. (c)</i>		
T. E. Wheeler.....	Asst. clerk.....	1,200	WHITES.		
John Lewis.....	Supervisor of constructed ditches.....	900	Frederick Treon.....	Agent.....	1,000
W. Y. Watson.....	Asst. super- visor of con- structed ditches.....	900	P. S. Everest.....	Clerk.....	1,200

a Temporary. b Also treated of May 7, 1893, and June 12, 1897. c Also treaty of April 20, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1884, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.		
<i>Crow Creek, S. Dak.— Continued.</i>			<i>Devils Lake, N. Dak.— Continued.</i>		
WHITES—continued.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Howard L. Dunblow.....	Physician.....	\$1,200	Wiyakamaza.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Joseph Sutton.....	Farmer.....	750	Wakanhotanlina.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Andrew Skirving.....	Blacksmith.....	840	Oyesua.....	do.....	p. m. 10
William Fuller.....	Carpenter.....	840	Tunkaiwayagmani.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Joseph Vertz.....	Miller.....	600	Campaka.....	do.....	p. m. 10
E. Miller.....	Butcher.....	800	Jack Okanka.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Emmet Sivertsch.....	Stableman.....	500	Samuel Hupahuwa- kanka.....	do.....	p. m. 10
J. W. Jones.....	Adtl. farmer.....	p. m. 65	Oyehesaka.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John W. Bridges.....	do.....	p. m. 60	Oyer Grant.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
H. W. Dunbar.....	Issue clerk.....	800	Francis Montrell.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			INDIANS.		
William Walker.....	Asst. black- smith.....	300	Joseph Nimrod.....	Timer.....	240
Joseph Nimrod.....	Timer.....	240	Thomas W. Tuttle.....	Herder.....	400
Thomas W. Tuttle.....	Herder.....	400	Louis Malo.....	Laborer.....	240
Louis Malo.....	Laborer.....	240	Bear Ghost.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10
Bear Ghost.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10	Talking Crow.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Talking Crow.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Alfred Saul.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Alfred Saul.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Mark Wells.....	Interpreter.....	240
Mark Wells.....	Interpreter.....	240	John Black.....	Asst. carpenter.....	300
John Black.....	Asst. carpenter.....	300	Frank Black.....	Blacksmith's apprentice.....	180
Frank Black.....	Blacksmith's apprentice.....	180	Daniel Eash.....	Asst. carpenter.....	240
Daniel Eash.....	Asst. carpenter.....	240	Joe Irving.....	Wheelwright.....	240
Joe Irving.....	Wheelwright.....	240	Rufus Day.....	Asst. miller.....	300
Rufus Day.....	Asst. miller.....	300	James Fire Cloud.....	Carpenter's apprentice.....	180
James Fire Cloud.....	Carpenter's apprentice.....	180	INDIAN POLICE.		
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIANS.		
George Banks.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	George Banks.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
James Black.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	James Black.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
David Horn.....	do.....	p. m. 10	David Horn.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Joseph Coobo.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph Coobo.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Two Heart.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Two Heart.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Standing Elk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Standing Elk.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Samuel Face.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Samuel Face.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Arrow.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Arrow.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Chief Englo.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Chief Englo.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Whipper.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Whipper.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Sain Hawk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Sain Hawk.....	do.....	p. m. 10
<i>Devils Lake, N. Dak.</i>			<i>Devils Lake, N. Dak.</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Ralph Hall.....	Agent.....	1,200	Ralph Hall.....	Agent.....	1,200
G. L. McGregor.....	Clerk.....	1,000	G. L. McGregor.....	Clerk.....	1,000
Charles H. Kermott.....	Physician.....	1,000	Charles H. Kermott.....	Physician.....	1,000
R. D. Cowan.....	do.....	600	R. D. Cowan.....	do.....	600
E. W. Bremer.....	Adtl. farmer.....	p. m. 45	E. W. Bremer.....	Adtl. farmer.....	p. m. 45
Malcolm Turner.....	do.....	p. m. 65	Malcolm Turner.....	do.....	p. m. 65
INDIANS.			INDIANS.		
Fred. Demarco.....	Carpenter.....	300	Fred. Demarco.....	Carpenter.....	300
Joseph Mead.....	Blacksmith.....	420	Joseph Mead.....	Blacksmith.....	420
Arthur Thompson.....	Interpreter.....	240	Arthur Thompson.....	Interpreter.....	240
Martin J. Holto.....	do.....	240	Martin J. Holto.....	do.....	240
Tuwachinomi.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10	Tuwachinomi.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10
Wakkesan.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Wakkesan.....	do.....	p. m. 10
William Davis, sr.....	do.....	p. m. 10	William Davis, sr.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Alexis Montrel.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Alexis Montrel.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Mish ka mah kwa (Red Bear).....	do.....	p. m. 10	Mish ka mah kwa (Red Bear).....	do.....	p. m. 10
Tiwasto.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Tiwasto.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Louis Myrle.....	Adtl. farmer.....	p. m. 30	Louis Myrle.....	Adtl. farmer.....	p. m. 30
Joseph Jackson.....	do.....	p. m. 30	Joseph Jackson.....	do.....	p. m. 30
Robert Charbonneau.....	Teamster and laborer.....	600	Robert Charbonneau.....	Teamster and laborer.....	600
St. Mathew Jerome.....	Adtl. farmer.....	p. m. 30	St. Mathew Jerome.....	Adtl. farmer.....	p. m. 30
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Pierro Joseph.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Pierro Joseph.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Charlo Comencoopo.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charlo Comencoopo.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Yital Hiyals.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Yital Hiyals.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John Baptisto.....	do.....	p. m. 10	John Baptisto.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Joseph La ta lo.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph La ta lo.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Parce Kool poo.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Parce Kool poo.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Joseph Selpsoo.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph Selpsoo.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Samel.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Samel.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Phillip.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Phillip.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Pierro Alamo.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Pierro Alamo.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Joseph Littlestone.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph Littlestone.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Louis Binchuloh.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Louis Binchuloh.....	do.....	p. m. 10
<i>Fort Belknap, Mont. (a)</i>			<i>Fort Belknap, Mont. (a)</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Luko C. Hays.....	Agent.....	1,600	Luko C. Hays.....	Agent.....	1,600
J. O. Fitzpatrick.....	Clerk.....	1,200	J. O. Fitzpatrick.....	Clerk.....	1,200
A. J. Morris.....	Physician.....	1,200	A. J. Morris.....	Physician.....	1,200
R. M. Williams.....	Issue clerk.....	800	R. M. Williams.....	Issue clerk.....	800

a Also agreement of May 1, 1888.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.		
<i>Fort Belknap, Mont. Continued.</i>			<i>Fort Berthold, N. Dak. Continued.</i>		
WHITES—continued			INDIANS—continued		
Wm. J. Allen.....	Farmer.....	\$40	George Gillette.....	Apprentice.....	\$20
Wm. H. Ganger.....	Engineer and sawyer.....	80	George Wilds.....	do.....	20
Hiram Day.....	Blacksmith.....	75	Sitting Bear.....	do.....	p. m. 10
E. J. Zimmer.....	Carpenter.....	75	Black Eagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10
J. E. Sweeney.....	Butcher.....	75	Anna H. Dawson.....	Field matron.....	00
James M. Sample.....	Asst. farmer.....	50	Oscar Wilds.....	Interpreter.....	20
Geo. Duffield (a).....	do.....	75	Thomas Enemy.....	Harnessmaker.....	50
A. W. Mallon (a).....	Civil engineer.....	2,000	Joseph Wilkinson.....	Apprentice.....	20
B. F. Stevens (a).....	Herder.....	p. m. 00	John King.....	Laborer.....	20
INDIANS			INDIAN POLICE		
James Perry.....	Teamster.....	40	Charles Burr.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Joseph Nez Pore.....	Herder.....	30	Henry Red Gum.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Frank Wheeler.....	Asst. mechanic.....	30	Flat Bear.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Chas. Wheaton.....	Apprentice.....	180	Sammel Jones.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Daniel S. Bear.....	Laborer.....	20	Adlai Stevenson.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Standing Bear.....	do.....	20	Bulls' Eyes.....	do.....	p. m. 10
George Bent.....	Interpreter.....	20	Frank Tall.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Stoven Bradley.....	Asst. mechanic.....	20	Rabbit Head.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Phillips Shortman.....	Apprentice.....	180	Young Wolf.....	do.....	p. m. 11
Henry Leaghis.....	Laborer.....	20	Little Soldier.....	do.....	p. m. 11
Paul Plummer.....	do.....	20	Young Snake.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Enemy Boy.....	do.....	20	James Eagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John Long Knife.....	Herder.....	30	Frank Wells.....	do.....	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE			INDIAN POLICE		
Robert Took Shirt.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	White Duck.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Otter Rob.....	Lieutenant.....	p. m. 15	<i>Fort Hall, Idaho, do.</i>		
Flat Head.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
Lizard.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Lieut. Francis G.	Acting agent.....	None.
Shaking Bird.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Irwin, Jr., U. S. A.	do.....	None.
Horse Back.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Edward C. Godwin.....	Clerk.....	1,000
First Bird.....	do.....	p. m. 10	T. M. Bridges.....	Physician.....	1,500
Old Thunder.....	do.....	p. m. 10	H. W. Evans.....	Farmer.....	80
Edward Strong.....	do.....	p. m. 10	J. H. Cameron.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 65
Many Coos.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles E. Stewart.....	do.....	p. m. 65
Sitting Hawk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	P. J. Johnson.....	Blacksmith.....	80
Speak Thunder.....	do.....	p. m. 10	W. H. Reeder.....	Carpenter.....	80
Bracelet.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles M. Robinson.....	Issuo clerk.....	75
Captured.....	do.....	p. m. 10	INDIANS		
Black Wolf.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Edward Lavatta.....	Farmer.....	80
Strike.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Hubert Tetoby.....	Blacksmith's apprentice.....	20
Captured Again.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Billy George.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10
Talks Different.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joe Wheeler.....	do.....	p. m. 10
<i>Fort Berthold, N. Dak. (a)</i>			Pat L. Tycho.....	do.....	p. m. 10
WHITES			Ben Willett.....	Herder.....	p. m. 70
Thomas Richards.....	Agent.....	1,500	Raphael Lavatta.....	Butcher.....	50
Arthur O. Davis.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Johnny Stevens.....	Laborer.....	180
J. R. Timney.....	Physician.....	1,200	Henry Fisher.....	do.....	180
Levi Schick.....	Farmer.....	60	INDIAN POLICE		
E. E. Toller.....	Asst. farmer.....	80	Coffee Grounds.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
T. W. Plamery.....	Blacksmith.....	78	Jake Meeks.....	do.....	p. m. 10
C. E. Ferrell.....	Carpenter.....	80	Fred Larso.....	do.....	p. m. 10
H. McLaughlin.....	Engineer.....	78	Freight Coley.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Samuel A. Baker.....	Asst. clerk.....	60	Black Hawk.....	do.....	p. m. 10
INDIANS			Captain Gunn.....	do.....	p. m. 10
F. J. Packhean.....	Asst. farmer.....	60	Saw Wahuna.....	do.....	p. m. 10
E. G. Bird.....	do.....	30	L. Appony.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John P. Young.....	Apprentice.....	20	Albert Callorah.....	do.....	p. m. 10
a Temporary. b Reassigned. c For two months.			Jimmy Smart.....	do.....	p. m. 10
d Also agreement ratified March 3, 1891. e Also treaty of July 3, 1828.					

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.		
<i>Fort Hall, Idaho Continued.</i>			<i>Grande Ronde, Ore. Continued.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—continued			WHITES		
Oscar Willcutt.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	J. B. Trullinger.....	Sawyer.....	\$50
Jack Mo-do.....	do.....	p. m. 10	INDIANS		
Jack Pantaki.....	do.....	p. m. 10	James Winslow.....	Blacksmith.....	70
<i>Fort Park, Mont. (a)</i>			William L. Artless.....	Apprentice.....	30
WHITES			John B. Hudson.....	Addl. farmer.....	30
Capt. Henry W. Sprule, U. S. A.	Acting agent.....	None.	Levi Taylor.....	Apprentice.....	30
F. A. Hunter.....	Clerk.....	\$1,300	<i>Green Bay, Wis.</i>		
J. L. Atkinson.....	Physician.....	1,200	WHITES		
C. H. Lohmiller.....	Issuo clerk.....	80	Thomas H. Savage.....	Agent.....	1,800
J. K. Chase.....	Farmer.....	80	J. E. Loftus.....	Clerk.....	1,000
R. J. Maurer.....	Asst. farmer.....	80	Jos. T. D. Howard.....	Physician.....	1,100
Henry Weidman.....	Blacksmith.....	75	H. M. Loomer.....	Asst. clerk.....	1,000
J. P. Larson.....	do.....	75	Theodore Eul.....	Farmer.....	60
W. B. Patch.....	Carpenter.....	75	Richard Cox.....	Miller.....	80
C. M. Bartlett.....	Sawyer.....	90	Augusta Meemann.....	Hosp. matron.....	150
N. Cotton.....	Engineer.....	75	Catherine Cullen.....	Field matron.....	100
William Sibbitts.....	Butcher.....	00	Mary Mcagher.....	Hospital at- tendant.....	200
M. A. Daniels.....	Hosp. steward.....	30	Otho F. Badger.....	Sawyer.....	p. m. 00
Adele M. Daniels.....	Hosp. nurse.....	24	Patrick F. Doyle.....	Supt. logging.....	1,800
Frank Cusker.....	Herder.....	00	Patrick Mulroy.....	Asst. superin- dent logging.....	p. m. 00
Chas. McIntyre.....	Civil engineer.....	1,500	INDIANS		
INDIANS			Past Bear.....	Asst. farmer.....	180
John C. Reddog.....	do.....	180	John E. Reddog.....	do.....	180
John Engleman.....	Blacksmith's apprentice.....	20	John Engleman.....	Blacksmith's apprentice.....	20
Black Dog.....	do.....	120	Black Dog.....	do.....	120
Geo. Koon.....	Laborer.....	180	Geo. Koon.....	Laborer.....	180
Philby Alvarez.....	Interpreter.....	20	Philby Alvarez.....	Interpreter.....	20
Dan Martin.....	do.....	210	Dan Martin.....	do.....	210
Black Duck.....	Judge.....	p. m. 8	Black Duck.....	Judge.....	p. m. 8
Spotted Bull No. 2.....	do.....	p. m. 8	Spotted Bull No. 2.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Charge the Crow.....	do.....	p. m. 8	Charge the Crow.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Geo. West.....	Asst. farmer.....	00	Geo. West.....	Asst. farmer.....	00
Frank Redstone.....	do.....	00	Frank Redstone.....	do.....	00
Dan Mitchell.....	Stableman.....	40	Dan Mitchell.....	Stableman.....	40
John Longtree.....	Carpenter's apprentice.....	20	John Longtree.....	Carpenter's apprentice.....	20
Daniel Kennedy.....	Asst. clerk.....	30	Daniel Kennedy.....	Asst. clerk.....	30
INDIAN POLICE			INDIAN POLICE		
Bear Fighter.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	Bear Fighter.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Olives the Blanket.....	do.....	p. m. 15	Olives the Blanket.....	do.....	p. m. 15
Bear Ghost.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Bear Ghost.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Long Hair.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Long Hair.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Owls the Pipe.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Owls the Pipe.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Red Fox.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Red Fox.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Standing Elk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Standing Elk.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Medicine Horse.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Medicine Horse.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Circle Eagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Circle Eagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10
One Bear.....	do.....	p. m. 10	One Bear.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Flying Shield.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Flying Shield.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Red Crow.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Red Crow.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Young Man.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Young Man.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Iron Star.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Iron Star.....	do.....	p. m. 10
White Man.....	do.....	p. m. 10	White Man.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Jas. White.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Jas. White.....	do.....	p. m. 10
William Dodge.....	do.....	p. m. 10	William Dodge.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Wattler.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Wattler.....	do.....	p. m. 10
a Also treaty of May 1, 1888.					

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Cont'd.			INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Cont'd.		
<i>Hopai Valley, Cal.</i>			<i>Kiowa, Okla. (a) — Con- tinued.</i>		
WHITES.			INDIANS—continued.		
Capt. W. E. Dougherty, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.	Tip Harris	Stableman	240
Frederic Snyder	Clerk	4730	John W. Pallen	do	240
Charles A. Curl	Physician	1,000	John D. Jackson	Interpreter	240
John Hall	Carpenter	730	Archie Laco	Asst. carpenter	180
Francis A. Hainsted	Miller and sawyer	730	Quinnh Parker	Judge	p. m. 10
Thomas J. Williams	Blacksmith	730	Whitebread	do	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			Archie	do	p. m. 10
Charles Tracy	Farmer	240	Paddy (b)	Asst. farmer	130
George Simpson	do	240	Jas. (Guadalupe)	Asst. butcher	120
Ben. Cunningham	do	240	John	Laborer	120
George Fork	Laborer	150	Lucius Allison	do	240
Edward Arms-tromg	Adtl. farmer	240	Karasa	Harnessmaker	360
Abraham Jack	do	150	Dick C. Creek	Asst. farmer	240
INDIAN POLICE.			Jesus Martins	do	240
Arthur Saxton	Private	p. m. 10	Sam Parlon	Laborer	150
Peter Beckwith	do	p. m. 10	Moses Tso Kono	Asst. farmer	p. m. 10
Robert Semilton	do	p. m. 10	Henry Ing Knutsh	do	p. m. 10
John Matillon	do	p. m. 10	Howard Whitwolf	do	p. m. 10
<i>Kiowa, Okla. (a)</i>			Delos E. Lowwolf	do	p. m. 10
WHITES.			Charles Chave	Laborer	120
Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.	Mona Ta by	Asst. farmer	240
W. D. Leonard	Clerk	1,300	John Hansell	Asst. blacksmith	p. m. 30
C. H. Hume	Physician	1,300	James Aso	Laborer	120
Miles Norton	Asst. clerk	730	Hah to go	do	120
E. F. Burton	Storekeeper and book-keeper	730	Her nas sy	do	120
Fred. Schlegel	Blacksmith	730	INDIAN POLICE		
A. L. Yeckley	do	730	Bert Arko	Captain	p. m. 15
H. P. Pruner	Carpenter	730	Charles Chelton	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
J. H. Dunlop	do	730	Pungo Guy	Private	p. m. 10
Chas. Drury	Miller and engi- nuer	730	Quinsya	do	p. m. 10
E. T. Williams	Engineer and sawyer	730	Willo Buffalo	do	p. m. 10
F. B. Farwell	Farmer	600	Frank Bostin	do	p. m. 10
J. D. Hardin	do	600	Smoky	do	p. m. 10
M. F. Long	do	600	Clarence	do	p. m. 10
Laurette E. Hallow	Field matron	p. m. 60	Pa we nof kit	do	p. m. 10
R. E. L. Daniels	Issue clerk and inspector	600	Wagsy ad H	do	p. m. 10
M. T. Wallin	Farmer	600	Im dang la ah	do	p. m. 10
Dana H. Kelsey	Property and forwarding clerk	600	Yeah quo	do	p. m. 10
Herbert L. Eastman	Butcher	600	Par ria qui top	do	p. m. 10
James H. Hammon	Adtl. farmer	600	Casper Mow way	do	p. m. 10
Howell Morgan	Asst. clerk	730	Ben Pallrowde up	do	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			Pali co dah	do	p. m. 10
George Washington	Asst. black- smith	240	Joseph Boyou	do	p. m. 10
Oliver Hitchcock	do	240	Chock ah	do	p. m. 10
Harry Ware	Asst. engineer	240	Nah no	do	p. m. 10
Tom Hawkhammer	do	240	<i>Klamath, Oreg.</i>		
Edmund Willis	Asst. mechanic	240	WHITES.		
Ned Leach	do	240	Joseph Emery	Agent	1,300
W. Yellowfish	Asst. herder	240	Horace W. Cox	Physician	1,000
James Ahntone	Wood chopper	240	H. W. Montague	Clerk	800
<i>a Also treaty of October 21, 1867.</i>			George W. Engle	Sawyer	800
			George W. Hurn	Adtl. farmer	730
			INDIANS.		
			William Cowen	Blacksmith	500
			INDIAN POLICE.		
			Rob. Hook	Captain	p. m. 15
			John Wesley	Private	p. m. 10
			<i>b For 8 months.</i>		

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Cont'd.			INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Cont'd.		
<i>Klamath, Oreg.—Con- tinued.</i>			<i>Lower Verde, S. Dak. (a)</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—con- tinued.			WHITES.		
Henry Blow	Private	p. m. 10	Benjamin C. Ash	Agent	\$1.00
Drummer David	do	p. m. 10	Matt Keen	Clerk	1,300
Samuel Walker	do	p. m. 10	J. R. Collard	Physician	1,300
Thomas Barkley	do	p. m. 10	George S. Stone	Issue clerk	800
James Nones	do	p. m. 10	Thomas J. Campbell	Carpenter	800
Scott Malone	do	p. m. 10	J. B. Smith	Blacksmith	800
Bright Jim	do	p. m. 10	James Morgan	Farmer	730
<i>La Poudre, Wyo.</i>			Joseph Holzbauer	Adtl. farmer	p. m. 65
WHITES.			Joseph Hargesser	Stableman	730
Capt. George L. Scott, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.	C. H. Sumner	Butcher	730
R. C. Rodman, Jr.	Clerk	\$1.300	INDIANS.		
James H. Spencer	Physician	1,300	M. Langdon	Asst. farmer	540
H. H. Beaser	Asst. clerk	730	Joseph Thompson	Wheelwright	240
Roger Patterson	Adtl. farmer	p. m. 65	Wesley Hutchinson	Asst. carpenter	240
Fred. J. Vins	do	p. m. 65	Alex. Rensontro	Interpreter	240
S. D. Rodman	do	p. m. 65	Marlin Leeds	Judge	p. m. 10
Peter Phalon	do	p. m. 65	John Do Smit	do	p. m. 10
W. B. Bradley	do	p. m. 65	Bea F. K. Horn	Laborer	p. m. 10
Fred. Winterbottom	Asst. clerk	600	Henry U. Heart	Blacksmith's apprentice	180
INDIANS.			Edward P. Head	Turner	120
Antoine Buffalo	Adtl. farmer	p. m. 60	Louis La Roche	Herder	60
James Chas. A.	do	p. m. 60	Henry Leeds	Carpenter's ap- prentice	180
Charles Brisotto	Blacksmith	600	George Tompkins	Asst. black- smith	540
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Antoine Couture	Private	p. m. 10	Spotted Horse	Captain	p. m. 15
Joseph Tourdaya	do	p. m. 10	Thomas D. Lodge	Private	p. m. 10
Ah nah kah mo ko nung.	do	p. m. 10	George Elk	do	p. m. 10
Wah so gwon ash kung.	do	p. m. 10	Samuel White	do	p. m. 10
Peter Beaver	do	p. m. 10	George Scott	do	p. m. 10
Joe Felto	do	p. m. 10	Paul Councillor	do	p. m. 10
Frank L. Drake	do	p. m. 10	John H. Partisan	do	p. m. 10
Antoine Slater	do	p. m. 10	Daniel E. Thunder	do	p. m. 10
Miko Gookey	do	p. m. 10	William B. Shield	do	p. m. 10
Charles Makosow	do	p. m. 10	Henry F. Hair	do	p. m. 10
Charles Pauptart	do	p. m. 10	Daniel Webster	do	p. m. 10
Albert Knott	do	p. m. 10	Sam M. Bird	do	p. m. 10
Ed. B. Haskins	do	p. m. 10	Thomas T. Hawks	do	p. m. 10
Louis Corhine	do	p. m. 10	Daniel G. Hoop	do	p. m. 10
Henry St. Jermain	do	p. m. 10	Hugh S. Jones	do	p. m. 10
Simon Morrin	do	p. m. 10	<i>Mescalero, N. Mex.</i>		
William Baker	do	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
<i>Lemhi, Idaho.</i>			Lieut. Victor E. Stott	Acting agent	None.
WHITES.			Ter. U. S. A.	do	1,300
Julius A. Andrews	Agent	1,300	Frank J. O'Leary	Clerk	1,300
George D. C. Hills	Clerk	800	W. McMillan	Physician	1,300
Will Radtetz	Blacksmith	800	John Foster	Blacksmith	730
Carroll P. Pycott	Adtl. farmer	p. m. 60	S. F. Miller	Herder	730
INDIAN POLICE.			John Bombach	Farmer	730
Tedlin Tendoy	Private	p. m. 10	INDIANS.		
Queenanola	Captain	p. m. 15	Magosh	Asst. farmer	120
Andy Johnson	Private	p. m. 10	Bell	Teamster	180
Wetebolme	Private	p. m. 10	Joe Beheto	do	180
<i>a Also treaty of April 23, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.</i>			INDIAN POLICE.		
			Sam Chino	Captain	p. m. 15
			Patricio	Private	p. m. 10

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.		
<i>Mescalero, N. Mex.— Continued.</i>			<i>Navajo, N. Mex.— Continued.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE— continued.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Honchi.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Captain Sam.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Elo.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Bo ko di be tuh.....	Lieutenant.....	p. m. 15
Roman Chiquito.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Tosa.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Chatley.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Yellow Horse.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Paganza.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Big Horse.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John Chino.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Yocet a chi.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Jose Second.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Bibin Legay.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Manco.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Belono.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Macheco Negro.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Billy yanza Leavy.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Big Mouth.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Thomas Koa Ya.....	do.....	p. m. 10
<i>Mission P. B. River, Cal.</i>			<i>Apache.....</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Francisco Estudillo.....	Agent.....	\$1,000	Adams.....	do.....	p. m. 10
N. Davidson.....	Clerk.....	1,000	Charles Mitchell.....	do.....	p. m. 10
C. C. Waterwright.....	Physician.....	1,200	Nahl.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Andrew J. Stoe.....	Adtl. farmer.....	p. m. 05	<i>Neah Bay, Wash.</i>		
Julia M. French.....	Field matron.....	000	WHITES.		
Carrie C. Moses.....	do.....	000	John C. Keenan.....	Agent.....	\$1,200
INDIAN POLICE.			Comodoro P. Rich- ards.....	Physician.....	1,100
John Morongo.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	INDIANS.		
Jose Curac.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Chestoqua Peterson.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10
Domingo Moro.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Allabush.....	do.....	p. m. 10
James Alto.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Chester Wamplerham.....	Farmer.....	000
Jose Gato Buro.....	do.....	p. m. 10	George Young.....	Teamster.....	000
Jose Payer.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Willie Wilder.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10
George Escalante.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles Williams.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Louis Ama In.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Albert Hawcuttle.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Charley Abatz.....	do.....	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Jerry Ancohl.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Peter Brown.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Bancho Tee we.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Frank Parker.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Bonifacio Culvan.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Light House Jim.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Antonio Casero.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Washington Irving.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Pablo Kintana.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Bunny Howe.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Adolpho Chiquia.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Mison.....	do.....	p. m. 10
<i>Navajo, N. Mex.</i>			<i>Navaho, Nev.</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Maj. Constant Wil- liams, U. S. A.....	Acting agent.....	None.	Isaac J. Wootton.....	Agent.....	1,500
E. H. Dennison.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Chas. W. Jones, Jr.....	Clerk.....	020
C. J. Flanagan.....	Physician.....	1,100	Rodney H. Richard- son.....	Physician.....	020
Joe C. Fulton.....	Adtl. farmer.....	p. m. 05	David A. Leo.....	Genl. mechanic.....	720
C. H. McCaa.....	do.....	p. m. 05	INDIANS.		
Mary I. Eldridge.....	Field matron.....	p. m. 05	Joseph Morgan.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10
Laura F. Sully.....	do.....	p. m. 05	William Stevens.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Samuel E. Stenmaker.....	Farmer and su- perintendent.....	1,000	William Frazer.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Joseph H. Hurley.....	Blacksmith.....	720	INDIAN POLICE.		
John V. Hanch.....	Genl. mechanic.....	000	Davo Numana.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
E. D. Stillwell.....	Field matron.....	720	David Man weo.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Oscar Martin (a).....	Engineer.....	000	James Natches.....	do.....	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			David Man weo.....	do.....	p. m. 10
George Watchman.....	Laborer.....	300	Wesley Edge.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Louis Watchman.....	Interpreter.....	240	Chas. Holbrook.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Charley.....	Laborer.....	240	John C. Curry.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John Watchman.....	Watchman.....	180	James Shaw.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Bo Ink H zhin.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Wan nee ka.....	do.....	p. m. 10	John Polkoy.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Estiluy yazi leavy.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Peter Excoeur.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Stanley Narcess.....	Mill laborer.....	300	George Thunder.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Harry Shupela.....	Apprentice.....	180	John White.....	do.....	p. m. 10
<i>a Temporary.</i>			John Tavin.....	do.....	p. m. 10

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.		
<i>New York, N. Y.</i>			<i>Omaha and Winne- bags, Neb.—Cont'd.</i>		
WHITES.			INDIAN POLICE— continued.		
Joseph R. Jewell.....	Agent.....	\$1,000	Thomas Pennyface.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
A. D. Lake.....	Physician.....	000	Isaac White.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Daniel F. Randolph.....	Clerk.....	000	Frank Walker.....	do.....	p. m. 10
<i>N. Z. Pecos, Idaho, (a)</i>			Thomas Mitchell.....	do.....	p. m. 10
WHITES.			Thomas McCauley.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Stanton G. Fisher.....	Agent.....	1,000	<i>Osage, Okla. (a)</i>		
J. F. Martin.....	Clerk.....	1,000	WHITES.		
W. S. Noblitt.....	Physician.....	1,200	Lieut. Col. Henry B. Freeman, U. S. A.....	Acting agent.....	None.
R. D. Stantton.....	Asst. clerk.....	000	Frederic Morris.....	Clerk.....	\$1,200
J. T. Conley.....	Farmer.....	720	W. H. Robinson.....	Clerk in charge.....	1,000
W. P. Bounds.....	Blacksmith.....	720	E. A. Halliday.....	Physician.....	1,200
Geo. T. Black.....	Carpenter.....	720	W. H. Todd.....	do.....	1,200
Geo. G. Manbar.....	Laborer.....	840	L. W. B. Long.....	do.....	1,200
R. H. Richards (b).....	Sawyer.....	720	B. Cochran.....	Asst. clerk.....	1,000
H. D. Benn (b).....	do.....	720	Morris Rohacker.....	Chief police.....	1,200
C. S. Cook (b).....	Engineer.....	720	T. H. Mitchell.....	Constable.....	000
J. M. Taber.....	do.....	720	Harry Callahan.....	do.....	000
INDIANS.			Stalman.....	do.....	000
Edward Balsom.....	Interpreter.....	100	John E. Carter.....	Messenger.....	240
INDIAN POLICE.			Blanche Oppenheimer.....	Stenographer.....	000
Rowland Lowry.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	INDIANS.		
James Grant.....	do.....	p. m. 10	John Mosler.....	Interpreter.....	300
Cornelius.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Little Louis Pappan.....	do.....	150
Frank.....	do.....	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
<i>Omaha and Winne- bags, Neb.</i>			E. A. Brunt.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
WHITES.			Thomas Tall Chief.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Lieut. William A. Meyer, U. S. A.....	Acting agent.....	None.	Pat hi lah gah ny.....	do.....	p. m. 10
W. J. Stephenson.....	Physician.....	1,000	Francis.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Henry J. Niebahr.....	Farmer.....	840	Forrest Chouteau.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Cora E. Waller.....	Field matron.....	000	Little Henry Pappan.....	do.....	p. m. 10
W. C. Strong.....	Asst. clerk.....	000	Hugh Miller.....	do.....	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			<i>Pima, Ariz.</i>		
David St. Cyr.....	Farmer.....	800	WHITES.		
Benjamin Lowry.....	Carpenter.....	000	J. Roe Young.....	Agent.....	1,800
Amos H. Snow.....	Teamster.....	240	H. J. Palmer.....	Clerk.....	1,000
John Pilcher.....	Interpreter.....	300	A. P. Mervin.....	Physician.....	1,000
Jacob Russell.....	Carpenter.....	000	D. J. Landers.....	Blacksmith and carpenter.....	720
Marquerite Dildock.....	Field matron.....	000	J. M. Berger.....	Adtl. farmer.....	p. m. 05
Neah Ia Flescho.....	Carpenter.....	000	W. C. Haynes.....	Miller.....	840
Harry P. Meyers.....	Blacksmith.....	000	Mary E. Thompson.....	Field matron.....	720
Joseph Johnson.....	do.....	000	INDIANS.		
Olle Llamero.....	Interpreter.....	300	Juan Enos.....	Teamster and laborer.....	280
Th. W. L. Sloan (b).....	Clerk.....	1,200	Ralph Blackwater.....	Engineer.....	480
INDIAN POLICE.			Pablo.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10
John Polkoy.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	Francisco.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Peter Excoeur.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Judge Lewis.....	do.....	p. m. 10
George Thunder.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Harry Azul.....	Interpreter.....	p. m. 10
John White.....	do.....	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
John Tavin.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Job Johnson.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Little Ox.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Chester Arthur.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John Smith, No. 1.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Daniel Howitt.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Billas Wood.....	do.....	p. m. 10	William Parker.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Daniel Howitt.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Mathew Tyndall.....	do.....	p. m. 10
William Parker.....	do.....	p. m. 10	<i>a Also treaty of June 9, 1861. b Temporary. c Also treaty of November 1, 1851.</i>		

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1893, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1890, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Pima, Ariz.—Continued.</i>			<i>Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Continued.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—continued.			INDIANS—continued.		
Cheroquis	Private	p. m. 10	Frank Salvas, Jr.	Butcher	p. m. 10
Jose	do	p. m. 10	Ole Sitting Bear	Asst. butcher	p. m. 5
Hugh Norris	do	p. m. 10	Alex. La Buff	Asst. farmer	340
K. Howard	do	p. m. 10	Geo. White Face	Judge	p. m. 10
Grover Cleveland	do	p. m. 10	Geo. Mountain Sheep	Butcher	p. m. 10
John G. Carlisle	do	p. m. 10	John Sechler	Herder	300
Simon Johnson	do	p. m. 10	Santa R. Martin	Asst. mechanic	300
Jaquet	do	p. m. 10	John A. Tobacco	Laborer	240
Coover	Captain	p. m. 15	Wm. Spotted Crow	do	180
U. S. Grant	Private	p. m. 10	Levi Long Bull	do	180
<i>Pine Ridge, S. Dak. (a)</i>			Robert B. Means	Physician's assistant	300
WHITES.			Enoch Monte	Asst. mechanic	300
Capt. William H. Clapp, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.	Andrew H. Russell	Interpreter	300
C. T. Lange	Clerk	\$1,200	White House	Asst. butcher	p. m. 5
Jan. R. Walker	Physician	1,200	INDIAN POLICE.		
N. D. Burnside	Stenographer, typewriter, and telegraph operator	300	John Sitting Bear	Captain	p. m. 15
R. O. Pugh	Issue clerk	300	Jos. Bush	1st lieutenant	p. m. 15
Melvin Baxter	Blacksmith	300	John Running Hawk	2d lieutenant	p. m. 15
A. W. Means	Engineer and sawyer	300	John Blunt Horn	Private	p. m. 10
Chas. F. Ziemann	Wheelwright	300	Neah B. R. J. Woods	do	p. m. 10
Thos. J. Henderson	Chief herder	300	Amos Red Owl	do	p. m. 10
Chas. Dalkenberger	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65	Thos. Two Lance	do	p. m. 10
John J. Boesl	do	p. m. 65	Austin Little Bull	do	p. m. 10
B. J. Gleason	do	p. m. 65	John Ghost Bear	do	p. m. 10
James Smalley	do	p. m. 65	Geo. Charing	do	p. m. 10
Joseph Rooks	do	p. m. 65	John White Horse	do	p. m. 10
James B. Noble	Carpenter	300	Grover Short Bear	do	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			Henry Black Elk	do	p. m. 10
E. G. Bettelyoun	Asst. clerk	300	Horace Brown Ears	do	p. m. 10
E. C. Means	do	300	Henry Crow	do	p. m. 10
Benjamin Mills	Asst. ch. herder	600	John No Ears	do	p. m. 10
Frank C. Goings	Watchman	600	Jos. Dog Chief	do	p. m. 10
Peter Livermont	Stableman	600	John Little Commanche	do	p. m. 10
Antoine Janis	Asst. farmer	480	Grover Yellow Boy	do	p. m. 10
Thomas Tyon	do	480	Morris Wounded	do	p. m. 10
Charles Twiss	do	480	Thomas Kills Back	do	p. m. 10
John Russell	do	480	John Red Willow	do	p. m. 10
Edgar Fire Thunder	do	480	Brian Poor Thunder	do	p. m. 10
Thomas Spotted Bear	Herder	480	Harry C. A. Them	do	p. m. 10
John Cotter	do	480	Frank Scatters Thom	do	p. m. 10
Frank Marlinus	Laborer	300	Martin Eagle Bear	do	p. m. 10
Chas. Bird	do	300	Ivan Star Comes Out	do	p. m. 10
Frank Cross	Asst. mechanic	300	Henry Standing Sol	do	p. m. 10
Louis Martin	Laborer	240	Miller	do	p. m. 10
Wm. White Bear	Laborer	240	Milton Kills Crow	do	p. m. 10
Oscar Warden	do	240	Lambert Hat	do	p. m. 10
Robert Horse	do	240	Thomas Crow	do	p. m. 10
George Ladewy	do	180	John Sitting Up	do	p. m. 10
Carl Thunder Beard	Judge	p. m. 10	James Clinch	do	p. m. 10
Frank Fast Horse	do	p. m. 10	Samuel Ladeaux	do	p. m. 10
John Thunder Bear	do	p. m. 10	Stanley Red Feather	do	p. m. 10
Chas. Country Traveler	Butcher	p. m. 10	Henry Eagle Louse	do	p. m. 10
Alex. Mousseau	do	p. m. 10	David Broken Nose	do	p. m. 10
Frank Feather	do	p. m. 10	William Corn	do	p. m. 10
Daniel A. Fraid of Bear	Asst. butcher	p. m. 5	William P. Fire	do	p. m. 10
Iron Shell	do	p. m. 5	Frank Little Bull	do	p. m. 10
Spotted Elk	do	p. m. 5	Geo. Comes Growing	do	p. m. 10
			Jeremiah Black Bear	do	p. m. 10
			Paul Black Bear	do	p. m. 10
			Arnon Long Horn	do	p. m. 10
			Howard Long Bear	do	p. m. 10
			Thos. Jumping Bull	do	p. m. 10
			Edward Two Two	do	p. m. 10

^a Also treaty of April 23, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1893, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1890, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Continued.</i>			<i>Ponca, etc. (Pawnee), Okla.—Continued.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—continued.			INDIANS.		
Thomas Fox	Private	p. m. 10	Mark Ewerts	Blacksmith	320
Oliver Long Bear	do	p. m. 10	Joseph Carrion	Carpenter	240
William Crazy Bull	do	p. m. 10	Samuel Horso Chief	Engineer	400
Paul Catches	do	p. m. 10	<i>Ponca, etc. (Otoe and Osage), Okla.</i>		
Arthur Running Bear	do	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
Chas. Thunder Bull	do	p. m. 10	W. J. Mills	Clerk	1,200
James Grass	do	p. m. 10	John F. Turner	Physician	1,000
Jonas Holy Rock	do	p. m. 10	I. S. Brashears	Blacksmith	600
Luke Little Hawk	do	p. m. 10	A. S. G. Hutchinson	Carpenter	600
Peter Stand	do	p. m. 10	E. H. Howell	Farmer	600
Samuel Kells-Brave	do	p. m. 10	S. W. Bailey	Laborer	280
Reuben Little Crow	do	p. m. 10	W. H. Wimberly	Genl. mechanic	720
Charles Wooden Leg	do	p. m. 10	INDIANS.		
Thomas Rabbit	do	p. m. 10	James Giddorn	Interpreter	300
Isaac Old Shield	do	p. m. 10	Clara Biddle	Toll keeper	300
Jacob White Eyes	do	p. m. 10	Richard Whitehorse	Judge	p. m. 5
Andrew Chief	do	p. m. 10	Antoine Robedaux	do	p. m. 5
Charles Richard	do	p. m. 10	Charles Watson	do	p. m. 5
Oscar Brave Eagle	do	p. m. 10	J. B. Dalley	Blacksmith	240
Wm. Charing Crow	do	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Jacob La Pointe	do	p. m. 10	George Washington	Captain	p. m. 15
Peter R. A. T. Edgo	do	p. m. 10	Harry Childs	Private	p. m. 10
<i>Ponca, etc. (Ponca), Okla. (a)</i>			Frank Carson	do	p. m. 10
WHITES.			Hilbard Jeans	do	p. m. 10
James P. Woolsey	Agent	\$1,500	<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kans. (b)</i>		
A. W. Hurley	Clerk	1,200	WHITES.		
H. W. Newman	Physician	1,000	Lewis F. Pearson	Agent	1,300
R. S. Steele	Asst. clerk	300	James B. Ely (temporary)	Clerk	1,200
H. C. Lowdermilk	Carpenter and miller	720	Prescott L. Rice	Physician	1,000
G. H. Justice	Blacksmith and engineer	720	B. S. Stewart	do	300
Sara E. Mitchell	Field matron	600	A. F. Haynes	Blacksmith	600
M. Beckett	Laborer	300	Noah W. Swisher	do	600
R. K. Ferguson	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60	Peter Steinmetz	Wheelwright	600
INDIANS.			INDIANS.		
Samuel Gayton	Blacksmith	240	Simon Ketch	Laborer	300
David White Eagle	Judge	p. m. 5	Walter A. Pappan	Apprentice	p. m. 10
Antoine Roy	do	p. m. 5	William Cebus	do	p. m. 10
Stanley Buffalo	do	p. m. 5	INDIAN POLICE.		
Hugh Cherry	Carpenter	240	Charles A. Sheppard	Captain	p. m. 15
Francis Roy	do	240	John Wah was suck	Private	p. m. 10
John Bull	Interpreter	240	John Ship sho	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			John Butler	do	p. m. 10
John Dohedge	Captain	p. m. 15	Joe Cook	do	p. m. 10
Rough Face	Private	p. m. 10	John Mas que quah	do	p. m. 10
Larnie Cerro	do	p. m. 10	George Vex	do	p. m. 10
Big Goose	do	p. m. 10	Joseph Ignatius	do	p. m. 10
<i>Ponca, etc. (Pawnee), Okla.</i>			Benny Moses	do	p. m. 10
WHITES.			William Barada	do	p. m. 10
W. B. Welsh	Clerk	1,200	Geo. Wah was suck	do	p. m. 10
C. W. Driesbach	Physician	1,000	INDIANS.		
W. H. Fergusson	Blacksmith	600	Simon Ketch	Laborer	300
J. E. Eaves	Carpenter	600	Walter A. Pappan	Apprentice	p. m. 10
W. C. Bays	Miller	600	William Cebus	do	p. m. 10
Joseph D. Turner	Addl. farmer	720	INDIAN POLICE.		
B. N. Barnes	Laborer	280	Charles A. Sheppard	Captain	p. m. 15

^a Also treaties of March 15, 1854, and September 24, 1857.
^b Also treaties of October 10, 1820, September 20, 1825, and July 29, 1829, with Pottawatomie; May 18, 1854, with Kickapoo; May 17, 1851, with Iowas, and October 21, 1857, with Sac and Foxes of Missouri.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.		
<i>Pueblo and Jicarilla (Pueblo), N. Mex.</i>			<i>Quapaw, Ind. Ter.— Continued.</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES—continued.		
Capt. Chas. E. Nord- strom, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.	J. S. Linley	Physician	\$1,200
Jose Valdes	Interpreter	840	Andrew J. Josh	Blacksmith	40
Thomas J. Heffling	Clerk	1,000	J. L. Stroylek	do	350
<i>Pueblo and Jicarilla (Jicarilla), N. Mex.</i>			C. O. Lemon		
WHITES.			Blacksmith and wheelwright		
John L. Gaylord	Clerk	1,000	J. W. Johnson	Laborer	300
Edwin R. Fouts	Physician	1,000	INDIANS.		
Robert Ewell	Asst. farmer	750	William D. Hodgekiss	Add. farmer	p. m. 65
Edward J. Mix	Teamster	480	B. A. Mudeater	do	p. m. 50
H. L. Hall	Farmer	940	John W. Earley	Judge	p. m. 8
William H. Gleason	Blacksmith and carpenter	750	J. M. Long	do	p. m. 8
INDIANS.			John A. Winney		
Edward Ladd	Interpreter	240	INDIAN POLICE.		
George Garcea	Ox driver	210	Silas Armstrong	Captain	p. m. 15
Truch	Apprentice	150	John Brand	Private	p. m. 10
Albert Garcea	do	150	Alfred Whitcrown	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Henry Hicks		
John Chopray	Private	p. m. 10	David Geboe	do	p. m. 10
Juan De Dios	do	p. m. 10	Moses Fowler	do	p. m. 10
Alonzo Candelario	do	p. m. 10	C. E. Geboe	do	p. m. 10
Balis Eto	do	p. m. 10	<i>Rosbud, S. Dak. (b)</i>		
Pedro Phons	do	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
Jose Garcea	do	p. m. 10	Charles E. McClesney	Agent	1,800
Jesse Greenleaf	do	p. m. 10	Frank Mullen	Clerk	1,200
Maestro	do	p. m. 10	Leonidas M. Hardin	Physician	1,200
Juan Vigil	do	p. m. 10	H. B. Cox	Asst. clerk	800
Leandro Garcea	do	p. m. 10	John Brown	Storekeeper	800
Frank Hall	do	p. m. 10	Frank Robinson	Farmer	600
<i>Puyallup, Wash.</i>			Charles Bradson		
WHITES.			Carpenter		
Thomas B. Wilson	Clerk	1,200	Peter Balgord	Wagonmaker	600
Claude H. Kinnear	Physician	1,000	Geo. H. Webb	Asst. carpenter	600
Charles McIntyre	Farmer	600	Charles Benard	Butcher	520
Lida W. Quimby	Field matron	750	James A. McCorkle	Add. farmer	p. m. 65
INDIANS.			Frank Sypal		
Captain Mason	Judge	p. m. 5	H. J. Caton	do	p. m. 60
John Walkatup	do	p. m. 3	John Sullivan	do	p. m. 60
James Jackson	do	p. m. 3	INDIANS.		
INDIAN POLICE.			William F. Schmidt		
Silas Heck	Private	p. m. 10	Isaac Battelyoun	Issue clerk	800
Dick Lewis	do	p. m. 10	George Stead	Asst. clerk	750
John Clipp	do	p. m. 10	Michael Ghost Face	do	120
John W. Fisher	do	p. m. 10	Thomas Larvik	do	120
<i>Quapaw, Ind. Ter. (a)</i>			William Horso Rine		
WHITES.			Norris Sheld		
George S. Doano	Agent	1,400	Antoine Bordeaux	do	150
H. E. Williamson	Clerk	1,250	George Whirlwind	do	150
<i>a Also treaties of May 13, 1853, with Quapaws, and July 20, 1831, and February 23, 1867, with Senecas and Shawnees.</i>			Fred. M. Bighorse		
<i>b Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.</i>			Alex. Desera		
			Blacksmith and assistant		
			John Omaha Boy		
			Laborer		
			Louis Roubidoux		
			Watchman		
			Henry Pratt		
			Laborer		
			George Rogers		
			do		
			Chas. White Hat		
			do		
			Cloment Whirlwind		
			Interpreter		
			do		
			Soldier		

a Also treaties of May 13, 1853, with Quapaws, and July 20, 1831, and February 23, 1867, with Senecas and Shawnees.
b Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.		
<i>Rosbud, S. Dak.— Continued.</i>			<i>Rosbud, S. Dak.— Continued.</i>		
INDIANS—continued.			INDIAN POLICE— continued.		
Arthur Two Striko	Asst. farmer	\$120	James Thompson	Private	p. m. 10
Charles Moore	do	120	John Bad Man	do	p. m. 10
Samuel Bordeaux	Apprentice	180	Constant Black Bear	do	p. m. 10
John Bullman	Laborer	240	<i>Round Valley, Cal.</i>		
James Claymore	do	240	WHITE.		
Samuel David	do	240	Charles F. Hathaway	Clerk	\$60
Louis Bordeaux	Add. farmer	p. m. 50	INDIANS.		
John Little Hawk	Laborer	240	Charles Dorman	Add. farmer	300
Albert Bear	Asst. farmer	120	Geo. Britton	Stableman	240
Joseph Claymore	Stableman	310	INDIAN POLICE.		
Henry Kille	Laborer	320	Billy Johns	Private	p. m. 10
David Dorlon	do	300	Dan Wright	do	p. m. 10
Jesse Roubidoux	Janitor	180	John Brown	do	p. m. 10
James Little Bear	Apprentice	180	<i>Sac and Fox, Iowa.</i>		
John White Blanket	Blacksmith as- sistant	240	WHITES.		
INDIAN POLICE.			Horace M. Relok		
Samuel High Bear	Captain	p. m. 15	D. S. Hinegardner	Agent	1,000
Antonio Ladoux	1st lieutenant	p. m. 15	Add. farmer		
John High Pipe	2d lieutenant	p. m. 15	p. m. 50		
Alfred Little Elk	1st sergeant	p. m. 10	INDIAN.		
Jared Good Soldier	2d sergeant	p. m. 10	Joseph Tesson	Interpreter	1,000
Alfred Aftand of Bear	Private	p. m. 10	<i>Sac and Fox, Okla. (c)</i>		
George Beads	do	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
Henry Blue Bird	do	p. m. 10	Edward L. Thomas	Agent	1,200
Edward Big Elk	do	p. m. 10	J. H. Lawrence	Clerk	1,000
Jas. Charging Elk	do	p. m. 10	F. W. Wynnan	Physician	1,000
Geo. Charging Hawk	do	p. m. 10	B. F. Hamilton	do	1,000
Edward Dark Face	do	p. m. 10	P. S. Whitley	Asst. clerk	600
Charles L. Hawk	do	p. m. 10	A. Agnew	Blacksmith	700
Samuel Kills Two	do	p. m. 10	J. H. Stephens	do	700
Edw. Kills Enemy	do	p. m. 10	T. C. Davis	Add. farmer	600
Richard Loading	do	p. m. 10	J. S. Fankley	do	600
White Cow	do	p. m. 10	George Cole	Laborer	300
Frederick Little Day	do	p. m. 10	Elizabeth W. Fest	Field matron	600
Robert Mungus	do	p. m. 10	INDIAN.		
Thomas Money	do	p. m. 10	William Hurr	Interpreter	100
Wellington Medicine	do	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
John Owens the Fat (b)	do	p. m. 10	Peter Soocoy	Captain	p. m. 15
Richard Rain Water	do	p. m. 10	Cedre Canalls	Private	p. m. 10
Hoke Red Thunder	do	p. m. 10	Jim Warrior	do	p. m. 10
Francis Red Tomahawk	do	p. m. 10	Switch Littleaux	do	p. m. 10
John Shoater	do	p. m. 10	Robert Canalls	do	p. m. 10
Earnest Swimmer	do	p. m. 10	Jim Wolf	do	p. m. 10
John Search Enemy	do	p. m. 10	Mack Downing	do	p. m. 10
Edward Uto	do	p. m. 10	<i>San Carlos, Ariz.</i>		
Ell Wandler Hung	do	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
Chas. Walking Soldier	do	p. m. 10	Capt. Albert L. Myer	Acting agent	None.
Frank White Cloud	do	p. m. 10	U. S. A.		
Amos Wooden Knife	do	p. m. 10	Stephen James	Clerk	1,250
Howard Y. Whirlwind	do	p. m. 10	<i>a Also treaty of October 11, 1812.</i>		
James Two Horso	do	p. m. 10			
James Holy	do	p. m. 10			
Nelson C. T. Single	do	p. m. 10			
Geo. Shield Him	do	p. m. 10			
James Takes Him Off	do	p. m. 10			
Andrew White Horso	do	p. m. 10			
Henry Black Moon	do	p. m. 10			
Alfred Yellow Bear	do	p. m. 10			
John White Feather	do	p. m. 10			
Osmann Iron Tail	do	p. m. 10			
Edward English Hat	do	p. m. 10			
Frank White Buffalo	do	p. m. 10			
John Kills Alive	do	p. m. 10			
Hiram Makes Good	do	p. m. 10			
Jonah Crow	3d sergeant	p. m. 10			

a Also treaty of October 11, 1812.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Cont'd.			INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Cont'd.		
San Carlos, Ariz.— Continued.			San Carlos, Ariz.— Continued.		
WHITES—continued.			INDIAN POLICE—con- tinued.		
Ambler Caskie	Physician	\$1,200	David Gregg	Private	p. m. 10
Julius Silberstein	do	1,200	Chas. Kail	do	p. m. 10
F. P. Burnett	Issue clerk	810	Sisto	do	p. m. 10
W. O. Tuttle	Farmer	810	Thos. Kinny	do	p. m. 10
C. R. Allen	Blacksmith	600	Nalchit	do	p. m. 10
Geo. Campbell	Miller	600	Tom Sjo	do	p. m. 10
Frank K. Finn	Wheelwright	600	Skay beo yannay	do	p. m. 10
R. S. Knowles	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65	Ray dah yoult-say	do	p. m. 10
Perry McMurren	do	p. m. 65	Wm. Dorothy son	do	p. m. 10
James Warren	do	p. m. 65	Aaron Burr	do	p. m. 10
W. H. Kay	do	p. m. 65	John Cho	do	p. m. 10
Albert Morse	do	p. m. 65	Redfield Proctor	do	p. m. 10
Theodore Sharp	Issue clerk	810	John Bourko	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
W. H. Grayari	Wheelwright	810	Santer, Nebr. (b)		
Oliver C. May	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65	WHITES.		
Charles Savage (a)	Sawyer	810	Joseph Clements	Agent	\$1,200
INDIANS.			Fred. B. Spriggs	Clerk	1,000
Melvin Sisto	Asst. blacksmith	210	George W. Ira	Physician	1,200
Wood Nashozoy	Clerk	430	Y. N. Swan	do	310
Wm. Kenn	Laborer	300	P. B. Gordon	Farmer	800
Don Juan	Ox driver	480	Benj. D. Bayha	Overseer	720
Frank Panya	do	300	L. H. Douglas	Field matron	720
Austin Navajo	do	200	INDIANS.		
Edward Hatyalo	do	300	Henry Jones	Issue clerk	720
Gray Oliver	do	300	James Roy	Blacksmith	400
Stephen Smith	Asst. issue clerk	300	Oliver La Croix	Carpenter	420
Marshall Peto	Judge	p. m. 10	Thomas H. Kitto	Miller	600
Chase Mutton	do	p. m. 10	Joseph M. Campbell	Engineer	640
Constant Bread	Interpreter	210	William H. Abraham	Asst. carpenter	480
Peter Skfontesay	do	210	Eugene Hoffman	Asst. blacksmith	430
Charles Bones	Asst. sawyer	240	INDIAN POLICE.		
John Riley	Asst. miller	240	Solomon Ross	Private	p. m. 10
Jim Kwanyurappa	Ox driver	300	James Chapman	do	p. m. 10
Groschay	do	300	Joseph Godfrey	do	p. m. 10
Geila	Asst. blacksmith	240	Antoine Rouillard	do	p. m. 10
Martin Thietha	Interpreter	240	Shoshone, Wyo. (c)		
Roland Fish	Asst. wheelwright	210	WHITES.		
No na toth	do	210	Capt. Richard H. Wilson, U. S. A.	Acvingagent	None.
George Pope	Herder	300	Jules P. Ludin	Clerk	1,200
INDIAN POLICE.			E. H. Welly	Physician	1,200
John Haskintelay-hen	Private	p. m. 10	Thos. H. Benson	do	800
Nesina Aha	do	p. m. 10	George W. Sheff	Storekeeper	600
Jim Taylor	do	p. m. 10	Edward M. Morse	Blacksmith	720
Harry Chetin	do	p. m. 10	Levi W. Vandervoort	Carpenter	720
Jack Jaslin	do	p. m. 10	John Small	Miller	600
Katy Joe	do	p. m. 10	F. G. Burnett	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Nay Ski	do	p. m. 10	John Henry Wahlen	do	p. m. 60
Coquas	do	p. m. 10	Benj. Van Dousen	Issue clerk	p. m. 60
Go klish	do	p. m. 10	L. S. Clark	Blacksmith	800
Klaysh	do	p. m. 10	John Niklos	do	720
Albert Skimny	do	p. m. 10	Chas. E. Blondo	Herder	600
Massy	do	p. m. 10	Gabriel Jorgenson	Carpenter	720
John Roped	do	p. m. 10	L. P. Hudson (6)	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Sabo Classy	do	p. m. 10	a Temporary.		
Seward Mott	do	p. m. 15	b Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.		
Ed. Ranson	Private	p. m. 10	c Also treaties of May 10, 1868, and July 3, 1863.		
Jim Curley	do	p. m. 10			
Thomas Way	do	p. m. 10			
Es Keen tay	do	p. m. 10			

a Temporary.

b Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

c Also treaties of May 10, 1868, and July 3, 1863.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Cont'd.			INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Cont'd.		
Shoshone, Wyo.—Con- tinued.			Southern Ute, Colo. (b) —Continued.		
INDIANS			WHITES—continued.		
White Man	Apprentice	\$120	Roderick S. Day	Farmer	\$840
Thomas Ground Bear	Carpenter's apprentice	100	Seth E. Foss	Asst. farmer	720
John McAdams	do	300	William A. Kibbo	Blacksmith	720
Henry Leo	Interpreter	240	INDIANS.		
Eagle Chief	Judge	p. m. 10	John Taylor	Interpreter	240
Tallow	do	p. m. 10	Nicholas Jeanetel	Asst. farmer	400
Bishop	do	p. m. 10	George Washington	Teamster	p. m. 40
Tassisto	do	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Charles Lahoe	Interpreter	240	John Lyon	Captain	p. m. 15
William Washington	Carpenter's apprentice	100	Chas. Buck	Private	p. m. 10
Oliver Lamoureux	Herder	600	Aaron Bear	do	p. m. 10
John Bourko	Blacksmith apprentice	240	Benjamin North	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			John Dale	do	p. m. 10
Quitandesia	Captain	p. m. 15	White Frost	do	p. m. 10
Sherman Sage	Lieutenant	p. m. 15	Bon Bean	do	p. m. 10
Hosgowidlo	Private	p. m. 10	Cyrus Grovo	do	p. m. 10
Wozwatsio	do	p. m. 10	Asa House	do	p. m. 10
Bill Friday	do	p. m. 10	John Paul	do	p. m. 10
Quiver	do	p. m. 10	Henry Shoshoni	do	p. m. 10
David D. Hill	do	p. m. 10	Edward Colorado	do	p. m. 10
William Shakespeare	do	p. m. 10	Isreal Knight	do	p. m. 10
Canawantz	do	p. m. 10	Standing Rock, N. Dak. (c).		
Noyoso	do	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
Runs Medicine	do	p. m. 10	John W. Cramsto	Agent	1,800
Goos in the Lodge	do	p. m. 10	William Dobson	Clerk	1,200
Norah	do	p. m. 10	Ralph H. Ross	Physician	1,200
Sequa	do	p. m. 10	Walter Lee	Issue clerk	1,000
Siletz, Oreg.			Edward Forte	Farmer	600
WHITES.			Thomas J. Reedy	Carpenter	600
Beal Gaither	Agent	1,200	Frank B. Steinmetz	Blacksmith	600
J. J. Gaither	Clerk	900	Henry Ten Brock	Harness maker	600
R. E. Darnell (a)	Physician	1,000	August P. Johnson	Butcher	720
John McGeo (a)	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60	Frank W. Lyon	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Sisseton, S. Dak.			William Whitesell	do	p. m. 65
WHITE.			INDIANS.		
Anton M. Keller	Agent	1,500	Charles McLaughlin	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
INDIAN.			Aaron C. Wells	do	p. m. 65
J. T. Van Metre	Interpreter	300	Baptiste Piorro	Asst. farmer	300
INDIAN POLICE.			John Grass, Jr.	do	300
Job Nlana i yo pto	Private	p. m. 10	Charles D. Rockbrain	do	300
John King	do	p. m. 10	George Pluts	Asst. carpenter	300
Felix Roundell	do	p. m. 10	Thomas Fly	do	300
Thomas Dick	do	p. m. 10	Samuel Gnyton	do	240
Thomas Lawrence (a)	do	p. m. 10	Charles Ransoy	do	240
Anderson Crawford (a)	do	p. m. 10	Eugene Highbear	do	120
Southern Ute, Colo. (b)			Louis Killed	Asst. blacksmith	300
WHITES.			John McLean	do	300
David F. Day	Agent	1,400	Charles Thompson	do	300
Louis A. Knackstedt	Clerk	1,000	James Littledog	do	120
Francis A. Harlow	Physician	1,000	Thomas Kidder	Asst. harness maker	240
Joe Smith	Issue clerk	840	Phillip Onehawk	Stable man	300
a Temporary.			Judge Grass, sr.	Judge	p. m. 10
b Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868.			Gabriel Graycagle	do	p. m. 10
c Also treaty of April 20, 1863, and agreement of February 28, 1877.			Miss Walker	do	p. m. 10
			William Burko	Janitor and physician's assistant	180

a Temporary.

b Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868.

c Also treaty of April 20, 1863, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Standing Rock, N. Dak.—Continued.			Tongue River, Mont. (a)		
INDIANS—continued.			WHITES.		
Louis Hat.....	Asst. farmer.....	\$900	Capt. George W. H. Stouch, U. S. A.	Acting agent.....	None.
George Bain.....	Asst. carpenter.....	180	W. A. Posey.....	Clerk.....	\$1,000
John Rattlinghail.....	Asst. blacksmith.....	300	George J. Tranning.....	Physician.....	1,000
Eugene Yellowledge.....	do.....	180	G. W. Wilson.....	Farmer.....	720
Joseph Twin.....	Asst. harness maker.....	180	Harold Tilleson.....	Blacksmith.....	720
Robert P. Highleglo.....	Asst. clerk.....	720	H. C. Goodale.....	Addl. farmer.....	720
Thomas Frosted.....	Asst. carpenter.....	300	W. A. Wright.....	Butcher.....	720
Leo Bears paw.....	Asst. blacksmith.....	300	INDIANS.		
Charles Manning.....	Asst. carpenter.....	300	Louis Roundstone.....	Addl. farmer.....	400
Jerome Shavehead.....	Laborer.....	300	David Big Man.....	Interpreter.....	240
Pius Bigfield.....	do.....	300	Carson Wolf Chief.....	Asst. farmer.....	240
Baptisto Gabe.....	Interpreter.....	240	Frank Wolf Voice.....	Apprentice.....	120
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		
D. Standingsoldier.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	John Two Moon.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
David Chatkahn.....	First lieutenant.....	p. m. 15	Frank Pino.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
John Lonema.....	Second lieutenant.....	p. m. 15	Arapahoe Chief.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John Brownwolf.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	George Standing Elk.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Martin Highleglo.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles Twin.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Antoine Onefeather.....	do.....	p. m. 10	King Fisher.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Mark Goodroot.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Tal White Man.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Alexander Middle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Dick Waska Behind.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Pierce Highdog.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Martin Bull Sheep.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Andrew Foolbull.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Sponge.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Nicholas Leaneck.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Tulalip, Wash.		
Hugh Swifthawk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
Leo Twohorses.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Daniel C. Govan.....	Agent.....	1,200
James Yellow.....	do.....	p. m. 10	J. W. Harris.....	Clerk.....	600
Henry Redthunder.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles M. Buchanan.....	Physician.....	1,000
Mark A. front of Hawk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Barton E. Axe.....	Addl. farmer.....	600
George Keopcuio.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Ed. Bristow.....	do.....	600
Eugene Little Soldier.....	do.....	p. m. 10	L. Loftin.....	do.....	600
Hain in the Face.....	do.....	p. m. 10	INDIANS.		
Thorlus Many-ounds.....	do.....	p. m. 10	William McCluskey.....	Millwright.....	720
Faustinaus Charging Eagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	William Shelton.....	Sawyer.....	600
Edward Boltall Tiger.....	do.....	p. m. 10	David To use.....	Judge.....	p. m. 8
Paul Ironcedar.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles Jules.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Charles Hawk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph Shelton.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Francis Fearless.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Hillairo Crockett.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Leon Badhorse.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Thomas Jefferson.....	do.....	p. m. 8
James Worn on Otter.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Peter Quill quill ion.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Oliver Looking Elk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	William Peter.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Jacob Crossbear.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles Keo kuko.....	do.....	p. m. 8
David Seventeen.....	do.....	p. m. 10	John Davis.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Dennis Take the Hat.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles George.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Grover Eagleboy.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Gilbert Courville.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Louis Goodegle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Peter Marpleegle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles Hillaire.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Henry Benson.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Peter J. James.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Lewis Elkantion.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Louie Washington.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Samuel Hawkagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	John Newhawkkn.....	do.....	p. m. 10
James Amidst.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Elsto Andrews.....	do.....	p. m. 10
George Ironroad.....	do.....	p. m. 10	James Snotquaint.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Henry Medicine.....	do.....	p. m. 10	John Jackman.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Luke Take the Gun.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Walter James.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Edward Younghawk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	John McKinney.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Barney Trackholder.....	do.....	p. m. 10	a Also treaty of May 10, 1863, and treaty of February 28, 1877.		
William Taken Alive.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
Francis Fearless No. 2.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
David Caske.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
Theodore Loom.....	do.....	p. m. 10			

a Also treaty of May 10, 1863, and treaty of February 28, 1877.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Utah and Ouray (Uintah), Utah. (a)			Umattila, Oreg.		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett, U. S. A.	Acting agent.....	None.	George W. Harper.....	Agent.....	\$1,200
J. A. Muse.....	Clerk.....	\$1,200	Frank Rabinovitz.....	Clerk.....	800
Howard C. Reamer.....	Physician.....	1,200	Louis J. Perkins.....	Physician.....	1,000
Sam McAfee.....	Carpenter.....	720	Carl Jensen.....	Blacksmith.....	720
George W. Dickson.....	Engineer and miller.....	1,000	Joseph T. Glenn.....	Carpenter.....	720
INDIANS.			INDIANS.		
G. H. Johnson.....	Wheelwright.....	720	Donald McKay.....	Interpreter.....	240
A. C. Davis.....	Addl. farmer.....	720	William McKay.....	Teamster.....	480
W. M. Wayman.....	do.....	720	INDIAN POLICE.		
INDIANS.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Henry E. Harris.....	Issue clerk.....	720	John Shom keen.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
William Taylor.....	Blacksmith.....	720	Gilbert Minthorn.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
William Wash.....	Herder.....	480	Edward Brisbols.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John Reed.....	Blacksmith apprentice.....	240	Unton, Ind. T.		
John Taylor.....	Carpenter.....	120	WHITES.		
Stanley Bullethead.....	Stableman.....	480	Dew M. Wisdom.....	Agent.....	1,500
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Bob Ridley.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	J. F. Fentress Wisdom.....	Clerk.....	1,200
Tom Yanagup.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	W. F. Wells.....	Asst. clerk.....	900
Frank Parriett.....	do.....	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Frank Doctor.....	do.....	p. m. 10	J. W. Ellis.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Joe Warren.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Alfred McCay.....	Lieutenant.....	p. m. 15
Dave Vesch.....	do.....	p. m. 10	E. T. Koll.....	Sergeant.....	p. m. 10
Ed. Echeff.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph Ward.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Albert Chapoose.....	do.....	p. m. 10	A. T. Akin.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Tom Arrum.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Mark Bean.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Charley Sreech.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Simp Bonnett.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Utah and Ouray (Ouray), Utah.			Harrison Foreman.....		
WHITES.			do.....		
J. A. Gogarty.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Tandy Folsom.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Paul B. Carter.....	Physician.....	1,200	D. H. Garland.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John McAndrews.....	Chief herder.....	600	Moses Jimison.....	do.....	p. m. 10
George F. Britt.....	Farmer.....	720	Shelley Keys.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Hugh Owens.....	do.....	720	David A. Leo.....	do.....	p. m. 10
W. J. Burgess.....	Blacksmith.....	720	Wiley McIntosh.....	do.....	p. m. 10
W. Stark.....	Carpenter.....	720	C. W. Plummer.....	do.....	p. m. 10
George Shepherd.....	Wheelwright.....	720	G. R. Rider.....	do.....	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			John T. Willey.....		
Ben Nowcovree.....	Asst. herder.....	480	Frank Webb.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Jack Johnson.....	Laborer.....	480	John Simpson.....	do.....	p. m. 10
James Kanapatch.....	Blacksmith apprentice.....	300	Jacob Harrison.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Albert Cespoosh.....	Carpenter apprentice.....	120	Frank Smith.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Charley Alhandra.....	Interpreter.....	240	John C. West.....	Lieutenant.....	p. m. 15
John Nachoop.....	Ferryman.....	300	Ellis Meico.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			C. R. Murphy.....		
John Jones.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Warm Springs, Oreg.		
Dick Wass.....	do.....	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
Charles Travis.....	do.....	p. m. 10	James L. Cowan.....	Agent.....	1,200
Sam Atcher.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	H. E. Ramsaur.....	Clerk.....	800
James Witchits.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Henry E. Goodrich.....	Physician.....	900
Joseph Arrive.....	do.....	p. m. 10	INDIANS.		
George Santiago.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Poter Kalama.....	Blacksmith.....	600
			Nena Pat.....	Judge.....	p. m. 8

a Also treaties of October 7, 1863 and March 2, 1863.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1890, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Warm Springs, Oreg.—Continued.			White Earth, Minn.—Continued.		
INDIANS—continued.			INDIANS.		
Albert Kuckup.....	Judge.....	p. m. 8	Daniel S. Morrison.....	Asst. clerk.....	900
Charles Wewa.....	Interpreter.....	\$100	Truman Beaulieu.....	Interpreter.....	240
Thomas Palmer.....	Judge.....	p. m. 8	George A. Berry.....	Blacksmith.....	720
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIANS.		
Antoine Pepino.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	J. E. Perrault.....	Teamster.....	360
Charles Wewa.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Lawrence Roberts.....	Blacksmith.....	720
Suppah.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charley Murray.....	do.....	720
James Pavykee.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Alexis Gurneat.....	do.....	720
Jackson Culps.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Alex Jourdan.....	Teamster.....	330
Perry Kuckup.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Peter Graves.....	Interpreter.....	240
Peter Bruno.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Mart Branchard.....	Blacksmith.....	720
Ira Seymour.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Frank Ellis.....	Teamster.....	330
Western Shoshone, Nev.			INDIANS.		
WHITES.			INDIANS.		
William L. Hargrove.....	Agent.....	1,500	Charles Martin.....	Teamster.....	390
Douglas W. McKay.....	Physician.....	1,000	Andrew Vanoss.....	Stableman.....	240
W. T. Smith.....	Forwarding agent.....	100	Samuel Critt.....	Stableman.....	240
C. W. Ellis (a).....	Blacksmith.....	720	Joseph H. Woodbury.....	Asst. clerk.....	600
INDIANS.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Frank Smith.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10	Gay Lay gah bow.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Sam Harnoy.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Peter Parker.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Charlie Wines.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Winfield Smith.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John Black.....	Farmer.....	300	Peter J. Perrault.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Samuel Fat.....	Mail carrier.....	240	Abraham Vinton.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Dick Smith.....	Farmer.....	300	John Fairbanks.....	do.....	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIANS.		
Charley Thacker.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	George Coleman.....	do.....	p. m. 10
George Washington.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Star Bad Boy.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Johnny Dave.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Way mit o go zance.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Charley Mingo.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Henry Defoe.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Johnny Frito.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph C. Roy.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Charley Damon.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Kay ko zhe gwon abe.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Samuel Golconda.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joe Thunder.....	do.....	p. m. 10
William Ruby.....	do.....	p. m. 10	William Martin.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
White Earth, Minn.			INDIANS.		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Robert M. Allen.....	Agent.....	1,800	Lewis T. Erwin.....	Agent.....	1,800
Robert J. Holland.....	Clerk.....	1,200	J. L. Banks.....	Clerk.....	1,000
George S. Leshner.....	Physician.....	1,200	Albert Wilgus.....	Physician.....	1,000
Edward S. Hart.....	Physician and overseer.....	1,000	R. I. Watson.....	Carpenter.....	720
Simon W. Smith.....	Physician.....	1,000	Martin Doyle.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 65
J. H. Heidelberg.....	do.....	1,200	Elmer E. Knightlinger.....	Engineer.....	720
Arnold A. Ledebor.....	Issue clerk.....	1,000	INDIANS.		
George A. Morrison.....	Farmer and overseer.....	1,000	Joe Flannoy.....	Blacksmith.....	600
C. E. Morse.....	Transportation agent.....	p. m. 10	Walter Charley.....	Teamster.....	200
John J. Lynch.....	Supt. logging.....	p. m. 100	Stick Joe.....	Judge.....	p. m. 5
J. H. Harrington.....	Transportation agent.....	p. m. 10	Thomas Cree.....	do.....	p. m. 5
D. J. Lynch.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Satus Shuster.....	do.....	p. m. 5

a Temporary.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN MISCELLANEOUS POSITIONS, INDIAN SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1890, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			MISCELLANEOUS.		
Yakima, Wash.—Cont.			Indian inspectors.		
INDIAN POLICE.			Clinton C. Duncan.....		
Peter Klickeatet.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	James McLaughlin.....		\$2,500
William Nehemiah.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	J. George Wright.....		2,500
George Nehemiah.....	do.....	p. m. 10	John Lane.....		2,500
James Solomon.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Special Indian agents.		
William Zack.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Marcus D. Shelby.....		2,000
Yaw yowan.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Alfred O. Hawley.....		2,000
Taylor Martin.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Roger C. Spooner.....		2,000
Jim Butler.....	do.....	p. m. 10	James E. Jenkins.....		2,000
Yankton, S. Dak. (a)			Board of Indian Commissioners.		
WHITES.			Merrill E. Gates.....		
James A. Smith.....	Agent.....	\$1,600	Elphalet Whittlesay.....	Chairman.....	None.
C. B. Parsons.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Albert K. Smiley.....	Secretary.....	None.
James Brovster.....	Physician.....	1,200	William H. Lyon.....		None.
F. H. Craig.....	Genl. mechanic.....	800	Joseph C. Jacobs.....		None.
J. Brown.....	Farmer.....	900	William D. Walker.....		None.
C. S. Bush.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 65	Phillip C. Garrett.....		None.
INDIANS.			Darwin R. James.....		
B. O. De Fond.....	Issue clerk.....	720	Rev. Henry B. Whipple.....		None.
L. Claymore.....	Blacksmith.....	450	Wm. M. Boardshear.....		None.
E. Highrock.....	do.....	330	Superintendent of Irrigation Crore Reservation, Mont. (c).		
W. Bean.....	Carpenter.....	300	Walter H. Graves.....		2,700
C. Brugler.....	Harnessmaker.....	300	Superintendent of Irrigation on Navajo Reservation.		
H. Packard.....	Wagonmaker.....	300	George Butler.....		2,000
E. Sherman.....	Timber.....	300	Special agent for Mequokinton Stoue in Minnesota.		
J. Butcher.....	Butcher.....	120	Robert B. Henton.....		p. d. 5
B. Spider.....	Stableman.....	300	Physician in charge of Chippewas of Lake Superior.		
F. T. Brunot.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 60	James G. Turner.....		700
J. B. Cournoyer.....	do.....	p. m. 60	Commissioners to negotiate with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muscogea (or Creek), and Seminole.		
George Dripps.....	do.....	p. m. 40	Archibald S. McKennon.....		5,000
M. Leeds.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10	Henry I. Dawes.....		5,000
M. Arnold.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Frank C. Armstrong.....		5,000
S. Antelope.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Alexander B. Montgomery.....		5,000
J. Rondell.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 40	Tains Bixby.....		5,000
T. M. Arcongo.....	Interpreter.....	240	Commissioner to negotiate with the Chippewas of Minnesota.		
B. Archambeau.....	Painter.....	300	Melvin R. Baldwin.....		p. d. 10
C. H. Bonnin b.....	Asst. clerk.....	720	Special agent to locate Kickapoo on their allotments (d).		
L. Archambeau.....	Teamster.....	300	Morton J. Bentley.....		p. m. 100
J. Cook.....	Carpenter.....	300			
H. Frederick.....	Blacksmith.....	300			
INDIAN POLICE.					
C. Wanliya.....	Private.....	p. m. 10			
Big Bear.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
F. Cetan.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
J. Omaha.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15			
E. Santee.....	Private.....	p. m. 10			
Stand on top.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
J. Highrock.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
P. Hepana.....	do.....	p. m. 10			

a Also treaty of April 19, 1858.

b Temporary.

c Act of March 3, 1891.

d Appointed by request of Indians and paid from their own moneys.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1893, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN MISCELLANEOUS POSITIONS, INDIAN SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.			MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
<i>Commissioners to negotiate with the Crow, Flathead, Northern Cheyenne, Fort Hall, Utah, and Yakima Indians.</i>			<i>Indian warehouse, Chicago, Ill.</i>		
Charles G. Hoyt.....		p. d. 10	Mark Goode.....	Clerk and inspector.	p. m. 125
Benjamin P. Hodge.....		p. d. 10	Frank Sorenson.....	Clerk.....	\$1,000
James H. McNeely.....		p. d. 10	<i>Indian warehouse, New York, N. Y.</i>		
<i>Special agent to locate intersection of one quadrant and seventh meridian with the New Mexico-Colorado boundary line.</i>			Henry M. Gaines.....	Chief clerk.....	1,600
Samuel S. Gannett.....		p. d. 10	John Doran.....	Porter.....	p. m. 75
<i>Special agents to locate lands in severalty to Indians.</i>			Arend Brunjes, Jr.....	Clerk.....	p. m. 75
Henry J. Allen.....		p. d. 8	Halsey H. Graves.....	do.....	p. m. 75
Henry W. Patton.....		p. d. 8	Elmer E. Davidson.....	Typewriter.....	p. m. 40
Charles E. Worlton.....		p. d. 8	Harry Graves.....	Clerk.....	p. m. 75
William A. Winder.....		p. d. 8	<i>For Huachuapal and Yuma Superintendancies, Arizona.</i>		
John W. Clark.....		p. d. 8	WHITES		
Claude N. Bennett.....		p. d. 8	Frances S. Calfee.....	Field matron.....	750
James H. Klumme.....		p. d. 8	Charles Bushnell.....	Addl. farmer.....	750
William P. Coleman.....		p. d. 8	INDIAN POLICE		
George A. H. Mills.....		p. d. 8	Sua Jimma me.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
John K. Rankin.....		p. d. 8	James Mexican Hat.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Sylvan Winter.....		p. d. 8	<i>For Eastern Cherokee Indians, North Carolina.</i>		
Alice C. Fletcher.....		p. d. 8	INDIAN POLICE		
Helen P. Clarke.....		p. d. 8	Dawson George.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
<i>Rushville Shipping Station, Neb.</i>			<i>Alaska Indian police.</i>		
Solomon V. Pitcher.....	Receiving and shipping clerk.	\$1.50	Geo. Rostromotloff.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
G. N. Popplewell.....	Asst. clerk and telegraph operator.	600	Janice Jackson.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
<i>Valentine Shipping Station.</i>			Rudolph Walton.....	do.....	p. m. 10
James A. Carroll.....	Receiving and shipping clerk.	1.50	Augustus Bean.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John T. Keely.....	Asst. receiving and shipping clerk.	600	Saginaw Jake.....	do.....	p. m. 10
<i>For Tomah School, Wis.</i>			Ca chuck tea.....	do.....	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Andrew Thlanteth.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John Davis.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	William H. Lewis.....	do.....	p. m. 10
<i>For Indians of Walker River Reservation, Nev.</i>			George Shanks.....	do.....	p. m. 10
WHITES.			Richard Squisise.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Lambert A. Ellis.....	Farmer.....	750	James Kongay.....	do.....	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Edward Armstrong.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Richard Sharpe.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	Samuel Johnson.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Bolliver John.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Jon Wak.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Geo. Winnomucca.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Peter Johnson.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Jas. Josephus.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Harry Lang.....	do.....	p. m. 10
James W. Johnson.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Thomas Skoolkah.....	do.....	p. m. 10
			George Sanni.....	do.....	p. m. 10
			George Norkano.....	do.....	p. m. 10
			Jack lo wa too.....	do.....	p. m. 10
			Koughsee.....	do.....	p. m. 10
			<i>Superintendent of Indian schools.</i>		
			William N. Hallmann.....		3,000
			<i>Superintendents of Indian schools.</i>		
			James J. Anderson.....		1,500
			Charles D. Hakestraw.....		1,500
			Hervey B. Peairs.....		1,500

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Albuquerque School, N. Mex.</i>						
Edgar A. Allen.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,500	M.	W.	June 6, 1897	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
G. A. Halo.....	Clerk.....	1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 13, 1891	
A. L. Mahaffey.....	Physician.....	720	M.	W.	June 9, 1891	
Flora E. Harvey.....	Principal teacher.....	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Ora B. Bryant.....	Teacher.....	250	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Louisa Wallace.....	do.....	250	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1895	
Emma V. Haines.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Aug. 24, 1896	
Anna West Allison.....	Assistant teacher.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1891	
Eliza S. Marmon.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1896	
Florence E. Noland.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Charles E. Orr.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Leonard Leonida.....	Asst. disciplinarian.....	180	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Ida J. Allen.....	Matron.....	720	F.	W.	June 6, 1897	
Matilda Wind.....	Assistant matron.....	700	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1896	
Charlotte Brehaut.....	do.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1897	
Clara M. Gardner.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1896	
Margie E. Seldomridge.....	Stenographer.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1891	
Ciriano Abalos.....	Assistant stenographer.....	480	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1896	
Julia Dorris.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1896	
Joseph Wind.....	Baker.....	400	M.	W.	Dec. 12, 1894	
Evangelista Gomez.....	Assistant baker.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Katherine D. Orr.....	Chief cook.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 23, 1897	
Laura Heaton.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Louisa Gutierrez.....	Assistant cook.....	100	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Randall Calkins.....	Farmer and engineer.....	720	M.	W.	July 24, 1896	
Pedro Ruiz.....	Assistant engineer.....	600	M.	W.	June 9, 1897	
Jose Bujil.....	do.....	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
W. A. Seldomridge.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	July 24, 1896	
Joseph Colombin.....	Tailor.....	600	M.	W.	Jan. 6, 1896	
Ramon Johnson.....	Harness maker.....	480	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Maxham Hendricks.....	Shoemaker.....	480	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Louisa Quintana.....	Night watchman.....	180	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Lorenzo Garcia.....	do.....	180	M.	W.	do.....	
David B. Hill.....	Cadet sergeant.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Pantalon Montoya.....	do.....	600	M.	W.	June 1, 1896	
Severo Lento.....	do.....	600	M.	W.	do.....	
Bitya Kowakuri.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1896	
Jose Manuel.....	do.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Atto Oxendine.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Jose Ruiz.....	do.....	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1896	
Joseph King.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	June 6, 1897	
Celestina Martinez.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	do.....	
Alec Marquez.....	do.....	600	M.	W.	do.....	
Carlos Macos.....	do.....	600	M.	W.	do.....	
Charlie Green.....	do.....	600	M.	W.	do.....	
Santiago Butters.....	Stable boy.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Josephino Montoya.....	Female assistant.....	480	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1896	
Natividad Ortega.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	do.....	
Joseph King.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	do.....	
Louisa Gutierrez.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	do.....	
Caroline Benagos.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	do.....	
May Morris.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	do.....	
Beatrice Atcra.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Lena Gutierrez.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Ernest Secirva.....	Janitor.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Candelario Hoytal.....	Shoemaker apprentice.....	300	M.	W.	do.....	
Jose Juan.....	Tailor apprentice.....	300	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Fabrona Benagos.....	do.....	300	M.	W.	do.....	
Juan Avalos.....	Carpenter apprentice.....	300	M.	W.	do.....	
Victoriano Hortlago.....	do.....	300	M.	W.	do.....	
Carlos Mendosa.....	do.....	300	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Fred Tenvera.....	do.....	300	M.	W.	do.....	
Jose Farfello.....	do.....	300	M.	W.	do.....	
Casamerio Chavez.....	do.....	300	M.	W.	do.....	
Artillano Bujil.....	Harnessmaker apprentice.....	300	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Harrison Perry.....	do.....	300	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Daniel Armigo.....	do.....	300	M.	W.	do.....	
Everisto Atencio.....	do.....	300	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Juan Venancio.....	Baker apprentice.....	300	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Blackfeet Agency</i>						
<i>Boarding School, Mont.</i>						
W. H. Matson	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	Aug. 13, 1892	Act. May 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 113).
Z. T. Daniel	Physician	300	M.	W.	Apr. 4, 1897	
Hugh M. Noble	Teacher	750	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	
M. C. Matson	do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Phena M. Martin	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1896	
Ellen L. Kendall	Hospital teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1896	
H. J. Kilgour	Industrial teacher	750	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1896	
Florence I. Kilgour	Matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Zanna Olivo Groves	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Mary Bross	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Mollie E. Sullivan	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1893	
Julia Cobell	Assistant laundress	180	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Allice M. Williamson	Cook	180	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Rose M. Teasdale	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	Apr. 5, 1897	
Frank B. Haeine	Night watchman	300	M.	W.	Aug. 8, 1897	
<i>Carlisle school, Pa.</i>						
Act. June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
R. H. Pratt	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1876	
A. J. Stauning	Asst. superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
W. B. Beltzel	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1892	
Dennis Wheelock	Assistant clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Nana Pratt	Clerk	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1891	
A. S. Luckenell	do	750	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Eva H. Quinn	do	600	F.	W.	do	
O. H. Bacle	Principal teacher	1,000	M.	W.	do	
Emma A. Cutter	Senior teacher	810	F.	W.	do	
Florence M. Carter	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1891	
J. W. Hendrix	do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Jennie P. Cochran	do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Carrie E. Weekley	do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Rita B. Bowersox	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Fannie L. Peter	do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 23, 1891	
Rosa Bourassa	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Jennie Ericson	Sloyd teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 12, 1895	
Elizabeth E. Forster	Drawing teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 21, 1896	
Lizzie M. Lamson	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Bessie H. Cummins	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Nellie V. Robertson	do	500	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Mary Bailey	do	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Jeanette L. Soseney	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1897	
Rolanda J. Sawyer	Assistant music teacher	550	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1896	
M. Burgess	Superintendent of printing	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Levi St. Cyr	Assistant printer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Leander Gausworth	do	210	M.	W.	do	
A. S. Ely	Outfit agent	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
W. Grant Thompson	Disciplinary	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Joseph B. Barr	Asst. disciplinary	80	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
L. R. Shaffner	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Lida B. Given	Assistant matron	750	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Mary E. Campbell	do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Frances Miles	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Martha B. Houck	do	450	F.	W.	do	
M. S. Barr	Nurse	750	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1893	
Carrie E. Hulme	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1890	
E. Corbett	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Mary E. Linger	do	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Lizzie G. Jacobs	do	300	F.	W.	do	
Susan Zeamer	do	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
C. R. Thomas	do	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ella G. Hill	Laundress	450	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Carrie Thomas	Assistant laundress	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lizale James	do	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Jennie Wolf	Assistant laundress	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Annetto Bulson	do	300	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Taylor Smith	Assistant baker	80	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1897	
J. L. Dandridge	Cook	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Laura A. Dandridge	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	do	
August Kenler	Storekeeper	750	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
J. Scott Buchanan	Farmer	750	M.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Oliver Harlan	Assistant farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1897	
H. Gardner	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Carlisle School, Pa.</i>						
Continued.						
Elnor Snyder	Tailor	370	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891	
Geo. W. Kemp	Harness maker	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1892	
O. T. Harris	Blacksmith and wagon maker	800	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Harry P. Weber	Engineer	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Ed. W. Harkness	Tinner	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891	
W. H. Morrett	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Phil Norman	Wagon trimmer and painter	500	M.	W.	July 1, 1892	
Bensus Pierce	Fireman	420	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Joseph N. Jordan	do	420	M.	W.	do	
George Fouk	Teamster	320	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
William Gray	Dairyman	340	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
<i>Carson School, Nev.</i>						
Act. June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
Eugene Mead	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Thos. S. Ausley	Clerk	100	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1891	
Shanon L. Leo	Physician	500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
S. W. Pugh	Principal teacher	800	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Hattie E. Bristol	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Ruth Cooper	do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 31, 1891	
Jennie Mollenkoph	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1891	
William Mead	Teacher of industries	800	M.	W.	Nov. 7, 1896	
Edwin Behanandore	Disciplinary	600	M.	W.	Aug. 2, 1890	
Mary L. Mead	Matron	750	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Minnie B. Deem	Assistant matron	740	F.	W.	May 12, 1897	
Annie Hobbs	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 18, 1897	
Polly Hicks	Assistant seamstress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Beriana Raney	Laundress	450	F.	W.	May 3, 1895	
Nelly Castello	Assistant laundress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Belle Carson	Cook	540	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1895	
Ruby Winston	Assistant cook	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
James Furlong	Farmer	750	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Peter Dexter	Night watchman	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
John Swlich	Engineer	180	M.	W.	Apr. 21, 1897	
John Moore	Indian assistant	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1896	
John Brown	do	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Albert Collin	do	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Charley Dave	do	600	M.	W.	Oct. 30, 1896	
WALKER RIVER DAY SCHOOL.						
James R. Graham	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Nov. 19, 1891	
<i>Chamberlain Boarding School, Nev.</i>						
Act. June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
John Film	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	June 21, 1897	
<i>Cherokee School, N. C.</i>						
Act. June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
J. C. Hart	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	July 24, 1890	
H. T. Graves	Clerk	600	M.	W.	Oct. 28, 1895	
H. L. Oberholser	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 29, 1895	
Lucy P. Jones	Principal teacher	750	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Fannie R. Seales	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Mary E. Bonifant	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Stella H. Williams	do	600	F.	W.	July 11, 1896	
W. P. Shelton	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Mary E. Theisz	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 31, 1896	
Hattie A. Shelton	Assistant matron	550	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1891	
Betsy Wahhanceta	do	190	F.	W.	July 31, 1896	
Bertha Helstad	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1891	
Mollie Trampier	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1891	
Amelia Masingill	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Mar. 22, 1897	
John N. Lambert	Baker	320	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Clara Jane Easton	Cook	180	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1897	
Sarah Jackson	Assistant cook	150	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
B. O. Limer	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
W. P. Farmer	Blacksmith and bandmaster	600	M.	W.	Aug. 22, 1896	
Samson Owl	Night watchman	210	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
William Wahhanceta	Gardener	300	M.	W.	May 11, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name	Position	Salary	Sex	Race	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Cherokee School, N. C.—Continued.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Big Cove School:						
James B. Welch	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Mary E. Welch	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	do	
Birdtown School:						
Mrs. Starr Hays	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	do	
Julia Lee	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Mar. 24, 1897	
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.</i>						
ARAPAHO SCHOOL.						
O. H. Parker	Superintendent	\$1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1896	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321); treaty Oct. 24, 1897 (15 Stat., 559).
Minnie M. Birch	Teacher	60	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1896	
Veronica Holiday	do	90	F.	I.	June 4, 1896	
Emily E. Peako	do	50	F.	I.	May 11, 1897	
Ada W. Crawford	Kindergartner	60	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
B. B. Custer	Teacher of industries	80	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Georgiana Stebbins	Matron	60	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1895	
Clara Abbott	Assistant matron	40	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Lizzie M. Bassett	do	40	F.	W.	May 12, 1897	
Glenna Walker	do	150	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Anna Curtis	do	150	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Ratio E. Custer	do	40	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Inez Midnight	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Pearl Asbury	Laundress	40	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Emma Frass	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Allo Bleton	Baker	40	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Mary McCormick	Cook	40	F.	W.	Mar. 7, 1897	
Emma Thompson	Assistant cook	30	F.	W.	Mar. 7, 1897	
William Drummond	Farmer	60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Albert Wheaton	Carpenter	60	M.	W.	Jan. 19, 1897	
Thomas G. Winney	Night watchman	30	M.	I.	Apr. 9, 1897	
Ben Road Traveler	Assistant industrial teacher	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
James Starr	Assistant farmer	300	M.	I.	Mar. 10, 1897	
Casper Edison	Shoemaker	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Clark Starr	Teamster and laborer	120	M.	I.	Mar. 10, 1897	
Emma Thompson	Apprentice	00	F.	I.	May 1, 1897	
Roscoe Conkling	do	00	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
RED MOON SCHOOL.						
William H. Smith	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	June 4, 1897	
St. Pierre Owen	Farmer	600	M.	I.	June 1, 1897	
CHEYENNE SCHOOL.						
A. H. Viets	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 10, 1894	
E. J. Viets	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mary E. Dawes	Teacher	400	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1896	
Ebenezer Kingsley	do	640	M.	I.	do	
Peter Lookaround	do	480	M.	I.	Dec. 12, 1896	
Margaret Laird	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Louis L. Meaker	Teacher of industries	840	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Louise H. Filcher	Matron	620	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Della Briscoe	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	do	
Mabel Tyler	do	150	F.	I.	do	
Mary Hauser	do	150	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Dulcilo Garrett	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Jennie Alfrey	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	July 21, 1896	
Myrtle Haddock	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Apr. 23, 1897	
Jennie Alfrey	Assistant laundress	180	F.	W.	July 21, 1896	
Mary L. Barnes	Baker	40	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Fannie Swink	Cook	40	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Josephine Connelly	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
A. S. Quirk	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1896	
James C. Swink	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Moxie L. Hawry	Tailor	200	F.	I.	Aug. 17, 1896	
De Forest Antolopo	Shoemaker	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Frank J. Filkins	Night watchman	400	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name	Position	Salary	Sex	Race	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.—Continued.</i>						
CHEYENNE SCHOOL—continued.						
Edward Williams	Indian assistant	\$240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
George Coons	Assistant farmer	240	M.	I.	do	
Colonel Horn	Teamster and laborer	120	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Anna Red Cloud	Apprentice	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Baldwin Twins	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
WHIRLWIND DAY SCHOOL.						
C. H. Fahn	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Flora E. Kirkpatrick	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1896	
<i>Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John A. Oakland	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	June 26, 1897	
Ellis H. Gilmore	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Feb. 29, 1897	
Henrietta R. Smith	Teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Tamar T. Johnson	do	600	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Le Roy W. Kennedy	do	640	M.	I.	Feb. 29, 1897	
August F. Duclou	Teacher of industries	840	M.	W.	June 17, 1897	
E. G. Taylor	Farmer	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Mina L. Spradling	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1894	
Maud R. Taylor	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Phoebe Nichols	Nurse	180	F.	W.	do	
Lizzie V. Davis	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Maggie Larrabee	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Annie Horn	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Annie American Horse	Baker	180	F.	I.	May 10, 1897	
A. W. Smith	Cook	480	F.	I.	Oct. 12, 1896	
Thomas Rches	Janitor	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Edson Watson	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Carrie H. Watson	Seamstress	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Marela De Vinny	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Mary Bellin	Seamstress	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
John F. Carson	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Bird L. Carson	Seamstress	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Allo M. Robinson	Female industrial teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1895	
Mollie Seehler	do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
<i>Chillico School, Okla.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
Ben F. Taylor	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
W. F. Haygood	do	1,200	M.	W.	May 6, 1894	
Yimilo Underwood	Assistant clerk	640	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1894	
J. S. Perkins	Physician	1,600	M.	W.	Dec. 22, 1896	
Philena E. Johnson	Assistant superintendent and principal teacher	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1896	
Anna D. Burr	Teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Alice Kingcade	do	650	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Mattie Head	do	620	F.	W.	Sept. 7, 1894	
G. E. Dagenett	do	600	M.	I.	Jan. 15, 1896	
May Longenbaugh	Assistant teacher	600	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Esther M. Dagenett	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 16, 1896	
Helena Blythe	Kindergartner	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Hattie E. McOrery	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	May 10, 1897	
Edward F. Padock	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1897	
Josephine E. Bakestraw	Matron	720	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1897	
Mertha E. Higgins	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1897	
Anna Willis	do	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Ada Smith	do	480	F.	I.	do	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Chillicothe School, Okla.—Continued.</i>						
Lida Bartholow	Nurse	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Blanche McArthur	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1893	
Josie Houbedeau	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
Delia C. Cook	Laundress	300	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Jennie Deer	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Frank Purdy	Baker	500	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Fannie Purdy	Cook	500	F.	I.	July 11, 1895	
Dora Purdy	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Tyler S. Owen	Farmer	100	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Catharine Owen	Stewardess	600	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1893	
Albert Mathias	Nurseryman	600	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1891	
C. F. Mogie	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Mary Mogie	Assistant tailor	500	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1894	
Noah Longenbaugh	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	July 1, 1894	
John Kimble	Shoemaker	180	M.	I.	do	
Joseph Hoskins	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
J. A. Cook	Night watchman	400	M.	W.	July 1, 1894	
George Shureman	Gardener	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
W. A. Southern	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1894	
Levi Jones	Assistant engineer	180	M.	I.	Sept. 11, 1894	
Etta Purdy	Hospital cook	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1894	
Leo Dally	Herder and butcher	300	M.	I.	do	
George Pancake	Assistant herder and butcher	240	M.	I.	do	
Perry Lavarie	Butcher	240	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Clay Brown	Laborer	240	M.	I.	Sept. 11, 1894	
Phillip Houbedeau	Harness maker	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1894	
Nora Hampton	Female sergeant	90	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Pearl Smith	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Katie Carson	do	60	F.	I.	Feb. 6, 1894	
Anna Dagenett	do	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Bessie Fuller	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Birdie Beconr	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Tennyson Berry	Male sergeant	60	M.	I.	do	
Noble Star	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Willie Pappan	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Fritz Hendrix	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Warren Hardy	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Peter Barnaby	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Maxie Frizzlehead	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Thomas Royholds	do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lawrence Horton	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Augustus Frankler	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Myrtle Smith	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Joe Crazy Bear	do	60	M.	I.	Nov. 11, 1894	
<i>Clontarf Boarding School, Minn.</i>						
Martin J. Egan	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
James Finnegan	Teacher	600	M.	W.	do	
Mary Donahue	Assistant teacher	480	F.	W.	do	
John Green	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	do	
Catharine Egan	Matron	500	F.	W.	do	
Bridget Casey	Laundress	60	F.	W.	do	
James McMann	Cook	60	M.	W.	do	
<i>Colorado River Agency Boarding School, Colo.</i>						
Worlin B. Bacon	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 8, 1895	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Herbert J. Curtis	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Mary Fennel	do	600	F.	W.	do	
John W. Swick	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Ruby B. Hersey	Matron	720	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1894	
Julia V. Clark	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1895	
Alice A. Lusk Davis	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1895	
Joe Paul	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Ocha	Laundress	240	F.	I.	do	
Ida	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	do	
Ethel Van Every	do	120	F.	I.	do	
Elvira T. Bacon	Cook	600	F.	W.	Mar. 6, 1896	
Roy Duncan	Assistant cook	150	M.	I.	Mar. 9, 1897	
Eddie Harris	Engineer	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Colville Agency, Wash.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Robert A. Shutt	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 5, 1895	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Lizzie S. Shutt	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Rosa La Fluor	Cook	500	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
NESPILM DAY SCHOOL.						
John M. Butchart	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Eleanor F. Butchart	General housekeeper	p.m. 40	F.	W.	do	
<i>Crow Agency, Mont.</i>						
CROW BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Henry Hanks	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 17, 1897	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Laura R. Cottrill	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	May 6, 1896	
E. Irene Shole	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Martha R. Hanks	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 3, 1897	
Chas. J. Mayers	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 3, 1897	
John Morrison	Assistant teacher	450	M.	I.	Mar. 23, 1897	
Louisa McCormick	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Edith E. Mac Arthur	do	480	F.	I.	Apr. 15, 1897	
M. Furrell	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
George Hill	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 29, 1896	
A. Gray	Assistant	300	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
D. Martin	Laundress	150	F.	W.	do	
Elizabeth L. Martin	Assistant laundress	300	F.	W.	May 6, 1897	
Carrie A. Miller	Baker	450	F.	W.	do	
George W. Humphrey	Cook	450	M.	W.	June 21, 1897	
Maudie Reed	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Jeasie Mattoon	Kindergartner	540	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1896	
MONTANA INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Fannie M. Mayers	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Jessie L. Spencer	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Susan Kelleet	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Anna Hauck	Laundress	450	F.	W.	do	
Hannah Rasp	Cook	450	F.	W.	do	
Don Cushman	Farmer	600	M.	W.	do	
Clinton Smith	Assistant farmer	450	M.	W.	do	
<i>Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frank F. Avery	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1894	Act Apr. 29, 1898 (15 Stat., 653).
Augusta E. Hultman	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Lizzie A. Richards	do	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Houriotta R. Freeman	Assistant teacher	610	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1896	
Fanna Kano	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1896	
Frank A. Thackery	Teacher of industries	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
M. E. Blanchard	Matron	660	F.	W.	do	
Anna M. Avery	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Nora A. Buzzard	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 6, 1895	
Anna Butcher	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Anna Hand	do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Hannah Longman	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mrs. Sheld	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	July 24, 1896	
Mrs. Four Star	do	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Carrie Varosh	Cook	460	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1895	
Mary Good Girl	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Oct. 4, 1895	
Jean D. Burrounded	do	120	F.	I.	May 11, 1896	
Maurice Hand	Farmer	240	M.	I.	Apr. 26, 1897	
L. Archibaldson	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Henry Smith	do	710	M.	I.	Apr. 26, 1897	
CROW CREEK HOSPITAL.						
Mary R. Hall	Nurse	720	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1894	
Jennie Hollekson	Laundress and cook	500	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak. Con.</i>						
FIELD SERVICE.						
A. J. Wells.	Female industrial teacher.	\$90	F.	I.	July 1, 1890	
GRACE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
F. W. Wertz.	Principal teacher.	730	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Mary S. Blackbridge.	Matron.	500	F.	W.	do.	
Fred Vandal.	Industrial teacher.	390	M.	I.	Mar. 22, 1897	
Emma J. Wertz.	Cook and laundress.	400	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Mrs. Jeneys.	Assistant cook and laundress.	130	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
<i>Devils Lake Agency, S. Dak.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Wellington Salt.	Teacher.	p.m. 72	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Edith L. Salt.	General housekeeper.	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do.	
No. 2:						
Jeff D. Day.	Teacher.	p.m. 72	M.	W.	do.	
Edith A. Day.	General housekeeper.	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do.	
No. 3:						
W. M. Peterson.	Teacher.	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 21, 1890	
Florence E. Peterson.	General housekeeper.	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do.	
<i>Flandreau School, S. Dak.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
Leslie D. Davis.	Superintendent.	1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 8, 1891	
Charles B. Woodlin.	Clerk.	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Reed J. Snyder.	Principal teacher.	500	M.	W.	Sept. 17, 1890	
Matthie Jones.	Teacher.	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1890	
Flora F. Cushman.	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1895	
Lucy N. Jones.	do.	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Kate F. Butler.	Music teacher.	600	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1895	
Florence A. Davis.	Matron.	500	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1891	
Mary Coady.	Assistant matron.	390	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1891	
Allice Beebler.	do.	390	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
M. A. Atchison.	Scamstress.	500	F.	W.	Aug. 31, 1891	
Agnes Eastman.	Assistant scamstress.	390	F.	I.	July 1, 1891	
Behl e Mead.	Laundress.	500	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1891	
Winnie Tyler.	Baker.	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Jennie Nugent.	Cook.	500	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1895	
William A. Harris.	Farmer.	730	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1891	
Theodore Walter.	Tailor.	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
David H. Roubiceau.	Night watchman.	100	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
James Golings.	Indian assistant.	100	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Allan F. Morrison.	do.	100	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Francis Long.	Fireman.	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Julia A. Walter.	Nurse.	p.m. 50	F.	W.	June 1, 1897	
<i>Fort Belknap Agency boarding school, Mont.</i>						
Act May 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 121).						
Henry W. Spray.	Superintendent.	1,300	M.	W.	June 1, 1897	
John M. Sweeney.	Teacher.	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Benj. Caswell.	do.	600	M.	I.	Sept. 23, 1895	
Herrington C. Sempt.	do.	510	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
H. B. Gannaway.	Industrial teacher.	730	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Gertrude A. Sweeney.	Matron.	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Marla Denner.	Assistant matron.	480	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Minnie Gannaway.	Scamstress.	390	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1895	
Allice Aubrey.	Assistant scamstress.	480	F.	I.	Oct. 15, 1896	
Mary Peterson.	Laundress.	300	F.	I.	Apr. 27, 1897	
Rosa Enemy Boy.	Assistant laundress.	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1894	
Allice M. Hunter.	Cook.	480	F.	W.	do.	
Charles A. Damon.	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1891	
John Lizzard.	Indian assistant.	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Belknap Agency Boarding School, Mont.—Continued.</i>						
Emma Trull.	Indian assistant.	\$90	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Paulo Standing Chief.	do.	90	F.	I.	do.	
Charles Chamberlin.	do.	90	M.	I.	Aug. 20, 1895	
David Long Fox.	Shoemaker apprentice.	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Peter Long Horse.	do.	120	M.	I.	do.	
<i>Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.</i>						
BROWNING BOARDING SCHOOL.						
O. H. Gates.	Superintendent.	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 21, 1891	
James Staley.	Teacher.	730	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Bertha D. Lockridge.	do.	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
James B. Jensen.	Industrial teacher.	730	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Eleanor E. Bryan.	Matron.	600	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895	
Ida Carliss.	Scamstress.	500	F.	W.	Dec. 11, 1895	
Helen Y. Smith.	Cook.	480	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1897	
Emma H. Bello.	Laundress.	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Hannah Lovings.	Indian assistant.	90	F.	I.	do.	
Zora Burns.	do.	90	F.	I.	do.	
Belva Lockwood.	do.	90	F.	I.	do.	
Alfred Andrews.	do.	90	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Nathan Gunn.	do.	90	M.	I.	do.	
Trilby S. Crow.	do.	90	F.	I.	do.	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Michael F. Minnehan.	Teacher.	p.m. 40	M.	W.	July 1, 1890	
Annie Minnehan.	General housekeeper.	p.m. 18	F.	W.	do.	
No. 2:						
Anna W. Moses.	Teacher.	p.m. 60	M.	W.	do.	
Emma L. Moses.	General housekeeper.	p.m. 48	F.	W.	do.	
No. 3:						
Chas. W. Hoffman.	Teacher.	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Caroleto S. Hoffman.	General housekeeper.	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1896	
<i>Fort Hall Agency Boarding School, Idaho.</i>						
Act Feb. 23, 1889 (25 Stat., 689); act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
Hosea Locke.	Superintendent.	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Ira Funckhouser.	Clerk.	600	M.	W.	July 25, 1895	
Ada Zimmerman.	Teacher.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Mary C. Bunsey.	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Levi Levering.	do.	500	M.	I.	Aug. 28, 1895	
Lettie E. Foley.	Kindergartner.	600	F.	W.	Nov. 30, 1896	
Prusilla Churchill.	Matron.	600	F.	W.	Dec. 21, 1895	
Mrs. Ira Funckhouser.	Assistant matron.	500	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1895	
Lizzie Woodburn.	do.	250	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1896	
Florence Teter.	Nurse.	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1895	
Anna Williams.	Scamstress.	500	F.	I.	July 23, 1896	
Busto Yupo.	Assistant scamstress.	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Jeanette Pocatello.	do.	120	F.	I.	Nov. 30, 1896	
Dorcas J. Harvey.	Laundress.	480	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Rebecca Bronco.	Assistant laundress.	0	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Mary Jackson.	Cook.	480	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1896	
Bertie Yandell.	Assistant cook.	40	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
C. M. Bumgarner.	Farmer.	800	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1891	
C. A. Churchill.	Gardener.	300	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1896	
Al Robinson.	Shoe and harness maker.	730	M.	W.	July 27, 1896	
John W. Parker.	Night watchman.	300	M.	I.	Feb. 8, 1893	
Martin Timsanico.	Apprentice.	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Tom Cosgrove.	do.	120	M.	I.	do.	
<i>Fort Lapwai School, Idaho.</i>						
Twenty June 9, 1891 (14 Stat., 647); act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
Ed. McConville.	Superintendent.	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
O. J. West.	Clerk.	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 10, 1891	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by act. of February 8, 1893, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Lemuel School, Idaho—Continued.</i>						
Maggie Standing	Principal teacher	\$840	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Viola C. McConville	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Minnie Schiffbauer	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	May 22, 1897	
Daisy Hursi	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Win. L. Smith	Teacher of industries	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Annie M. Miller	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1893	
Mazie Crawford	Second matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Harriet Spaford	Nurse	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Maggie O'Keefe	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Annie Grant	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Annie Ellenwood	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Amos Henry	Baker	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Ella Wilkins	Cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1893	
Mary Ann Grant	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Reuben Reynolds	Farmer	240	M.	I.	do	
D. B. Hillbert	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
James Mill	Blacksmith	240	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Elmer Wildfield	Gardener	300	M.	I.	do	
William Alfrey	Male assistant	60	M.	I.	do	
Mart Grovo Jackson	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Martha Hill	Female assistant	60	F.	I.	do	
Acathin Forgarty	do	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Abel Grant	Order sergeant	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
John Kano	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Louis Edwards	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Della Beth	do	60	F.	I.	do	
James Parsons	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
John Williams	do	60	M.	I.	do	
J. McCormick	Issue clerk	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
<i>Fort Leota Indian school, Colo.</i>						
Thomas H. Breen	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 10, 1894	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Frank Kyselka	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1893	
Alice Simpson	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
James J. Duncan	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 30, 1894	
Nicolaemus B. Herr	do	600	M.	I.	Sept. 20, 1893	
Radio P. Asquas	do	540	F.	W.	May 24, 1897	
Harriett Holliday	Assistant teacher	480	F.	I.	do	
Emma L. Miller	do	510	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1897	
Lonna M. Mead	do	510	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1897	
Blanche T. Thomas	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1893	
Thomas P. Youres	Teacher of industries	600	M.	W.	Feb. 23, 1893	
Joe D. Oliver	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Ada B. Miller	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1897	
Ursula Padilla	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Oct. 10, 1893	
Jennie T. Breen	Nurse	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Martha R. Clarke	Seamstress	510	F.	W.	May 11, 1893	
Mary McDonald	Assistant seamstress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1893	
Kathie McDonald	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1894	
Charles Buttle	Baker	600	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Joelo Boyles	Cook	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Hans Asquas	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Feb. 23, 1893	
Dawson Cooke	Assistant farmer	500	M.	I.	May 1, 1897	
J. B. Anglen	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Morgan Toprock	Tailor	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Frank Marlin	Shoemaker	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Robert Sans Puer	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	do	
Bert Dunlap	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	do	
Carl Johnson	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Marie Montoya	do	60	F.	I.	July 4, 1893	
Naesestey	do	60	M.	I.	July 5, 1893	
Allen Jadolo	do	60	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Kathie Craggor	do	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Lah-poo Tanakanip-towa	do	60	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Thomas Damon	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
<i>Fort Mojave school, Ariz.</i>						
John J. McKoin	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 22, 1893	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Maud A. Eason	Clerk	600	F.	W.	June 4, 1893	
Arthur T. Nowcomb	Physician and disciplinarian	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1893, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Mojave School, Ariz.—Cont'd.</i>						
James E. Kirk	Principal teacher	\$40	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1893	
Carrie M. Darnell	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Lucy Stillwell	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1893	
Ellen B. Riley	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1893	
C. L. Porter	Teacher of industries	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Oliver Newcomb	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 6, 1893	
Ida M. Culo	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	May 25, 1893	
Carolina Culo	do	500	F.	I.	Aug. 25, 1893	
Carrie Gross	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Margaret Farley	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Lulu Hall	do	120	F.	I.	do	
Julia Cannon	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1893	
Mable Chumyl	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Lou E. Curtis	Cook	500	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1893	
Harry Honera	Assistant cook	120	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Arthur Ellison	Farmer	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Henry Schlegel	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1893	
John Asakeet	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Lute Farmer	Assistant farmer	114	M.	I.	do	
Samuel Spatterbones	Farmer	120	M.	I.	do	
Francis E. Clark	Asst. disciplinarian	180	M.	I.	Sept. 11, 1893	
Albert DeBell	Assistant engineer	114	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
<i>Fort Peck Agency School, Mont.</i>						
Fred C. Campbell	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	Act May 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 116).
Agnes G. Lockhart	Teacher	600	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Luz Gordon	do	600	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Ada B. Sisson	Assistant teacher	510	F.	W.	Dec. 4, 1893	
Robert Do Poe	do	480	M.	I.	May 25, 1897	
Lucy Blay	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
S. D. Woolsey	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1893	
Ella Campbell	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1893	
Hattie J. Hickson	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mary Laurent	do	300	F.	I.	May 3, 1893	
Nello Trecker	do	120	F.	I.	Sept. 8, 1893	
Esther Mountford	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1893	
Maud Doe	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	W.	Mar. 22, 1897	
Lillian E. Falls	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Mary La Roma	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Oct. 10, 1893	
Jacob Wirth	Baker	500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Emma Kiehl	Cook	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Frank Faugant	Assistant cook	120	M.	I.	May 10, 1897	
D. H. Boyer	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Edigo Parly	Tailor	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Joseph Mountford	Night watchman	180	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1893	
William Sherrill	Laborer	480	M.	I.	May 25, 1893	
<i>Fort Shaw School, Mont.</i>						
W. H. Winslow	Superintendent and physician	1,500	M.	W.	Nov. 3, 1893	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
M. J. Pless	Clerk	800	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Ida M. Roberts	Teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Belle Roberts	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
W. C. Collenberg	do	600	M.	W.	May 15, 1893	
Matthie E. Caldwell	do	510	F.	W.	May 25, 1893	
J. W. Lewis	do	500	M.	I.	May 6, 1897	
Sarah M. Patterson	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1893	
Byron F. White	Teacher of industries	840	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1893	
P. X. Asken	Farmer	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Chauncey Y. Robo	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Aug. 19, 1893	
Kate E. Hunt	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Olivo B. White	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1893	
Joseph Langley	do	300	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1893	
S. H. Webster	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Minnie B. Cushman	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1893	
Jennie Gibb	Laundress	510	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Marie De Long	Cook	510	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
David W. Cassidy	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Mar. 2, 1897	
P. A. Walter	Tailor	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Louis Gougas	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	I.	do	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1897, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Shaw School, Mont.—Continued.</i>						
George B. Johnson.....	Blacksmith.....	\$720	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1896	
Garrett White Horse.....	Night watchman.....	500	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Charley Sebastian.....	Indian assistant.....	60	M.	I.	Sept. 15, 1896	
Paul Calf Looking.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
Inez Alvors.....	do.....	60	F.	I.	do.....	
Mary Johnson.....	do.....	60	F.	I.	do.....	
Lizzie Wirth.....	do.....	60	F.	I.	do.....	
Wallace Night Gun.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	Oct. 17, 1896	
Peter Adams.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1896	
David Ripley.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	Dec. 21, 1896	
Henry Kennedy.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Orrilo Sheriff.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
Rose Aubrey.....	do.....	60	F.	I.	May 6, 1897	
Oliver Racine.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	May 1, 1897	
<i>Fort Totten School, N. Dak.</i>						
Wm. F. Canfield.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat., 321).
Frank W. Blake.....	Clerk.....	400	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Wm. J. Parker.....	Assistant clerk and storekeeper.....	120	M.	I.	do.....	
Donald R. Osborne.....	Principal teacher.....	720	M.	W.	May 12, 1896	
Jeunlo J. Yowinkle.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Ida La Chappelle.....	Assistant teacher.....	600	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Flora V. West.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	May 4, 1897	
Mario C. Canfield.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1896	
Ida Nease.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 24, 1897	
Ellen E. Bolette.....	do.....	360	F.	I.	Nov. 25, 1896	
James V. Blackwell.....	Nurse.....	500	M.	W.	Nov. 29, 1896	
Emma V. Blackwell.....	Scamstress.....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Emily Wankist.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Dec. 27, 1896	
Joseph Fisher.....	Baker.....	500	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Josephine Parker.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mary Ruston.....	Assistant cook.....	300	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1896	
Norman Jerome.....	Farmer.....	300	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Antonio Bulson.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Rufus W. Ricker.....	Tailor.....	180	M.	I.	Nov. 13, 1896	
Howard W. Hastings.....	Shoe and harness maker and hand- master.....	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1896	
Geo. C. Warren.....	Night watchman.....	360	M.	I.	Sept. 12, 1896	
Robert Smith.....	Englucer.....	120	M.	I.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Moses Gordon.....	Cadet sergeant.....	72	M.	I.	Mar. 2, 1897	
Joseph A. Hellanger.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
Alfred Venno.....	do.....	48	M.	I.	do.....	
<i>Grey Nuns School, Fort Totten, N. Dak.</i>						
Margaret Jean Page.....	Principal teacher.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Margaret Cleary.....	Assistant teacher.....	500	F.	W.	do.....	
Mary Hart.....	do.....	500	F.	W.	do.....	
Bridget M. Cleary.....	Assistant matron.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 12, 1896	
Mathilda Thuot.....	do.....	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mary Bender.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	Aug. 4, 1896	
Alodia Arsenault.....	Scamstress.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mary Rose Renaud.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	do.....	
<i>Fort Yuma School, Cal.</i>						
Mary O'Neil.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat., 321).
W. T. Hoffermau.....	Physician.....	1,200	M.	W.	do.....	
Mary O'Connor.....	Principal teacher.....	720	F.	W.	do.....	
Virginia Francis.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	do.....	
Francis Leo Benavere.....	Assistant teacher.....	640	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Mary Lavin.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	do.....	
Felix Curran.....	Industrial teacher.....	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Andrew Rendon.....	Disciplinarian.....	600	M.	I.	Sept. 2, 1896	
Lizzie Kelly.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Annie Purcell.....	Assistant matron.....	300	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Mary Howard.....	Scamstress.....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Modesto Absoltz.....	Assistant scamstress.....	300	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Marla.....	Laundress.....	240	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1897, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Yuma School, Cal.—Cont'd.</i>						
Justino.....	Laundress.....	\$240	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Lizzie.....	do.....	240	F.	I.	Aug. 10, 1896	
Patrick Escalanti.....	Baker.....	240	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Bill Mohave.....	Assistant baker.....	180	M.	I.	do.....	
Anna O'Connor.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
George S. Hill.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	May 13, 1896	
John T. Whittington.....	Shoemaker.....	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Pancho Lechero.....	Chief watch.....	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Fred Haslaw.....	Watchman.....	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
James Jaeger.....	do.....	180	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Richard Bach o neigh.....	Carpenter's apprentice.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
Joseph Tan oh.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
Hubert Miah.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
Ambrose Rahom.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
Anthony Nes a hah.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
William Edly.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	Sept. 6, 1896	
Henry Tscnophye.....	Shoemaker's appren- tice.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
Augustino Sha ot.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
Conrad Esch.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
Innocent Stormshid.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
Harry Quacott.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
Patrick Miguel.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
<i>Genoa School, Nbr.</i>						
J. H. Ross.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat., 321).
Henry O. Colley.....	Clerk.....	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1896	
Lizzie H. Young.....	Assistant clerk.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 18, 1896	
Elspeth L. Fisher.....	Principal teacher.....	900	F.	W.	Aug. 3, 1895	
Clara C. McAdam.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Olivo S. Walt.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 22, 1897	
Iseno B. Jamison.....	do.....	600	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Mary Daugherty.....	Assistant teacher.....	510	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1897	
Houben Red Wolf.....	do.....	500	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Cora F. Weaver.....	Music teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
George Nichols.....	Industrial teacher.....	640	M.	I.	Aug. 19, 1896	
J. G. Lillbridge.....	Disciplinarian.....	500	M.	W.	Nov. 28, 1896	
Ida Ross.....	Matron.....	720	F.	W.	Jan. 9, 1895	
Bertha Quigg.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1896	
Mary H. Cully.....	do.....	500	F.	W.	May 11, 1897	
Gynthia Thurston.....	Nurse.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mary J. Young.....	Scamstress.....	510	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Emma Mart.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1896	
Emma A. Benman.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	July 11, 1896	
William Thompson.....	Farmer.....	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
James Welch.....	Carpenter.....	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
N. S. Nelson.....	Tailor.....	840	M.	W.	do.....	
Jesse McCallum.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	840	M.	W.	do.....	
Frank L. Richards.....	Night watchman.....	480	M.	W.	Oct. 4, 1896	
Ada Rice.....	Female assistant.....	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Julia Bullock.....	do.....	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Julia Goodwin.....	Female assistant.....	120	F.	I.	Nov. 24, 1896	
Fannette Pulliam.....	do.....	120	F.	I.	Apr. 10, 1897	
Florence Hawk.....	do.....	120	F.	I.	Mar. 8, 1897	
Clarence Fisher.....	Male assistant.....	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Robert Marshall.....	do.....	180	M.	I.	Oct. 5, 1896	
Joseph Favced.....	Male sergeant.....	60	M.	I.	May 1, 1897	
John Spratt.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
<i>Grand Junction School, Colo.</i>						
Theo. G. Lemmon.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat., 321).
Charles H. Becholey.....	Clerk.....	720	M.	W.	do.....	
Heman B. Bull.....	do.....	650	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Freddo A. Hough.....	Principal teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1897	
Ella L. Patterson.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	do.....	
Lizzie M. Lamson.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	do.....	
Lillo B. Crawford.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
David R. Hill.....	Disciplinarian and bandmaster.....	450	M.	I.	Aug. 29, 1896	
Frank Perco.....	Shoemaker.....	120	M.	I.	do.....	
Arthur Upshaw.....	Assistant shoemaker.....	100	M.	I.	do.....	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897--Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897 Continued

Name	Position	Salary	Sex	Race	Date of appointment to present position	Item of appropriation
<i>Grand Junction School, Colo. Cont'd.</i>						
M. V. Lemmon	Matron	600	F	W	Sept. 12, 1891	
Tomie T. Mason	Assistant matron	500	F	W	Oct. 21, 1896	
Bertha Standing	Seamstress	500	F	W	Oct. 21, 1896	
Kate Richardson	Laundress	180	F	W	Aug. 2, 1897	
Nathan W. Whitmore	Cook	500	M	N	July 7, 1891	
Albert C. Ferguson	Farmer	800	M	W	Apr. 6, 1897	
O. H. Garner	Carpenter	800	M	W	Dec. 11, 1896	
<i>Grand Rock School, Oreg.</i>						
Andrew Kershaw	Superintendent	1,000	M	W	Jan. 1, 1896	Treaty Dec. 21, 1857; 12 Stat. 983; act June 10, 1896, 29 Stat. 321.
Margaret T. O'Brien	Principal teacher	600	F	W	July 1, 1896	
Cora Egeler	Teacher	600	F	W	Jan. 1, 1896	
William Simmons	Disciplinarian	300	M	W	July 6, 1896	
Eugene M. Edwards	Matron	500	F	W	Sept. 21, 1896	
Anna Riland	Seamstress	180	F	W	June 6, 1895	
Clara Studly	Cook	180	F	W	Oct. 1, 1893	
La Rose Quenel	Assistant cook	300	F	W	Jan. 1, 1893	
Frank Vontin	Indian assistant	60	M	W	May 13, 1895	
Josephine Labotte	do	60	F	W	Jan. 1, 1897	
<i>Green Bay Agency, Wis.</i>						
MEMORISSE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Leslie Watson	Superintendent	1,200	M	W	July 1, 1893	
Bertha J. Dreyer	Principal teacher	750	F	W	Aug. 28, 1896	
Susan E. McReon	Teacher	600	F	W	do	
Mildred B. Collins	do	600	F	W	Mar. 26, 1897	
Henry Diekle	Industrial teacher	600	M	W	July 1, 1895	
Martin D. Archibette	Disciplinarian	300	M	W	Mar. 31, 1897	
Hulth Watson	Matron	600	F	W	Aug. 28, 1896	
Mary Weaver	Assistant matron	300	F	W	do	
Laura Compson	do	300	F	W	Sept. 8, 1896	
Augusta Schweers	Seamstress	300	F	W	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lotta Melotte	Assistant seamstress	200	F	W	Oct. 14, 1895	
Algerine Jourdan	Laundress	150	F	W	Sept. 1, 1892	
Josephine Kennah	Assistant laundress	200	F	W	Apr. 1, 1897	
Mathias Wilson	Cook	150	F	W	Feb. 19, 1897	
Eveline La Fave	Assistant cook	200	F	W	Jan. 1, 1897	
John Gauthier	Farmer	100	M	W	Apr. 1, 1897	
Peter Russell	Carpenter	600	M	W	Jan. 1, 1891	
John Wan Kue chon	Shoemaker	150	M	W	Aug. 30, 1893	
Charles Freshetto	Teamster	300	M	W	Apr. 8, 1895	
John Okerblenn	Assistant teamster	200	M	W	Apr. 19, 1897	
James Grignon	Fireman	180	M	W	Jan. 1, 1897	
<i>Stockbridge Day School.</i>						
Julius Brown	Teacher	600	M	W	Oct. 12, 1896	Act Feb. 6, 1871 (16 Stat. 10)
<i>Green Hill School, Cal.</i>						
Edward N. Ament	Superintendent	900	M	W	July 1, 1896	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321).
Mary B. Clayton	Teacher	600	F	W	do	
Floy M. Ament	Matron	500	F	W	do	
Mary Jinks	Laundress	300	F	W	Nov. 9, 1896	
Lulu Wilson	Cook	300	F	W	Nov. 15, 1896	
<i>Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.</i>						
J. A. Sweet	Superintendent	2,000	M	W	Mar. 1, 1894	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321).
Arnold H. Hehenmann	Assistant superintendent and principal teacher.	1,500	M	W	Mar. 13, 1897	
J. W. Alder	Clerk	1,200	M	W	July 1, 1893	
C. C. Secwir	Assistant clerk	720	M	W	Dec. 10, 1894	
Henry R. Horndon	do	600	M	W	Sept. 12, 1896	
C. R. Dixon	Physician	1,200	M	W	July 1, 1893	
Sarah A. Brown	Assistant principal teacher.	800	F	W	do	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897--Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897 Continued

Name	Position	Salary	Sex	Race	Date of appointment to present position	Item of appropriation
<i>Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans. Cont'd.</i>						
Frances C. Weirich	Normal teacher	850	F	W	Feb. 1, 1896	
Maud Mosher	Teacher of business department	750	F	W	Sept. 3, 1896	
Eliz. Hellawell	Teacher	600	F	W	Feb. 1, 1897	
Helen W. Ball	do	600	F	W	Jan. 1, 1897	
Lovilla L. Mack	do	600	F	W	July 1, 1896	
Mary F. Stewart	do	600	F	W	Sept. 1, 1896	
Emily G. Chow	do	600	F	W	Mar. 2, 1897	
Ade Brewer	Assistant teacher	500	F	W	July 1, 1896	
Lucina Erlson	do	300	F	W	July 1, 1896	
Joseph Bolette	do	300	F	W	do	
Clifford Richards	Kindergartner	750	F	W	Sept. 25, 1894	
Stella Robbins	Music teacher	600	F	W	Nov. 1, 1894	
Ellis C. Thayer	Teacher of industrial	900	M	W	Nov. 11, 1894	
James K. Allen	Disciplinarian	900	M	W	Feb. 22, 1896	
Joseph Veller	Asst. disciplinarian	80	M	W	July 1, 1896	
Andrew Johnson	do	80	M	W	Jan. 1, 1896	
Laura Larkins	Matron	750	M	W	July 1, 1896	
E. L. Johnson	Assistant matron	600	F	W	do	
Hattie McNeill	do	500	F	W	Nov. 11, 1895	
Bliss Johnson	do	500	F	W	Sept. 1, 1894	
Amie Beaulieu	do	300	F	W	Sept. 1, 1896	
Julia Hillin	Assistant matron	300	F	W	Apr. 1, 1897	
Rachel L. Seely	Nurse	600	F	W	Sept. 1, 1894	
Anna Fischer	Seamstress	600	F	W	July 1, 1894	
Ruth Sibone	Assistant seamstress	60	F	W	Oct. 1, 1896	
Bessie Bear Skin	do	60	F	W	Oct. 1, 1896	
Alce J. Deafus	Stewardess	500	F	W	July 1, 1897	
Eva Anderson	Laundress	514	F	W	Sept. 18, 1891	
James Brown	Assistant laundress	60	M	W	Mar. 1, 1897	
Charles Gibbs	do	60	M	W	Apr. 1, 1897	
Leonard Thomas	Baker	180	M	W	July 1, 1895	
Reuben Hawes	Assistant baker	100	M	W	do	
Nancy Remondy	Cook	600	F	W	May 11, 1896	
Charles White Day	Assistant cook	600	F	W	Jan. 1, 1897	
Cynthia Frakes	do	60	F	W	do	
Julia Bobb	do	60	F	W	Apr. 1, 1897	
Ella F. Cooper	Hospital cook	180	F	W	Sept. 17, 1891	
R. O. Hoyt	Farmer	800	M	W	Apr. 1, 1897	
Louis Sherburn	Assistant farmer	150	M	W	Feb. 15, 1896	
Simon Red Bird	Carpenter	200	M	W	Sept. 1, 1894	
Moses Summers	Assistant carpenter	60	M	W	Mar. 1, 1897	
Carl Kessle	Taylor	600	M	W	July 1, 1897	
J. M. Cannon	Shoemaker	600	M	W	Apr. 22, 1891	
W. A. Kibbs	Blacksmith	600	M	W	Feb. 22, 1897	
David Bunker	Wagon maker	600	M	W	Mar. 11, 1891	
W. A. Oppeman	Painter	600	M	W	Nov. 1, 1895	
Anthony Caldwell	Night watchman	500	M	W	July 1, 1896	
R. Z. Donab	Gardener	600	M	W	Aug. 12, 1897	
John Wilson	Assistant gardener	120	M	W	May 1, 1897	
W. M. Lindley	Engineer	100	M	W	July 1, 1894	
Henry Ketch	Assistant engineer	300	M	W	July 1, 1896	
John Buch	Bandmaster	300	M	W	July 1, 1897	
Elias Doxtator	Teamster	80	M	W	Aug. 9, 1895	
James Swamp	Assistant teamster	60	M	W	Sept. 1, 1896	
John Keeler	Sergeant	60	M	W	July 1, 1896	
Silas Dawson	do	60	M	W	do	
Frank Bazhaw	do	60	M	W	May 1, 1897	
Noses Williams	do	60	M	W	June 1, 1897	
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency boarding school, Cal.</i>						
Rodney S. Graham	Superintendent	1,000	M	W	July 1, 1896	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321).
H. Louisa Dessez	Principal teacher	600	F	W	Apr. 1, 1897	
Mabel Benedict	Teacher	600	F	W	do	
Mary H. Manning	do	500	F	W	Sept. 26, 1896	
Emma H. Denton	Kindergartner	600	F	W	July 1, 1896	
James Billie	Disciplinarian	300	M	W	Apr. 1, 1897	
Albert G. Hunter	Industrial teacher	750	M	W	Aug. 21, 1896	
Nellie Graham	Matron	600	F	W	Feb. 27, 1897	
Elizabeth Williams	Assistant matron	300	F	W	Apr. 1, 1897	
Sarah Cliff	do	180	F	W	do	
Gifford Spinks	Seamstress	500	F	W	Aug. 1, 1894	

REF0072855

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Hoope Valley Agency Boarding School, Cal.</i> Continued.						
Nelle Burrill.....	Assistant seamstress.	\$210	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1886	
Maggie Hemmesty.....	Laundress.....	240	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Annie Saxton.....	Assistant laundress.....	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Herbert Thornton.....	Baker.....	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1887	
Jane Spinks.....	Cook.....	200	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1893	
Jane Evans.....	Assistant cook.....	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Major P. Dutton.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	Nov. 29, 1895	
<i>Hualapai Reservation, Ariz.</i>						
Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat., 321).						
HUALAPAI DAY SCHOOL, HACKBERRY, ARIZ.						
Edwin Minor.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	May 27, 1897	
Henry P. Ewing.....	Industrial teacher.....	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Huya.....	Indian assistant.....	300	M.	I.	Oct. 31, 1896	
Belle M. Minor.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 50	F.	W.	May 6, 1897	
HUALAPAI DAY SCHOOL, KINGMAN, ARIZ.						
Nelson Carr.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 21, 1896	
Anna M. Carr.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 50	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1897	
SUPAI SCHOOL.						
R. C. Bauer.....	Teacher.....	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Clema Bauer.....	General housekeeper.....	600	F.	W.	do	
Cornelia S. Ferry.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	
<i>Kean's Canyon School, Ariz.</i>						
Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat., 321).						
Ralph P. Collins.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Aug. 21, 1896	
Mary H. McKee.....	Physician.....	1,000	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
R. C. Spink.....	Clerk.....	750	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Amelia K. Collins.....	Principal teacher.....	750	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Nannie A. Cook.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1891	
Lewis D. Nelson.....	Assistant teacher.....	510	M.	I.	Feb. 17, 1897	
H. F. Furry.....	Industrial teacher.....	810	M.	W.	Aug. 19, 1896	
Minnie Young.....	Matron.....	750	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1896	
Alce Leone Spink.....	Assistant matron.....	360	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1897	
Elizabeth L. Huston.....	Seamstress.....	510	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
H. Eliza Fahn.....	Laundress.....	510	F.	W.	do	
Rebecca Clue.....	Cook.....	510	F.	W.	do	
Sennytown.....	Indian assistant.....	120	M.	I.	May 1, 1897	
Chualwilda.....	do.....	120	M.	I.	do	
Pawiki.....	do.....	120	M.	I.	do	
OHKHA DAY SCHOOL.						
Anna C. Egan.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Ko wani Ish nema.....	Seamstress.....	p.m. 48	F.	I.	Nov. 29, 1896	
POLAVO DAY SCHOOL.						
E. M. Cunningham.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1896	
Gertie Laird.....	Seamstress.....	p.m. 48	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
<i>Klamath Agency, Oka.</i>						
Act Oct. 21, 1897 (15 Stat., 581); act June 10, 1898 (29 Stat., 321).						
FORT HILL SCHOOL.						
W. H. Cox.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Ferdinand Shoemaker.....	Physician.....	600	M.	W.	July 29, 1896	
Lacy W. Cox.....	Principal teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Orville J. Greene.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1896	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Klamath Agency, Oka.</i> Continued.						
FORT HILL SCHOOL. Continued.						
John Carl.....	Assistant teacher.....	850	M.	I.	Sept. 2, 1893	
Edna A. Scott.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1896	
W. M. Holland.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Mary E. Holsinger.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Aug. 4, 1894	
Sarah A. Freeman.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Annie M. Walters.....	Nurse.....	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Belle V. Burton.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Stella Chandler.....	Assistant seamstress.....	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lorena Fiecke.....	Laundress.....	180	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1896	
Romona Chihwahua.....	Assistant laundress.....	120	F.	I.	Dec. 10, 1895	
John Lowry.....	Baker.....	480	M.	I.	Feb. 24, 1896	
Martha Dallinger.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1896	
Jesse Dallinger.....	Assistant cook.....	480	M.	I.	do	
Francis Corbett.....	Helper.....	150	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Willie Oelassy.....	do.....	150	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
RAINY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.						
Corra M. Dunn.....	Superintendent and principal teacher.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Lizzie Grimes.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Thelma H. Morgan.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	May 14, 1897	
Bianche A. Williams.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1896	
A. M. Dunn.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary H. Clay.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Edith Reid.....	Assistant matron.....	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Fleanor G. Brown.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Ellen Edwards.....	Assistant seamstress.....	120	F.	I.	Feb. 17, 1896	
Martha Karilo.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	I.	July 1, 1891	
Dora Chandler.....	Assistant laundress.....	120	F.	I.	Sept. 24, 1894	
G. C. Bolton.....	Baker.....	480	M.	W.	Oct. 29, 1894	
Honrietta Reid.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	July 18, 1895	
Olto Wells.....	Helper.....	150	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Morgan Wazho.....	do.....	150	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.						
G. L. Pigg.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Ella A. Burton.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1894	
Alice Shearer Buntin.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Hattie E. Pigg.....	Kindergartner.....	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
John A. Buntin.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Nannie E. Sheddau.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	do	
Anna E. Dixon.....	Assistant matron.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mary E. Ridgely.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	W.	do	
Geneva Roberts.....	Assistant seamstress.....	240	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Marla A. Frutchey.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Wallace Caloy.....	Assistant laundress.....	120	M.	I.	Apr. 6, 1895	
J. R. Porterfield.....	Baker.....	360	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Sarah J. Porterfield.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	do	
Bella Ryan.....	Indian assistant.....	60	F.	I.	do	
Joseph Whitebread.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do	
James K. Day.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do	
John Mack.....	Helper.....	210	M.	I.	do	
<i>Klamath Agency, Ore.</i>						
Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat., 321).						
KLAMATH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
W. J. Carter.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 12, 1895	
Frank G. Butler.....	Principal teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Allo L. Snyder.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1896	
Mary A. Harrington.....	Assistant teacher.....	510	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1895	
J. W. Brandenburg.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	May 20, 1894	
Annie E. Maher.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 30, 1897	
Esther V. Carter.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897	
Bella Ryan.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 27, 1897	
Alice H. Hicks.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	I.	May 22, 1897	
Lucinda Wilson.....	Cook.....	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Henry P. Galarnicau.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Thomas F. Maher.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	720	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1896	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1897, and June 7, 1897.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897. Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Klamath Agency, Oreg.—Continued.</i>						
KLAMATH BOARDING SCHOOL.—cont'd.						
Joseph Brown	Night watchman	\$90	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Dandel Ryan	Teamster	50	M.	W.	July 25, 1895	
Laura Ball	Female assistant	120	F.	I.	Oct. 9, 1896	
Sallie Teumpsch	do	120	F.	I.	May 17, 1897	
YAINAX BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Knott C. Egbert	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 21, 1897	
W. S. Johnson	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	May 1, 1897	
Barnett Stillwell	Teacher	720	M.	W.	July 24, 1896	
R. Ella Nickerson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1896	
Margaret A. Peter	Assistant teacher	510	F.	W.	Oct. 31, 1896	
J. B. C. Taylor	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1897	
Isabel McGhie	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1896	
Sarah O'Hare	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1896	
Eliza Crawford	Laundress	500	F.	I.	July 4, 1896	
Ollie Brown	Cook	300	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1895	
David Gowen	Farmer	800	M.	W.	Aug. 6, 1896	
Caleb W. Cherrington	Carpenter, Sawyer, and wagonmaker	720	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1897	
Home Hutchinson	Night watchman	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Dora Grant	Female assistant	240	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1895	
Stella Hoel	do	240	F.	I.	Mar. 5, 1897	
<i>La Pointe Agency, Wis.</i>						
LAC DU FLAMBEAU BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Reuben Perry	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	July 10, 1895	
Margaret A. Bingham	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mary E. Perry	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 21, 1896	
Celia J. Durfee	do	500	F.	I.	do	
Peter Paquette	Farmer	720	M.	I.	July 18, 1895	
Samuel Lafort	Disciplinarian	300	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Mary A. Paquette	Matron	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Maggie C. Cadotte	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Kate Eastman	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1895	
Elta Carter	Laundress	300	F.	W.	Dec. 18, 1895	
Lucinda G. Davids	Cook	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Agnes Rummel	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	do	
F. E. Crandall	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	July 21, 1895	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat., 321).						
<i>Lac Court d'Oreilles:</i>						
C. A. Wallace	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1895	
Lena Wallace	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
<i>Lac Court d'Oreilles No. 2:</i>						
William Donomic	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	do	
Sophie Donomic	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	do	
Pahouahwong	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
C. K. Dunster	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
<i>Fond du Lac:</i>						
Charles I. Davis	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1897	
Normantown	do	p.m. 60	F.	I.	Sept. 21, 1896	
Josephine B. Von Feblen	do	p.m. 60	F.	I.	Sept. 21, 1896	
<i>Grand Portage:</i>						
Moses Muiwayosh	General housekeeper	p.m. 48	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
<i>Net Lake:</i>						
Augusta Bradley	Female industrial teacher, field service	00	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
<i>Red Cliff:</i>						
Sister Scraphica Refeesh	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Sister Victoria Stedl	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1897, and June 7, 1897.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Lacchi Agency Boarding School, Okla.</i>						
Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat., 321).						
Mary M. Donica	Teacher	\$240	M.	W.	Feb. 28, 1891	
Robert Kirkham	Industrial teacher	120	M.	W.	Sept. 7, 1897	
Theo-a-T. Andrews	Assistant matron and seamstress	100	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1891	
Margaret S. Kirkham	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Mattie Blackbear	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Feb. 7, 1891	
Katie Dunlap	Cook and laundress	100	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
<i>Lower Grade Agency Boarding School, S. Dak.</i>						
Act Apr. 20, 1895 (15 Stat., 635); act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat., 321).						
Geo. W. Nellis	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Clara D. True	Teacher	720	F.	W.	May 15, 1895	
Emma V. Robinson	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Robert J. Robinson	Assistant teacher	510	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Mary F. Elder	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Benny Barnum	Teacher of industries	720	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1897	
Emma J. Pierson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1896	
Emma E. Duchos	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Clara S. Cutler	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1896	
Lizzie L. Morgan	Seamstress	510	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Martha Crow	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Catherine Ellis	do	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Anastaria Andriani	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Lucey S. Cloud	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Kate P. Hair	do	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Amelia Skenanlore	Cook	180	F.	I.	Oct. 16, 1896	
Susie Ellis	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Oct. 15, 1896	
Lottie Davis	do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Bon Brave	Shoer and harness maker	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Willis Hawk	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Thomas M. Horse	do	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
John F. Hawk	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Mar. 10, 1897	
<i>Madison Agency, Mich.</i>						
Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat., 321).						
BARAGA DAY SCHOOL.						
Mary Justine	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
<i>Mission Falls Agency Boarding School, N. Mex.</i>						
Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat., 321).						
Mary Matthews	Principal teacher	80	F.	W.	Jan. 24, 1896	
Cornelia I. Hahn	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 29, 1896	
J. M. Rowland	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Charlotte Brehaut	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1897	
Maggie P. Smith	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Ann H. Hidenour	Cook	300	F.	I.	Feb. 3, 1897	
Sarah Evans	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Chas. Biulich	Carpenter	720	F.	W.	June 8, 1897	
Scott Plata	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
<i>Mission Falls River Consolidated Agency, Cal.</i>						
Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat., 321).						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Protter:						
Sarah E. Morris	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Victoria Miguel	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 2, 1897	
Sabala:						
Charles E. Burton	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Ella R. Burton	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Columbia:						
S. J. Salisbury	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Agua Caliente:	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	do	
J. H. Babbitt	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	do	

REF0072867

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Mission Tule River (Cronquist) Agency, Cal.—Cont'd.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
La Jolla						
Flora Golsh	Teacher	p.m. \$72	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Rhicon						
Ora M. Salmons	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	do	
Mesa Grande						
Mary C. B. Watkins	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Celestina Lechuse	Housekeeper	p.m. 15	F.	I.	June 1, 1897	
Martinez						
James M. Gates	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Pechanga						
Belle Dean	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	do	
Capitan Grande						
L. F. Thomas	do	p.m. 72	M.	W.	May 31, 1895	
Stefana Wilkins	Assistant matron	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 12, 1896	
Tule River						
W. H. Winship	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
<i>Morris Boarding School, Minn.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321).						
William H. Johnson	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Feb. 5, 1897	
Ruth E. Everett	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 11, 1897	
Emma Johnson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 5, 1897	
Samantha Dougherty	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	June 7, 1897	
Jessie C. Smith	Scamstress	480	F.	I.	Apr. 12, 1897	
Frances Leader	Assistant scamstress	240	F.	I.	May 10, 1897	
Sarah Fairbanks	Laundress	400	F.	W.	do	
Carrie Stone	Cook	600	F.	W.	May 11, 1897	
George W. Dougherty	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 22, 1897	
Frank R. Vizenor	Indian assistant	180	M.	I.	May 10, 1897	
Charley Peake	do	180	M.	I.	do	
<i>Mount Pleasant School, Mich.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321).						
Andrew Spencer	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 20, 1890	
William H. Kennedy	Clerk	600	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1891	
Fanny G. Paul	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Apr. 18, 1897	
Martin S. Russell	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Anna R. Frey	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1895	
J. M. Heasler	Teacher of Industries	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Minerva E. Spencer	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1893	
Samantha Dougherty	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Sarah A. Wyman	Scamstress	500	F.	I.	Apr. 5, 1897	
Josephine Ayling	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1895	
Maggie Owens	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	May 31, 1897	
Charles Slater	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1896	
Isaac Dakota	Night watchman	500	M.	I.	Sept. 2, 1895	
Peter Chatfield	First assistant	60	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1890	
Selkirk Sprague	Second assistant	48	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Mollie Owen	do	18	F.	I.	May 31, 1897	
Frank Yassour	Third assistant	26	M.	I.	May 12, 1897	
Justina Watson	do	30	F.	I.	May 13, 1897	
Richard Shunatona	Tailor	400	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Agnes Quinn	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1893	
Maubee Peto	First helper	24	M.	I.	May 12, 1897	
Frank Teple	Second helper	12	M.	I.	do	
Sarah Memo	do	12	F.	I.	do	
Edward Dutton	As-istant farmer	250	M.	I.	Feb. 9, 1897	
<i>Nevada Agency, N. Mex.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321).						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Rosa K. Watson	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1897	
Nora H. Hearst	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Lura Patterson	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1895	
William J. Oliver	Teacher of industries	840	M.	W.	Mar. 23, 1897	
C. L. Tunyer	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Jan. 16, 1897	
Newly Beoley	Asst. disciplinarian	360	M.	I.	May 4, 1897	
Ernestine Ebel	Matron	720	F.	W.	Feb. 15, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Nevada Agency, N. Mex.—Cont'd.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Sarah E. Abbott	Assistant matron	\$50	F.	W.	Aug. 11, 1896	
Ella Stinson	Scamstress	740	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1895	
M. E. Kevough	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Lupo W. Montoya	Assistant laundress	200	F.	I.	Sept. 23, 1896	
Margie Keough	Cook	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Nina Smith	Assistant cook	200	F.	I.	Sept. 22, 1896	
LITTLE WATER DAY SCHOOL.						
Emma De Vere	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
June Haskell	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
<i>Neah Bay Agency, Wash.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321).						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Neah Bay:						
John P. Vance	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Susan M. Vance	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1896	
Susan M. Morse	Female industrial teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Quillgate:						
A. W. Smith	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Kate King	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
<i>Nevada Agency, Nev.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321).						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Eugene Fowler	Issue clerk	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Willert E. Meagley	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1896	
Mary Boling	Teacher	630	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
Frank A. Virtuo	do	600	M.	W.	Feb. 22, 1897	
James R. Hastings	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 18, 1894	
Kittie A. Meagley	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Ida Lowry	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Margaret A. Gutelius	Scamstress	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Sarah Natches	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Nellie Stevens	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Nov. 23, 1896	
Ana Green	Cook	360	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Susie Truckee	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Nov. 23, 1896	
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321).						
WINNEBAGO SCHOOL.						
W. H. Hallmann	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 23, 1896	
Marion B. Cone	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Mar. 30, 1897	
Elizabeth Baker	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Bessie Barclay	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1896	
Ashley Londrosch	Teacher of Industries	720	M.	I.	July 19, 1896	
Leona M. Scharrif	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Anno Johnson	Scamstress	600	F.	W.	do	
Lettie Holzworth	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1890	
Jesse Holzworth	Cook	400	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1892	
W. M. Hpler	Farmer	600	M.	W.	June 24, 1897	
Mary Lewis	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Apr. 15, 1897	
John Wright	Assistant farmer	420	M.	I.	Mar. 6, 1897	
Lillie Brown	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	June 15, 1896	
Elizabeth Armell	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 19, 1897	
OMAHA SCHOOL.						
Duncan D. McArthur	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1895	
Edith J. Barick	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1897	
Louisa Tall Chief	do	600	F.	I.	Aug. 31, 1893	
Laura Diddock	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Herbert H. Johnson	Teacher of Industries	750	M.	W.	Sept. 21, 1890	
Mary H. White	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name	Position	Salary	Sex	Race	Date of appointment to present position	Item of appropriation
<i>Oacida and Winnabege Agency, Neb.—Cont'd.</i>						
OMAHA SCHOOL—cont						
Elizabeth Hanson	Assistant matron	\$180	F.	I.	Apr. 13, 1897	
Jollo A. Palm	Seamstress	170	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Wintonna Milton	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Aug. 17, 1896	
Lottie G. Rasch	Laundress	100	F.	W.	July 13, 1893	
Rachel Sheridan	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Olive Lambert	Cook	100	F.	W.	July 20, 1896	
Malcol Mitchell	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Walter P. Diddock	Farmer	100	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Amos Mitchell	Assistant farmer	140	M.	I.	July 25, 1895	
<i>Oacida School, Wis.</i>						
Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat. 321)						
Charles F. Pierce	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Sarah A. Rice	Clerk	100	F.	I.	Sept. 16, 1896	
Lydia E. Kaup	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1891	
Florence Horner	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1896	
Ira E. Wheelock	Assistant teacher	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Mary Ball	Kindergartner	100	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1891	
Moses E. King	Disciplinarian	300	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Henrietta M. Kite	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1891	
Hattie Metzger	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	May 1, 1895	
Hattie M. Brown	Seamstress	150	F.	W.	June 9, 1897	
Elsie D. Skenandoah	Assistant seamstress	200	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Melissa Reed	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Elizabeth Skenandoah	Assistant laundress	100	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Emma F. Schmidt	Cook	100	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1895	
Lena James	Assistant cook	100	F.	I.	Apr. 17, 1895	
George W. Haus	Farmer	200	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Carl P. Wolf	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1896	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1						
Ebonora J. Zellers	Teacher	pm 09	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
No. 3						
A. F. Goraghty	do	pm 00	M.	W.	May 1, 1897	
No. 4						
Josiah A. Powlas	do	pm 18	M.	I.	Sept. 9, 1895	
No. 5						
Robert Marion	do	pm 18	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
<i>Orange Agency, Okla.</i>						
Treaty June 2, 1897 (25 Stat. 210, Res. Jan. 9, 1888)						
OSAGE SCHOOL.						
S. L. Hertzog	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Aug. 21, 1895	
Carrie V. Marr	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	do	
Emma Foster	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mary A. Cook	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1891	
Mary H. Pollock	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mary Morris	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1895	
W. R. Leske	Cook	230	M.	W.	May 29, 1895	
M. R. Beau	First matron	220	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1891	
Ella Spurgeon	Second matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1897	
Edith Dodson	Assistant matron	400	M.	W.	do	
Josephine Lehand	do	400	F.	I.	May 10, 1897	
Louisa K. Locke	Nurse	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Marietta Hayes	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	do	
Allie West	Assistant seamstress	400	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1895	
Laura Malin	do	400	F.	W.	Mar. 28, 1891	
Sarah White Doer	do	400	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1897	
Ida Luppy	Laundress	400	F.	I.	W. Aug. 1, 1892	
Napulo Evans	do	400	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Minnie Reed	do	400	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Ida Miller	do	400	F.	I.	Apr. 3, 1897	
William Bremlinger	Baker	300	M.	I.	Apr. 10, 1895	
Emma Monroe	Cook	100	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1895	
Jennie Gray	do	400	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Lizzie Pike	do	400	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Mrs. Frank Dvor	do	400	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
J. H. Barr	Farmer	810	M.	W.	Sept. 13, 1896	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name	Position	Salary	Sex	Race	Date of appointment to present position	Item of appropriation
<i>Oacida School, Wis.—Continued.</i>						
OSAGE SCHOOL—cont'd						
John Whelan	Carpenter	\$40	M.	W.	May 15, 1895	
William Alltime	Shoe and harness maker	300	M.	I.	Feb. 12, 1896	
Edwin Patterson	Engineer	600	M.	W.	Jan. 5, 1891	
Louis Baptiste	Indian assistant	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
KAW SCHOOL						
M. E. Best	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 25, 1895	Treaty Jan. 11, 1869 Stat. C.
Harry Kohl pay	Industrial teacher	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	812, act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321)
Estelott Lawrey	Matron	140	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1896	
Mattho Robinson	Assistant matron	100	F.	W.	Oct. 31, 1895	
Minnie Dunlap	Seamstress	100	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1895	
Mary Low	Laundress	100	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Louisa Sheel	Cook	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
A. J. Penner	Farmer	180	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Henry Winslow	Indian assistant	210	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
<i>Pocahontas School, Okla.</i>						
Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat. 321)						
Haywood Hall	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	June 2, 1897	
G. Edward Cant	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1895	
Fannie S. Combs	Teacher	800	F.	W.	Aug. 11, 1896	
Jessie W. Cook	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1896	
B. N. O. Walker	do	600	M.	I.	Oct. 13, 1896	
Eta M. Clinton	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Fanny D. Hall	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 2, 1897	
Ollivo Ford	Seamstress	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
R. A. Maris	Laundress	200	F.	W.	July 14, 1891	
R. J. Maris	Cook	340	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1895	
Carroll Briscoe	Farmer	810	M.	W.	Dec. 20, 1895	
Miles Sharkey	Shoe and harness maker	300	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Joseph Scholder	Indian assistant	130	M.	I.	May 24, 1897	
Felipa Amago	do	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
James Morongo	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Frank Rice	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Ignacio Costo	do	60	M.	I.	May 1, 1896	
Marcellina Pico	do	60	F.	I.	Sept. 10, 1896	
<i>Phoenix School, Ariz.</i>						
Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat. 321)						
S. M. McCowan	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	June 6, 1897	
Janice B. Alexander	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Clara D. Allen	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Jan. 4, 1896	
M. K. Culbertson	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1891	
Mary Riley	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1891	
Florence Nixon	Kindergartner	720	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1895	
Esther B. Hoyt	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1897	
Pearl McArthur	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1896	
H. F. Liston	Disciplinarian	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Emma A. McCowan	Matron	720	F.	W.	June 6, 1897	
Mattie Drummond	Assistant matron	250	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Nelle J. Wellington	do	250	F.	I.	May 29, 1897	
Daisy Dean	Nurse	510	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Bertha Canfield	do	510	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1896	
Emma Erastus	Assistant seamstress	100	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Eliza Matthews	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
William Stevens	Baker	180	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Lyllie King	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1891	
Edith Carroll	Assistant cook	100	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Mary Johns	do	100	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
A. G. Matthews	Farmer	750	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
George N. Quinn	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	Nov. 13, 1895	
John Ance	Tailor	230	M.	I.	Sept. 20, 1891	
Marillido Roman	Harness and shoe maker	600	M.	I.	Oct. 12, 1896	
J. P. Cochran	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Jose Mendoza	Night watchman	210	M.	I.	May 29, 1897	
Fred Loug	Engineer	230	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Laura L. Cochran	Dining room attendant	400	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Phenix School, Ariz.—Continued.</i>						
Henry Seaflee	Assistant farmer	\$120	M.	I.	July 1, 1890	
Miles Justin	do	120	M.	I.	do	
James Peters	Assistant carpenter	120	M.	I.	do	
George Head	do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1890	
Cyrus Sun	Assistant disciplinarian	240	M.	I.	do	
Mario Osivo	Helper	60	F.	I.	do	
Marianna Manuel	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Ellen King	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Cora Yates	do	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Lewis Wood	Assistant engineer	100	M.	I.	July 1, 1890	
Willard Walker	do	100	M.	I.	Aug. 25, 1890	
Mark Twain	Laborer	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1890	
Oliver Wellington	do	120	M.	I.	do	
<i>Pierre School, S. Dak.</i>						
Crosby G. Davis	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Feb. 10, 1890	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 33).
William H. Cruikshank	Clerk	750	M.	W.	Apr. 22, 1895	
Laura E. Cowles	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1890	
E. Belle Van Voris	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Luetta Rummel	do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1890	
Joel B. Archquette	do	500	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1890	
J. B. Hann	Teacher of industries	750	M.	W.	July 1, 1890	
Flecha Thomson	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Jennie R. Walbridge	Assistant matron	180	F.	W.	June 14, 1897	
Nora Sullivan	Seamstress	150	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Elizabeth Lane	Laundress	400	F.	W.	June 7, 1897	
Minnie F. Thomson	Cook	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Julia Fahrenker	do	400	F.	I.	do	
James R. Wight	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1891	
Robert D. Agosa	Tailor	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Henry F. Craig	Night watchman	400	M.	W.	July 1, 1890	
<i>Pima Agency boarding school, Ariz.</i>						
C. J. Crandall	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 10, 1890	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Lillian W. Higgins	Teacher	750	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Ella R. Gracey	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1890	
Bertha S. Wilkins	do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1890	
Henry W. Warren	Assistant teacher	600	M.	I.	Oct. 23, 1890	
Hugh Patton	Disciplinarian	500	M.	I.	Feb. 29, 1897	
Nannie B. Young	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1890	
Lizzie Sharp	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1890	
Joanna Williams	Nurse	600	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1890	
Lottie Juan	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Emm B. Palmer	Seamstress	510	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Louisa Smart	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1890	
Belle H. Zimmerman	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Elizabeth Brownling	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Rouben Jose	Assistant baker	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Mary E. Dennis	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Adam Gaston	Assistant cook and baker	240	M.	I.	Jan. 23, 1896	
William C. Sharp	Farmer	750	M.	W.	Nov. 21, 1894	
E. P. Higgins	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	Nov. 18, 1891	
Andrew Jackson	Assistant carpenter	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1890	
Osif Clark	do	60	M.	I.	do	
David I. Bessey	Blacksmith	750	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Francisco Xavier	Assistant blacksmith	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1890	
Tom Colomox	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
<i>Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.</i>						
OGALALLA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Malk W. Brun	Farmer	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Wallace Owns The Flag	Farmer apprentice	150	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1890	
Frank Hornbeck	Farmer apprentice	150	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
W. B. Dew	Day school inspector	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1897	
W. K. Beatty	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 10, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1: Mary R. Brun	Teacher	p.m. \$90	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
No. 2: Lulu Ashcraft	do	p.m. 60	F.	I.	do	
Jennie Brown	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	do	
No. 3: E. W. Truitt	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1890	
Mary E. Truitt	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
No. 4: William C. Garrett	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Julia E. Garrett	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
No. 5: P. E. Carr	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1896	
C. Alice Carr	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1896	
No. 6: Elmore Little Chief	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	May 4, 1895	
M. Little Chief	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	do	
No. 7: E. M. Keith	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
M. G. Keith	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
No. 8: John S. Spear	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1894	
Katherine B. Spear	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 9: Mamie A. Laravaca	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	May 11, 1897	
Lizzie Gillespie	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 7, 1895	
No. 10: Mattie E. Ward	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Lizzie A. Bullard	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 10, 1890	
No. 12: H. A. Mossman	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1890	
Nellie Mossman	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895	
No. 13: Frank D. Voorhies	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
L. R. Voorhies	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 14: T. H. Faris	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	do	
Emma Ruff	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
No. 16: M. W. Robertson	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
A. A. Robertson	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
No. 16: E. W. Gleason	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Martha A. Bain	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1890	
No. 17: John F. Mackey	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Evelyn Mackey	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 18: George J. Williams	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1893	
Lizzie A. Williams	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1893	
No. 19: J. B. Freeland	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1895	
A. M. Freeland	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
No. 20: Horace G. Jennerson	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1893	
Mary R. Jennerson	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 21: W. H. Barton	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 24, 1895	
Angelique Barton	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 22: Stephen Waggoner	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 13, 1893	
C. J. Waggoner	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
No. 23: John M. S. Linn	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 27, 1896	
Olyvo R. Linn	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
No. 24: Jessie Craven	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Louise B. Richard	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Oct. 16, 1895	
No. 25: Edward C. Scovel	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 4, 1891	
Mary C. Scovel	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 26: P. B. Ozmun	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 24, 1897	
Maud Ozmun	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., Cont'd.</i>						
FIELD SERVICE.						
Emma M. Jeffers	Female industrial teacher.	\$40	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1896	
E. K. Robertson	do.	60	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1896	
<i>Pipestone School, Minn.</i>						
Dewitt S. Harris	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 13, 1891	Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat., 321).
Elsie E. Dickson	Teacher	60	F.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Louisa M. McDermott	do.	60	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1896	
Jennie D. Vance	Assistant teacher	50	F.	W.	Mar. 31, 1897	
C. K. Peck	Industrial teacher and disciplinarian.	60	M.	W.	July 15, 1895	
Ota Penn	Matron	50	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1896	
Gertrude Bowser	Assistant matron	30	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Allice Cook	Seamstress	40	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1891	
E. E. Ely	Laundress	60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Mary La Due	Assistant laundress	40	F.	W.	Feb. 15, 1896	
Flanna F. Sipe	Cook	40	F.	W.	Sept. 29, 1896	
Alexander McKay	Farmer	40	M.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Annie Morgan	Indian assistant	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Julia Dabry	do.	60	F.	I.	Feb. 15, 1897	
<i>Ponca, Okla.</i>						
PONCA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Kato W. Cannon	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Mar. 3, 1897	
Maud Black	Teacher	60	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1894	
Loa Pylburn	do.	60	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1896	
Minnie E. Lincoln	do.	50	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
W. W. Bay	Industrial teacher	750	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Lizzie V. Davis	Matron	60	F.	W.	May 14, 1895	
Mabel Bee	Assistant matron	40	F.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Eddie A. Woolsey	Seamstress	50	F.	W.	July 3, 1891	
Julia Howell	Assistant seamstress	40	F.	W.	May 12, 1897	
Aberin Four Eyes	do.	20	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Ann W. Hammack	Laundress	60	F.	W.	Nov. 30, 1895	
Frances Eddy	Assistant laundress	40	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
J. R. Dobbs	Baker	60	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Elley F. Dobbs	Cook	60	F.	W.	do.	
George Howell	Farmer	60	M.	I.	Nov. 19, 1896	
<i>Otoe Boarding School.</i>						
OTOE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Mattie L. Adams	Principal teacher	750	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Edith M. Pattee	Teacher	60	F.	W.	May 28, 1897	
H. H. Miller	Industrial teacher	750	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Bettie Miller	Matron	60	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1897	
Allice G. Haynes	Cook	60	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Julia Ogee	Assistant matron	60	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1896	
W. G. Deason	Farmer	60	M.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Lizzie McKinney	Nurse	30	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1896	
Myrtle Deason	Baker	40	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1897	
Minnie A. Kennedy	Seamstress	50	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1895	
B. I. Canfield	Laundress	60	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1895	
Lulu Washington	Assistant laundress	40	F.	I.	Apr. 21, 1897	
<i>Pawnee Boarding School.</i>						
PAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
C. W. Goodman	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 9, 1894	
Sallie B. Neal	Teacher	60	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1895	
Mary H. Mitchell	do.	60	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1897	
Lillie McCoy	do.	50	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Bessie Dunlap	Kindergartner	60	F.	W.	Mar. 6, 1897	
R. C. Jones	Industrial teacher	750	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Mary C. Cox	Matron	60	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1895	
Stella Hukill	Assistant matron	60	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Frances Robinson	do.	30	F.	W.	May 10, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Ponca, Okla., Agency, Okla., Cont'd.</i>						
PAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL, cont'd.						
Fronia A. Clark	Nurse	\$40	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Lena Wagner	Seamstress	50	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Myrtle Peole	Assistant seamstress	40	F.	W.	Feb. 13, 1897	
Ellen McCurdy	Laundress	60	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Jennie Wiehita	Assistant laundress	40	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Annie Kitchell	do.	40	F.	I.	Feb. 13, 1897	
Charles Casper	Baker	60	M.	I.	May 18, 1897	
W. R. Clarke	Farmer	750	M.	W.	Feb. 29, 1896	
S. N. Beal	Shoemaker and harness maker.	60	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Northern Agency, Kans.</i>						
POTTAWATOMIE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John B. Brown	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	May 3, 1896	
Dora N. Odokirk	Teacher	60	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1896	
Jane Fyre	Assistant teacher	50	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1896	
Arthur Johnson	Industrial teacher	60	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Minnie A. Taylor	Matron	50	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1896	
Lettie Connolly	Assistant matron	30	F.	I.	Sept. 10, 1896	
Elio J. Cooper	Seamstress	40	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Allice M. Hattie	Assistant seamstress	40	F.	I.	Nov. 9, 1896	
Phoebe Stevens	Cook	40	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Nellie Barada	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Aug. 15, 1896	
Frank Long	Farmer	120	M.	I.	Jan. 15, 1897	
Ira M. Spittler	Laundress	30	F.	I.	Apr. 23, 1896	
Margaret Linsley	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Nov. 9, 1896	
<i>Great Semaha School.</i>						
GREAT SEMAHA SCHOOL.						
Thamar Richey	Principal teacher	750	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894	Treaty Mar. 6, 1897 (29 Stat., 321).
Mary J. Hand	Teacher	50	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Onar Bates	Industrial teacher	450	M.	W.	Aug. 11, 1896	
Ada Nicholson	Matron	50	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Louise Goulette	Seamstress	30	F.	I.	Nov. 15, 1895	
Florence P. Monroe	Cook	30	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Dovie M. Lemmon	Laundress	30	F.	I.	Mar. 2, 1897	
<i>Kickapoo Boarding School.</i>						
KICKAPOO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
H. E. Wilson	Superintendent	840	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Tama M. Wilson	Teacher	50	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Charles Hubbard	Industrial teacher	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Sarah H. Chapin	Matron	50	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1895	
Anna M. Schaffer	Seamstress	30	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1897	
Lizzie Vanderblowman	Laundress	30	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
F. L. Barrett	Cook	30	F.	W.	do.	
<i>Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.</i>						
ZUNI BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Mary E. Dissette	Principal teacher	750	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1896	
May Faurote	Assistant teacher	50	F.	W.	do.	
Emilio J. Dennis	Matron	50	F.	W.	do.	
Ella P. Dennis	Assistant matron	40	F.	W.	do.	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Santo Domingo	Teacher	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1897	
Winfield Holsinger	do.	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Santa Clara	do.	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
William P. Taber	do.	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	

REF0072871

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897. Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.</i>						
Continued.						
DAY SCHOOLS. cont'd						
Palmate:						
J. Alfred Moll.....	Teacher.....	p.m. \$90	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1897	
Laguana.....	do.....	p.m. 80	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Annie M. Sayre.....	do.....	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Dec. 11, 1896	
W. C. B. Biddle.....	do.....	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Cochitt.....	do.....	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
J. H. Grozier.....	do.....	p.m. 80	F.	W.	Dec. 16, 1896	
Acornilla.....	do.....	p.m. 80	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1897	
Anna M. Turner.....	do.....	p.m. 80	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1896	
Zie.....	do.....	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	
Caroline E. Hosmer.....	do.....	p.m. 80	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1897	
Tass.....	do.....	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Dec. 15, 1896	
Francis M. Neal.....	do.....	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	
Sam Jang.....	do.....	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Felipe Valdez.....	do.....	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Isleta.....	do.....	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1896	
James Hovey.....	do.....	p.m. 80	F.	W.	Dec. 16, 1896	
Emma Dawson.....	do.....	p.m. 80	F.	W.	Dec. 16, 1896	
<i>Pagallup consolidated Agency, Wash.</i>						
Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat. 321)						
PRYALLUP BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frank Terry.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	May 6, 1897	
Henry J. Phillips.....	Assistant superintendent and principal teacher.....	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Isabelle Toan.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Mary O. Phillips.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Mattio J. Pool.....	Kindergartner.....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Minta A. Morgan.....	Music teacher.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Louis Prouss.....	Industrial teacher.....	500	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
John C. Woodworth.....	Disciplinarian.....	500	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Mary Y. Rodger.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 29, 1897	
Elizabeth Ramsay.....	Assistant matron.....	450	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1896	
Bertha Nason.....	do.....	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Annie F. Fisher.....	do.....	300	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1897	
Emily Hawk.....	Assistant seamstress.....	300	F.	I.	Nov. 25, 1895	
Caroline Peterson.....	Laundress.....	300	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
Annie E. Burkhardt.....	Cook.....	180	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1896	
Maggie J. Smith.....	Assistant cook.....	180	F.	W.	June 11, 1897	
John Milneane.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
John Hawk.....	Blacksmith.....	180	M.	I.	do.....	
George W. Jackson.....	Night watchman.....	150	M.	I.	Sept. 3, 1896	
Wesley Whitner.....	Apprentice.....	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Emily Gard.....	do.....	60	F.	I.	Oct. 15, 1897	
Lizzie Beatty.....	do.....	60	F.	I.	do.....	
Maggie Woodworth.....	do.....	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Johnson Williams.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Lincoln McKay.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	Feb. 18, 1896	
James Charley.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	Sept. 17, 1896	
Annie D. Woodin.....	do.....	60	F.	I.	Feb. 29, 1897	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Jamestown:						
John E. Malone.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Port Gambler:						
Albert C. Clawson.....	do.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Sarah E. Clawson.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1897	
Skokomish:						
J. E. Youngblood.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Minnie Youngblood.....	General housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	I.	do.....	
Chelanis:						
David U. Betts.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Emma R. Betts.....	General housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do.....	
Quinalt:						
Mary Down.....	General housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897. Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.</i>						
QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL.						
R. A. Cochran.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 29, 1897	Treaty May 14, 1837; Stat. 241; act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321).
Alisa Kingsale.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 27, 1897	
Hattie E. Hayes.....	do.....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
A. B. Bowman.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	July 3, 1896	
William B. Peery.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Nov. 8, 1896	
Elsie B. Cochran.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1897	
Ira Wade.....	Assistant matron.....	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Florence Wade.....	do.....	300	F.	I.	Feb. 8, 1896	
Sallie Woolf.....	Scamstress.....	120	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897	
Eliza Peckham.....	Assistant scamstress.....	180	F.	I.	Jan. 29, 1897	
Linnie L. Burnett.....	Cook.....	120	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Minnie Dawson.....	Laundress.....	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Lillian Dardenne.....	Assistant laundress.....	180	F.	I.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Mary E. Miller.....	do.....	180	F.	I.	do.....	
W. D. Bryce.....	Farmer.....	700	M.	W.	Apr. 17, 1896	
William O. Gardin.....	Indian assistant.....	180	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
SINCEA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat. 321).						
E. B. Atkinson.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Eva Johnson.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	I.	Jan. 15, 1897	
Clareta M. Sweet.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 25, 1897	
Dorcas Johnson.....	do.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1896	
Mack Johnson.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Apr. 11, 1897	
Sidney C. Batkin.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 11, 1897	
Kate Long.....	Assistant matron.....	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Lucy A. Guthrie.....	do.....	300	F.	I.	Apr. 15, 1897	
Burette Ames.....	Laundress.....	120	F.	W.	June 1, 1897	
Mollie Brown.....	Assistant laundress.....	180	F.	I.	Jan. 21, 1897	
Della Hicks.....	Scamstress.....	120	F.	I.	May 25, 1897	
Hattie Winney.....	Assistant scamstress.....	180	F.	I.	Jan. 21, 1897	
Poehontas Howlet.....	Cook.....	120	F.	W.	May 28, 1897	
Susie Zane.....	Assistant cook.....	180	F.	I.	Jan. 11, 1897	
J. B. Vaughan.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Raymond Dawson.....	Indian helper.....	180	M.	I.	Jan. 11, 1897	
<i>Roshol Agency, S. Dak.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Julian W. Hobbs.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
E. W. Clark.....	Engineer and electrician.....	1,000	M.	W.	May 17, 1897	
A. M. Ross.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	June 29, 1897	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Act Mar. 2, 1897 (25 Stat. 1888).						
Harriet B. Corning.....	School clerk.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1897	
Win. E. McAnville.....	School physician.....	1,000	M.	W.	July 28, 1897	
Ironwood Creek:						
Geo. M. Butterfield.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 90	M.	W.	Oct. 11, 1897	
Capitola C. Butterfield.....	General housekeeper.....	p.m. 35	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Cypress Cut Meat Creek:						
Henry W. Shaw.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Catherine C. M. Shaw.....	General housekeeper.....	p.m. 35	F.	W.	do.....	
Cut Meat Creek:						
John Hibel.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	do.....	
Maggie N. Hibel.....	General housekeeper.....	p.m. 35	F.	W.	do.....	
Little White River:						
J. M. Corbin.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Martha A. Corbin.....	General housekeeper.....	p.m. 35	F.	W.	do.....	
Mills Camp:						
E. A. Thomas.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1896	
Lillie S. Thomas.....	General housekeeper.....	p.m. 35	F.	W.	do.....	
Agency:						
Antonette Splers.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Ira May Hadden.....	General housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Spring Creek:						
Z. A. Parker.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
William M. Parker.....	General housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	M.	W.	do.....	
Ho Dogs Camp:						
J. Franklin House.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Drusilla House.....	General housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Residual Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.</i>						
DAF SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Red Leaf Camp:						
Morton E. Bradford	Teacher	p.m. \$9	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1891	
Fannie Bradford	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Blackpipe Creek:						
John B. Tripp	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Emelina Tripp	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Corn Creek:						
Hattie F. Eaton	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1891	
Rose Edna Ray	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1895	
Lower Cut Meat Creek:						
Jesse H. Bradley	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1895	
Della R. Bradley	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.	
Upper Pine Creek:						
D. L. McLane	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 27, 1895	
Leola McLane	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.	
Ponca Creek:						
Mabel C. Bennett	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1896	
Pino Creek:						
William A. Light	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Libbie C. Light	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.	
Ring Thunder Camp:						
J. F. Estes	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 21, 1895	
Anna J. Estes	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.	
White Thunder Creek:						
Charles E. Shell	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Ida A. Shell	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.	
Butte Creek:						
Emilia R. Grasson	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1891	
Fredrick Brunner	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1891	
Little Clows Camp:						
George G. Davis	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Cora Davis	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.	
Oak Creek:						
Lovena C. Van Horn	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1891	
Cora Dillon	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1896	
Whirlwind Soldiers Camp:						
Henry J. Barnes	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1895	
Suzie A. Barnes	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.	
Field Service:						
Belle S. Peck	Female industrial teacher	60	F.	W.	July 5, 1895	
Jennie Duncan	do	60	F.	W.	July 19, 1895	
Katie E. Bennett	do	60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
C. C. McCright	do	60	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1895	
Martha S. Carlisle	do	60	F.	W.	June 1, 1897	
Round Valley Boarding School, Cal.						
George W. Patrick	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321).
SAC AND FOX BOARDING SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
SAC AND FOX BOARDING SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Mary C. Williams	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1897	
Hattie A. Patrick	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.—Cont'd.</i>						
SAC AND FOX BOARDING SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Richard Smith	Teacher	600	M.	I.	Oct. 4, 1896	
Mineha Thomas	Kindergarten	600	F.	W.	Mar. 23, 1897	
William Victor	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 21, 1897	
Hattie G. Duck	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
B. E. Moore	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1895	
E. V. Kirksey	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
D. F. Seecoy	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	W.	July 7, 1896	
Mollie Maslingill	Assistant laundress	240	F.	W.	Mar. 24, 1896	
Chris. Winn	Assistant cook	240	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Joseph Brunette	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Austin Grant	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
ADSENTEE SHAWNEE SCHOOL.						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321).						
Edwd. Reardon	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 20, 1896	
Eugenia Z. Bryce	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Tillie Maslin	do	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Gulla Kessel	Kindergarten	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Phillip Cook	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 24, 1897	
Millie R. Hall	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 23, 1897	
Fannie Hagaman	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Bettie Coker	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Laura B. Lockhart	Laundress	300	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Len Cook	Cook	400	F.	W.	Apr. 24, 1897	
Nellie Warrior	Assistant cook	240	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Ben F. Egniew	Farmer	450	M.	W.	June 1, 1896	
Sato White Turkey	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Jno. Snake	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
SALEM SCHOOL, OREG.						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321).						
Thomas W. Potter	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1895	
Sam H. Davis	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1896	
Leon A. Woolin	Assistant clerk	500	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1896	
E. S. Clark	Physician	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1897	
Mary A. Reason	Assistant superintendent and principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1897	
SAC AND FOX BOARDING SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Abbie W. Scott	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1896	
Edna M. French	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1896	
Margaret Miller	do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Florence Wells	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Frances Bowman	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1897	
Mellie E. Dolise	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Jo-iah J. George	Industrial teacher and landmaster	600	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1896	
David E. Brower	Disciplinarian	800	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Josephine Childers	Matron	720	F.	W.	Aug. 11, 1896	
Minnie Robinson	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	.....do.	
Amanda S. Armstrong	do	450	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1897	
Elizabeth T. Adair	Nurse	540	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Dollie Lauffman	Beautress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1896	
Mary Kruger	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	W.	May 1, 1895	
Eusalia L. Clark	Assistant nurse	240	F.	W.	May 1, 1897	
Matilda Kruger	Laundress	450	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
David Parker	Assistant laundress	180	M.	W.	Apr. 16, 1897	
Rattie L. Brewer	Baker	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Wm. Minor	Assistant baker	320	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Carrie Charnley	Cook	540	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1895	
Mary L. Chappelle	Assistant cook	120	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
B. M. Childers	Farmer	340	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1896	
John Bates	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Aug. 11, 1896	
Asel Peterson	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Fredk. Freeman	Assistant tailor	180	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Theodore M. Thompson	Harnessmaker	600	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1896	
Henry Fitzpatrick	Shoemaker	340	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
William Goedrich	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	.....do.	
Charles H. Lowe	Night watchman	450	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1896	
Almond R. Campbell	Engineer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 17, 1897	
Richard Graham	Butcher	60	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Santa Fe school, N. Mex.—Cont'd.</i>						
SANTA FE SCHOOL BOARDING SCHOOL						
Sam'l Laurence	Cadet sergeant	100	M	I	July 1, 1897	
Jos. Tealby	do	100	M	I	do	
Douglas Holt	do	100	M	I	do	
Katie McMann	do	100	F	I	do	
Eva Ingle	do	100	F	I	do	
Wm. Hunt	do	100	M	I	Sept. 1, 1896	
Alpheus Dodge	do	100	M	I	Jan. 1, 1897	
Martha Morton	do	100	F	I	Apr. 1, 1897	
Elsie Braibard	do	100	F	I	Apr. 1, 1897	
Edw'l. Davis	do	100	M	I	do	
<i>Santa Fe boarding school.</i>						
SANTA FE BOARDING SCHOOL						
Lydia L. Hunt	Superintendent	1,500	F	W	Jan. 22, 1897	
Anna B. Gould	Teacher	750	F	W	May 19, 1896	
Bernard B. Maust	do	600	M	W	Sept. 6, 1896	
Charles E. Davis	Industrial teacher	500	M	W	May 4, 1897	
Benjamin Malson	Disciplinarian	400	M	I	Nov. 27, 1895	
Maggie Kibbrough	Matron	600	F	W	Sept. 19, 1896	
Ira Clark	Assistant matron	450	F	I	Oct. 21, 1895	
Mary E. Craddock	Scamstress	500	F	W	May 1, 1897	
Al. Gelp	Laundryman	500	M	C	Oct. 1, 1896	
Louise Rose	Assistant laundress	450	F	I	May 8, 1897	
T. Wong	Cook	500	M	C	May 1, 1897	
Ethelbert Calusha	Assistant shoemaker	250	M	I	Jan. 8, 1897	
Myron Shipp	Assistant shoemaker	250	M	I	Aug. 18, 1897	
Isaac Cutter	Ass't. harnessmaker	200	M	I	Aug. 2, 1897	
FORT APACHE SCHOOL						
J. M. Russell	Superintendent	1,000	M	W	Sept. 6, 1897	
John M. Commons	Teacher	750	M	W	July 1, 1897	
Linn E. Wyatt	Kindergartner	600	F	W	Oct. 22, 1896	
E. M. Setzer	Industrial teacher	500	M	W	Feb. 18, 1897	
Kabone E. Montgomery	Matron	600	F	W	Sept. 1, 1897	
Clara A. Mercer	Scamstress	500	F	W	Aug. 4, 1897	
Hattie Arklin	Laundress	400	F	W	Nov. 11, 1896	
Alfred M. Lewis	Cook	500	F	W	Oct. 11, 1897	
W. G. Gruninger	Carpenter	500	M	W	July 20, 1897	
Lambert Stone	Ass't. industrial teacher	450	M	I	Nov. 11, 1896	
<i>Santa Fe school, N. Mex.</i>						
SANTA FE SCHOOL, N. MEX.						
Thomas M. Jones	Superintendent	1,000	M	W	July 2, 1897	
Frank J. McCormack	Clerk	1,000	M	W	Apr. 7, 1897	
Charles H. Lomer	Principal and normal teacher	900	M	W	Jan. 9, 1897	
M. L. Slecott	Teacher	750	F	W	Dec. 1, 1896	
Alfie B. Busby	do	600	F	W	May 1, 1897	
Lulu M. Lamar	do	750	F	W	Aug. 2, 1897	
Albert M. Jones	Industrial teacher	750	M	W	Sept. 1, 1897	
Geo. Paterson	Disciplinarian	600	M	W	Mar. 11, 1897	
Mary C. Jones	Matron	750	F	W	Sept. 1, 1897	
Sarah M. Cotton	Assistant matron	600	F	W	Feb. 8, 1897	
Adelle Blevier	do	500	F	I	Dec. 1, 1896	
Ira C. Winnie	Scamstress	500	F	I	Apr. 3, 1897	
Sarah Jeffries	Nurse	600	F	W	Dec. 1, 1896	
Dora Gurule	Laundress	600	F	W	Jan. 1, 1897	
Serviano Tafaya	Baker	500	M	I	July 8, 1896	
Ben Harris	Cook	500	M	W	Dec. 1, 1896	
Geo. E. Crawford	Carpenter	750	M	I	Apr. 4, 1897	
Charles Becker	Tailor	600	M	I	July 1, 1897	
Luciano Campaynoll	Shoemaker and harness maker	600	M	W	July 7, 1896	
Reys Gurule	Night watchman	600	M	W	July 1, 1897	
Victoriano Sinerio	Engineer	500	M	I	July 1, 1896	
Reed B. Winnie	Indian assistant	450	M	I	Dec. 1, 1896	

Act. June 16, 1897.
29 Stat. 321.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Santa Fe school, N. Mex.—Cont'd.</i>						
SANTA FE SCHOOL, N. MEX.—Cont'd.						
Robt. Martin	Assistant industrial teacher	450	M	I	July 1, 1897	
Jesus Baca	Assistant blacksmith	450	M	I	do	
Niciso Gorman	Assistant carpenter	450	M	I	Oct. 1, 1897	
Joe Lowry	Assistant shoemaker	450	M	I	July 1, 1897	
Charles Gatewood	Assistant shoemaker and harness maker	450	M	I	July 1, 1897	
Sterling Prieor	Assistant janitor	450	M	I	Dec. 1, 1896	
Arthur Tinker	Boiler	600	M	I	Jan. 1, 1897	
Erud. Pelayo	do	600	M	I	Jan. 1, 1897	
W. T. Thornton	do	600	M	I	Jan. 1, 1897	
Joe Block	do	600	M	I	July 1, 1897	
Mary Whipple	do	600	F	I	do	
Deschelo Narsham	do	600	M	I	do	
Antonio Romero	do	600	M	I	Sept. 1, 1897	
Louise Conhepe	do	600	F	I	Dec. 1, 1896	
<i>Santa Fe boarding school.</i>						
SANTA FE BOARDING SCHOOL						
Louise Cavallo	Superintendent	800	F	W	Mar. 19, 1897	
Mary Morgan	Teacher	600	F	W	Sept. 10, 1896	
Steven V. Smith	Industrial teacher	500	M	I	July 1, 1897	
Anna M. Mendonhall	Matron	600	F	W	Mar. 19, 1897	
Henry Schenborn	Scamstress	450	F	W	Sept. 1, 1897	
Ernie Hildoy	Laundress	450	F	W	July 1, 1897	
Anna A. L. Kirk	Cook	450	F	W	do	
Joshua Crow	Night watchman	500	M	I	June 15, 1897	
HOPE BOARDING SCHOOL						
Walter J. Wicks	Superintendent	900	M	W	July 1, 1897	
Josephine A. Hilton	Teacher	500	F	W	do	
Cornelia Stroth	Matron	600	F	W	do	
Maud Echo Hawk	Scamstress	450	F	I	Sept. 18, 1896	
Harrietta E. Jones	Cook	500	F	W	do	
Minnie Bruns	Laundress	450	F	I	Sept. 1, 1897	
Frank O. Setzer	Labort	500	M	I	do	
POCAHONTAS SCHOOL						
Anna B. Tryon	Teacher	1,000	F	W	July 1, 1897	
<i>Santa Fe boarding school, N. Mex.</i>						
SANTA FE BOARDING SCHOOL, N. MEX.						
John H. Seger	Superintendent	1,200	M	W	Aug. 1, 1897	
S. K. Wauchop	Clerk	600	M	W	Oct. 3, 1896	
Anna C. Hoag	Teacher	600	F	W	Oct. 17, 1896	
E. E. Palmer	do	600	F	W	Sept. 1, 1896	
M. M. Shirk	Kindergartner	600	F	W	Nov. 1, 1896	
Paul Good Bear	Assistant farmer	200	M	I	Mar. 1, 1897	
Peter P. Hatzlall	Farmer	750	M	W	July 1, 1897	
Lydia E. Dittes	Matron	750	F	W	Nov. 2, 1896	
Gertrude M. Washing-	Assistant matron	450	F	I	Sept. 18, 1896	
Millican Inkanh	do	440	F	I	do	
Lizzie White	Laundress	300	F	I	Mar. 11, 1897	
Anna Polsch	Assistant laundress	450	F	I	Nov. 2, 1896	
Belle Aspley	Scamstress	400	F	W	Aug. 16, 1896	
Ira L. Stevens	Assistant seamstress	300	F	I	Oct. 28, 1896	
Diana W. Man	Assistant laundress	450	F	I	Jan. 1, 1897	
Mary Little Bear	Baker	180	F	I	Dec. 1, 1896	
Emesta P. Chief	Assistant baker	180	F	I	do	
Mary Little Wolf	do	90	F	I	do	
Ida L. Stroud	Cook	90	F	W	July 1, 1897	
Mildred White Buffalo	Assistant cook	600	M	W	Oct. 19, 1896	
J. G. Dixon	Carpenter	120	M	I	Mar. 21, 1897	
Anna Washee	Herder	120	M	I	Apr. 1, 1897	
Otto Hunt	Indian assistant	120	M	I	Oct. 29, 1896	
McPherson P. Chief	do	120	M	I	Mar. 1, 1897	

Act. April 25,
1897. Stat.
321, 322, June
10, 1896, 320
321, 322.

Act. June 16, 1897.
29 Stat. 321.

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