

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

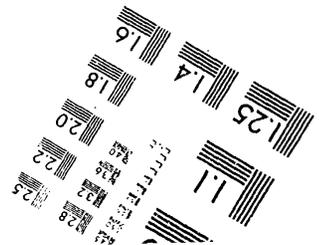
ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

INDIAN AFFAIRS,
PART I.
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER,
AND
APPENDIXES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1905.

24Y



Bs^o Doc Coll

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Finance:	
Appropriations.....	1
Expenditures.....	2
Agreements for cession of lands:	
Red Lake, Minnesota.....	3
Grande Ronde, Oregon.....	3
Rosebud, South Dakota.....	3
Devils Lake, North Dakota.....	4
Crow, Montana.....	5
Turtle Mountain, North Dakota.....	5
Unratified agreements.....	5
Irrigation:	
Tongue River Reservation.....	6
Navaho Reservation.....	6
Gila River (Pima) Reservation.....	7
Education:	
The past.....	21
The present.....	23
Results.....	28
The future.....	30
Health and civilization.....	33
Indian educational institutions.....	38
Nonreservation boarding schools.....	39
Reservation boarding schools.....	39
Day schools.....	41
Indians in white public schools.....	44
Mission schools.....	45
Attendance on Indian schools.....	47
Employees in Government Indian schools.....	49
Appropriations for school purposes.....	49
Indian school service institutes.....	49
Indian school sites.....	50
Indian exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition.....	51
Sale of liquor to Indians.....	56

JUL 8 '26

	Page.
Allotments and patents:	
Allotments on reservation:	
Cheyenne River	57
Rosebud	57
Pine Ridge	57
Crow	58
Ponca and Oto	58
Moencopi	58
Uinta	59
Shoshoni	59
Muckleshoot	59
Flathead	59
Philomene Smith v. He ya ise mil-kin, Umatilla	59
Nonreservation allotments	60
Carson district, Nevada	60
Fort McDermitt Military Reservation	60
Columbia Valley, Oregon and Washington	61
Dayton Creek, Montana	61
Sioux ceded lands	62
Sales of Indian lands:	
Inherited lands	62
Citizen Potawatomi and Absentee Shawnee	67
Peoria, Miami, and Wyandot	67
L'Anse and Ontonagan Chippewa	67
Chippewa of Lake Superior	68
Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River Chippewa	68
Land scrip issued by Indian Office	69
Indian lands set apart to missionary societies and churches	70
Logging on Indian reservations:	
La Pointe Agency	71
Leech Lake Agency	73
White Earth Reservation	74
Chippewa allotments	74
Leasing of Indian lands:	
Allotted lands	74
Unallotted lands	77
Railroads across Indian lands	82
Telephone and telegraph lines in Indian Territory	86
Oil and gas pipe lines through Indian lands	88
Indian Territory under the Curtis Act and subsequent legislation:	
Education	89
Congressional aid	90
Needs of the Territory	92
Cherokee Nation	93

	Page.
Indian Territory under the Curtis Act and subsequent legislation—Cont'd.	
Education—Continued.	
Creek Nation	94
Choctaw Nation	94
Chickasaw Nation	95
Seminole Nation	98
Denominational and private schools	99
Leases:	
Leasing and sale of allotted lands of Creek Nation	97
Creek mineral leases	99
Leasing of Cherokee lands	99
Supervision of leases of allotments	100
Mineral leases by Choctaw and Chickasaw allottees	101
Removal of restrictions on alienation of allotted lands	102
Delawares v. Cherokees	104
Collection of royalties	106
Unleased segregated Choctaw and Chickasaw coal and asphalt lands	108
Town sites	110
Bartlesville	113
Sulphur	113
Allotments	115
Regulations for selection of allotments	115
Disposition of surplus lands	116
Citizenship	116
Intermarried Cherokees	117
Seminole Nation	117
Oaths of disinterestedness	118
Settlers on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.	119
Walker River Reservation, Nev.	119
New York Indians	119
Puyallup lands, Washington	120
Death of Chief Joseph, Colville Agency, Wash.	122
Winnebago homestead in Wisconsin	123
Shoshoni Reservation, Wyo.	123
Encounter in Wyoming between Sioux and sheriff's posse	125

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS.

Reports of agents and others in charge of Indian tribes:	
Arizona—	
Colorado River, Enos B. Atkinson, superintendent, in charge	131
Fort Apache, O. W. Crouse, superintendent, in charge	132
Olof G. Olson, teacher	135
Rachel McGhie, field matron	135
Fort Mohave, Duncan D. McArthur, superintendent, in charge	136

Reports of agents and others in charge of Indian tribes—Continued.

Arizona—Continued.	Page.
Hopi (Moqui), Charles E. Burton, superintendent, in charge.....	138
Miltoia M. Keith, field matron.....	140
Navaho, Reuben Perry, superintendent, in charge.....	141
Emma De Vore, superintendent of school.....	143
Sister M. Evangelist, superintendent of school.....	144
Navaho Extension, Fred Allen, additional farmer.....	144
Pima, J. B. Alexander, superintendent, in charge.....	146
San Xavier Papago, J. M. Berger, farmer, in charge.....	148
San Carlos, Luther S. Kelly, agent.....	150
Stephen B. Weeks, superintendent of school.....	153
Walapai and Havasupai, J. S. Perkins, superintendent, in charge.....	154
Western Navaho, M. J. Needham, superintendent, in charge.....	154
California—	
Digger Indians, George O. Grist, farmer, in charge.....	155
Fort Bidwell, Chas. D. Rakestraw, superintendent, in charge.....	156
Fort Yuma, Jno. S. Speur, superintendent, in charge.....	158
Mrs. H. L. Heard, field matron.....	159
Hoopa Valley, Frank Kyselka, superintendent, in charge.....	161
Pala, Chas. E. Shell, superintendent, in charge.....	165
Round Valley, Horace J. Johnson, superintendent, in charge.....	168
San Jacinto, L. A. Wright, superintendent, in charge.....	169
Colorado—	
Southern Ute, Jos. O. Smith, superintendent, in charge.....	174
Idaho—	
Fort Hall, A. F. Caldwell, superintendent, in charge.....	175
Hosea Locke, superintendent of school.....	177
Lemhi, E. M. Yearian, superintendent, in charge.....	178
Nez Percé (Fort Lapwai), F. G. Mattoon, superintendent, in charge..	180
Indian Territory—	
Seneca (Quapaw Agency), H. B. Durant, superintendent, in charge..	181
Union, J. Blair Shoenfelt, agent.....	183
S. H. Taylor, revenue inspector, Indian Territory.....	208
Iowa—	
Sauk and Fox, William G. Malin, superintendent, in charge.....	209
Kansas—	
Kickapoo, O. C. Edwards, superintendent, in charge.....	212
Potawatomi, G. L. Williams, superintendent, in charge.....	214
Minnesota—	
Leech Lake, Maj. G. L. Scott, U. S. Army, agent.....	216
Leonidas M. Hardin, superintendent and physician.....	219
Henry W. Warren, teacher.....	219

Reports of agents and others in charge of Indian tribes—Continued.

Minnesota—Continued.	Page.
Leech Lake—Continued.	
Benj. Caswell, principal teacher.....	220
H. C. Norman, superintendent.....	221
John Morrison, principal teacher.....	221
White Earth, Simon Michelet, agent.....	222
Montana—	
Blackfeet, Jas. H. Monteath, agent.....	223
T. C. Price, superintendent of school.....	224
Crow, S. G. Reynolds, agent.....	225
Lorenzo D. Creel, superintendent of school.....	227
H. L. Oberlander, superintendent of school and physician.....	228
Flathead, Samuel Bellew, agent.....	229
Wm. A. Root, superintendent of school.....	230
Fort Belknap, W. R. Logan, superintendent, in charge.....	231
Fort Peck, C. R. A. Scobey, superintendent, in charge.....	232
Tongue River, J. C. Clifford, superintendent, in charge.....	232
Nebraska—	
Omaha, John F. MacKey, superintendent, in charge.....	235
W. J. Scott, superintendent of school.....	236
Santee, W. E. Meagley, superintendent, in charge.....	238
Winnebago, Horace G. Wilson, superintendent, in charge.....	239
Sarah H. Chapin, field matron.....	241
Nevada—	
Carson (Walker River), C. H. Asbury, superintendent, in charge....	242
Moapa, Wm. C. Sharp, industrial teacher, in charge.....	244
Nevada, Fred B. Spriggs, superintendent, in charge.....	246
Lillian A. M. B. Mayhew, field matron.....	247
Western Shoshoni, Horton H. Miller, superintendent, in charge.....	248
New Mexico—	
Jicarilla, H. H. Johnson, superintendent, in charge.....	249
Mescalero, James A. Carroll, superintendent, in charge.....	250
San Juan, Wm. S. Shelton, superintendent, in charge.....	252
Albuquerque (Pueblo), James K. Allen, superintendent, in charge..	254
Santa Fe (Pueblo), C. J. Crandall, superintendent, in charge.....	258
Zuni (Pueblo), D. D. Graham, superintendent, in charge.....	263
Jolie A. Fallin, field matron.....	265
New York—	
New York, B. B. Weber, agent.....	702
North Carolina—	
Eastern Cherokee, Willard S. Campbell, superintendent, in charge..	265
North Dakota—	
Devils Lakè (Fort Totten), Chas. L. Davis, agent.....	268

Reports of agents and others in charge of Indian tribes—Continued.	
North Dakota—Continued.	Page.
Fort Berthold, Amzi W. Thomas, agent	272
Horace E. Wilson, superintendent of school	273
Anna D. Wilde and Adeline P. Beauchamp, field matrons	275
Standing Rock, J. M. Carignan, agent	276
Ewald C. Witzleben, superintendent of school	279
Martin Kenel, superintendent of school	280
J. Tho. Hall, superintendent of school	281
Walter P. Squires, day school inspector	281
Mary S. Francis, missionary and principal	282
Oklahoma—	
Cantonment (Cheyenne and Arapaho), Byron E. White, superintendent, in charge	282
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Maj. G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. Army, superintendent, in charge	286
G. W. Myers, superintendent of school	288
Thomas M. Jones, superintendent of school	289
Seger (Cheyenne and Arapaho), John H. Seger, superintendent, in charge	290
Kaw, Edison Watson, clerk in charge	291
Kiowa, Col. James F. Randlett, agent	292
Jno. A. Buntlin, superintendent of school	295
J. W. Haddon, superintendent of school	295
Osage, Frank Frantz, agent	298
J. L. Baker, superintendent of school	300
H. C. Ripley, Indian trade supervisor	301
Oto, H. W. Newman, superintendent, in charge	301
Pawnee, George W. Nellis, superintendent, in charge	302
Ponca, H. M. Noble, superintendent, in charge	303
Sauk and Fox, W. C. Kohlenberg, superintendent, in charge	306
Shawnee, Frank A. Thackery, superintendent, in charge	309
Oregon—	
Grande Ronde, Dr. Andrew Kershaw, superintendent, in charge	310
Klamath, O. C. Applegate, superintendent, in charge	311
Siletz, John J. McKoin, superintendent, in charge	316
Umatilla, Charles Wilkins, superintendent, in charge	318
Warm Springs, James E. Kirk, superintendent, in charge	319
South Dakota—	
Cheyenne River, Ira A. Hatch, agent	321
Eugene D. Mossman, superintendent of school	323
Crow Creek, Harry D. Chamberlain, agent	323
Flandreau, Charles F. Peirce, superintendent in charge	326

Reports of agents and others in charge of Indian tribes—Continued.	
South Dakota—Continued.	Page.
Lower Brulé, R. H. Somers, agent	327
Rosa C. Preston, superintendent of school	328
Pino Ridge, J. R. Brennan, agent	328
M. W. Odell, superintendent of school	332
J. J. Duncan, day school inspector	333
Mathias Schmitt, S. J., superintendent	334
Rosebud, Charles E. McCheesney, agent	334
Chas. F. Werner, superintendent of school	336
Arthur E. McFritridge, day school inspector	337
P. Flor Digman, S. J., missionary	337
Siesseton, C. B. Jackson, agent	338
David E. Evans, superintendent of school	339
Yankton, R. J. Taylor, superintendent in charge	340
David M. Betts, superintendent of school	343
Insane asylum, Oscar S. Gifford, superintendent	343
Utah—	
Southern Utah, Laura B. Work, superintendent in charge	345
Sadie McFoster, field matron	346
Uinta and Ouray, Capt. W. D. Mercer, U. S. Army, agent	347
William W. Ewing, superintendent of school	348
Oscar M. Waddell, superintendent of school	348
Washington—	
Colville, S. L. Taggart, special U. S. Indian agent in charge	349
Frank F. Avery, superintendent of school	351
Neah Bay, Edwin Minor, superintendent in charge	351
Puyallup, Harry F. Liston, superintendent in charge	353
Lida W. Quimby, field matron	355
Tulalip, Charles M. Buchanan, superintendent in charge	357
Allen A. and Louise A. Bartow, teacher and housekeeper	360
Charles A. Reynolds, farmer	361
George A. Bremner, teacher	364
Edward Bristow, farmer in charge	361
Yakima, J. Lynch, superintendent, in charge	364
Wisconsin—	
Green Bay, Shepard Freeman, agent	368
Rev. Blase Krake, superintendent of school	370
La Pointe, S. W. Campbell, agent	371
Henry J. Phillips, superintendent of school	377
Oneida, Joseph C. Hart, superintendent, in charge	378
Wittenberg, Axel Jacobson, superintendent in charge	379

Reports of agents and others in charge of Indian tribes—Continued.	
Wyoming—	
<i>Shoshoni</i> , H. E. Wadsworth, agent.....	381
William B. Dew, superintendent of school.....	383
Mary C. Ramsey, field matron.....	384
Report of superintendent of Indian schools.....	387
Briefs of proceedings, papers, and discussions at institutes.....	400
Proceedings of the Congress of Indian educators.....	418
Synopsis of reports of supervisors of Indian schools and special agents....	429
Reports of superintendents of bonded schools not having Indian tribes in charge:	
Phoenix, Ariz., C. W. Goodman.....	435
Riverside, Cal., Harwood Hall.....	436
Greenville, Cal., Burton B. Custer.....	438
Fort Lewis, Colo., W. M. Peterson.....	440
Grand Junction, Colo., Theo. G. Lenmon.....	440
Lawrence, Kans., H. B. Peairs.....	442
Mount Pleasant, Mich., E. C. Nardin.....	444
Pipestone, Minn., DeWitt S. Harris.....	445
Morris, Minn., Jno. B. Brown.....	446
Vermillion Lake, Minn., Oliver H. Gates.....	447
Fort Shaw, Mont., F. C. Campbell.....	447
Genea, Nebr., W. H. Winslow.....	448
Chillico, Okla., S. M. McCowan.....	449
Carlisle, Pa., Capt. W. A. Mercer, U. S. Army.....	450
Edgar A. Allen, assistant superintendent.....	452
Chamberlain, S. Dak., John Flinn.....	453
Pierre, S. Dak., J. C. Levengood.....	454
Springfield, S. Dak., Walter J. Wicks.....	455
Hayward, Wis., Wm. A. Light.....	457
Tomah, Wis., L. M. Compton.....	459
Hampton, Va., H. B. Frissell.....	460
Miscellaneous:	
Indian legislation by first and second sessions Fifty-eighth Congress.....	495
Presidential proclamations.....	523
Executive orders.....	530
Deed, Southern Pacific Railroad releasing Mission Indian lands.....	531
Trust funds and trust lands.....	535
Incomes of Indian tribes.....	538
Present treaty liabilities of United States to Indian tribes.....	540
Indian reservations, areas and authority for establishing.....	544
Indian school sites.....	566
Statistics as to Indian schools.....	580

Miscellaneous—Continued.	
Statistics as to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sources of subsistence of Indian tribes; also religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics.....	591
Statistics as to cultivation and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised, and stock owned by Indians, work on roads, and other labor by Indians....	616
List of employees—	
At Washington.....	632
In Indian agency service.....	634
Miscellaneous positions.....	652
In Indian school service.....	655
Addresses—	
Members of Board of Indian Commissioners.....	695
Inspectors.....	695
Special Indian agents.....	696
Superintendent and supervisors of Indian schools.....	696
Secretaries of societies carrying on missions and schools among Indians.....	696
Indian agents and school superintendents.....	697
Index.....	702

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., October 17, 1904.

Sir: The Seventy-third Annual Report of the Office of Indian Affairs is respectfully submitted.

FINANCE.

Appropriations.—The aggregate of appropriations contained in the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, is \$9,853,480.75. The aggregate of the appropriations for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1904, as given in the previous report, was \$8,521,306.77.

The objects of the appropriations for the two years are shown as follows:

TABLE No. 1.—Appropriations contained in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal years 1904 and 1905.

	1904.	1905.
Current and contingent expenses	\$727,040.00	\$727,100.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	2,181,633.35	3,514,285.85
Miscellaneous support, gratuities.....	619,000.00	570,000.00
Incidental expenses	93,400.00	76,900.00
Support of schools	3,622,900.00	3,880,740.00
Miscellaneous	1,316,383.42	1,081,151.90
Total	8,521,306.77	9,853,480.75

Excess of 1905 over 1904, \$1,332,173.98.

Other appropriations for the Indian service were made by the deficiency and other acts for 1904 and 1905 as follows:

TABLE No. 2.—Appropriations made by deficiency and other acts, 1904 and 1905.

	1904.	1905.
Current and contingent expenses	\$36,000.00	
Miscellaneous	48,000.00	\$25,000.00
Total	84,000.00	25,000.00

Adding these to the foregoing we have the total of the appropriations for the two years as follows:

TABLE No. 3.—Total appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1904 and 1905.

	1904.	1905.
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$703,940.00	\$727,400.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	2,181,633.33	3,514,255.65
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities.....	619,000.00	670,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	33,400.00	76,900.00
Support of schools.....	3,522,350.09	3,880,710.00
Miscellaneous.....	1,301,383.12	1,109,151.90
Total.....	8,002,306.77	9,878,480.75

Excess of 1905 over 1904, \$1,276,173.98, accounted for as follows:

1905 over 1904:		
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	\$1,332,652.50	
Support of schools.....	357,700.00	
		\$1,690,442.50
1904 over 1905:		
Current and contingent expenses.....	36,540.00	
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities.....	70,000.00	
Incidental expenses.....	16,500.00	
Miscellaneous.....	282,228.52	
		414,268.52
		1,276,173.98

The great increase in the 1905 appropriation, it will be observed, is principally under fulfilling treaty stipulations. This arises from the fact that several large appropriations were made pursuant to agreements ratified during the year, as follows:

Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa.....	\$1,000,000.00
Sioux of Rosebud Reservation.....	75,000.00
Crow.....	131,200.00
Flathead.....	175,000.00
Indians of Devils Lake.....	52,000.00
Total.....	1,433,200.00

As an offset to this, treaty items of former years were reduced or dropped out, which leaves the net increase as reported above.

Expenditures.—The expenditures for the Indian service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, as reported by the Treasury Department, were as follows:

Current and contingent expenses.....	\$703,000.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	1,690,969.87
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities.....	530,301.32
Trust funds.....	2,033,955.53
Incidental expenses.....	74,902.84
Support of schools.....	3,401,746.82
Miscellaneous.....	2,002,813.91
Total.....	10,433,350.09

AGREEMENTS FOR CESSION OF LAND.

Red Lake, Minn.—An agreement was concluded March 10, 1902, with the Indians of the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., ceding the western portion of their reserve, embracing 256,152 acres. The consideration was \$1,000,000, of which \$150,000 was to be paid within ninety days after the ratification of said agreement, and the remainder in fifteen equal annual payments. This agreement was ratified by act of February 20, 1904 (33 Stats., 46).

The Commissioner of the General Land Office reports under date of September 19, 1904, that the ceded lands were offered at public sale at Thief River Falls, Minn., commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. June 20, and continuing until July 14, at which time the sale was adjourned to take place at Crookston, Minn., October 3. There were sold 610 tracts, aggregating 93,747.59 acres, for \$589,117.20, or an average price of \$6.28 per acre. The amount received at this sale was \$117,823.44, being 20 per cent of the total value of the lands sold. There were left 1,035 unsold tracts, aggregating 162,197.29 acres, to be disposed of at the resumption of the sale, October 3, returns from which had not been received at the time of preparing this report.

Grande Ronde, Oreg.—The agreement with the Indians of the Grande Ronde Reservation, Oreg., concluded June 27, 1901, provided for the ceding of all surplus unallotted lands (except 440 acres), aggregating 25,791 acres. The agreement was ratified by act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stats., 567).

The General Land Office reports that sealed bids for the sale of a part of the reservation were received at Oregon City, Oreg., land office from 9 o'clock a. m. on Monday, August 1, 1904, until 11 o'clock on Monday, August 8. The total area offered for sale was 26,021.54 acres, divided into 181 tracts, of approximately 160 acres each. Three hundred and thirty-three bids were received for 111 different tracts aggregating 16,418.48 acres; the bids ranged from \$1.25 to \$11.75 per acre, or an average price of \$4.08 per acre, and amounted to \$66,497.21. Checks and money orders for \$13,215.44 were received, representing practically 20 per cent of the amount bid. The acceptance of these bids has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. There remain 9,603.06 acres, for which no bids were received.

The act of April 28, 1904, provided that no bids should be considered until the sum of all the bids received should equal or exceed \$28,500. As \$66,497.21 was received for less than two-thirds of the lands offered for sale, the sale is considered highly satisfactory.

Rosebud, S. Dak.—An agreement was concluded September 14, 1901, with the Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., by which they ceded the surplus unallotted lands of that part of their reserve situated

in Gregory County, S. Dak. The agreement was ratified by act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 254).

The General Land Office reports that on August 8, at Bonesteel, S. Dak., the unallotted and unreserved lands of this reservation, aggregating 385,817.11 acres, divided into 2,412 claims of approximately 160 acres each, were opened to homestead entry, by registered applicants only, in the order established by the drawing of July 28. The opening was continued for the lands in that district through September 10, and thereafter was to be at Chamberlain, S. Dak. The number of persons who had registered as applicants for these lands was 106,308.

During last August 938 homestead entries were made for these lands, aggregating 147,838.68 acres, upon which the first payment required under the act of April 23, 1904, of \$1 per acre, was made. Returns for the month of September had not been received at the time of preparing this statement.

Full information concerning the price per acre and the manner of disposing of these lands is contained in proclamation of May 13, 1904, which will be found on page —.

Devils Lake, N. Dak.—An agreement was concluded with the Indians of the Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak., November 2, 1901, by which they ceded all of the surplus unallotted lands of that reservation, aggregating approximately 104,000 acres. The consideration agreed upon was \$345,000. This amount, however, included \$80,000 which the Indians claimed to be due them for lands excluded from their reservation on the west by an erroneous survey made some years ago. The agreement provides for the payment of the purchase money to the Indians in cash—\$145,000, upon the ratification of the agreement, and the remainder in 10 annual installments of \$20,000 each. Provision was made for the allotment of 6,160 acres to 62 persons whose rights to allotments were recognized by the Indians, but who had not received any lands. This agreement was ratified by act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stats., 319).

The General Land Office states that the unallotted and unreserved ceded lands on this reservation, aggregating 88,948.39 acres, divided into 556 claims of approximately 160 acres each, were opened to homestead entry, by registered applicants only, at the Devils Lake land office, North Dakota, on September 6, 1904, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the order established by drawing of August 24, and such applications will continue to be received and considered in their numerical order as prescribed by proclamation of June 2, 1904, until all of the lands subject to entry under the homestead laws and desired thereunder shall have been entered.

The number of persons registered as applicants for these lands was 15,086. The lands are to be paid for at the rate of \$4.50 per acre, as follows: One dollar and fifty cents when entry is made, and the

remainder in annual installments of fifty cents per acre until paid for. Complete returns for September had not been received at the time of preparing this statement.

Crow, Mont.—An agreement was entered into by Benjamin F. Barge, James H. McNeely, and Charles G. Hoyt, on behalf of the United States, with the Indians of the Crow Reservation, Mont., concluded August 14, 1899. The Indians ceded about 1,116,000 acres, comprising the northern portion of their reservation, except such tracts of land as had been allotted in severalty to Indians of the Crow tribe prior to the date of the agreement, and except selections of land occupied by the Indians which they may elect to keep as homes. The United States agreed to pay to and expend for the benefit of the Indians \$1,150,000. The agreement was ratified by act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stats., 352).

A considerable portion of the ceded tract still remains to be surveyed, and under the act of April 27, 1904, the Geological Survey must make certain investigations, with a view to determining what feasible irrigation projects may be found within the ceded tract, so that the lands subject to irrigation may be withheld from the opening. In view of this preliminary work it is not thought probable that any portion of the land in question will be ready for opening and disposal during this calendar year.

Turtle Mountain N. Dak.—The Indian appropriation act of April 12, 1904, includes the agreement of October 2, 1892, entered into between the United States, by a commission duly appointed for the purpose, and the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians. The agreement was amended materially by Congress, and its ratification was conditioned on acceptance of the amendments by the Indians. The Indians accepted the amended agreement October 8.

The settlement of this long-pending matter seems at hand. No land will be restored to the public domain; the ratification simply extinguishes the Indian claim to an immense tract of land. The two townships of land constituting their recognized reservation are to be allotted as soon as practicable. Those that will do so are to be allowed to take homesteads on the public domain. One million dollars is to be paid them, to be distributed per capita, at one payment or in annual installments, or to be in part expended for their benefit, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Unratified agreements.—Agreements pending during last session of Congress and still unratified are:

With the Indians of the Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak., concluded May 6, 1901, ceding the western portion of their reserve, embracing 56,000 acres.

With the Yankton Indians in South Dakota, concluded October 2, 1899, providing for the cession of the Red Pipestone Quarry Reservation, in Minnesota, containing a little more than one section of land.

With the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., negotiated on the 25th day of June, 1902, by which they ceded to the United States 208,000 acres of land.

IRRIGATION.

The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year, approved April 21, 1904, contains an appropriation of \$185,000 for construction of ditches, reservoirs, purchase and use of irrigating tools and appliances, and purchase of water rights on Indian reservations, of which \$85,000 was made immediately available.

The following expenditures have thus far been authorized from this appropriation:

Pima Reservation, Ariz., construction of additional wells, etc.	\$4,000.00
Yakima Reservation, Wash., construction of additional laterals, etc.	25,000.00
Crow Reservation, Mont., completion of Big Horn Canal	15,000.00
Zuni Reservation, N. Mex., continuation of dam and reservoir	40,000.00
Klamath Reservation, Oreg., completion of Crooked Creek ditch, construction of agency spring ditch, etc.	5,000.00
Pala Reservation, Cal., continuation of irrigation construction.	2,700.00
Total	91,700.00

Tongue River Reservation, Mont.—The construction of a system of irrigation on the Tongue River Reservation, Mont., has been determined upon and preliminary work commenced. The estimated expenditure on this reservation during the present fiscal year is \$35,000. The salaries of superintendents of irrigation and other employees are estimated at \$15,000.

Navaho Reservation, Ariz.—The Office is steadily adhering to its plan of constructing small irrigation ditches within the Navaho Reservation, especially from the San Juan River, as set forth in last year's report. Authority has been asked to make certain expenditures in the construction of a dam on Black Creek and to straighten that creek so as to make more useful the Black Creek ditch; to improve and put in repair the agency ditch, otherwise termed the Fort Defiance irrigation system; to construct a ditch in Canyon De Chelly; to repair the Wheatfield ditch and dam, and to put in good condition the Cottonwood ditch and dam. According to the statements of Mr. Shoomaker, supervisor of irrigation, these expenditures are necessary in order that the Indians may have the full benefit of the ditches already constructed and the use of their lands along the proposed new ditch. He has also reported the feasibility and advisability of irrigation at Chin Lee and Round Rock. Further attention will be given to the construction of ditches leading from San Juan River. The Indians utilize the ditches which

have been constructed, keep them in repair, and plant wherever water can be had.

Gila River (Pima) Reservation, Ariz.—The unfortunate condition of the Pima Indians on this reservation, owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, has recently attracted such great attention and excited so much sympathy, especially in the official boards of the Presbyterian Church, which has long supported missions among the Pima, that I deem it advisable to make a somewhat lengthy statement of the efforts of this office to maintain the rights of the Indians and to devise some practicable method of increasing their supply of water.

Before the country in the vicinity of the reservation had been settled to any considerable extent the Indians were able to obtain a sufficient water supply to irrigate so much of their reservation as would enable them to raise crops enough for their support. As the country became settled, the supply in the Gila River was appropriated by the settlers above, so that on the reservation the river became almost dry during the irrigation season.

In a report dated March 1, 1886, this Office invited the attention of the Department to a letter from Agent Wheeler, stating that there was a project on foot to take the water from the Gila River, at a point about 12 miles above the town of Florence, by means of an irrigating canal in such quantities as would practically destroy the farms of the Indians. It was suggested that the subject be referred to the Attorney-General with request that the United States attorney for Arizona be instructed to take such steps under the Federal or Territorial laws as might be necessary to protect the Indians in their rights.

March 2, 1886, the subject was referred by the Department to the Attorney-General, who directed the United States attorney to take steps to protect the Indians from the effects of the projected canal.

The report of the district attorney, forwarded by the Attorney-General June 4, 1886, stated that a stock company with a capital of \$1,000,000 had been organized for the construction of a canal. As he did not know what effect a canal or dam would have on the river below he suggested that as the dam would not be constructed before October, 1886, suit should not be brought until more facts had been obtained by some one charged specifically with the matter.

July 6, 1886, this Office recommended that the Director of the Geological Survey be instructed to detail a competent man from that Bureau to investigate whether the effect of the proposed canal would be likely to prove disastrous to the Indians, and whether the canal company could and would construct suitable ditches and connect the canal with the reservation and supply the Indians with a sufficiency of water. The investigation was made by the Geological Survey, and it established the fact that the construction of the proposed dam and canal would result disastrously to the Indians. The report of the

Geological Survey was communicated to the Department June 11, 1887, with the recommendation that the subject be again referred to the Attorney-General, with request that the United States attorney be directed to take the necessary steps to enjoin the canal company from any diversion of the waters of the Gila River to the injury of the Indians, or to take such other steps as might be deemed necessary to protect them in the continued enjoyment of their rights.

August 6, 1887, the Office reported to the Department that the Florence Canal Company had promised to enter into such stipulations as the Government might propose not to diminish the quantity of water then used by the Indians; the Office therefore asked that the United States attorney be instructed to stay proceedings for a reasonable time to allow the company to enter into such engagement. It was also stated that the matter was regarded by this Office as practically out of the hands of the Interior Department, the United States attorney having been instructed to apply for an injunction restraining the company from diverting the water to the injury of the Indians, or to take such other steps as he might deem advisable to protect the Indians. It was further stated that there was no doubt that if the district attorney should consider it safe and proper to enter into the proposed agreement he would arrange the details in a manner satisfactory to this Office.

December 30, 1887, this Office received, by reference through the Department from the Attorney-General, copy of a report from the United States attorney for Arizona, transmitting a copy of the resolutions of the company.

April 11, 1888, the Office referring to its letter of August 6, 1887, stated that if the agreement should finally be accepted endeavor would be made to procure the services of an army engineer to make such measurements as the district attorney might require to determine the quantity of water then used by the Indians in irrigating their farms, provided the district attorney desired to have such measurements made.

October 23, 1890, the Office referring to Office letter of April 11, 1888, recommended that the Attorney-General be requested to advise the Department what action if any had been taken to protect the rights of the Indians against the Florence Canal Company, for the agent at the Pima Agency had reported that if the canal company was permitted to have full control of the reservoir in connection with the canal he feared the Indians need expect no benefit therefrom. No reply being received, the Office again, January 5, 1891, suggested that it would be well to call the attention of the Department of Justice to previous correspondence on the subject and to request that steps be taken at once to secure the rights of the Indians; and the Office asked to be advised as to the status of the case and the final result of the action taken by

the Department of Justice. January 29, 1891, the Acting Attorney-General replied to Department letter of January 15, 1891, that action had been withheld by the district attorney awaiting the arrival of the president of the company.

February 20, 1891, the Attorney-General further reported that information was needed as to certain physical features connected with the actual amount of water theretofore used by the Indians, and as to what part of them the canal would cut off; that as matters then stood they were not by any means in such shape as to proceed summarily to a suit, for the Department had no conclusive evidence that the Indians had been or would be injured and that it would seem necessary to have a personal inquiry upon the ground by some competent man who could prepare himself to testify for the Government.

By Department authority of March 5, 1891, the Pima agent was instructed on March 11 to employ Mr. Lewis A. Hicks to investigate and report plans relative to irrigation improvements on the Gila Reservation, and to qualify himself to become a witness for the Government in the suit against the canal company, if it should be deemed advisable to continue that suit.

He was further advised that the district attorney stated that the Florence Canal Company had not constructed any dam, or rather obstruction, in the Gila River above the Pima and Maricopa Reservation, by which the waters of that river had been diverted from their natural channel to the prejudice of the prior right of the Indians, and that there were no data in his office to show how much water the Pima and Maricopa Indians had theretofore actually appropriated, nor how many acres of land they had actually cultivated to the one crop, which he claimed was all they had been accustomed to irrigate.

The report of Civil Engineer Hicks, dated April 22, 1891, stated that in order for him to testify whether the diversion of the waters of the Gila River by the Florence Canal Company had been or would be prejudicial to the prior rights of the Indians it would be necessary for him to be on the ground from the time the river commenced to get dry on the reservation until the flow had entirely ceased. May 30, 1891, Agent Crouse telegraphed that it was not too late in the season for Engineer Hicks to make such test, and June 5 he was telegraphed to employ Mr. Hicks and such assistants as might be considered necessary to complete the investigation. February 16, 1892, Agent Crouse was directed to report whether Mr. Hicks had made the investigation; and if so, to forward his report. This report, if made, never reached this office, and an examination of Agent Crouse's accounts to June 30, 1893, fails to show any payment to Mr. Hicks.

November 23, 1894, Inspector Duncan reported that the anticipation of the Geological Survey as to the disastrous effects of the construction of the Florence Canal had been realized; but he failed to make any

suggestion for the relief of the Indians, except the construction of a reservoir, which was considered wholly impracticable on account of the great expense involved.

December 27, 1894, this Office again gave to the Department a history of the case and suggested that an expert from the Geological Survey be detailed to make experiments and prepare himself as a witness in the suit which the Department of Justice had been asked to institute.

The same letter stated that the director of the Arizona Agricultural College had informed this Office that underlying a considerable portion of the Pima Reservation, at a depth of from 25 to 100 feet, there was an inexhaustible supply of water, in fact an underground stream, and that it had been demonstrated, in a small way, that this water supply might be raised by steam pumps and profitably used for irrigating farm crops. It was suggested that possibly an expert of the Geological Survey might find this plan feasible, or at least be able to suggest some other method of supplying the Pima Indians with water.

May 11, 1895, this Office submitted to the Department a report from Agent J. Roe Young that the supply of water allowed to pass by the Florence and other canal companies and owners of irrigating ditches and reservoirs on the upper river was entirely exhausted, except at points where the sunken waters of the river were forced to the surface by a natural dam; that the Indians had therefore failed to raise a crop and were destitute, and he suggested three alternative methods of securing a water supply. The report was referred to the Department with the recommendation that if it was found inexpedient to have the proposed investigation made by an expert of the Geological Survey, the agent be authorized to employ a competent engineer to make a thorough examination. September 6, 1895, the Department returned Agent Young's report with a report by the Geological Survey which stated that there was not then sufficient information to justify the making of recommendations as to the best methods of supplying the Gila River Reservation with water, and that the questions arising were not simply those of engineering, but demanded a broad comprehension of the underground structure and the behavior of water as influenced by geological conditions.

October 7, 1895, this Office recommended that the sum of \$3,500 be set aside for the expense of an investigation by the Geological Survey, and Mr. Arthur P. Davis, hydrographer, was detailed November 26, 1895, to make the investigation. June 16, 1896, the Department, in accordance with the recommendation of this Office, set aside the sum of \$900 for continuing the investigation during the fiscal year 1897.

November 10, 1896, Mr. Davis submitted his report to the Geological Survey, which may be found in Senate Document No. 27, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session. He indicated three possible methods

of obtaining a water supply, viz: (1) Pumping from wells; (2) construction of a large reservoir at the Buttes; (3) construction of Queen Creek Reservoir at an estimated cost of \$221,000. The first method he considered impracticable, owing to the prohibitive cost of operation, while the third offered at most a supply of water barely sufficient for the minimum demands of the Indian Reservation at that time. Therefore he recommended the adoption of the second method, at an estimated cost of \$2,244,000.

The Indian appropriation act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 571), contained an appropriation of \$20,000 for ascertaining the depth of the bed rock at a place on the Gila River known as the Buttes, and the feasibility and total cost of the construction of a dam across the river at that point in order to irrigate the Gila River Reservation, and for ascertaining the average daily flow of water in the river at the Buttes, the same to be expended by the Director of the Geological Survey, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, provided that nothing therein contained should be construed as in any way committing the United States to the construction of said dam.

March 10, 1899, this office reported to the Department that Irrigation Inspector W. H. Graves was unable to suggest any plan of relief for the Pima Indians other than the construction of the dam above referred to, and suggested that pending the investigation authorized in the act of July 1, 1898, no action could be taken by this office or the Department in regard to irrigation on the Gila River Reservation.

December 13, 1899, Senator Warren presented to the Senate the "Report of James D. Schuyler, consulting engineer, on the general conditions and cost of water storage for irrigation on the Gila River, Arizona, for the benefit of the Indians occupying the Gila River Reservation." (Senate Doc. No. 37, 56th Cong., 1st sess.) Mr. Schuyler reported that it was not feasible to build a masonry dam at the Buttes on account of the rotten quality of the rock, the great depth to bed rock, and the excessive height of dam required to obtain a storage of 174,000 acre-feet, or about one-half the flow of the stream, but that it was feasible to construct a masonry dam at San Carlos at a cost of \$1,078,926, including damages for right of way. He recommended the construction of the latter dam.

During the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives (H. R. 3733) appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purpose of sounding for bed rock at the foundations of the proposed San Carlos Dam, for preparing detailed plans and estimates, and for beginning the construction of foundations and completion of the dam or dams. April 24, 1900, this office made a favorable report upon the bill, but it was not passed. Instead, Congress appropriated the sum of \$30,000 for the temporary support of the Indians of the Pima Agency.



July 16, 1900, the Department directed Inspector Graves to proceed to the Pima Indian Reservation to

ascertain the feasibility of a limited system of irrigation by the construction of necessary ditches to take the water for the use of the Pima Indians from the reservoir proposed by the Geological Survey on the San Carlos Reservation or elsewhere along the Gila River, in the event that Congress shall hereafter provide for its construction, * * * and prepare plans and specifications, with estimates of cost, of such ditches as may be necessary for limited irrigation, and can be built for an expenditure not exceeding the sum stated.

September 12, Inspector Graves reported that to prepare plans, specifications, and estimates of cost that would be in any way reliable and accurate for any system of ditches that would be extensive enough to cost \$30,000, would require a very careful reconnaissance and an instrumental survey, which would consume several months and necessitate the services of a properly equipped party of surveyors. He also stated that even if the reservoir proposed should be constructed it would be impracticable, except at enormous cost, to convey the water from any one of the proposed reservoirs through a ditch to the reservation, and that it would be useless to construct any system of ditches that could not be put to immediate use, and that would not be maintained and preserved by the vigilance and efforts of those dependent upon such ditches for their support.

He gave it as his judgment that there was a more feasible plan for assisting the Pima Indians than by constructing a system of ditches that must remain idle and useless for an indefinite period and perhaps forever, and one that would without any question enable them to secure a very considerable supply of water for irrigating their lands, and might eventually afford them all the water necessary. This plan was to develop and bring to the surface the underground waters, of which he believed there was an inexhaustible supply. November 19, 1900, the Office recommended that Mr. Graves's plan be tested at once on a small scale and that he be authorized to make the necessary preliminary surveys and estimates and to exercise a supervision over the work.

On the same date a report of the Director of the Geological Survey, dated November 15, 1900, was referred to this Office, in which he stated that the project proposed by Inspector Graves for bringing to the surface the water percolating in or adjacent to the channel of the Gila River was one which had been considered at various times, but had not been considered feasible. Referring to investigations made by this Bureau, the Director said:

This matter of obtaining a permanent supply for these Indians is one which has been before the Department in one form or another for fourteen years without definite conclusion. This has been due largely to the fact that at no time in the proceedings has the whole matter been definitely committed to any one expert for full consideration and report.

He made the following recommendations:

That the whole matter of securing a permanent supply of water for the Indians resident on the Sacaton Reservation be committed to the hydraulic engineers of the division of hydrography of this Survey, the investigation to be conducted along all lines which seem to offer a feasible outcome.

The expenses of this investigation to be paid out of the current appropriation for "determining the water supply of the United States, including the investigations of underground currents, etc.," and supplemented by an allotment of \$5,000 from the funds of the Indian Office, in this following the precedent established in the case of the investigation of the water supply for the Southern Utes in Colorado and also for the Uinta Utes in Utah.

The engineers of the division of hydrography to be empowered to make a full and thorough investigation, carried on through the season of drought, and to prepare definite plans and estimates so that the whole matter can be taken up for action by the Department or presented to Congress.

In returning this report to the Department, November 24, 1900, the Office said:

As admitted by the Director, investigation as to the water supply on the Pima Reservation has been in progress for several years, having been specially authorized by law, without any definite results. There does not appear to be any assurance that further investigation along the lines suggested will produce any more satisfactory results.

On the other hand the plan proposed by Mr. Graves, who is a thoroughly skilled engineer, at least so far as construction is concerned, is a "condition and not a theory." To actually construct a ditch which will demonstrate whether his plan is feasible or not will, aside from the cost of the machinery, probably be not more than the sum asked by the Geological Survey for continued investigation, which would only demonstrate what might be done, whereas if his plan results successfully the Indians will be provided with a considerable quantity of water at once, and a larger supply can be procured by the same means. If the result is unsatisfactory Congress can then be asked to authorize further investigation along the lines suggested.

I am therefore of the opinion that an actual test is more economical and promises better results than a mere investigation, even if the confident prediction of Inspector Graves as to its success be not fully credited. I therefore adhere to the recommendation made in my report of November 19, 1900.

May 22, 1901, Oren B. Taft, president of the Casa Grande Valley Canal Company, proposed the purchase of that canal property by the Government as follows:

This canal property, including a complete canal that has been carrying water for over eight years continuously, together with the largest reservoir for storage of water in the West, its franchise, and all its belongings, is for sale, and the management proposes to dispose of it whenever an acceptable price can be obtained, and it now openly offers the property to the Government and proposes to make a sale of it, if it be possible. We are convinced that it is the cheapest and only practical way of furnishing the Pima Indians and their reservation with water; that with its purchase these Indians can be supplied within ninety days after the completion of such purchase with a similar supply of water as is now and has been furnished to the settlers along the canal for the last eight years. All sorts of propositions and projects have been and will be suggested to the Government as a means of furnishing this water. To the certain knowledge of the writer, this reservation has been dry for nearly a month

already, and yet had an expenditure of \$25,000, in addition to the purchase of the canal, been made in cleaning it out and extending it to this reservation since Congress adjourned, they would today be receiving a supply sufficient for them to make this year's crop.

The position of this canal company is, that it has the lawful right, which it has been exercising for more than ten years, of taking from the Gila River practically all of the water that the river will carry at its average flow, and that it takes this water from this river at a point so far up into the mountains that there is no feasible plan by which any other canal can take any excess supply from a point above its head, and that, as a result, there is no possible way to put water onto this Indian reservation except through the channel of this canal and an extension of it from a point at or about Florence to the Indian reservation, a distance of about 10 miles. That the expenditure of a moderate sum of from \$150,000 to \$200,000 will pass over to the Government the undisputed ownership and right, together with a practicable channel for conveying the water to the Indians in the only manner that it is possible, or ever will be, to get it to them. And that, even after the expenditure of \$2,000,000, and the construction of the dam, which it may be found advisable to build, it will yet be necessary, we do not hesitate to say, in the opinion of the Government experts, to obtain a channel from this canal by which to use the water upon the reservation. Furthermore, the purchase of this canal will undoubtedly relieve the Government at once of the charge that is now, and will continue to be, made against it, of permitting its Indians to starve or be degraded to mendicants, and in the meantime give the Government ample time to consider at its own convenience the larger proposition of the San Carlos dam, which at the best will be years in constructing, if it is ever done.

We desire to be permitted to place before the Secretary of the Interior, or your Department, the facts to verify the position that we here take, and of proving beyond question, first, that the only way of ever furnishing the Pima Indians with water is through this canal; second, that it is by all odds the cheapest way; third, that it is the quickest way; and, lastly, that it has no political or national irrigation policy connected with it, but is a straight business proposition from the canal to the Government, without any intervention of other interests.

June 29, 1901, this office recommended that Inspector Graves be instructed to make a thorough investigation as to the proposition submitted by this company, its standing, resources, etc., and whether any arrangement could be made with it by which a water supply could be procured for these Indians. It was thought that this investigation might lead to some practicable method for supplying the Indians with water to meet their needs other than by purchasing the canal.

July, 29, 1902, Agent Hadley, of the Pima Agency, presented for special consideration the question of irrigating the Gila River Reservation by the building of the San Carlos reservoir, stating that no other reservoir could water the reservation in such a way as to make the Pimas an independent and well-to-do people; and he asked that Inspector W. H. Codo (who had succeeded Inspector Graves) be sent to the reservation to go over the ground with him. As this Office had no information regarding the construction of a reservoir in the San Carlos or in the Tonto Basin, except the legislation authorizing the investigation of the San Carlos dam site by the Geological Survey, the letter was transmitted to the Department September 5, 1902, without recommendation.

October 10, 1902, Inspector Codo reported that in his opinion there were only two methods of supplying the Indians of the Gila River Reservation with water: First, by means of storage reservoirs; second, by the installation of a series of pumping plants throughout the reservation. He did not advise the purchase of the Florence or Casa Grande Canal system, neither did he deem it advisable to begin the building of canals and distributing works on the reservation probably several years in advance of reservoir construction, since a great portion of the work would have to be done over. He stated, however, that a practically inexhaustible supply of water existed beneath the lands of the Salt River Valley, and believed that the conditions were even more favorable in the Gila Valley. Therefore a possible but very expensive way of irrigating these Indian lands would be by the installation of ten pumping stations, each furnishing sufficient water for the irrigation of about 1,000 acres of land. The first cost of these plants with a central power station he estimated at about \$160,000, and the annual cost of operation at \$45,000. While he expressed the belief that this was the only practicable method of obtaining sufficient water for so large an area of Indian lands, aside from reservoir construction, he did not advocate such an outlay for pumping machinery at that time; but he recommended the sinking of four or five bored wells on the Sacaton school farm, and the installation of a first-class pumping plant at the agency, sufficiently large to take care of 600 acres.

November 24, 1902, the Office recommended that the Pima school superintendent be authorized to contract for the construction of the wells and to purchase the machinery, as recommended by Inspector Codo, the total cost not to exceed \$15,000, and under Department authority of December 1, 1902, a contract for the construction of five wells for \$5,000 was concluded March 1, which was approved by the Department March 23, 1903.

April 24, 1903, the Acting Attorney-General transmitted to the Department a copy of a letter from the United States attorney at Tucson, Ariz., stating that from general information he was inclined to believe that he should be directed to institute proceedings to secure to the Pima Indians their prior rights, the direction being to institute a suit against all of the water users under the Gila River and its tributaries who divert the water above the point of diversion of the Indians. May 9, 1903, the Office recommended that the Department of Justice be advised that any course of procedure determined upon by the district attorney would meet the approval of this Office, and that it would recommend the payment of any expenses connected therewith approved by him and the superintendent in charge of the Pima Agency.

October 21, 1903, the Office, at the request of the Department, made a full report upon the condition of the Indians of the Gila Reservation, the extent to which special assistance in money had been afforded to

them during the three preceding years; what sums had been authorized and expended for the development of a water supply and the extent and character of the work performed; how much water it was expected would be obtained, and what quantity of land would be properly irrigated by means of the pumping plant authorized the previous December.

February 8, 1904, J. R. Meskimons, superintendent of irrigation, submitted plans and estimates for both the development of seepage water and the diversion of the waters of the Gila River, the carrying out of which plans he believed would place about one-half of the Indians that depend upon the Gila River for water upon a self-supporting basis. On Office recommendation of February 29 these plans were referred to Inspector Code for investigation, and he replied April 14:

On examining the above territory for the second time on March 25, 1904, I remeasured the various Indian ditches diverting seepage water from the river channel of the Gila and adjoining sloughs, finding a total quantity of approximately 1,400 inches, which is considerably in excess of the amount found on the occasion of my first measurements, made during August in 1902. This is not surprising, however, since August of 1902 was an exceptionally hot month of an unusually dry year. With such a supply of water as at present available, the Gila Crossing Indians should have under cultivation at this time at least 4,000 acres of grain, whereas, according to the statement furnished me by Superintendent Alexander, they are cultivating only 1,035 acres. This statement further gives the population of Gila Crossing at 1,195 Indians, or 280 families.

Until the present water supply is used by these Indians in a proper manner and made to irrigate every acre it can successfully provide for, I would not recommend spending large sums of money in this locality in an experimental attempt to furnish them with a further supply as suggested by Superintendent Meskimons.

He further stated that open-channel seepage ditches, on a large scale had not proved a success anywhere in America, so far as he could ascertain, but many failures along this line could be chronicled. Regarding the proposition of former Inspector Graves for the development of underground water by means of submerged galleries and conduits, he stated that it is possible that a considerable quantity of water could be developed, and by the use of sewer-pipe conduits in lieu of wooden pipe such work would be permanent, but the expense of such development would be so great that he would hesitate to recommend the experiment. He regarded Superintendent Meskimons's plan for a dam across the river at Gila Crossing impracticable.

April 19, 1904, Inspector Code reported that when he left Arizona, March 29, the Sacaton pumping plant on the Pima Reservation was a success, being the most substantial and efficient steam irrigation plant he had seen in Arizona. The five wells were discharging 185 Arizona inches (approximately 2,000 gallons a minute), sufficient to irrigate properly about 250 acres of land if pumped nine hours a day for six days in the week, or 600 acres if pumped continuously. A test run on wood showed that 3 cords of mesquite were sufficient for a twenty-four-hour run.

He further reported:

There seems to be an abundant underground water supply in the valley of the Gila, and the operation of the Sacaton plant proves this. The water in the wells is drawn down about 22 feet almost immediately after the pump is started when the latter is discharging 2,000 gallons per minute. It remains constant at this level during the day, and as soon as the pump stops the water rises in the bored wells rapidly, coming up 16 feet in thirty seconds, 18 feet in one minute, 20 feet inside of five minutes, and soon reaches practically its normal level. We excavated a test well in the bottom of the Little Gila River channel, 125 feet south of the south bored well, and the water was drawn down only some 18 inches below its normal level when the water in the bored wells was lowered 22 feet, thus demonstrating that a very steep cone of depression existed, a favorable indication of a satisfactory underground water supply at this point. * * *

There has been some apprehension about the character of the water furnished by our plant, hence while at the agency I expressed some of it to the chemist of the University of Arizona at Tucson. The analysis revealed a water much superior to that furnished by other pumping stations in the Salt River Valley.

Regarding the installation of the central power station and pumping stations for the irrigation of 10,000 acres, the first cost of which he had previously estimated at \$160,000, he said:

While it is practically certain that the above-named area can be furnished with an adequate water supply by means of pumping, and that this is one solution of a very difficult problem, I desire to await the results of further investigations and tests before making a final recommendation on a proposition involving a large expenditure.

The inspector recommended that \$4,000 be appropriated and that a drilling rig and an experienced driller be hired by the day to perforate further the present wells; and subsequently, if deemed advisable, to put down two more wells of 15 inches diameter to a depth of 112 feet, the steam plant having sufficient power to lift nearly double the present amount of water. By Department authority of May 24, the superintendent of the Pima School was authorized to expend the \$4,000 as recommended.

June 10, 1904, Superintendent Alexander reported that all data relative to the recovering of water to the Pima Indians by judicial proceedings had been furnished the district attorney and that in consultation with him the attorney had said that—

There are 980 persons using water from the Gila River above the point where the Pima Indians divert the water of the Gila for their lands; that there is no doubt but that the case could be taken up and prosecuted to a favorable ending, but the interests are so varied, and the water is diverted by the whites as far as 200 miles above the Indian's point of diversion, that should a favorable decree be given by the court, it would be impossible for the court to enforce its decree, and that the expense of prosecuting such suit would cost between twenty and thirty thousand dollars; but that a suit against the users of water under the Florence Canal may be won and the court's decree made binding on the few persons under the Florence Canal, and the expense to the Government would be about \$10,000.

June 21, this Office submitted Superintendent Alexander's report to the Department, expressing the opinion that the institution of suit for

the recovery of water in the Gila River for the use of the Pima Indians, would involve the expenditure of a large amount of money to no purpose, as a favorable result of the suit could not secure any water to the Indians, and suggesting that the district attorney be informed that under the circumstance legal proceedings were not desired. The Department concurred, and July 8 Superintendent Alexander was notified accordingly, and July 18 the report of the district attorney on the action taken by him was forwarded to the Department.

The superintendent also reported, June 10, that he had visited the head of the Florence Canal and found the Gila River to be as dry there as it was below, there being no water and nothing but sand. At Florence he was informed that the Florence Canal, Casa Grande Reservoir, and several thousand acres of land could be purchased for \$15,000; that the canal could be put in good repair for \$30,000, and that flood water, when stored in the Casa Grande Reservoir, could be applied to the Indian lands on the reservation; but he would not say whether this proposition had any merit or not. Still if it were practicable to supply water for any part of the reservation by use of this canal it would be far cheaper than by pumping.

The suggestion in regard to the purchase of the Florence Canal and Casa Grande Reservoir was referred to Inspector Code for investigation.

The Pima Indians are also interested in Salt River as a source of water supply, and May 12, 1903, the Director of the Geological Survey reported to the Department that while on a recent trip to Arizona he inspected the Salt River reservoir site below the mouth of the Tonto Creek on Salt River, and it appeared that in the construction of this dam a large amount of electric power would be developed which could be conducted to the vicinity of the Pima Agency and used for pumping water in the Gila River Valley to supplement the gravity supply, thus reducing the cost of pumping.

In reporting on this communication May 22, 1903, the Office referred to the experimental wells under construction at the Pima Agency, and stated that while it had no information regarding the plans of the Geological Survey as to the reservoir of Salt River, it was of the opinion that it would be advisable to make plans for utilizing a portion of the electric power which might be generated at the Salt River Dam for use in pumping water on the Gila River Reservation as suggested.

In his report of April 19, 1904, quoted from above, Inspector Code also said:

While in the Salt River Valley I went over the matter of hydro-electric transmission of power from the Salt River with Messrs. Davis, Storrs, and Hill, of the reclamation survey. According to these engineers there are several power sites along the Salt River, one of which appealed to Mr. Hill as being especially desirable; this will consist of a dam 8 feet in height across the Salt River, with tunnel some 3,800 feet in

length, which construction would give an effective head of approximately 43 feet. * * * It is my belief that a large central auxiliary steam pumping plant located on the reservation would be a necessity, even in event of the erection of this hydro-electric power plant, since there will in all probability be several months of each year when the Tonto dam will be arresting and impounding the entire flow of the Salt River, this occurring whenever its tributary, the Verde River (which joins the Salt but a short distance above the irrigable lands of the Salt River Valley), is in flood or furnishing sufficient water for the valley canals. Under such circumstances a water power plant on the Salt River some 25 or 30 miles below the proposed Tonto dam would be rendered inoperative, and the central steam auxiliary plant on the reservation proper some 40 miles away could be utilized. It would also be useful in event of damages to transmission line of water power plant.

May 12, 1904, the Director of the Geological Survey reporting on this suggestion made by Inspector Code, stated that on Salt River there were various power possibilities which, if developed, and transmission lines constructed, would enable the irrigation of more than double the area estimated as necessary for the Indians, and that it was important to have one established at an early date, and he recommended the passage of a law containing provisions similar to those made for supplying water to the Indians on the Yuma Reservation in California, and on Pyramid Lake Reservation in Nevada.

He stated that the proposed law should provide for the construction of power works by the reclamation service, the cost thereof to be returned through the sale of unallotted lands which could be thrown open to settlement; that a power plant might be constructed on Salt River, as large as was economical under the circumstances, and sufficient power be transmitted to Sacaton, to be used on the land in ranges 5, 6, and 7 east, in which practically 10,000 acres of irrigable lands could be reclaimed by pumping for the use of the Indians; that in exchange for this the Indians might surrender that portion of the reservation west of and including range 4 east, comprising about 180,000 acres of land, possibly one-half of which might be irrigated by a combined system of canals and pumping; and that the cost of the plant should be repaid by an acreage charge on the reclaimed portion surrendered by the Indians.

He recommended that the proposition be submitted to Mr. Code and to this Office and that there be a definite understanding as to whether this course was to be followed or some alternative adopted. In case the suggestion was favorably considered he asked authority to continue the preparation of plans for the power plant on Salt River and transmission line and location of wells on the Indian reservation; also that a draft of a bill be prepared for submission at the next session of Congress, and that the wording of this bill be approved by Inspector Code, and this Office, it being understood that all connected with the Department would unite in favoring this or a similar proposition.

This matter was referred to Inspector Code May 14, and he replied June 30 that he considered the general proposition contained in the Director's letter extremely favorable to the Indians, with the following exception:

Within the 180,000 acres, which it is proposed they should surrender, are embraced two Indian settlements, to wit: Gila Crossing and Maricopa, and these settlements both have a certain assured water supply even in the nominally dry season. At the former point there are about 1,500 inches of seepage water available from the Gila River, or sufficient to irrigate between 4,000 and 5,000 acres. At the latter point, Maricopa, the Indians have, by recent court decisions, been adjudicated sufficient water from Salt River to irrigate about 1,000 acres.

He suggested, therefore, that the Indians surrender all of the 180,000 acres except 5,000 acres at Gila Crossing and 1,500 acres at Maricopa, at which points land should be allotted them.

He further stated that although it was still his opinion that the auxiliary steam plant of 500 horsepower would be necessary to guarantee the Indians a permanent supply, it might be well, as suggested by the reclamation engineers, that they first install a smaller unit of possibly 150 horsepower, with power house so planned as to admit of increasing the number of units. He also concurred in the final recommendation of the Director that he (Inspector Code) be specifically instructed to cooperate in the preparation of plans for such pumping plant and join with any member of the Engineer Corps in recommending details.

He added that it was his understanding that the necessary outlays are to be made from reclamation funds, and that the liability of the Pima Indians ceases upon their surrendering to the Government the lands mentioned, also that the water-power plants and the electric transmission lines shall be strictly independent and as wholly the property of the Indians as the pumping stations located upon their lands.

In its report of July 18, this Office fully concurred in the recommendations of Inspector Code, and suggested that the draft of the necessary legislation would doubtless be prepared by the Geological Survey and submitted to this Office for suggestions.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the question of a sufficient water supply for the Pima Indians has been under constant consideration for the last eighteen years. All efforts to better their condition by judicial proceedings have signally failed, except as regards the small number at Maricopa, and none of the plans suggested or experiments for developing water have succeeded, except the plan of Inspector Code, to raise water from the underground supply by pumping from wells. Hitherto the cost of operating a plant of sufficient capacity to supply an adequate quantity of water has rendered this system impracticable to any great extent. But it is confidently believed that if legislation can be secured along the lines suggested by the Geolog-

ical Survey and Inspector Code the difficulties heretofore existing will be overcome, and sufficient water supply provided for these deserving Indians.

EDUCATION.

The past.—When, in 1492, the banner of Spain was unfurled in the New World an era of development began. A rich and fertile land teeming with untold wealth was discovered. Its millions of miles of territory were inhabited by roving bands of savages living by the chase and taking pleasure in the clash of primitive arms. Savagery and civilization could not exist beside each other, and the conflict began which has lasted without intermission into the present. The Spaniard, with his idea of civilization, carried the sword of destruction in his hand. Coming from a land where freedom of thought and intellectual independence were unknown, he proceeded to the civilization of the Indian with the lights before him, and with the result that the fair islands of the Gulf were soon decimated of their aboriginal inhabitants.

Fortunately the territory of the United States came under the benign influence of the Anglo-Germanic races, who, cradled in liberty, had some regard for the rights of the wild untutored savages. Early, though spasmodic, efforts were introduced to bring the red man into contact with civilization and enlightenment. The onrushing crowd of immigrants were unfortunately imbued with the white man's desire for "more land," and soon, by the artful ways of peace, the seductive spell of the treaty, and rarely by the sword, the Indian was gradually dispossessed of his lands. The buffalo and the deer, the beaver and the bear began to disappear. Subsistence cut off, the savage realized that the "happy hunting grounds" of this world were no more. Angered by the result, his hand was raised against the "pale face." The torch was lighted, and the inevitable consequences were started which, though conceived in the womb of acquisition, have conspired to create the greatest republic of all times. With no means of subsistence the Indian was forced to become either a vagrant and robber or to become fitted for American citizenship.

The reservation system was a natural outgrowth of these conditions. Through the shifting policies of an hundred years it was the central thought dominating Indian legislation. It served the purpose and prevented the extinction of these people, as without the Chinese walls built by the Government around limited areas, it would have been impossible to have prevented reprisals by Indians and surrounding settlers.

While the earlier settlers and immigrants were not as a class favorable to the introduction of educational methods among the redskins,

yet the church carried some measure of them to the Indian. Philanthropists urged humanitarian principles and means upon the Government to save him from extinction. Congress early assumed the burden of the great work, and gave material aid to the churches and charitable organizations who were planting small schools in the wilderness of the West. Lewis and Clark exhibited to the wonder of the Atlantic Seaboard States the marvelous wealth of the country purchased from Napoleon. Their wonderful journey was a revelation, and soon where they found only the trackless wilderness and roving bands of savages, the nuclei of rich commonwealths and great cities were started.

As the West developed, the reservation system became more and more a necessity from the humanitarian and police standpoints. By gradually confining the roving bands of Indians on limited areas, vast territories were added to the public domain, and the tide of civilization poured in an irresistible wave from the East. Culture and refinement followed in the blazed trails of the pioneers, and of late years Indian reservations have been surrounded by sturdy white citizens and encompassed by lines of railroads.

Scarcely two decades ago the great majority of agencies were situated in remote sections; they were distant from railroads and telegraphs. Agents difficult of access were by necessity invested with almost autocratic powers of government over their red wards. Their word was law, and long intervals would elapse before proper inspection and investigation could be had. Political influence dominated and dictated the appointment of the agent. He was given a free hand in the selection of his employees, and as a consequence the administration of Indian affairs did not reflect that credit on the Government which should have been expected. Unfortunately, the evils of the old system have remained in the minds of the general public, with the result that many at the present day believe the Indian service is a "graft."

Under the old system the Indian was pampered with indiscriminate giving of rations, clothing, and annuities. His old customs were considered, and even the dream of the "buffalo days" was revived in the barbarous custom of issuing live cattle and turning the Indian loose to slaughter, after the manner of the brutal days of old. Indian children were permitted to witness such scenes, greatly to their detriment. The work of the schools, as the most powerful agent in civilizing and uplifting the rising generation of Indians, was not recognized and fostered; in consequence the few pupils who were returned from the outside schools were practically ostracised by their people, and no effort was put forth to hold them in civilization's grip. School plants were erected without proper sanitary and hygienic appliances. Many were old abandoned military forts, not adapted for such purposes. In fact conditions on reservations and the surrounding country all conspired to hold the Indian in his status, or to degrade him.

The Present.—In 1882, just a generation ago, Congress tardily recognized the all-important necessity for educating the young Indian in the ways of civilization by the appropriation of \$135,000. This meager sum has been gradually increased since that time until the last appropriation was \$3,500,000. Educational work has kept pace with these donations on the part of a liberal people, who now possess the Indians' vast ancestral domain. Then 4,000 red pupils were gathered into inadequate, unsanitary schoolhouses, with largely incompetent teachers and instructors; now there are 30,000 being educated according to the best and most approved pedagogical methods. Hygienic science has played its part in the construction of buildings, and intelligent supervision has been brought into action in the fields of industrial and mechanical instruction. The work of the class room has been correlated with the industries of the field and the shop. Indian girls and boys are being taught how to care for their homes and farms. The exorcism of Indian schools—higher education—has been eliminated and practical work supplements intelligent theory.

Political and personal favoritism has largely been removed from the appointment, promotion, and retention of school employees. Where only seven years ago the dictum of the politicians, and the favoritism of the agent, formed the basis of appointments, now merit, integrity, and honest work are given recognition. All school employees enter the service through competitive examination, and their retention depends upon their effective industry, capability, and zeal as reported by disinterested and well-informed inspecting officials. The result has been that the morale of the schools and pupils has improved. Systems have been developed and evils recognized have been decreased. Length of service having increased, mistakes have more readily been discovered and remedies attempted, all of which were impossible under the old régime of shifting policies with shifting employees. Light has been turned upon dark places, and frequent inspections by competent officials have minimized many of the evils which in the past disgraced the Indian service. The unworthy are being gradually removed.

Seven years ago there were 61 agents in charge of reservations and schools. These were all political appointments. Their term of service would not average four years each. The superintendents in charge of independent schools numbered 32. Under the policy which has been pursued since, and which has proven eminently satisfactory, the number of agents has been reduced until at present there are only 22. In the breaking up of reservation lines, the allotment of Indian lands, and the segregation of the Indians into smaller areas of supervision, the number of bonded school superintendents in charge of schools, agencies, or parts of agencies, has increased to 86. Continuous service of well-educated men, accustomed to deal with young Indians, has had

the effect of placing this branch of the service on a higher and more business-like plane. It is true that the school teacher per se is not as a rule a business man; but fortunately out of the large corps of classified employees, superintendents, clerks, farmers, disciplinarians, etc., a wide field for selection is secured. Promotions to these responsible places are made from those who have practically demonstrated by years of service their knowledge of Indian work, and their ability and fitness for such executive positions.

Civilization having swept in and around many of these reservations, and the Indians themselves having arrived at a degree of civilization which would warrant the taking away of the parental hand of the Government, it was a wise movement when conditions were ripe to abandon the agency and substitute the school system. A bonded superintendent, who will work for the Indians' independence and self-support and adopt business methods in the management of their affairs, is of incalculable benefit to the scheme of Indian civilization. Especially is this true when a tribe is practically civilized and allotted, located in a prosperous section of the country, and has the benefits of good schools and churches. Under such conditions, it is folly for the Government to persist in treating such Indians as uncivilized and uneducated bands of savages.

Economical administration within proper limits is always to be desired. Economy at a sacrifice of effective results is poor policy. While it is a matter of public note that the cost of living has materially advanced in the last few years, there has been no increase in the cost of schools. Improved buildings, more appliances, and better lighting, water, and sewer systems have been secured. There has been no curtailment, however, in the expense of running Indian schools, where such curtailment would result in a loss of efficiency. Well-constructed school plants, better salaries, and elimination of political and personal favoritism have helped to secure a corps of employees which though not proportionally larger than in 1897, yet more effectively does the work.

This is clearly illustrated in the fact that for 18,603 pupils that year in 234 Government schools, 2,049 employees were required, making the total cost of maintaining the schools, buildings, improvements, subsistence, and employees \$3,200,000, or \$172 per capita. For the past year, for 25,248 pupils in 253 schools, only 2,295 employees were engaged—a small increase of 246 people for the increase of 6,645 pupils and 19 schools, the total cost of maintenance, etc., being \$4,222,950, or \$167 per capita.

Where creature comforts are unknown the incentive to work is absent. The savage works to satisfy the present cravings of hunger, the civilized man to provide comforts, pleasure, and power. Deprive the white race of the necessity for working and it will sink to the

level of a savage. Provide these incentives to the savage and he will begin the march toward civilization.

While many have urged that the Indian should be taught how to work, it is only within the past few years that such teaching has been made practical. Theorizing and teaching the value of "work" to the young Indian does not, any more than it does for the white boy, indicate that he will apply it. Therefore at each school the relative value of instruction and labor is determined. A practical measure of this value is the result produced. Labor without attendant results is always distasteful. While the products raised are secondary to instruction, yet they will represent a fair standard by which to judge. In 1902 the value of subsistence raised on the school farms, and largely issued to the pupils, was \$76,477.52; in 1903, \$97,146.53, an increase of \$20,669; in 1904 it was \$116,259.82, an increase of \$19,113.29.

For seven years instruction in the schools has emphasized the dignity of labor. New habits have been cultivated by placing object lessons in modern buildings, better food, better clothing, and more civilized amusements before the Indian boys and girls. To see and to feel something higher is to desire, to reach for, and finally to acquire. But the long-continued Government and philanthropist policy of pauperizing the Indians, the conservatism of agents, the incompetency of employees, were obstacles which have required time to overcome. The old scheme was to give freely annuities, houses, rations, stock, etc., and then, if necessary that work should be done for the Indians themselves, to pay them enormous wages for the same, or provide employment for some political or personal henchman of the agent or his backer, by establishing new positions for employees to perform labor which should have been done by the red man himself. Every incentive was thus taken from the able-bodied Indian to provide even the smallest creature comfort for himself and family. In 1897 the total value of products raised and sold by Indians was \$1,033,047; in 1900 it was \$1,408,865, which increased the past year to \$2,208,469. Gauge a community by the condition of its roads and apply the same rule to Indian reservations. In 1897 the Indians worked 14,247 days on their highways, and in 1903 they gave for this purpose 95,215 days of work.

These two items alone are indications of progress which speak loudly for the success of a continuous policy of only seven years.

As the schools have multiplied, and children passed through them, the effect is shown on the breaking away from the blanket and long hair. In 1897 there were 182,843 Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the Five Civilized Tribes. Of this number 88,989 wore citizens dress wholly, 83,804 partly. Out of a population of 187,966 last year, 111,703 dressed entirely as American citizens and 44,558 in part. There are to-day 156,261 Indians out of a total of

187,966 who are adopting the clothing of civilization and casting aside the blanket of barbarism. All this has been effected by the quiet, sincere labors of zealous teachers, who are breaking down old customs, manners, and modes of living so gradually and so effectively as to produce tremendous results, with only the smallest degree of friction. No longer does the lone graduate of a nonreservation school, dressed in the natty school uniform or quiet habiliments of a white man, find himself out of place on an Indian reservation. Now he meets thousands who are clothed as he is, and who have similar aspirations and desires. His acquired ambition to promote his own welfare finds support from others, and the influence of conservative chiefs and headmen is continually decreasing.

The Indian population of the United States, excluding the New York Indians, those in Alaska, and those enrolled with the Five Civilized Tribes of Indian Territory, numbers about 183,000, from which the schools under the control of this Bureau are recruited. This will make the scholastic population somewhere near 45,000. From this number at least 30 per cent must be deducted for various causes, such as hereditary and other diseases, blind, maimed, etc., which will reduce the possible enrollment at Indian schools to probably 32,000 or 33,000 children. The present capacity of boarding and day schools is about 29,590, at which schools there is an enrollment of 29,478 and average attendance of 25,104. It will thus be seen that the enrollment and average attendance have kept even pace with the capacity of the schools. It is true that there are in some sections more schools than are requisite, and at others not sufficient, but these are conditions which the Indian Bureau has been unable to regulate. In 1897 the enrollment in Government Indian schools was 18,603 pupils, and in 1904 it was 25,248, an increase of 6,645, or an annual increase during seven years of nearly 1,000. If Congress will continue its present liberal policy of appropriations for Indian education, and the same policies are pursued, it is a simple mathematical proposition to demonstrate that the possible enrollment of Indian children will be reached in less than four years.

These figures tell the story. With schools placed near the Indian population who are now without such facilities, with conditions continuing to be improved, and with a younger generation whose parents have themselves been educated, the necessity for compulsory school laws becomes no more urgent than among the whites. Yearly, as illustrated in the uniform increase in enrollment, the difficulties from the old Indian influences—hostility to education—gradually disappear. Good schools, efficient teachers, and proper management will appeal to parents and children as such advantages always do.

While the great majority of Indian boys and girls return to their reservation or allotment, yet many, who have learned some trade or art, have broken loose and gone out into the world to shift for themselves. There does not appear to be any prejudice against these workmen because they are Indians. So long as they are self-respecting and industrious they will be honored in any community. These boys are filling responsible positions. A full-blood Indian holds the post of engineer on a Puget Sound steamboat. Another in the Middle West is cashier of a bank. Instances could be multiplied. Thousands are employed as laborers on the railroads of the Southwest, and some have become section bosses. As with the white race, the Indian who is industrious and "hustling" will get along. As with the white race, many are shiftless, drunken, and worthless. The educated Indian laborer, like the educated white laborer, has a better chance than the uneducated, and so the parallelism continues.

Hundreds of Indian boys from Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Grand Junction, and other schools, were engaged this past summer in the beet fields and on the melon farms of Colorado. For several years they have been thus employed, and as an evidence of their satisfactory work the number called for each year has been increased. Supt. C. J. Crandall, of the Santa Fe Indian school, reports that 40 boys from his school were taken to Rocky Ford, Colo., on May 20, 1904, to work in the sugar-beet fields, returning on August 22. The gross earnings of these 40 boys during that period were \$2,003.32. Their expenses were \$1,016.56, leaving net amount of earnings \$1,646.76. In a few instances boys worked for farmers and collected their wages, which are not included in the above total. The net earnings of the boys were required to be placed on deposit with Superintendent Crandall, and they will be permitted to spend a just proportion of them from time to time under supervision, and the remainder, if any, will be set aside as a "nest egg" when they return to their reservation home. One boy already has sent money to his poor parents at the Pima Agency, and many of the boys are looking forward to going back to Colorado next spring to work. Superintendent Crandall says:

The real benefit the Indian gets from this outing is not the amount of money he earns or saves, but the experience, the contact, and the ambition to be more than a common Indian. There are several pupils under my charge I know of who make a practice of going out annually to work.

The principal of Hampton Institute reports that one Indian graduate of his school, with a degree of Ph. D., has been appointed instructor in the Columbia University in New York. Another has been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Two physicians have been added to the list. A few more young men have opened stores, and several are filling business positions. The great

majority of these pupils, however, return to their reservations, and, as the principal says:

In spite of the leasing system so prevalent among the Indians there seemed to be no fewer of our former students who are cultivating their lands. Several write of leasing land to themselves and farming on a large scale.

It would be impossible to trace the career of the hundreds of bright Indian boys and girls who within the past decade have gone out of the schools, and slipped silently into their places in the great world. It is customary to herald the relapse of educated Indians to the blanket, while hundreds pursue, as do white boys, the monotonous toil of daily life, working out their destiny; but, as no sensation surrounds such a career, however creditable, the general public is not informed. The story of their moderate successes reaches this office from time to time, indicating so many milestones in the progress of the race from barbarism to civilization.

Slowly but surely the forces of education have been working through the past decade, and the Indian's destiny depends on "work," not "rations." When the great corruption fund technically called "treaty funds" is divided up among the educated owners of it, then the final lap of the Indian's race will have commenced. If he has learned to labor, to feel the urgency of it, and apply it during his apprenticeship in the school, the chances are good that he will reach the goal in fine fettle. Many may fall, from inherent weakness or generally from outside influences, but we are striving to give the Indian his chance. After he has received it he must work or starve. The cry of the sentimentalists for more rations should cease, and the Government injunction of "work" substituted. The Pima and the Navaho Indians do not want rations, but "water" and intelligent irrigation instruction. The Sioux and the Cheyenne do not need "rations," but cattle and intelligent agricultural instruction.

Results.—What, therefore, has been accomplished in the short space of seven years in the advancement of the Indian toward the goal of citizenship, toward making each community self-sufficient and self-sustaining, toward making better Indians of our red wards, and thus finally settling the problem? The civilization of the American Indian is being accomplished through educational processes, which have been wonderfully developed during the past seven years. A continuous policy has been pursued, and results are commensurate with the time, thought, and money which have been expended. Education to *work* has been the dominant factor; literary training has been given the subordinate place. All Indian schools have been made industrial centers from which are annually scattering hundreds of educated Indian boys and girls. They return in the majority of instances to their reservation homes and allotments, carrying the seeds of industry and thrift which are beginning to bear fruit, casting behind them the

ancestral barbarism of their race. Intermarrying with each other and with the whites, they are gradually building up, with varying success, homes and characters.

Reservations are being broken up. Inherited lands are being sold, and sturdy American citizens are buying them and settling among the Indians, and following the wake of all comes the public school, where in time the white and Indian will mingle. The indiscriminate issuance of rations has been discontinued. The old, infirm, and helpless receive this aid, and "old folks homes" are being established to care for those who can no longer care for themselves. At the old ration agencies work has been provided in lieu of the pauperizing allowance of subsistence. The able-bodied are thus compelled to work in order to meet the demands of existence. The teachings of the schools is being practically put into operation. Effort is constantly being made to "give the Indian a white man's chance." The logical results will be the extermination of the Indian as an Indian. Year by year there will be added to the body of the people a class of citizens who will do credit and honor to the generosity of a great nation. While many may fail to attain a high degree of culture and refinement, the whole will not discredit the earnest desires of the friends of the American Indian.

In no phase of the Indian question has greater progress been made than in the education of Indian children. Careful instruction adapted to future environment is given in 303 schools, which a generous Government has provided for its wards. These establishments are on the extensive scale of Carlisle, Haskell, and Chilocco, with seven or eight hundred bright Indian boys and girls assiduously pursuing their studies, or on the modest plan of a little day school of 25 pupils, tucked away in a mountain gulch on an Indian reservation far from railroad and civilization. Each is working out the destiny of the Indian.

Modest as well as splendid homes and cities are springing up on the old reservations. The Indian is thus brought into contact with, and, after education, into a portion of that civilization. Business administration of schools and agencies has been substituted for the haphazard policies of the past. Men of education, experience, and business qualifications now control the destinies of the agencies and schools. These men are directing the energies of returned Indian pupils, and as a result ignorance, thriftlessness, and their attendant evils are beginning to disappear. Civilized homes and contented citizens can be the only result.

The education of the Indian costs about \$4,000,000 per annum. It is money well spent, in that it is uplifting a race of native-born people to the high grade of citizens. It is annually sending back among the whilom warriors of the older generation 2,000 or more educated, civilized youths to leaven the old mass, to break down tribal customs, and

build up a sturdy yeomanry. It is dotting the West with deserted army posts, costing millions to build, equip, and maintain, turning barracks into dormitories and cannon into plowshares. The rattle of the saber and the clank of war have given way to the busy hum of the shops and the cheerful call of the red plowboy, and instead of sending out a dashing troop to carry desolation and carnage to the Indian home, now emerges the educated Indian to take his place in our civilization as a wage-earner and peaceful worker in the shops and on the farms.

The future.—An effort has been made above to present some of the facts in historical sequence of Indian civilization. These facts illustrate a plan of absorption of savage and barbarous races, which no other great nation has pursued. Others have either decimated or exterminated the conquered inhabitants of their territory, or reduced the aboriginal peoples to a servitude which has broken the spirit and degraded what otherwise might have proved valuable acquisitions to the blood of the nation.

It is customary in some quarters to speak sneeringly of the Indian as an "inferior being." He is inferior in many of those qualities which have made the American the dominant race, but in others he is the equal and he is far superior to thousands of foreign immigrants who annually throng our ports and pass, in a few years, to full citizenship, with no appreciation of our aspirations or knowledge of our laws and language. The Indian has always been a free man. He was never a slave to master or potentate. He chose his rulers, who ruled because of their ability. You might degrade, but not enslave him. The American Indian retains his pride of ancestry and glories in the fact that he is an Indian. No blush of shame mantles his face when he is designated by his racial name. He possesses an intense and fervent love of offspring, and no matter how degraded, how reckless, how brutal, the prattle of his children is the sweetest music to his ears. These two qualities—pride of ancestry and love of offspring—will make good citizens, self-respecting earnest men and women, when the husk of savagery and barbarism have been taken off by the gradual evolution of educational processes. There are great hopes for a race with these high traits of character. Such a race is worthy of all the time, money, and labor expended on it by a generous Congress and people.

While an optimistic view of the Indian has been presented, it is believed to be a fair one; yet there remains unfortunately a dark side to the picture. The full fruition of our efforts for the Indian has not been attained, and dark clouds hang upon the horizon. The pathway of his civilization has never been a flowery one, and its future, while smoother, still gives promise of rough spots.

The Indian has not yet been civilized. Some tribes and many individuals still remain whose natures refuse the impress of the white man's stamp. Many who have received it have found the impression

was not permanent. This, however, is not always—no, not even frequently—the fault of the red man. His white brother must bear his proportion of the burden of the Indians' failings. His insatiable greed for "more land," "more free homes," for greater riches, often blind his eyes to the right in dealing with these new-born citizens, who are encompassed by the wily trader, greedy land shark, and heartless money lender. Many white communities around Indian allotted reservations, or "sandwiched" among them, through purchases of inherited lands, fail to cooperate with the Government in holding up the hands of the educated Indians, who have become, in the eyes of the law, their equals. They appear to be unwilling to protect him so long as the Indian has lands to sell or annuities with which to buy. The period is not distant when he will be turned over to the State a full-fledged, educated, but inexperienced citizen. It will then rest with such States to foster and protect them as a sturdy yeomanry, or allow them to become vagrants, paupers, and criminals, filling jails, poorhouses, and penitentiaries, to the burden and cost of the taxpayer.

That this is not a fancy picture can be shown in the actual conditions at an allotted reservation of the Middle West. These Indians have regular annuities, and on a certain day when they were paid, a special agent of this Department reported that lined along the street were many creditors—

collecting from the Indians as they came over from the agency with their checks. Each of the banks had their mixed-blood employees out gathering checks. Banking hours are extended during payments at the agency. The money lender gets most of the checks. The butcher and the baker are paid from fresh loans. Interest consumes a large portion of Poor Lo's income. It is a sad and disheartening picture, and I do not believe I have overdrawn it.

The special agent further is of opinion that under present conditions it is not within the power of any agent or superintendent to do much to prevent these conditions.

The remedy has passed out of Government control; allotment, citizenship, and opening came too soon. It can be seen now. The eastern sentimentalist and the western land grabber unitedly sprung the trap that has been the undoing of the Indians who had lands of value. Greed on the one hand and childishness that looks only to the wants of to-day on the other hand is completing the work. Retribution—that is not the adequate word—will come at the end of the twenty-five-year probation, when the community will have to bear the burdens of the paupers it has made. Unfortunately, I fear that most of those who have been successful plunderers will escape the responsibility by removing elsewhere.

This is a gloomy and unfortunately not overdrawn picture. In this and similar cases the adult Indians were made citizens before they were ready. The lesson of labor was learned at school, but an unwise generosity showered the bounty of annuities and excess lands on a people not prepared by education to appreciate and utilize the gifts. Innocent of business ways, or rather unacquainted with the practical appli-

cation of business principles, as grown-up children they have fallen victims to the selfishness of those who should have been their friends. The value of money as the measure of a day's hard labor had not been sufficiently learned, and evil consequences have fallen on these Indians, who otherwise passed the nation's qualifications for citizenship.

The number of nonreservation schools is excessive. These institutions originated in the laudable desire to civilize the Indian more rapidly. If their number had been kept within proper limits their usefulness would have been greater. In the beginning the great development of the West seems not to have been adequately considered. The fallacious idea of "bringing the Indian into civilization and keeping him there" was made too prominent. Proper selection of material for transfer was not made. Some schools industriously taught that all Indian reservations were bad, and pursued a line of instruction and formation of character which it was fondly believed would keep the Indian in the East. Time has shown that such a course could not and did not settle the Indian graduate in the East. Nature and conditions were against such a policy, and when he returned to his western home he was frequently so filled to overflowing with a sense of his own importance that the fall to the old barbarism was easy.

The energy of the American people has made the great West as grand as the great East. As high a type of civilization has been developed, and the effort of the Indian Office is proving successful in bringing at least a portion of this civilization to the Indian in his home. The idea of bringing East the entire 30,000 red children now in school and of educating, civilizing, and settling them in the East is a fantastic dream which has not been and can not be realized. A fair trial of twenty years has been given this theory, and the paucity of results is amazing.

"Bringing the children into civilization" is largely responsible for the multiplication of nonreservation schools. To the unthinking, knowing nothing, or very little, of the real Indian in his western home, of his nature and capabilities, this policy appeals very strongly. If it could be made to work successfully, it would solve many difficulties, but stern facts are against it. It is a waste of public money to bring the average Indian to an eastern school, educate him for years upon the theory that his reservation home is a hell on earth, when inevitably he must and does return to his home. It is not only a waste of money, but an injustice to the Indian. Is it, therefore, any wonder that such an Indian should relapse into barbarism after a few years? That the policy is wrong has been sufficiently demonstrated to justify its discontinuance. Home education of the average Indian, not out of his environment, but near his own people, will and does produce lasting results. Civilization is around him in his western home. He will soon find natural contact with this civilization. It will help him and

strengthen him with his own race. Necessity if not justice has decreed that the Indian must live, for years at least, on these western reservations and allotments, and he should not get out of touch with his kindred.

For several years these reports have emphasized the necessity for curtailment of the number of nonreservation schools. The best should be retained, but there should be an early diminution of the number. Sufficient day and boarding schools should be established on the reservations or near the homes of the Indians to carry civilization to their doors. Nonreservation schools should be limited to pupils from these schools. Climatic and geographical considerations should be given all transfers. The natural aptitude and health of each pupil should be carefully investigated, and the unhealthy and dullard be rejected. To carry out these views successfully seems almost impossible with the present number of nonreservation schools, scrambling in many instances for pupils. Some schools have even gone to Maine and South Carolina for pupils from tribes long since passed from the control of the Government. Others endeavor to secure the so-called "white Indians," whose parents have broken loose from tribal control and are living as average whites in civilized communities.

The nonreservation school, properly located and with adequate and efficient workers, does excellent work. Such a school is well adapted to complete the training of reservation-school graduates and to impart valuable trade and agricultural instruction. The few should be fostered rather than to dissipate the energies of the Government upon a large number, as is done at present. If only the larger nonreservation schools were retained, each could exercise greater care in the selection of material, and thus return a class of educated boys and girls to their allotments who will reflect credit upon the Government's efforts and expenditures.

Health and civilization.—When a barbarous nation takes on the habiliments of civilization it too often receives at the same time its cerements. Civilization is not an unmixed blessing. It carries with it grave responsibilities and some undesirable tendencies. The Indian, while being fitted for citizenship, is absorbing vices as well as virtues, and weakness as well as strength. This is especially true in relation to his physical well-being.

In order that data for comparison might be obtained on the important question of the health of Indians, adults and pupils, a circular was addressed to all schools and agencies calling for reports from physicians on this subject. They were directed to forward statistical information as to the present health record of the school, comparing it with previous years, and as far as possible with the health of adult Indians who have not attended school. Comparisons were also to be instituted between the health of adult Indians and that of students returned from

nonreservation schools, directing attention to what physical effect has resulted from the change from barbarous to civilized methods of life, and in case of educated Indians whether the present health of students from nonreservation and reservation schools is similar to that prevailing among the whites in the same territory or better, or worse. They were also asked to dwell particularly upon tuberculosis, scrofula, syphilis, and similar diseases among the adult Indians and children and whites living in practically the same environment.

Nearly all physicians responded more or less elaborately and intelligently to this circular. While many replies and conclusions expressed were antagonistic, a very good idea of general health conditions was obtained. This indicated that prompt steps should be taken to better the health condition of many tribes and to improve hospital accommodations and dormitories at the schools. Based upon those replies the following general deductions were made:

1. That tuberculosis is more widespread among the Indians than among an equal number of whites.

While this statement is denied by some of the physicians, and is certainly not true for all of the tribes, still the bulk of the evidence indicates that the Indian is more susceptible to this malady than the white man under like conditions. This is the more remarkable when we remember that many of the Indian reservations are situated in regions where climatic conditions least favor the development of the disease, and indeed often in just those localities to which tubercular subjects are advised to go in search of health. It is also worthy of note that many Indians lead an active outdoor life, ride horseback, sleep in a tent, and follow generally the injunctions so often laid down for phthisical individuals.

2. That the great prevalence of tuberculosis among the Indians is due to the following causes:

- (a) Failure to disinfect tubercular sputum.
- (b) Poor sanitation and lack of cleanliness.
- (c) Improper and poorly prepared food.
- (d) Intermarriage of Indians of the same tribe.
- (e) Intermarriage of Indians and whites.
- (f) Taking pupils predisposed to tuberculosis from camp life and confining them in school.
- (g) Overcrowding in dormitories.
- (h) Lack of proper medical attention after infection.
- (i) The use of alcohol.

Of these causes failure to disinfect sputum is undoubtedly the most active. The present-day Indian often lives in filthy surroundings. He has no rational notion of disease; he coughs and expectorates without regard for the laws of health; the sputum dries rapidly, mixes with the dust, and the germs it contains soon become widely disseminated. Besides the specific poison thus scattered abroad, the effect of the filth

as a predisposing factor in the causation, not alone of tuberculosis but of other diseases as well, is to be considered.

The poor quality of food, its improper preparation, and the lack of a sufficient quantity also exercise a predisposing influence. There is no question but that an ill-fed man is many times more liable to infection than one who receives a proper diet.

Close intermarriage of Indians of the same tribe, where it exists, is very probably responsible for some of the degeneracy found. This would apply especially in some of the smaller tribes, though this subject was not discussed by many of the physicians.

The question as to whether or not admixture of white and Indian blood produces an individual healthier than the full-blood Indian brought out rather conflicting opinions. The weight of opinion, however, seems to indicate that the mixed breeds are less robust than either the Indian or the white man.

Removal of children from camp life to the school produces serious results in some instances, especially in the so-called latent forms of tuberculosis. Whether this is due to inherent tendencies in the child or to unsanitary conditions is not made clear by the evidence at hand, but probably both these agencies have an influence. A predisposition to tuberculosis unquestionably exists in the majority of young Indians, and the change from the freedom of camp life to the crowded schoolroom and dormitory, especially if the latter falls short of reasonable sanitary requirements, acts as a spark to tinder.

Overcrowding and unsanitary measures in dormitories is a factor which needs no amplification, but the question presents different aspects for each school, and must be studied for the schools individually.

The question of improper medical attention is of some importance, since it is true that in many instances Indians suffering from tuberculosis do not receive proper attention. The blame for such lack of treatment arises from causes relating principally to the Indian himself than to the doctor. In the majority of instances the Indian has little faith in the white man's treatment for tuberculosis. He has learned to recognize the disease, and has seen so many cases pass uninfluenced by treatment through its familiar stages of decline that he considers medicines and other remedial measures of no avail. Besides, his idea of medicine does not embrace the patience necessary to undergo the long and, to him, senseless procedures imposed. If a few doses of medicines fail to give results his faith is gone and he shuns further treatment. Moreover, his ignorance and superstition often make it impossible to institute many of the procedures deemed advisable in cases of this nature.

With reference to the amount of blame chargeable to physicians, it is undoubtedly true that tubercular patients are sometimes neglected,

especially among camp Indians. A case of tuberculosis in an intelligent white patient is discouraging enough; in an Indian it is more so, especially when the Indian refuses and avoids treatment and when modern means of treatment are not furnished.

The use of alcohol is not dwelt on to any extent, but such evidence as was forwarded show that its use, especially on reservations which have been opened to white settlement, is on the increase. Its use increases indirectly the liability to tuberculosis and other diseases among the Indians as it does among other races.

3. A change from barbarous to civilized modes of life tends to improve the health conditions, provided such a change is made intelligently and they are taught to observe ordinary rules of hygiene and cleanliness.

4. Syphilis is not widespread among the Indians. Some of the physicians attribute the scrofula seen to hereditary syphilis, but the opinion is almost universal that secondary and tertiary evidences of this disease are rarely observed. Other venereal diseases are sometimes seen.

5. Eye diseases, as trachoma or granulated lids, and skin diseases are prevalent and are due mainly to uncleanness, and in the case of diseases of the eye, neglect of simple inflammations.

6. Of other diseases, pneumonia and measles are perhaps most fatal, since the Indian has not yet acquired any immunity against these diseases.

In summing up it may be said that the physical welfare of the Indian is, and always must be, the fundamental consideration in any scheme to educate or civilize him. It is impossible to develop his mental and moral capabilities without healthy material to work on, and the Government has no right to deny him ordinary health conditions. Indeed, it would seem that knowing the Indian's frailties and his lack of resistance toward certain grave maladies, an effort should be made to give him even more than ordinary sanitary attention rather than attempt to improve his mind at the expense of his body. There is no doubt but that in some schools inferior medical services are procured in order that more money may be used for the hire of teachers, while sanitary matters are made subservient to those of less importance for the sake of cutting down expense.

Based upon the information deduced from the above, a circular letter was sent to all schools and agencies, as follows:

Realizing the gravity of these conditions and the fact that the health of the Indians is of prime importance in the process of his education and civilization, the following instructions to superintendents and physicians are promulgated:

1. Physicians shall be required to make thorough and rigid examinations of all pupils proposed for enrollment. Special attention is to be given to the physical examination of the chest, the presence or absence of cough, sore throat, or other

signs leading to the existence of pulmonary tuberculosis. Such children as present these symptoms are not to be enrolled. Periodical examinations of pupils after enrollment shall also be made, and upon the discovery of the first positive signs of the disease the ones affected are to be immediately sent home. In cases of doubt in reservation schools the suspected pupil should be sent home temporarily in order that the symptoms may either clear up or become sufficiently pronounced to admit of positive diagnosis. Suspected cases in nonreservation schools are to be subjected to the most careful observation by the physicians. They should be excused from the schoolroom and other duties of a confining nature and allowed to be in the open air as much as possible. They must be assigned to separate sleeping apartments, and in all cases to separate beds. Good nutritious and easily digestible foods should be provided and such further advantages given them as are available and as the physicians deem advisable in individual cases. If, despite these measures, the symptoms persist, *they must be returned home.*

It must be borne in mind that tuberculosis is an insidious disease, and its early recognition, followed by prompt and intelligent action, affords the only hope of benefiting those afflicted, as well as the only means of protecting others from the disease.

2. The schools should be provided with cuspidors, which should be made of metal and furnished with removable tops to facilitate cleaning. These should be partially filled with some simple antiseptic fluid.

3. Since the germs of tuberculosis are rapidly destroyed by exposure to direct sunlight, and since they resist drying to an extreme degree and are consequently disseminated by means of the dust, superintendents are directed to see that dormitories are kept clean and free from dust and are provided with all the ventilation consistent with health, together with as much sunlight as possible. The grounds also must be kept clean and free from refuse of all kinds.

4. There must be no overcrowding in dormitories. This rule must be enforced regardless of average attendance, and inspecting officials will be instructed to report unfavorably on both the superintendents and physicians where this condition exists.

5. Physicians will be required to give weekly talks on hygiene to the pupils at such hours as the superintendents may designate. These shall embrace simple statements of the laws of health and their practical application.

6. The water supply, food supply (especially its preparation), bathing facilities, heating and lighting, ventilation, and all matters pertaining to the sanitary conditions of the schools are to be studied by the physicians and such reports made as they see fit.

7. Eye diseases are to receive proper attention, and no children should be required to do schoolroom or other work whose eyes are likely to be injured thereby. It must be borne in mind that many of these conditions are contagious, and precautions, such as the furnishing of individual towels, etc., should be taken to prevent their spread.

In conclusion, physicians are urged to interest themselves in the health conditions of the Indians. They should study their cases, keep histories of same, and report the more interesting ones to this Office, together with such practical suggestions as to treatment as may be of service in the preparation of subsequent circulars and other literature for distribution to the physicians in the service.

Earnest effort is being made to have the provisions of the above circular enforced. Inspecting officials are required specially to make note of the same at every school visited. Hospitals are being provided as rapidly as funds will permit. Health conditions are gradually being improved and employees urged to carry out carefully every

feasible plan for reducing the death rate from the great white plague, which is not only a serious matter for Indians, but equally so in the most cultured and refined classes of white people. Among the whites, an eminent medical authority has said "that the annual tribute of the United States to pulmonary tuberculosis is over 100,000." If this is true among our civilized whites, an idea can be gained of some of the difficulties with which the Indian Office has to contend in combating the same diseases among the Indians. Insistence upon the orders not to overcrowd the schools is responsible for failure to increase the enrollment this year, but thus at least one element of danger is being minimized.

It will be readily observed that greater stress has been laid upon questions affecting the health of Indians, both in and out of school, than heretofore. Much remains, however, to be done. Some present nonreservation school favorably situated as to climatic and hygienic conditions should be converted into a sanitarium school for tuberculous children. Here, by the application of modern medical science aided by a suitable climate, these unfortunates with the incipient touches of the "dread white plague" may be carefully cared for and not, as is now necessarily the case, be returned to their homes to die a lingering death, spreading contagion to others. Such a school, adequately equipped and scientifically managed, would be a gracious act of mercy on our part. The War Department maintains such an institution for its officers, and its installment reflects great credit on that Department. Many a bright boy and girl might be saved for useful lives, and further infection of reservations might be reduced, to the benefit not only of the Indians themselves, but also of the surrounding white people. It is plainly patent to the medical fraternity and to thinking people that the strong arm of the Government must be, where practicable, invoked to the assistance of States and individuals in their efforts to reduce the already appalling death list from this disease. The Indian is worthy the effort to save him, and at the same time it will assist the surrounding whites in removing so many "plague spots."

Indian educational institutions.—Government schools are divided into three principal classes: (1) Nonreservation schools, (2) reservation schools, (3) day schools. As adjuncts to these are (1) public schools in which Indian children are taught, and (2) mission day and boarding schools. The Government schools are further subdivided into training schools whose superintendent is also in charge of a reservation, or a portion thereof, and those whose superintendent has only the duties particularly applicable to the institution over which he presides. All nonreservation and training schools are in charge of a superintendent, who gives bond for the faithful performance of his duties. Reserva-

tion boarding and day schools are under superintendents and teachers not bonded, but responsible to a bonded agent. At a few isolated places day schools have been established in buildings owned by the Indians themselves or rented by the Government. These schools are small, and the teachers are not bonded, but report directly to the Indian Department.

Nonreservation boarding schools.—This is the largest class of Indian schools in point of capacity and extensive equipment. As indicated in the name, they are not situated on reservations, but usually near cities and towns, and surrounded by schools, colleges, churches, and a cultivated civilization. They range in capacity from Carlisle, Pa., with 1,000, to Greenville, Cal., with 90. These institutions are recruited from a number of reservations, thus bringing together diverse tribes, the children of which readily learn the English language by force of necessity.

During the past year 25 of these schools were in operation, an apparent decrease of 1 since the previous report. This was caused by the consolidation of the Riverside and Perris (Cal.) schools.

TABLE NO. 4.—Location, date of opening, capacity, attendance, etc., of nonreservation schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Location of school.	Date of opening.	Number of employees. ^a	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa.	Nov. 1, 1879	82	b 950	1,087	1,025
Chemawa, Oreg. (Salem)	Feb. 25, 1880	50	550	686	626
Chilocco, Okla.	Jan. 15, 1884	56	600	756	703
Cleota, Nebr.	Feb. 20, 1884	29	325	328	310
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Aug. —, 1884	31	300	352	308
Lawrence, Kans. (Haskell Institute)	Sept. 1, 1884	66	700	918	773
Grand Junction, Colo.	—, 1886	18	200	188	171
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Oct. —, 1890	34	300	363	330
Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Dec. —, 1890	22	200	230	211
Carson, Nev.	—, do	25	200	235	207
Pierre, S. Dak.	Feb. —, 1891	15	150	179	149
Phoenix, Ariz.	Sept. —, 1891	69	700	792	712
Fort Lewis, Colo.	Mar. —, 1892	19	300	176	151
Fort Shaw, Mont.	Dec. 27, 1892	32	300	364	313
Flandreau, S. Dak. (Riggs Institute)	Mar. 7, 1893	33	350	387	353
Preston, Minn.	Feb. —, 1893	14	200	155	136
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	Jan. 3, 1893	27	300	320	286
Tomah, Wis.	Jan. 19, 1893	24	225	270	222
Wittenberg, Wis.	Aug. 24, 1895	13	100	117	103
Greenville, Cal.	Sept. 25, 1895	8	90	90	72
Morris, Minn.	Apr. 3, 1897	19	150	177	165
Chamberlain, S. Dak.	May —, 1898	17	125	108	153
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Apr. 4, 1898	8	100	78	58
Rapid City, S. Dak.	Sept. 1, 1898	23	125	225	211
Riverside, Cal.	July 1, 1902	40	400	638	508
Total		768	7,950	9,300	8,166

^a Excluding those receiving less than \$100 per annum.

^b 1,700 with outing pupils.

^c Previously a contract school.

Reservation boarding schools.—The largest number of boarding schools are included in this class, there having been ninety in operation during the year. This is a net decrease of one, caused by the abandonment of the Grace School on the Crow Creek Reservation, S. Dak.

and the destruction by fire of the Oto School in Oklahoma, and the establishment of the Jicarilla School on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation in New Mexico.

TABLE No. 5.—Location, date of opening, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government boarding schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:				
Colorado River	Mar. 1, 1879	100	121	111
Keam's Canyon (Mogul)	—, 1887	100	211	191
Western Navaho	July 1, 1899	100	151	137
Navaho	Dec. 25, 1884	180	245	194
Little Water	July 1, 1899	125	112	117
Phona	Sept. —, 1881	250	281	251
San Carlos	Oct. —, 1880	100	112	110
Fort Apache	Feb. —, 1891	150	114	137
Hres-Sinbon	Dec. 1, 1890	200	216	210
Havasupai	July 1, 1900	50	65	39
Truxton Canyon	Apr. 1, 1901	150	161	162
California:				
Fort Yuma	Apr. —, 1884	180	113	131
Hoopa Valley	Jan. 21, 1893	160	138	116
Round Valley	Aug. 15, 1881	125	106	100
Colorado:				
—Southern Pte.	Nov. 19, 1892	70	76	53
Idaho:				
Fort Hall	—, 1871	150	189	178
Fort Lapwai	Sept. —, 1886	150	132	99
Leuch	Sept. —, 1885	70	88	71
Indian Territory:				
Seneca (Quapaw)	June —, 1872	130	167	157
Iowa:				
Sacred Fox	Oct. —, 1898	75	91	72
Kansas:				
Kikapoo	Oct. —, 1871	60	101	83
Potawatomi	—, 1873	80	111	92
Minnesota:				
White Earth	—, 1871	131	171	150
Pine Point	Mar. —, 1892	75	88	82
Wild Rice River	—, do	65	89	75
Bena	Jan. 1, 1901	19	35	47
Cross Lake	—, do	10	50	42
Cross Lake	—, do	65	65	16
Leach Lake	Nov. —, 1867	60	91	81
Red Lake	Nov. —, 1877	100	91	70
Vermilion Lake	Oct. —, 1899	150	52	12
Montana:				
Blackfoot	Jan. —, 1883	60	71	63
Crow	Oct. —, 1881	150	173	169
Pryor Creek	Feb. —, 1903	70	60	57
Flathead	Feb. 1, 1901	15	72	47
Fort Belknap	Aug. —, 1891	130	118	131
Fort Teton	Aug. —, 1881	200	211	195
Nebraska:				
Omaha	—, 1881	91	91	70
Winnebago	Sept. 15, 1901	50	101	50
Santee	Apr. —, 1871	80	100	83
Nevada:				
Nevada	Nov. —, 1882	60	66	59
Western Shoshoni	Feb. 11, 1893	60	81	75
New Mexico:				
Mescalero	Apr. —, 1884	110	125	109
Zuni	Nov. —, 1898	50	111	76
Jicarilla	Oct. 19, 1903	130	130	116
North Carolina:				
Cherokee	Jan. 1, 1893	150	182	137
North Dakota:				
Fort Totten	—, 1871	350	337	309
Fort Berthold	Apr. 2, 1900	80	117	105
Standing Rock (agency)	May —, 1871	136	185	149
Standing Rock (agricultural)	—, 1878	100	135	125
Standing Rock (Grand River)	Nov. 20, 1893	110	141	135
Oklahoma:				
Absentee Shawnee	May —, 1872	80	109	76
Arapaho	Dec. —, 1872	150	108	102
Cheyenne	—, 1879	110	148	146

^a From January to June, 1900, a day school.

^b Opened Nov. 21, 1894. Partly destroyed by fire Mar. 28, 1898. Rebuilt and reopened Apr. 2, 1900.

TABLE No. 5.—Location, date of opening, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government boarding schools during the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Oklahoma—Continued.				
Carlson	May 4, 1899	120	92	78
Red Moon	Feb. —, 1898	75	43	41
Fort Sill	Aug. —, 1891	150	174	158
Rainy Mountain	Sept. —, 1891	160	160	162
Riverside	Sept. —, 1871	150	158	142
Kaw	Dec. —, 1869	11	39	31
Osage	Feb. —, 1874	110	115	132
Pawnee	—, 1865	120	135	128
Pawnee	Jan. —, 1883	100	100	119
Sacred Fox	Jan. —, 1868	100	50	81
Seger	Jan. 11, 1893	150	132	119
Oregon:				
Grande Ronde	Apr. 1, 1874	90	65	61
Umatilla	Feb. —, 1874	110	111	94
Yalox	Nov. —, 1882	90	96	91
Siletz	Oct. —, 1873	100	65	60
Wanilla	Jan. —, 1883	110	110	88
Warm Springs	Nov. —, 1897	150	112	99
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River	Apr. —, 1893	125	148	138
Crow Creek	—, 1871	140	102	92
Springfield	Aug. 1, 1895	75	52	46
Lower Brule	Oct. —, 1881	110	82	71
Pine Ridge	Dec. —, 1883	220	217	205
Sieston	—, 1879	100	100	138
Reedland	Sept. —, 1897	168	202	161
Yankton	Feb. —, 1882	150	182	152
Utah:				
Ouray	Apr. —, 1893	55	58	53
Utah	July —, 1881	80	100	78
Southern Utah	Oct. 2, 1900	30	37	25
Washington:				
Colville	July 1, 1899	200	213	190
Puyallup	Oct. —, 1873	175	221	147
Yakima	—, 1860	150	188	141
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay Agency (Menominee)	—, 1876	140	112	98
Oncola	Mar. 27, 1893	200	200	181
Lac du Flambeau	July 6, 1895	150	181	169
Hayward	Sept. 1, 1901	150	193	177
Wyoming:				
Shoshoni	Apr. —, 1879	180	185	160
Total		10,777	11,514	10,035

Day schools.—Day schools are situated near the homes, villages, and camps of the adult Indians. They are so located as to be of easy access to the pupils who return each evening to their homes. Usually they are in charge of a man and his wife, the former being the teacher and the latter the housekeeper. A noonday lunch is generally provided, and as a rule it proves a healthy stimulus to the attendance. It further enables the housekeeper to give some instruction in the civilized way of keeping house and preparing a simple meal. Cleanliness as well as deportment is carefully inculcated.

The development of the day schools is an important factor in the civilization of the Indian. They are usually situated near the homes of the parents, which gives them an opportunity to see their little ones frequently. It breaks the ice and makes a transfer to the boarding school much easier. Of course day schools can not take the place of well regulated boarding schools, but they most admirably lay the foundation on which these schools can work systematically and effectively.

As more and more educated students return to their homes, the easier the day school problem becomes. They appreciate education and unconsciously transmit the influence to their offspring. The Indian is naturally gregarious, and in his aboriginal state lived in villages. Under the present policy of segregation the day-school teacher has every facility to supplement or rather to assist the work of the farmer. On several reservations steps are being taken to reduce the capacity of the boarding school and to establish day schools. This course is intended to furnish feeders for the larger and better equipped institutions, where civilized life, manners, and customs can be taught to better advantage. The day and boarding schools of the reservation thus correlate the work of civilization, and the time is fast approaching when the former will be filled with children of civilized parentage, and the latter may be dispensed with entirely.

As foreshadowing the policy of the day schools, in the following quotation from my first annual report in 1897, I said:

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 school room 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. 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.

There were conducted during the year 138 day schools, a decrease of 2.

New schools established were as follows: Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.; Camp McDowell, near Phoenix, Ariz.; Cibicu, on Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz.; McCarty's and Miseta, among the Pueblos of New Mexico; Porterville and Pembina, on the White Earth Reservation, Minn. These day schools were not in operation for various reasons: Net Lake, Normantown, and Lac Courte Oreille, Wis.; Santo Domingo, N. Mex.; Tesuque, N. Mex.; Tonkawa, Okla.; Potter Valley, Cal.; Upper Pine Creek, S. Dak.

TABLE No. B.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government day schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:			
Pima Reservation—			
Gila Crossing	40	39	28
Salt River	40	50	37
Maricopa	40	40	39
Lehi	40	36	31
Black Water	40	37	28
Casa Blanca	40	49	39
Fort Apache—			
Cibicu	45	43	38

TABLE No. B.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government day schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona—Continued.			
Camp McDowell	25	21	15
Moqui Reservation—			
Orabl	150	168	159
Polacco	50	39	35
Second Mesa	90	90	79
California:			
Big Pine	20	28	17
Bishop	50	59	28
Independence	28	29	11
Manchester	40	19	10
San Jacinto—			
Martinez	28	21	15
Potrero	28	33	16
Sabaha	32	20	15
Tule River	32	28	8
Idaho:			
Agua Caliente	28	30	16
Capitan Grande	50	13	11
La Jolla	30	28	16
Mesa Grande	21	22	12
Peachoga	32	30	15
Rincon	25	21	17
Cohulla	24	2	1
Ukiah	24	11	8
Upper Lake	30	18	9
Kansas:			
Great Nemaha	30	23	11
See and Fox	33	16	7
Michigan:			
Bay Mills	32	33	21
Minnesota:			
Birch Cooley	40	27	17
White Earth	40	38	20
Attending Wild Rice River Boarding		20	10
Attending Leech Lake Boarding		26	21
Pembina	30	29	16
Porterville	24	29	18
Montana:			
Tongue River	32	26	19
Fort Peck	30	27	20
Nebraska:			
Ponca	40	21	13
Nevada:			
Walker River	32	30	26
New Mexico:			
Pueblo—			
Acrona	85	79	24
Isleta	80	43	43
Laguna	36	41	29
McCarty's	25	25	21
Miseta	25	20	19
Palmate	30	39	27
Famle	20	21	18
San Felipe	45	50	43
Santa Ana	18	16	13
Seama	40	27	21
Cochiti	30	23	14
Jemez	35	39	20
Nambe	28	21	13
Pecuris	16	14	11
San Ildefonso	21	23	18
San Juan	32	51	37
Santa Clara	30	30	26
Sia	30	26	22
Tros	32	58	38
North Dakota:			
Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain (2 schools)	80	80	31
Devils Lake, Waanien	32	32	19
Fort Berthold (3 schools)	123	87	76
Standing Rock (5 schools)	170	171	118
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River (3 schools)	75	83	63
Pine Ridge (29 schools)	1,015	780	601
Rosebud (20 schools)	760	530	441
Washington:			
Neah Bay	60	65	45
Quilente	42	58	30

TABLE No. 6.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government day schools during fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Washington—Continued.			
Tulally—			
Linn	32	29	14
Swinomish	50	51	43
Port Madison	20	38	25
Puyallup—			
Chehalis	40	22	12
Quinalt	50	29	15
Skokomish	40	35	11
Jameson	21	21	11
Port Gamble	26	20	13
Wisconsin—			
Stockbridge	40	58	23
Onycha	32	30	18
La Pointe (4 schools)	255	207	112
Wyoming—			
Big Wind River	21	15	14
Total.....	1,800	1,431	3,298

Indians in white public schools.—While the ultimate end of all Indian civilizing methods is the absorption of the red man, naturally and easily into the body politic, the introduction of Indian children into white schools is not always attended with desired results. The efforts of this office are not earnestly seconded by the State and Territorial authorities. Too frequently where contracts are made with school districts the money to be paid by the Government is the main thing sought, and not a sincere desire to benefit the Indian. Many who are enrolled under these contracts are undoubtedly entitled to such privileges, as their parents are citizens, and the children are counted in the scholastic census. This is short-sighted policy. The Government can not indefinitely provide separate schools for Indians. The earlier and more conscientiously the States and Territories undertake their political duty to the children of their red citizens the easier will the transfer be accomplished.

As stated, the ultimate object of Indian schools is to prepare these children for an easy entrance into the public-school system. To do this institutions are specially organized by the Government for Indian youth. The present-day Indian often lives in filth and squalor. His children are not surrounded by cleanly environments, such as our children are accustomed to in well-ordered homes. As more and more parents are educated a larger share of the children take on civilized manners and customs. While the Indian school may vencer the parent, the result is more permanent in his children. Lack of morality and cleanliness after our ideals are the usual bars to placing Indian youth in white schools. There is little or no racial prejudice; hence as each generation becomes improved in these essentials, prejudice disappears. The white parent will then have no objection to his children sitting side by side with the little red skins, whose faces and persons bear the mark of a kindly Indian mother's intelligent care and attention at home.

Contracts were made for the enrollment of Indian pupils in public schools, as follows:

TABLE No. 7.—Public schools at which Indian pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

State.	School district.	County.	Contract number of pupils.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Michigan.....	No. 9.....	Lapeer.....	2	5	4	3-
Nebraska.....	No. 14.....	Thurston.....	8	9	15	7-
	No. 17.....	do.....	8	9	15	10-
	No. 18.....	do.....	9	9	7	4-
	No. 22.....	do.....	5	5	8	5-
South Dakota.....	No. 36.....	Knox.....	15	8	25	15-
	Independent.....	Stanley.....	11	5	17	10+
Total.....			61		97	57

One difficulty encountered in sending Indian children to white schools is the irregular attendance. The Indian parent is not sufficiently alive to the importance of education to compel attendance, and on the other hand the average public school teacher considers her duties at an end when school closes in the afternoon. The result of this indifference is disclosed in the following table:

TABLE No. 8.—Number of district public schools, showing number of pupils contracted for, enrollment, and average attendance from 1891 to 1904.

Year.	Number of schools.	Contract number of pupils.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Ratio of average attendance to enrollment.
1891.....	8	91	7	4	Per cent. 574
1892.....	14	212	180	103	56-
1893.....	16	258	212	123	58+
1894.....	27	299	204	101	50-
1895.....	26	457	319	192	60+
1896.....	45	558	413	291	71+
1897.....	28	334	315	193	62-
1898.....	31	340	314	177	67-
1899.....	36	359	325	167	51+
1900.....	22	175	246	118	48
1901.....	19	121	257	131	51-
1902.....	16	110	189	88	32-
1903.....	12	99	164	81	49+
1904.....	7	61	97	57	59-

Mission schools.—From the earliest colonial times, from the days of Elliott and Pere Marquette, to the present, the Christian bodies of our country have manifested great interest in the Indian. Early in the field, devoted missionaries pushed on with the pioneers, and frequently in advance, in their earnest, self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of spreading the gospel among our Indian wards. With the Bible and the schoolbook, they dotted the West with churches and mission schools, from which the beginnings of civilization reached the savage Indian. Frequently taking their lives in their hands, they braved the rigors of northern winters and the burning deserts of the

Southwest, in fervent zeal for the cause they represented. After the Government began seriously and intelligently to develop the work of educating and civilizing the Indians, some of the religious bodies gradually dropped out of the ranks of educators and devoted their efforts and funds more strictly to the preaching and teaching of the gospel. A number, however, have remained in the field, and are earnestly laboring among the young in schools which are usually auxiliaries of the particular church supporting them. These schools are valuable assistants in uplifting the Indian race.

Forty-six boarding schools and three day schools were conducted by religious bodies or charitable organizations. The large majority are located in the Indian country in connection with mission churches and chapels. Of this number the Presbyterian Church reported 4 boarding schools; the Catholic Church 30 boarding schools and 3 day schools; the Episcopal Church 3 boarding schools; the Reformed Presbyterian Church 1 boarding school; the Congregational Church 3 boarding schools; the Methodist Church South 1 boarding school; the Lutheran Church 3 boarding schools; Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa. supported by voluntary contributions. Under special appropriation of Congress a contract was made for the education of 120 pupils in the Hampton, Va., Normal and Agricultural Institute.

The location, denomination controlling, and other information relative to mission schools will be found in the following table:

TABLE No. 9.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
<i>Boarding schools.</i>				
Arizona:				
Tucson	Presbyterian Church	150	150	149
California:				
Banning	Catholic Church	150	151	123
San Diego	do	150	78	77
Idaho:				
Coeur d'Alene Reservation— De Smet Mission	Catholic Church	150	75	70
Michigan:				
Baraga	Catholic Church	140	19	14
Harbor Springs	do	150	130	123
Minnesota:				
White Earth Agency— St. Benedict's	Catholic Church	150	103	99
Leech Lake Agency— Red Lake Reservation (St. Mary's)	do	80	89	71
Montana:				
Blackfeet	Catholic Church	150	91	77
Crow	do	150	71	68
Flathead	do	100	130	163
Fort Belknap	do	250	87	82
Fort Peck Agency—Wolf Point	Presbyterian Church	35	31	27
Tongue River	Catholic Church	65	57	55
Nebraska:				
Santee Agency— Santee Normal Training	Congregational Church	125	100	73
New Mexico:				
Bernalillo	Catholic Church	125	69	68
Santa Fe, St. Catharine's	do	150	148	140
North Dakota:				
Fort Berthold Agency— Mission Home	Congregational Church	47	20	15

TABLE No. 9.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission schools during fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
North Dakota—Continued.				
Devils Lake Agency— Turtle Mountain (St. Mary's)	Catholic Church	150	129	108
Standing Rock Agency— St. Elizabeth's	Episcopal Church	62	58	47
Oklahoma:				
Kiowa Agency— St. Patrick's	Catholic Church	125	58	54
Mary Gregory	Presbyterian Church	60	27	25
CACHE CREEK	Reformed Presbyterian Church	50	44	43
Methvin	Methodist Church, South	60	80	68
Osage Agency— St. Louis	Catholic Church	125	72	69
St. John's	do	150	44	41
Sac and Fox Agency— Sacred Heart (St. Mary's Academy)	do	65	60	50
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's)	do	50	42	35
Oregon:				
Umatilla Reservation— Kate Drexel	Catholic Church	150	73	51
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	Voluntary contributions	100	15	40
South Dakota:				
Crow Creek	Catholic Church	75	69	61
Cheyenne River Agency— Oahe	Congregational Church	50	12	10
Pine Ridge	Catholic Church	200	193	181
Resound Agency— St. Francis	do	250	261	234
St. Mary's	Episcopal Church	75	18	15
Sisseton Agency— Crow Creek	Presbyterian Church	100	84	73
Washington:				
Colville Mission	Catholic Church	80	65	51
Puyallup Reservation— St. George's	do	80	78	64
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay Reservation— St. Joseph's	Catholic Church	170	151	162
Lutheran Mission	Lutheran Church	33	23	7
Zoar Mission	do	40	14	8
Bethany Mission	Evangelical Lutheran Church	60	27	22
La Pointe Agency— Bayfield	Catholic Church	140	62	52
Odenah, St. Mary's	do	100	83	77
Wyoming:				
Shoshoni Agency— St. Stephen's	Catholic Church	90	110	100
Shoshoni Mission	Episcopal Church	20	15	13
Total		5,294	3,716	3,277
<i>Day schools.</i>				
Arizona:				
Pima Reservation— San Xavier's	Catholic Church	125	110	100
St. John's	do	140	118	135
California:				
Kelseyville, St. Turibius	Catholic Church	15	10	10
Montana:				
Fort Peck Agency, Wolf Point ^a	Presbyterian Church	10	2	2
Santee Agency, Santee Normal Training ^b	Congregational Church	11	11	9
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay, Lutheran Mission	Lutheran Church	20	15	6
Total		310	296	262

^a Attend Wolf Point boarding school.
^b Attend Santee Normal boarding school.

Attendance on Indian schools.—The enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools of all kinds for the fiscal year 1904, as compared with similar data for the previous year, are shown in the following table.

TABLE No. 10.—Enrollment and average attendance of Indian schools, 1903 and 1904, showing increase in 1904; also number of schools in 1904.

Kind of school.	Enrollment.			Average attendance.			Number of schools, 1904.
	1903.	1904.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1903.	1904.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	
Government schools:							
Nonreservation boarding.....	8,651	9,300	+ 649	7,733	8,166	+ 433	25
Reservation boarding.....	11,209	11,514	+ 305	9,794	10,035	+ 241	50
Day.....	1,197	1,131	- 66	3,289	3,253	- 36	138
Total.....	21,057	21,945	+ 888	20,816	21,454	+ 638	253
Mission schools:							
Boarding.....	3,181	3,716	+ 535	3,097	3,277	+ 180	16
Day.....	365	296	- 69	210	262	+ 52	3
Total.....	3,546	3,992	+ 446	3,307	3,539	+ 232	19
Hampton.....	101	121	+ 20	88	101	+ 13	1
Public.....	164	97	- 67	81	67	- 14	(a)
Aggregate.....	28,111	29,478	+ 1,367	24,382	25,101	+ 719	303

(a) Seven public schools in which pupils are taught not enumerated here.

Statistics relating to Indians in schools in New York are not included in the above table, as that State cares for the schooling of her Indians. Statistics relative to the Five Civilized Tribes will be found on page 89 of this report.

A condensed summary of Indian schools and attendance through a period of twenty-eight years is presented in the following table:

TABLE No. 11.—Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1904.^a

Year.	Boarding schools. ^b		Day schools. ^b		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	115	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	53	.....	107	.....	159	4,148
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881.....	68	.....	108	.....	171	4,976
1882.....	71	3,077	70	1,637	147	4,714
1883.....	80	3,783	88	1,883	168	5,686
1884.....	87	4,723	98	2,247	185	6,970
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,912	200	8,113
1886.....	115	7,260	92	2,370	214	9,630
1887.....	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888.....	126	8,103	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889.....	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890.....	140	9,858	106	2,367	246	12,225
1891.....	145	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892.....	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893.....	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894.....	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895.....	157	15,157	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896.....	156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897.....	145	15,020	143	3,650	288	18,676
1898.....	149	16,112	149	3,886	297	19,648
1899.....	149	16,891	147	3,681	296	20,522
1900.....	153	17,708	154	3,870	307	21,658
1901.....	161	19,461	143	3,613	304	22,077
1902.....	153	20,576	136	3,514	299	24,120
1903.....	162	21,772	141	2,610	306	24,882
1904.....	162	21,882	141	3,522	303	25,104

^aSome 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.

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

Employees in Government Indian schools.—The various positions in the school service are divided as follows: Supervisors, 7 white; superintendents, 111 white; assistant superintendents, 16 white and 1 Indian; clerks, 48 white and 22 Indian; physicians, 16 white and 1 Indian; disciplinarians, 43 white and 13 Indian; teachers, 401 white and 61 Indian; kindergartners, 45 white; manual training teachers, 5 white; matrons and housekeepers, 208 white and 40 Indian; assistant matrons, 103 white and 52 Indian; nurses, 30 white and 1 Indian; seamstresses, 102 white and 45 Indian; laundresses, 84 white and 58 Indian; industrial teachers, 63 white and 40 Indian; cooks and bakers, 143 white and 64 Indian; farmers, 43 white and 19 Indian; blacksmiths and carpenters, 70 white and 12 Indian; engineers, 49 white and 23 Indian; tailors, 8 white and 8 Indian; shoe and harnessmakers, 16 white and 17 Indian; gardeners, 15 white and 3 Indian; dairymen, 7 white; assistants, 1 white and 33 Indian; superintendents of industries, 2 white; teachers of agriculture, 4 white; day school inspectors, 2 white; miscellaneous positions, 58 white and 82 Indian. Total, 2,295, being 1,700 white and 595 Indian.

Appropriations for school purposes.—The appropriations for Indian school purposes made by Congress for the past twenty-eight years, showing increase or decrease over each preceding year, are given in this table:

TABLE No. 12.—Annual appropriations made by the Government from and including the fiscal year 1877 for the support of Indian schools.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000	.....	1882.....	\$2,291,650	21.3
1878.....	30,000	50	1883.....	2,213,612	1.04
1879.....	60,000	100	1884.....	2,213,197	0.3.5
1880.....	75,000	25	1885.....	2,069,695	68.87
1881.....	75,000	.....	1886.....	2,636,515	27.2
1882.....	135,000	80	1887.....	2,517,269	22.45
1883.....	475,200	260	1888.....	2,631,771	4.51
1884.....	675,200	38	1889.....	2,685,300	1.27
1885.....	922,500	47	1890.....	2,836,086	11.26
1886.....	1,100,065	10	1891.....	3,080,867	4.91
1887.....	1,211,115	10	1892.....	3,211,250	5.32
1888.....	1,179,916	-2.6	1893.....	3,531,250	8.81
1889.....	1,345,016	14	1894.....	3,522,950	0.25
1890.....	1,261,568	-6	1895.....	3,880,740	10.15
1891.....	1,112,770	-13			

^aDecrease.

Indian school service institutes. Under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior institutes were held as follows: Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.; Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.; Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.; Fort Totten, N. Dak.; and the general meeting of the congress of Indian educators at St. Louis, Mo. In view of the fact that many of the schools are located in isolated parts of the country, Indian school employees are denied the privilege of attending educational meetings whereby they would come in contact with the best educational thought of the day, and the bringing together of those engaged

in similar work is considered of great importance in order that they may compare notes and discuss and adopt the most practical methods in giving the young Indian an education that will enable him to become self-supporting. These gatherings offer Indian school employees the opportunities for mutual benefit and advancement enjoyed by the public school teachers at the county and State meetings, thereby enabling them to keep abreast of the times and to bring their standard to the degree of excellence required in the public schools.

The attendance at the St. Louis meeting far surpassed that of any similar gathering. The meeting being held in connection with that of the National Educational Association and on the World's Fair Grounds, exceptional opportunities were afforded for study and improvement. Employees were enabled to attend the meetings of the National Educational Association where eminent American and foreign educators presented the characteristics of their respective systems. They were also enabled to take advantage of the unusual facilities offered to make an intelligent study of the educational exhibits, illustrating every stage of educational development, and to visit the various model schools conducted on the grounds. The school conducted in the Indian building, showing how the Indian pupils are instructed in the elementary English branches and the practical industrial arts, including agriculture and the trades for the boys and general housekeeping for the girls, served as an example of the best type of Indian education--training the hand and brain jointly--and furnished an object lesson in the uplifting of aboriginal peoples to the plane of intelligent and substantial citizenship. The literary and industrial work of the pupils contributed by the various Indian schools to the Indian exhibit served to show the marked advancement in educating the young Indian. Great credit is due to the officials of the World's Fair for their cooperation with the superintendent of Indian schools in making the meeting a marked success.

The system of holding institutes has been extended and dates and places so arranged as to enable employees to attend at least one meeting each year. All the institutes were well attended, and the cooperation of the teachers and workers attest their earnest desire to advance the Indian as rapidly as possible to a self-sustaining position.

INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

Publication of 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 of this Office for 1892, and has been continued in subsequent reports, including this one, as follows:

Arizona.—Fort Mohave, 1892, p. 879. Keams Canyon, 1892, p. 879. Phoenix, 1892, p. 879; 1902, p. 614. Blue Canyon, 1897, p. 421. Truxton Canyon (formerly Hackberry) or Walapai, 1900, p. 619.

California.—Perris, 1892, p. 880. Greenville, 1897, p. 421; 1900, p. 620; 1902, p. 614. Riverside, 1901, p. 651; 1902, p. 614. Big Pine, 1904, p. 566.

Colorado.—Fort Lewis, 1892, p. 880, and 1896, p. 496. Grand Junction, 1893, p. 469; 1901, p. 651, and 1901, p. 567.

Idaho.—Fort Hall, 1892, p. 880.

Iowa.—Tama, 1897, p. 422.

Kansas.—Lawrence or Haskell Institute, 1892, p. 881, and 1904, p. 570.

Michigan.—Mount Pleasant, 1892, p. 882, and 1897, p. 423.

Minnesota.—Pipestone, 1892, p. 882, and 1898, p. 25. Morris, 1897, p. 423; 1901, p. 651, and 1904, p. 571. Clontarf, 1897, p. 424. Wild Rice River, 1898, p. 24.

Montana.—Fort Shaw, 1893, p. 471.

Nebraska.—Genoa, 1892, p. 883.

Nevada.—Carson City, 1892, p. 883; 1897, p. 425, and 1904, p. 572.

New Mexico.—Albuquerque, 1892, p. 885. Santa Fe, 1892, p. 886. Jicarilla, 1896, p. 496, and 1904, p. 573.

North Carolina.—Cherokee, 1897, p. 426.

North Dakota.—Fort Stevenson, 1892, p. 887. Fort Totten, 1892, p. 888.

Oklahoma.—Arapaho, 1892, p. 889. Cheyenne, 1892, p. 889. Seger Colony, 1892, p. 890. Chilocco, 1892, p. 890. Rainy Mountain, 1892, p. 891. Fort Sill, 1893, p. 473. Pawnee, 1893, p. 473. Riverside, 1896, p. 497. Kiowa or Washita, 1897, p. 428. Red Moon, 1897, p. 428.

Oregon.—Salem (Chenawa, formerly Forest Grove), 1892, p. 891; 1900, p. 620, and 1901, p. 652. Umatilla, 1893, p. 473.

Pennsylvania.—Carlisle, 1892, p. 894, and 1901, p. 652.

South Dakota.—Flandreau, 1892, p. 895; 1898, p. 25, and 1902, p. 615. Pierre, 1892, p. 896. Chamberlain, 1897, p. 429. Rapid City, 1898, p. 26, and 1904, p. 574. Hope (at Springfield), 1900, p. 621, and 1904, p. 574. St. Pauls (at Yankton), 1904, p. 576.

Utah.—Southern Utah or Panguitch, 1904, p. 576.

Wisconsin.—Tomah, 1892, p. 897, and 1904, p. 579. Stockbridge, 1896, p. 497. Hayward, 1900, p. 621. Wittenberg, 1901, p. 653. Oneida, 1904, p. 578.

Other sites have been negotiated for at Bismarck, N. Dak., and elsewhere, but validity of titles has not yet been passed upon by the Attorney-General.

THE INDIAN EXHIBITS AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

For the Louisiana Purchase Exposition two entirely distinct exhibits have been made by this Bureau. In order that the Indian Bureau might not be entirely omitted from the great Government building exhibit, a small space was allotted there in which are sharply contrasted Indian conditions existing within the limits of the Purchase one hundred years ago and those prevailing there to-day, no tribes outside the purchase being represented.

A miniature bark wigwam with canoe and wild rice from Minnesota pictures the home life of Indians of the forest and lake region; a miniature skin teepee with travois and bag of pemmican stands for the Great Plains, and a Wichita grass house for the Indians of the Southern region; while other primitive habitations, such as bark houses and an earthen lodge, are shown by pictures. A woman's dress with the old-

time decoration of the milk teeth of the elk—a precious heirloom—was loaned by a Cheyenne, and an almost lost art among the almost extinct Chetimaches Indians of southern Louisiana is represented by a collection of fine baskets loaned by Mrs. Sidney Bradford. There is also a case containing old-time implements and utensils and articles of dress and ceremony. The design of a frieze ornamenting the space was taken from prehistoric pottery made by tribes of the Mississippi Valley.

There is also the portrait of Thomas L. McKenney, who had charge of Indian Affairs under the War Department from 1816 to 1824 as superintendent of Indian trade. In 1824, when the Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in that Department, he was placed at its head and held the position until 1830, when he became one of the first victims of the "spoils system," being removed from office by President Jackson.

A colored map shows the various cessions by which almost every acre of land within the Louisiana Purchase has been obtained by the Government from the Indian occupants through formal negotiations. Granting that some treaties were not fairly made, and others not fully kept, yet the map is a graphic presentation of the fact that our Government has a conscience, and as a rule lives up to it, and that its ruling policy is neither to ill-treat nor overreach weaker peoples, but to recognize their rights and foster their development.

A second map brings the record forward one hundred years and shows the very small areas within the Purchase now occupied by Indians, while a third map is dotted over with the hundreds of schools now in operation among these Indians. Also a large chart presents the following statistics, most of the figures being in round numbers:

Indian population in the United States (excluding Alaska).....	270,000
Indian population now within the Louisiana Purchase.....	144,000
Allotments of land made to Indians (since allotment act of 1887).....	50,226
Employed in the Indian Service—Agents, teachers, physicians, mechanics, Indian police, etc.—white, 2,261; Indians, 1,969..	4,233
Annual expenditures for Indian education:	
Appropriations by Congress.....	\$3,000,000
Tribal funds.....	1,040,000
Contributions by missionary societies.....	425,000
State of New York (for New York Indians).....	25,000
Total.....	\$4,490,000
School statistics for 1903 (including Indians in New York and Indian Territory):	
Indian pupils enrolled in—	
117 boarding schools under Government control.....	10,860
140 day schools under Government control.....	4,500
65 mission schools.....	5,000
43 public schools.....	928
415 schools supported by Five Civilized Tribes.....	14,500
Total.....	44,788

Growth of Indian education (excluding Indians in New York and Indian Territory):

Pupils enrolled in 1870.....	3,095
Pupils enrolled in 1880.....	7,240
Pupils enrolled in 1890.....	17,477
Pupils enrolled in 1903.....	28,411

Concretely the ability of the Indian of to-day to engage in civilized pursuits and his skill in the arts and crafts of our own race are shown by various articles made by Indians. A model hay baler with patterns for castings made by a Potawatomi; model wagon and harness, bedstead and furnishings, wheelbarrow and hayrack, full-size uniform suits for boys and girls, besides shoes, brooms, a tool chest, blacksmith tools, and other samples of work in wood, iron, and leather. The furniture of the exhibit was made by pupils in Indian schools, chairs, settees, table, tabourets, mantel, bookcase, and an arched grill, not omitting the work of little fingers in sloyd, nor the display of fine drawnwork, embroidery, and lace.

Art ability of a high order is shown in the four oil paintings of Indian life loaned by Miss Angel Decora, of the Winnebago tribe, who took the art course at Smith College and afterwards studied under Howard Pyle. She also made the design for the mantelpiece.

The intellectual training given in Government Indian schools, its practical application, and the ability of the Indian to assimilate the "book knowledge" as well as hand skill of the white race, is shown by the cases of schoolroom papers from 18 boarding schools and several day schools, which give the actual work of pupils, most of it uncorrected, from Kindergarten through the eighth grade.

The schools represented in this exhibit are Cantonment, Chilocco, Crow, Fort Berthold, Fort Lewis, Fort Peck, Fort Sill, Genoa, Grand Junction, Haskell, Leech Lake, Morris, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Seneca, Shoshoni, and Tongue River.

Far from the Government Building at the other end of the ground near the Administration Building is another Indian exhibit much larger and far more interesting and important, for there "still life" gives place to action. For the Indian exhibit at St. Louis, Congress, by act of June 28, 1902, appropriated \$40,000, and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be assembled as a part of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition—

Such representatives of the different Indian tribes and such exhibits from Indian agencies, schools, and archives as he may deem advisable or necessary to illustrate the past and present conditions of the Indians and the Indian tribes of the United States, and progress made by such in education, art, and industry, and the methods of education and government, and such other matters and things as will fully illustrate Indian advancement in civilization.

A supplementary appropriation of \$25,000 was contained in the act of April 21, 1904.

At the outset this office set its face strongly against any exhibit which, with spectacular shows of dances, sham battles, etc., would resemble a "Wild West" show. Early Indian life did not consist in dancing and fighting any more than our life of to-day is made up of quarrels and amusements. The industries which bring food and clothing absorbed most of the attention then as they do nowadays, and it was believed that such industries adequately presented would form a more novel as well as scientific and creditable exhibit than the other sort, which had been almost outworn by Wild West and similar shows which had gone from one end of the country to the other. Moreover, such shows are a positive detriment to the individual Indians who take part in them, retard Indian civilization generally, are inconsistent with the announced policy of the Department, and chiefly gratify an idle curiosity or pander to a desire for sensationalism.

It was decided to adopt, with much modification, amplification, and improvement, the scheme undertaken at the Chicago Exposition, and to plant a Government Indian school with its industries on the Exposition grounds and to offset it by a portrayal of primitive Indian home life and avocations.

Under the charge of S. M. McCowan, superintendent of the Chilocco school, Oklahoma, and a full corps of employees, a model Indian school of 150 pupils has been in actual operation, which exemplifies the Indian school system of the Government, and in and around it are adult Indians living in the old way in the old-time habitations and pursuing the handicrafts of their forefathers. A detailed account of what has been done and how the enterprise is managed is given in the following extracts from report of Superintendent McCowan:

In order to carry out to the full intent the ideas of the lawmakers as expressed and defined in the appropriation act, it became necessary to construct a suitable building. Accordingly a building 40 by 208 feet, with a rear addition to be used as recitation room and concert hall, was duly constructed at an expense of \$17,000. This price did not include the inside carpenter work, wiring, and plumbing, which work it was thought desirable to have accomplished by student labor.

The exhibit scheme embraces a contrasting exposition of the old Indian and the young, the old life and the modern, the stages of evolution from the old life to the new, as developed through the Government's administrative and educational policies and processes.

To carry out this scheme the following-named groups of old Indians were collected: Apache 15, Arapaho 23, Comanche 5, Maricopa 5, Navaho 21, Cheyenne 17, Pawnee 21, Pima 7, Pueblo 24, Pomo 2, Sioux 35, Chippewa 20, and Wichita 20.

In addition to the old Indians, 150 students were brought here from Chilocco, Haskell, Genoa, Fort Shaw, and Sacaton Indian schools. This number included a very fine Indian band of 40 pieces.

The first floor of the school building is divided by a wide hallway into two long compartments which are subdivided into rooms or booths. On one side the booths are filled with representative Indians from the various tribes at work at their native industries, as nearly as possible in realistic fashion. There are 16 of these booths occupied by old Indians. Beginning at the south end we have some Pueblo women

grinding corn and making wafer bread in the old-fashioned manner; the next booth contains Geronimo working industriously on bows and arrows which he sells readily; then come the Pueblo pottery makers, Pueblo weavers, the celebrated Pomo basket makers, the famous Pima basket weavers, the Maricopa pottery makers, the Navaho blanket weavers, the Sioux pipestone workers, the Sioux bead and buckskin workers, the Jicarilla Apache basket makers, the celebrated Navaho silversmiths, the Chip, pewa basket, bead, and mat workers, the Wichita and Pawnee bead and buckskin workers, and the Cheyenne bead and buckskin workers.

On the opposite side of the hall we have, in contrast to the old-time corn grinders and bread makers, a modern domestic science department, including laundry, kitchen, and dining room, conducted entirely by Indian girl students. The furniture in this department was made entirely by Indian boys. The kitchen is equipped with splendid tables, cupboard, sideboard, etc., all of solid oak, the dining room with mahogany furniture, including a large round table 8 feet in diameter, 12 upholstered chairs, parquet floor, etc., all done by Indian boys. In this department the girls give daily demonstrations of work in laundering, cooking, and dining-room service.

Next we have a fully equipped printing department, in which is published a daily paper called the Indian School Journal, copies of which are given to visitors. These departments attract an immense amount of interest.

Then comes a wagon making department, a blacksmithing department, a carpenter and manual-training department, a sewing department, and a harness-making department, all fully equipped, in daily operation, and conducted as they are at our schools.

In the assembly hall a kindergarten class recites morning and afternoon, followed by a class of seventh-grade students. Band concerts are given from the portico from 9 to 11 a. m., and from 1.30 to 3.30 p. m., each day, and a literary and musical programme is rendered by the students daily from 4 to 5.

This is the daily program:

MORNING.		AFTERNOON.	
Reveille	6.00	Band concert	1.30- 3.30
Flag salute	6.45	Industrial work	2.00- 4.00
Breakfast	7.45	Kindergarten	2.00- 3.00
Children's irrigated gardens. 7.30- 8.30		Literary class work	3.00- 4.00
Band concert	9.30-11.30	Literary and musical program. 4.00- 5.00	
Industrial work	9.30-11.30	Flag salute and dress parade.	5.30
Kindergarten	9.30-10.30	Supper	6.00
Literary class work	10.30-11.30	Taps	10.00
Dinner	12.00		

The old Indians live in homes constructed so nearly as possible in realistic fashion on the plaza in front of the school building. Beginning at the left of the semicircle we have a native bark house constructed by the Kickapoo from Kansas; next a Pima (Arizona) native home; then a Maricopa (Arizona) abode; three Navaho (New Mexico) hogans; a group of Arapaho and Cheyenne tepees; a Pawnee ceremonial mud lodge; a Wichita grass lodge, etc.; the Acoma Pueblo; the Pomo (California) home; the Santa Clara (New Mexico) pueblo house; the Jicarilla Apache house; the Sioux (South Dakota) village; and last the Chippewa village.

These native homes attract a great deal of attention, especially the Kickapoo, Navaho, Pawnee, and Wichita houses, and present a striking illustration of the old-time Indian ideas of architecture and construction, besides giving a strong contrast between the old and the new. In fact the entire exhibit is one that excites wonder, which grows rapidly into absorbing interest. As one watches the faces of visitors one can almost see the scales drop from their eyes. Prejudice against the Indian disappears, and as the visitors pass from one side of the hall to the other, observing

critically the work done by the old Indians and the students, they exclaim, as they pass along, that the Indian is equal to any other race, and the only difference between them and other people is that of development. They realize that the Indian's talents are the same as the white man's talents, except that in the one they lie dormant. They realize that education develops these talents, and when developed the Indians are prepared to cope successfully with life's problems. They leave the building with their minds freed of the belief that the money spent on the education of the Indian is wasted. They know now, because they have seen with their own eyes, that the Indians will work; that they are ordinarily endowed physically, mentally, spiritually; that they are not abnormal in any sense; that both boys and girls are well favored; that they can talk; that they can sing; that they can learn; that they are docile and obedient; that they are human.

Verily the St. Louis Indian School may well be called the Hall of Revelation. The Indian exhibit is the talk of the city of St. Louis and of the exposition. Distinguished educators from America and foreign countries, here to study our educational system, especially representatives of England, France, and Germany that have to deal with primitive people in their extensive and distant colonies, come, stay to study, and go away satisfied that our Government is doing the right thing for its wards in the right way.

The attendance has been most gratifying, thousands visiting the school and exhibit daily.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

My last annual report pointed out the necessity of having a fund for use in prosecuting violators of the law which forbids the sale of liquor to Indians and for the employment of detectives to obtain evidence against liquor sellers. With this in view Congress was asked for \$10,000, but the appropriation was not made.

The past year's experience only emphasizes the necessity for such a fund. Prosecutions are dependent entirely on the Department of Justice, whose funds are insufficient to attend to all the cases that arise. Hence only the more flagrant violations can receive attention, and minor offenses are often passed over. The result is that matters drift until the situation becomes specially bad at some particular point. When this occurs the Department of Justice, on request of the Department of the Interior, details a special agent to attend to the matter. Usually the result is all that could be desired; but such prosecutions being only occasional are therefore unsatisfactory. If the evidence was first obtained the Department of Justice could attend successfully to the minor cases that now go by default. The only way to success in breaking up this traffic is to prosecute the first offense, be it great or small, and to look after all violations as fast as they occur.

A number of convictions have been secured during the past year, but in some localities conditions have not improved; indeed, the sales of liquor to Indians seem to have increased at some points, due largely to local conditions and the present inability of this Office to obtain the evidence necessary to convict.

Congress will again be asked to provide a fund for the use of the Office for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps to secure the conviction of offenders. If the request is granted it is believed that, in addition to the direct results secured, the agitation that will naturally result from the efforts to obtain testimony and conviction will arouse local interest, and thereby induce good citizens to help prosecute those guilty of engaging in this nefarious traffic.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

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

ALLOTMENTS ON RESERVATIONS.

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

Sioux, Lower Brulé Reservation in South Dakota.....	548
Sioux, Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota.....	1
Kaw in Oklahoma (deeds for additional land).....	247

Allotments have been approved by this Office and the Department as follows:

Chippewa of Lake Superior:	
Bad River Reservation, Wis.....	4
Lac du Flambeau Reservation in Wisconsin.....	115
L'Anse and Vieux Désert Reservation in Michigan.....	37
Chippewa of Minnesota on the Chippewa Reservation.....	107
Muckleshoot Reservation in Washington.....	37
Prairie Band of Potawatomi in Kansas.....	110
Omaha in Nebraska.....	7
Sioux, Devils Lake Reservation in North Dakota.....	61

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

Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak.—Special Allotting Agent John H. Knight reported September 15, 1904, that he had then made 1,400 allotments, being 227 for the year ended on that date.

Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.—Allotments to the number of 4,058 were made to the Indians of this reservation by Special Allotting Agent William A. Winder, who reported January 27, 1903, that there were approximately 350 "kickers," who refused to make selections. Shortly after this Special Allotting Agent Winder died and no further effort was made to allot these Indians until July 23, 1904, when Special Agent Gunderson was assigned to the work of allotting such of them as could be induced to make selections. Mr. Gunderson entered on duty August 19, 1904, and up to September 5 had made 26 allotments.

Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.—July 29, 1904, the President granted authority for making allotments to the Sioux Indians of this reservation under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1880, and on August

1, 1904, the Department designated Special Allotting Agent Charles H. Bates to make such allotments. He entered upon duty August 26.

Crow Reservation, Mont.—Special Allotting Agent John K. Rankin reported September 5, 1904, that he had made 1,920 allotments, being 563 for the year ended on that date.

Ponca and Oto in Oklahoma.—Section 8 of the Indian appropriation act, approved April 1, 1904 (33 Stats., 217), contains the following provisions for the allotment of Ponca and Oto lands:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be allotted, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), * * * as amended by the act approved February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 784), to each and every child born of a recognized member of the Ponca tribe, and to each and every child born of a recognized member of the Oto and Missouri tribes of Indians, since the completion of allotments to said tribes, respectively, and prior to the 30th day of June, 1904, and alive and in being on that date, 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land within the reservation of the tribe to which said child belongs. That after said allotments shall have been made the remaining unallotted lands in each of said reservations shall be allotted under said acts in such manner as to give all the members of the tribe living on the 30th day of June, 1904, as near as may be, an equal quantity of land in acres. *Provided*, That before making said allotments the Secretary of the Interior may reserve for Government purposes, or for the common use of the tribe, not exceeding 640 acres in each of said reservations.

June 10, 1904, this Office instructed the superintendent of the Ponca and Oto agencies to prepare schedules of children living on June 30 and born since allotments to the tribes were completed, and also lists of allottees who were alive on June 30. July 1 Superintendent Newman forwarded lists of 71 unallotted Oto and Missouri children and 293 allottees, and July 6 Superintendent Noble forwarded lists of 156 unallotted Ponca children and 472 allottees.

July 18 the Office submitted to the Department the recommendation of Hon. B. S. McGuire that R. M. Bressie be appointed allotting agent for the Ponca and George T. Hart for the Oto and Missouri tribes.

Moencopi, Ariz.—Sixteen allotments to certain Moqui and Navaho Indians at Moencopi Wash in the vicinity of Tuba City, Ariz., have been adjusted to the correct public survey by Inspector McLaughlin. Such action was made necessary by the erroneous survey of Deputy Von Erxleben, the original allotments having been made in accordance with that survey. July 23, 1904, the Department advised this Office that the Commissioner of the General Land Office had been requested to amend the schedules embracing these allotments, on file in his office, so as to conform to the new and corrected schedules, and to cause patents to issue thereon in lieu of the patents issued October 20, 1902, the same having been relinquished by the respective Indian allottees. Authority was accordingly granted to amend the schedules embracing these allotments on file in this Office, and they will be so amended

upon receipt of the new patents covering the correct descriptions of the lands allotted.

Uinta Reservation, Utah.—The act of April 21, 1904 (32 Stats., 189), extends to March 10, 1905, the time for opening to public entry the unallotted lands on the Uinta Reservation, as provided by the acts of May 27, 1902, and March 3, 1903. July 1, 1904, the Department authorized the agent in charge of this reservation to employ a field-allotting agent and the necessary assistants, and to proceed at once with the work of allotting the Uncompahgre Utes, or such of them as might desire to change their present allotments. It was also stated that further instructions would thereafter be given in regard to allotting the Uinta and White River Utes. Considering the amount of work to be done and the fact that the returns of the survey of much of the land to be allotted are not yet available, a further postponement of the opening of this reservation would seem to be inevitable.

Shoshoni Reservation, Wyo.—Allotment work on this reservation is referred to on page 123 in connection with the subject of land cessions by the Shoshoni.

Muckleshoot Reservation, Wash.—Thirty-seven allotments have been made to Indians occupying the Muckleshoot Reservation. They were approved by the President May 18, 1904, and patents will soon be issued for these allotments and delivered to the Indians entitled.

Flathead Reservation, Mont.—Act of Congress of April 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), provides for the survey of all of the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont.; for making allotments to all persons having tribal rights with the confederated tribes of Flatheads, Kootenais, Upper Pend d'Oreilles, and such other Indians and persons as are entitled thereto; for the appointment of a commission, consisting of five persons, to inspect and appraise all of the lands which shall not have been allotted in severalty to the Indians; and for the opening of those lands to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President, which proclamation shall prescribe the time when and manner in which these lands may be settled upon, occupied, and entered by persons entitled to make entry therefor.

It is probable that the work of extending the public surveys over said lands, making of allotments in severalty to the Indians, and classifying and appraising the surplus lands will consume several years. In the meantime none will be opened to settlement.

Case of Philomene Smith v. He yu tse mil kin, Umatilla Reservation.—Certain lands within the Umatilla Reservation, Oreg., were allotted by special allotting agents to He yu tse mil kin and the allotment was approved by the Secretary of the Interior April 12, 1893, and patent was issued September 16, 1899. Philomene Smith asserted claim to the lands involved, and under the law authorizing such

action, instituted a suit in the United States circuit court praying for the cancellation of the patent issued to the defendant and the allotment of the lands to herself. The master in chancery, the United States circuit court, and the United States circuit court of appeals held that she was entitled to the lands claimed. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, but on recommendation of the Department of Justice, acquiesced in by this Office and the Department, the case was dismissed. The contest therefore between Mrs. Smith and He yu tse nil kin, carried on for a long time, has finally been terminated in Mrs. Smith's favor.

NONRESERVATION ALLOTMENTS.

During the past year the work of overhauling and investigating nonreservation allotments has been prosecuted without interruption by Special Allotting Agent William E. Casson in the Carson City, Nev., and Roseburg, Oreg., land districts, while Special Allotting Agent George A. Keepers has continued allotment work in the Columbia River Valley, Washington and Oregon, during a portion of the year.

Carson City district, Nev.—The field work of investigating and surveying the allotments to Indians in the Carson City land district was completed during the past winter, and January 27, 1904, Special Allotting Agent Casson and Special Agent H. C. Cullom, jr., of the General Land Office, submitted their joint report respecting the work accomplished. They found that these allotments embrace for the most part arid lands of such a character that it is impossible for the allottees to reside upon them or to make a living out of them. They contain, however, some pine nut trees, from which the Indians procure a large portion of their winter's food supply, and the agents reported that if the allotments were canceled at the present time the greater part of the growing pine nut trees would be stolen; whereas if the allotments were allowed to stand for the time being the Indians would watch the timber, and report any stealings that might take place, thus affording protection to the Government lands.

As stated in my annual report for last year, it is proposed to give these Indians, now holding worthless or unsuitable lands on the public domain in the Carson City land district, allotments of five or ten acres each within the irrigation system now being constructed by the Government on the Truckee River. Legislation to accomplish this object will have to be enacted, and it is proposed to take steps to procure the same during the next session of Congress.

Fort McDermitt Military Reservation.—In pursuance of Department authority, dated August 8, 1903, and under his instructions, dated September 21, 1903, Mr. Casson completed last fall the work of reallotting

the Indians within the former Fort McDermitt Military Reserve. Relinquishments of the former allottees were obtained, so far as practicable, which were submitted to the Department December 24 and were accepted by it December 29, 1903. In a few cases, however, it was impracticable to procure such relinquishments, for the reason that the allottee had died, and the heirs, some of whom were minors, had no legal representatives to act for them. In these cases the cancellation of the existing allotments had to be effected through the General Land Office in accordance with the prevailing rules. The schedules of reallotment have not, therefore, been formally submitted by Mr. Casson, but this will be done as soon as the record pertaining to all the lands involved shall have been cleared.

Mr. Casson reports these Indians to be progressive, intelligent, and willing to work, and it is believed that the efforts made in their behalf will bear fruit. He has strongly urged that a day school be established among them, the teacher to be a practical man and able to direct the Indians in constructing irrigation ditches, building houses, and otherwise establishing themselves on their allotments.

Columbia Valley, Oregon and Washington.—Special Allotting Agent George A. Keepers, who was temporarily taken from nonreservation allotment work in August, 1903, to adjust certain allotments on the Crow Reservation, Mont., returned to the Columbia River Valley in April last and is now engaged in making allotments to Indians there, both on the Washington side of the river, in the Walla Walla and Vancouver districts, and on the Oregon side, in The Dalles district. There are still a large number of Indians in this valley without individual land holdings. The available public land suitable for Indian homes, however, is becoming scarce, and in most localities it is, in fact, impossible to procure vacant lands for these people from which they could get a living.

Dayton Creek, Montana.—In the annual report of last year it was stated that contests had been initiated by whites against the Indians at Dayton Creek, Montana, covering most, if not all, of their 19 allotments on the public domain, and that the agent of the Flathead Agency had been instructed to visit the whites and the Indian allottees at Dayton Creek and endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the contests between them. It was thought that he might be able to terminate the contests initiated, adjust satisfactorily all issues involved, and thus save useless and expensive litigation. Through his efforts all the Indian allottees, except four, have relinquished their allotments and the disputes between them and the whites have been amicably adjusted.

As these Indians believed that the lands which they applied for were within the boundaries of their reservation at one time, the same having been segregated therefrom by the so-called Harrison survey, the allottees were allowed to receive a consideration for their improve-

ments upon the relinquished lands. The policy of allowing Indians upon the public domain to relinquish their allotments or homesteads to whites for a consideration and take other lands in lieu thereof is discouraged because it would lead to speculation by the Indians in their allotment and homestead rights. Peculiar circumstances in the case of these Indians decided this Office and the Department to allow the allottees to relinquish their lands to the United States and receive a consideration for the improvements thereon, paid by the white contestant.

Sioux ceded lands. It has been the policy of the Department, as stated in my last annual report, to encourage the Indians who received allotments within the Sioux ceded tract, South Dakota, under the Sioux act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), to relinquish such allotments and to remove to their respective reservations and take allotments there. The Indians have done so from time to time and they are still making relinquishments occasionally. For this reason none of these nonreservation allotments have been submitted to the Department for approval. That action will be taken as soon as it is ascertained that no other Indians within the Sioux ceded tract desire to relinquish their allotments.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

Inherited lands. The first sale of inherited lands under section 7 of the act of May 27, 1902, and the amended rules of October 4, 1902, prescribed thereunder, was approved March 4, 1903. From that date to September 15, 1903, as stated in the last annual report of this Office, there were sold 41,493.99 acres for the aggregate sum of \$757,173.25, being an average of 6,810.30 acres per month. From September 15, 1903, to June 30, 1904, the approved sales have averaged 8,182 acres per month, being an increase of 20 per cent. The average price obtained prior to September 15, 1903, was \$17.01 per acre, and since that date to June 30, 1904, it has been \$16.83 per acre, as will be seen from the table on page 66.

From reports of agents and special agents it appears that in most cases fair prices are being received for the lands. It is noted, however, that the sales are made to a very great extent to the same persons, indicating that the lands are generally being purchased for their speculative values, and not directly by those who want them for homes, the Indian owners thereby losing the difference between the speculative value and the value of the lands to the homeseeker. As suggested in my last year's report, this condition could be changed by disposing of the lands on time, the consideration money to be paid in annual installments covering a period of from ten to fifteen years.

Under present conditions, so far as the Indian is concerned, the sale of these lands produces few beneficial results, but, on the contrary, has

brought about conditions so detrimental to the Indians' welfare and so demoralizing to the community in general as to call for immediate and serious consideration. To the average land speculator the Indian seems to be considered common prey, and there has been disclosed through the reports of special agents designated to make investigations, the existence of cliques and combinations of schemers in the vicinity of nearly every agency where large quantities of lands are being sold, who, by various means fleece the Indian of the last penny within a few hours after the agent has turned over to him the proceeds of a sale.

Upon receipt of advice of the approval of a deed members of some combination approach the Indian who is to receive the money and engage him in all manner of contracts whereby the money coming to him from the sale of his land is transferred to the pockets of the combination. In one specific case related by Special Agent McNichols in his report of the 21st of July, which was transmitted to the Department August 1, all the Indian finally received was a broken-down horse and carriage and a few chips and stones.

So small a portion of the proceeds from the sale of inherited lands is used by the Indians in improving their own allotments that the benefits thus derived are hardly entitled to consideration. The Office has no detailed report of these expenditures for improvements except with respect to the Omaha Indians in Nebraska. During the past three years improvements to Omaha allotments have been made in 57 separate cases at a cost estimated at \$14,400. The Omahas are one of the most progressive tribes, yet it is shown that out of a total of approximately \$147,150 received by the Omahas from the sale of inherited lands and the large sums received on leased Omaha lands, estimated at \$72,000 in three years, less than 20 per cent was expended in improvements.

This showing is probably far ahead of any that can be made by any other tribe. It is doubted if the Yankton Sioux in South Dakota can show improvements of one-fourth this value, though they have received from the sale of inherited lands from March 4, 1903, to June 30, 1904, a period of sixteen months, the sum of \$238,775.55. This amount went to the heirs of 178 estates, and several of the estates or separate tracts were sold by the same heirs. It is known that by far the greater part of this money was dissipated by the possessors of it in riotous living to their immediate injury and indirectly to the injury and demoralization of the white community surrounding the agency.

If it is deemed advisable, all things considered, to continue the sale of inherited lands for all cash, the disposition of the proceeds should be restricted. The plan suggested in my last report of disposing of this land on time, the purchase price to be paid in installments for ten

or fifteen years, has some disadvantages. It would entail upon agents a great amount of additional labor in keeping accounts and would probably require the employment of additional clerical force at those agencies where large quantities of land are being sold. In addition to this it would work a hardship upon the provident Indians who might be trusted to expend the money derived from the sale of lands in improving their own allotments.

In Office letter of August 1 there was recommended to the Department a plan for conserving the proceeds from the sales of inherited Indian lands at the Yankton Agency, a plan which could be extended to other agencies as occasion demanded. This plan was that Department regulations approved October 4, 1902, be amended so as to require, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the Indian heir or heirs petitioning for the sale of inherited Indian lands shall agree that the proceeds shall be placed by the Secretary of the Interior with the most convenient United States depository, subject to the check of the Indian heir or owner, but only in amounts not to exceed \$10 in any one month, and only when approved by the United States Indian agent or other officer in charge of the agency, and for sums in excess of \$10 per month only upon the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the approval in each case to be endorsed upon the check.

September 8, 1904, the Assistant Attorney-General submitted an opinion with respect to the legality of the remedy suggested in Office letter of August 1, as follows:

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs having called attention in his report of August 1, 1904, to the deplorable condition existing at the Yankton Agency, S. Dak., arising out of the sale of inherited lands by Indians, the matter has been referred to me for opinion as to proper legal remedy for the wrongs complained of.

It appears from a report of a special agent that the money received by Indians from sales of their land is usually dissipated and squandered within a few days after its receipt. An Indian having land for sale is induced to purchase articles not needed by him at exorbitant prices, and to otherwise incur debt without adequate consideration. Even when this is not done the Indian has shown himself as a rule wholly incapable of saving or caring for his money.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommends that the regulations for sale of inherited lands be amended, so far as this agency is concerned, to require Indian heirs petitioning for sale of land to agree that the proceeds shall be placed with the nearest and most convenient United States depository, subject to the check of the Indian, for amounts not exceeding \$10 in any one month, and only when approved by the agent in charge of such agency and for sums in excess of \$10 in any one month only upon approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

All sales made under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 247, 275), are subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior, and there seems to be no doubt as to your authority to prescribe such a rule as is recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. These Indians are still in charge of an agent and remain wards of the Government. The principle involved is the same as that in the case of control of money derived from the sale of timber from Chippewa allotted lands. The authority of the

Secretary to control that money was sustained by the court of appeals of the District of Columbia in the case of Hitchcock, Secretary, etc., v. Bigboy, decided June 25, 1903. The reasons leading to the conclusion reached in that case are equally potent to sustain the authority proposed to be exercised here.

The general conditions at the Yankton Agency, as depicted by the special agent, and the particular cases described by him, show conclusively the urgent need of immediate action in the premises.

After consideration of this matter, I am of opinion that the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs should be approved and action taken in accordance therewith. As to the details involving the amount of money that may be drawn in any one month with the approval of the agent, etc., I express no opinion because they are matters with which the administrative office is more familiar than is this office. I am quite convinced, however, that the money received from sales of these lands should be so placed that it may not be drawn except upon check countersigned by the agent or some other officer of the Government. The subject of a permanent investment of these funds to secure an income to the Indian therefrom is a matter that may be considered and decided hereafter.

This opinion was approved by the Department September 8 and September 12.

September 16 the Office submitted an amendment to paragraph 1 of section 1 of the rules approved October 4, 1902, so as to apply them to the inherited Indian lands at Yankton Agency. The amendment was approved by the Department September 19 and was made to apply to all agencies.

The paragraph, as amended, reads as follows:

1. (1) Owners of such inherited Indian lands desiring to sell the same may petition the Indian agent, or other officer having charge, within whose territorial jurisdiction the land is located, praying that the land therein described may be sold under said act in accordance with the regulations, and agreeing that the proceeds to be derived therefrom shall be placed with the nearest and most convenient United States depository to the credit of each heir in proper proportion, subject to the check of such heirs, or, in the case of minors, subject to the check of their recognized guardians, for amounts not exceeding \$10 to each in any one month when approved by the agent or other officer in charge, and only when so approved, and for sums in excess of \$10 per month upon the approval of such agent only when specifically authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The petition shall be signed by all the lawful heirs, and, in case of minors, by their legal representatives, and shall set forth every material fact necessary to show full title under the laws applicable.

All agents or other officers in charge of agencies where inherited Indian lands are being offered for sale have been instructed as to how to proceed under the foregoing amendment, and the Office has reason to believe the remedy afforded will prove effective in bringing about better conditions. Some complaints have been received from persons to whom the Indians have become indebted. All such complainants have been informed that where transactions with Indians have been honestly conducted no apprehension need be felt as to satisfactory settlement.

The following table shows the sales of inherited Indian lands made between September 15, 1903, and June 30, 1904:

TABLE 13.—Sales of inherited Indian lands under act of May 27, 1902.

Location of land.	Number of tracts.	Number of acres sold.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
Idaho:				
Nez Percé.....	12	961.17	\$17,318.29	\$18.01
Indian Territory:				
Seneca, Wyandotte, and Miami.....	38	2,711.17	49,714.57	18.33
Kansas:				
Kickapoo, Sac and Fox, and Iowa.....	18	1,339.39	45,611.00	34.07
Potawatomi.....	45	3,872.01	87,168.66	22.51
	63	5,211.31	132,879.66	25.48
Minnesota:				
Chippewa, Leech Lake Agency.....	18	951.39	8,493.70	8.61
Chippewa, White Earth Agency.....	38	2,489.41	36,461.70	14.70
	56	2,930.71	44,955.40	15.34
Nebraska:				
Omaha and Winnebago.....	109	7,513.70	187,756.59	24.88
Omaha.....	19	1,038.41	22,629.00	21.82
Winnebago.....	11	959.95	28,765.00	29.96
Santee Sioux.....	71	5,985.15	72,866.00	12.21
	213	15,507.21	312,169.59	20.13
North Dakota:				
Devils Lake Sioux.....	19	1,319.91	7,771.08	5.75
Oklahoma:				
Cheyenne and Arapaho Cantoment.....	21	3,000.00	35,730.05	11.91
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	84	11,130.36	113,982.00	12.34
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	4	560.00	11,117.34	19.85
Oto and Missouri.....	11	1,279.11	19,630.00	15.35
Pawnee.....	39	3,475.41	46,738.92	13.44
Ponca, Oto, and Missouri.....	101	12,318.82	239,019.58	19.40
Ponca.....	33	3,470.39	85,354.50	24.60
Sac and Fox.....	110	19,995.19	212,666.00	10.63
Seeger Colony, Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	21	3,837.04	32,946.00	8.58
Shawnee, Potawatomi, and Mexican Kickapoo.....	10	3,158.29	111,892.50	35.42
	485	62,314.65	1,002,101.63	16.06
Oregon:				
Grande Ronde Agency.....	15	622.60	3,190.00	5.12
Siletz Agency.....	18	1,230.97	7,529.58	6.11
Umatilla Agency.....	2	212.03	10,000.00	47.17
	35	1,995.60	20,719.58	10.38
South Dakota:				
Sioux, Rosebud Agency.....	1	800.00	6,863.80	8.58
Sioux, Sisseton Agency.....	110	12,524.39	192,291.18	15.35
Sioux, Yankton Agency.....	178	14,463.72	238,775.55	16.50
	232	27,788.11	438,622.63	15.78
Washington:				
Colville Agency.....	1	80.00	350.00	4.37
Yakima Agency.....	7	573.18	17,335.37	30.17
	8	653.18	17,555.37	26.87
Wisconsin:				
Onida.....	15	789.11	11,380.80	14.42
Grand total.....	1,236	122,222.52	2,057,464.50	\$16.83

^aTwo tracts were sold for town-site purposes—one, containing 32.59 acres, for \$37,950, and the other, containing 89 acres, for \$28,300. Deducting these two tracts the remaining lands were sold at the average price of \$16.83+ per acre.

As shown by the above table, there has been sold up to June 30, 1904, 1,236 separate tracts of inherited Indian lands, aggregating 122,222.52 acres, for a total sum of \$2,057,464.50, at the average price of \$16.83 per acre. Of this number, there were sold in Oklahoma 485 tracts, embracing 62,314.65 acres, for \$1,002,101.63.

Citizen Potawatomi and Absentee Shawnee, Oklahoma.—The sales of these lands have fallen off very much since the adoption of the amended rules, adopted October 7, 1903, which provided for sale under sealed bids. The last annual report stated that up to August 15, 1903, under the acts of August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., p. 295), and May 31, 1900 (31 Stats., p. 247), 1,305 conveyances of land had been made by the Citizen Potawatomi and Absentee Shawnee Indians, amounting to 134,921.67 acres, at a valuation of \$807,183.17, an average of \$5.98 per acre.

Between August 15, 1903, and August 15, 1904, there were approved by the Department only 46 conveyances of land by the Citizen Potawatomi Indians, amounting to 4,831.32 acres, at a valuation of \$51,230.90, an average of \$10.60 per acre, and only 27 conveyances by the Absentee Shawnee Indians, amounting to 2,469.60 acres, at a valuation of \$24,970.45, an average of \$10.11 per acre.

The total sales of land by these two tribes of Indians since the passage of the act of August 15, 1894, are 1,378 conveyances, aggregating 142,222.59 acres of land, at a valuation of \$883,384.52, an average of \$6.21 per acre.

Peoria, Miami, and Wyandot, Indian Territory.—The last annual report of this Office stated that up to August 15, 1903, under the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., p. 72), 118 conveyances of land had been made by the Peoria Indians, amounting to 8,442.76 acres, at a valuation of \$95,995, an average of \$11.36 per acre; also 49 conveyances by the Miami Indians, amounting to 3,687.80 acres, at a valuation of \$42,552.50, an average of \$11.54 per acre; also 26 conveyances by the Wyandot Indians under the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., p. 343), amounting to 567.50 acres, at a valuation of \$12,892.50, an average of \$22.73 per acre.

Between August 15, 1903, and August 15, 1904, there were approved by the Department 10 conveyances of land by the Peoria Indians, amounting to 452.57 acres, at a valuation of \$3,318, an average of \$7.33 per acre; 2 conveyances by the Miami Indians, amounting to 80 acres, at a valuation of \$860, an average of \$10.75 per acre; and 2 conveyances by the Wyandot Indians, amounting to 48.75 acres, at a valuation of \$1,060, an average of \$21.75 per acre.

The total sales of lands by these three tribes of Indians since the passage of the acts of June 10, 1896, and June 7, 1897, are 128 conveyances by the Peoria Indians, amounting to 8,895.33 acres, at a valuation of \$99,313, an average of \$11.16 per acre; 51 conveyances by the Miami Indians, amounting to 3,767.80, at a valuation of \$43,412.50, an average of \$11.52 per acre; and 28 conveyances by the Wyandot Indians, amounting to 616.25 acres, at a valuation of \$13,952.50, an average of \$22.62 per acre, making 207 conveyances by the three tribes, aggregating 13,279.38 acres, at a valuation of \$156,678, an average of \$11.71 per acre.

L'Anse and Ontonagon bands of Chippewa, Michigan.—The last annual report of this Office stated that up to August 15, 1903, there had been

approved by the President 277 conveyances of land, amounting to 18,084.13 acres, at a valuation of \$45,371.70, an average of \$3.61 per acre. Between August 15, 1903, and August 15, 1904, there were approved by the President 24 conveyances of land by the former band, amounting to 1,681.40 acres, at a valuation of \$5,095, an average of \$3.03 per acre. Between August 15, 1903, and August 15, 1904, there had been approved by the President 2 conveyances of land by the latter band, amounting to 174.45 acres, at a valuation of \$415, an average of \$2.38 per acre. The total sales of land by these two bands of Indians are 303 conveyances, amounting to 19,939.98 acres at a valuation of \$70,881.76, an average of \$3.55 per acre.

Chippewa of Lake Superior, Wisconsin. The last annual report of this Office stated that up to August 15, 1903, there had been approved by the President 20 conveyances of land made by members of the Bad River and Red Cliff bands, under the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stats., p. 1109), amounting to 1,195.99 acres, at a valuation of \$7,563.50, an average of \$6.32 per acre.

Between August 15, 1903, and August 15, 1904, there were approved by the President 4 conveyances of land by the Bad River band, amounting to 200.45 acres, at a valuation of \$1,797.90, an average of \$8.88 per acre; 1 conveyance of 80 acres by the Red Cliff band, at a valuation of \$400, an average of \$5 per acre, and 1 conveyance of 100.60 acres by the Lac Courte Oreille band, at a valuation of \$2,000, an average of \$20 per acre. The total sales of land by these three bands of Indians are 26 conveyances, aggregating 1,577.04 acres, at a valuation of \$11,761.40, an average of \$7.46 per acre.

Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River bands of Chippewa, Michigan.—For the twelve months ending August 15, 1904, there have been approved by the President 7 conveyances of land by those members of said bands, designated in the third article of the treaty of October 18, 1864 (14 Stats., p. 658), as "not so competent," amounting to 172 acres, at a valuation of \$1,776, an average of \$10.03 per acre.

TABLE 11.—Recapitulation of sales of Indian lands, under acts of Congress, prior to May 27, 1904.

Indians.	Conveyances.	Area.	Valuation.	Average per acre.
Citizen Potawatomi, Oklahoma	46	1,481.32	\$51,200.00	\$10.60
Abenec Shawnee, Oklahoma	27	2,462.60	21,970.45	10.11
Peoria, Indian Territory	10	152.57	3,318.00	7.33
Miami, Indian Territory	2	80.00	860.00	10.75
Wyandot, Indian Territory	2	45.75	1,000.00	21.75
L'Anse Chippewa, Michigan	24	1,681.40	5,095.00	3.03
Outonagon Chippewa, Michigan	2	174.45	415.00	2.38
Bad River Chippewa, Wisconsin	4	200.45	1,797.90	8.88
Red Cliff Chippewa, Wisconsin	1	80.00	400.00	5.00
Lac Courte Oreille Chippewa, Wisconsin	1	100.60	2,000.00	20.00
Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River Chippewa, Michigan	7	172.00	1,776.00	10.03
Total	126	10,291.11	92,923.25	9.029

LAND SCRIP ISSUED BY INDIAN OFFICE.

Recently request was made that the General Land Office be furnished with a statement of land scrip issued by this Office, giving the acts of Congress under which it was issued, number of pieces, different series, and area of land called for under each series. This information was desired for the use of the Public Land Commission appointed by the President for the purpose of examining into the operation of the present land laws. The information furnished will be convenient for future reference, and may not be uninteresting in this report.

Lake Pepin Sioux scrip.—There were issued under the act of July 17, 1854 (10 Stats., 304), to half-breed and mixed bloods of the Sioux Nation of Indians scrip covering 322,320 acres, known as Lake Pepin Sioux half-breed scrip, as follows:

Issued in 1856: 641 pieces for 40 acres each, series 1 A to 641 A; 641 pieces for 40 acres each, series 1 B to 641 B; 641 pieces for 80 acres each, series 1 C to 641 C; 641 pieces for 160 acres each, series 1 D to 641 D; 641 pieces for 160 acres each, series 1 E to 641 E.

Issued in 1860, known as "New Issue": 38 pieces for 40 acres each; 38 pieces for 160 acres each; 38 pieces for 160 acres each; 12 pieces for 40 acres each, Nos. 1 A to 1 M, both inclusive; 12 pieces for 40 acres each, Nos. 2 A to 2 M, both inclusive.

It should be remarked that Nos. 11 D and 11 E, each for 160 acres, appear to have been exchanged in 1862 for 8 pieces for 40 acres each, numbered 11 D, and that Nos. 12 D and 12 E, each for 160 acres, appear to have been exchanged in 1862 for 8 pieces for 40 acres each, numbered 12 D. Duplicates of the above-described scrip have been issued in some cases because of the established loss or destruction of the original scrip, but in no instance has the quantity of land covered by scrip of this character been either increased or diminished.

Red Lake and Pembina scrip.—There were issued at various dates, under the treaty of April 12, 1864 (13 Stats., 689), with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians, to half-breeds and mixed bloods of those bands 477 pieces of scrip, each for 160 acres of land. The series ran from Nos. 1 to 490, excepting Nos. 413, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 423, 424, 426, 430, 433, 434, and 437, for which scrip did not finally issue. This scrip aggregates 76,320 acres.

Chippewa of Lake Superior scrip.—Under the treaty of September 10, 1854 (10 Stats., 1109), with the Chippewa of Lake Superior and Mississippi, there were issued at different times 326 pieces of scrip for 80 acres each to the mixed bloods belonging to the Chippewa of Lake Superior. The series ran from Nos. 1 to 333, except 110, 111, 205, 312, 313, 314, 315, which were never issued. This scrip covered 26,080 acres.

Ponca half-breed scrip.—Fifteen pieces of Ponca half-breed scrip were issued under the provisions of the treaty of March 12, 1858, third

*Additional scrip was reported to the Land Office December 3, 1901.

article (12 Stats., 999), to certain parties named therein as entitled to scrip. This series ran from Nos. 230 to 237, issued June 11, 1859, and Nos. 238 to 244, issued October 15, 1859, for 160 acres each, making a total of 2,400 acres.

Pawnee half-breed scrip.—Under the treaty of September 24, 1857 (11 Stats., 731), ninth article, 16 pieces of Pawnee half-breed scrip were issued June 11, 1859, to parties named therein as being entitled to the same. This series ran from Nos. 214 to 229, each for 160 acres, aggregating 2,560 acres.

Mississippi Choctaw scrip.—There were issued and delivered to the parties entitled 3,833 certificates or pieces of scrip known as Mississippi Choctaw scrip—4,150 pieces, series A, for 320 acres of land, aggregating 368,000 acres; 1,162 pieces, series B, each for 160 acres, aggregating 254,920 acres; and 1,221 pieces, series C, for 80 acres each, aggregating 97,680 acres. The treaty and laws relating to the issuance of this scrip and the settlement of the claims of the Mississippi Choctaws may be found by reference to the treaty of September 27, 1830 (7 Stats., 333), with the Choctaw Nation of Indians, and to the acts of Congress approved August 23, 1842 (5 Stats., 513), March 3, 1845 (5 Stats., 777), and July 21, 1852 (10 Stats., 19).

It is possible that an exhaustive search through the 370 treaties and 74 agreements which have been negotiated with Indians might disclose the authorization of some scrip to individuals (like the Ponca and Pawnee scrip) which have not been included in the above lists; but it is believed that the foregoing statement as to the scrip issued by this Office is approximately correct.

INDIAN LANDS SET APART TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES AND CHURCHES.

Tracts of reservation lands set apart during the past year for the use of societies and churches carrying on educational and missionary work among the Indians are as follows:

TABLE 15.—*Lands set apart on Indian reservations for the use of religious societies, from August 15, 1903, to August 15, 1904.*

Church or society.	Date.	Acres.	Location.
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.	Aug. 20, 1903	5.78	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.
Presbyterian Church.	Oct. 13, 1903	3	Southern Ute Agency, Colo.
Roman Catholic Church.	Oct. 30, 1903	100	Island in San Juan River, New Mexico.
Protestant Episcopal Church.	Sept. 5, 1903	100	Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.
Methodist Episcopal Church.	Jan. 12, 1904	2	Walker River Reservation, S. Mex.
Woman's Home Missionary Society.	Feb. 25, 1904	11	Pawnee Agency, Okla.
Methodist Episcopal Church.			
Roman Catholic Church.	Mar. 23, 1904	31	Tulalip Agency, Wash.
Benjamin Church.	Mar. 29, 1904	22	Rincon Reservation, Cal.
Roman Catholic Church.	June 11, 1904	5	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.
Methodist Church.	June 28, 1904	40	Tongue River Agency, Mont.
Methodist Episcopal Church.	do	50	Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn.
Mission to the Navaho Indians (interdenominational).	July 27, 1904	10	Mogul Reservation, Ariz.
Protestant Episcopal Church.	Aug. 4, 1904	2	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.
Board Home Missions, Presbyterian Church.	Aug. 8, 1904	10	Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.

March 22, 1904, the Department granted authority for St. Stephen's Catholic Mission on Wind River Reservation, Wyo., to extend its irrigation ditch about a mile along Little Wind River and across Indian lands in order to provide a water supply for the mission.

March 23, 1904, the Office granted permission to the National Indian Association, of Philadelphia, Pa., to use temporarily the old abandoned Government adobe buildings situated on the north side of the plaza and in the center of the Camp McDowell (Ariz.) Indian Reservation for the purpose of a public library, reading room, chapel, and social hall for the benefit of the Indians.

May 11, 1904, the Department granted authority for the temporary use by the trustees of the public school district of Rosebud County, Mont., for public school purposes, of one-half of an acre on the Crow Reservation, Mont.

May 21, 1904, authority was granted by the Department for the temporary use by the War Department of about 20 acres of land on the Umatilla Reservation, Oreg., as a target ground for the United States troops at Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

LOGGING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

La Pointe Agency—Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis.—September 28, 1892, the President approved rules to govern the sale of timber on the allotted lands of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation. The authority for the sale of the timber was granted under the provisions of the treaty of September 30, 1854. J. H. Cushway & Co. is the authorized timber contractor. As a general rule, the contracts expired ten years from the date of their approval. During the past year several approved timber contracts covering allotted lands within the Lac du Flambeau Reservation expired, and the question arose as to whether the timber contractor should be allowed to renew the expired contracts at prices agreed to be paid in 1892 or whether the contractor should be required to pay a higher rate. By the provisions of the original contract the contractor was required to pay annually to the Indian agent for the use of the allottee, beginning one year from the date of the contract until such time as the timber had been cut and removed from the land, a sum equal to 5 per cent of the contract price of the timber, upon an estimate to be made by a competent estimator, to be agreed upon between the parties to the contract. After all phases of the renewal proposition had been considered it was finally decided to authorize the Flambeau Lumber Company, which had succeeded to the interests of J. H. Cushway & Co., to renew the expired contracts at prices as follows:

	Per M.	Per M.
Merchantable white pine	\$7.00	\$2.00
Norway pine	7.00	3.00
Hemlock	1.50	2.50
Merchantable basswood	4.00	6.00
	Elm	
	Maple	
	Birch	
	Oak	

The extension agreement provides, however, that the Flambeau Lumber Company "shall be allowed enough timber at the prices named in said original contract to equal the amount of cash heretofore advanced thereon, with the exception that all white pine under this part of the agreement shall be paid for at the rate of \$4 per M, and all Norway pine at \$2 per M for merchantable timber." During the past year 4 timber contracts between Lac du Flambeau allottees and the authorized contractor have been approved under the original authority, and 16 extension agreements have been approved under the new authority.

Bad River Reservation, Wis. -- December 6, 1893, in accordance with the treaty above mentioned, the President approved rules for the sale of timber on allotted lands of the Bad River Reservation. These rules are similar to the rules of September 28, 1892, applicable to Lac du Flambeau allotted lands. Justus S. Stearns, of Ludington, Mich., is the authorized contractor. As shown by my last annual report, 392 new allotments were made on the Bad River Reservation during the years 1901-2, and Mr. Stearns was authorized to enter into timber contracts with such of the allottees as might desire to sell their timber to him under regulations approved by the President December 29, 1902, as modified by the form of approval. Sixteen contracts covering allotted lands on the Bad River Reservation have been approved during the year.

Red Cliff Reservation, Wis. -- July 29, 1897, the Secretary of the Interior, under the treaty of September 30, 1854, and joint resolution of Congress of February 20, 1895, approved rules to govern the sale of timber on the allotted lands of the Red Cliff Reservation. Frederick L. Gilbert, of Duluth, Minn., is the authorized contractor; 12 contracts covering allotted lands on this reservation have been approved since my last annual report.

Lac Courte Oreille Reservation, Wis. -- Messrs. Signor, Crisler & Co. are the authorized timber contractors on this reservation. Allottees are allowed to enter into timber contracts with the authorized contractors as provided by the President's regulations of December 11, 1902. Such contracts are subject to the approval of this Office; 53 contracts have been approved.

Grand Portage Reservation, Wis. -- The act of February 12, 1901 (31 Stats., 785), authorized the Indians of the Grand Portage Reservation to dispose of the timber on their respective allotments. October 2, 1901, regulations were approved by the Department to govern the sale of the timber on the allotted lands of this reservation. The regulations were to be in force for one year from the date of their approval, unless sooner modified or revoked by the Department. They have been extended from time to time to expire October 2, 1904. Under these regulations allottees are permitted to dispose of all timber

standing or fallen, except the standing pine. The timber operations on this reservation as on all of the others under the La Pointe Agency have been satisfactorily conducted.

Leech Lake Agency, Minn. -- July 16, 1902, Maj. G. L. Scott, U. S. Army, acting United States Indian agent, Leech Lake Agency, forwarded to this Office a communication addressed to him by Daniel Sullivan, superintendent of logging of the agency, in which it was stated that on the night of July 5, 1902, a heavy wind storm passed over a portion of the Red Lake diminished reservation and blew down white and Norway pine, amounting in the aggregate to about 5,000,000 feet. Major Scott suggested that the timber be disposed of for the benefit of the Indians if there was any authority of law under which it could be done. September 2 and 20, 1902, the matter was brought to the attention of the Department, and September 20 it was recommended that the sale of the blown-down timber be authorized in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673). A draft of regulations to govern the operations was transmitted, and it was recommended that the Indians of the Red Lake diminished reservation be authorized to do the logging, and that with their consent \$20,000 of the money to their credit, being part of the proceeds from the sale of timber on the ceded lands, under the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 62, 90), be used for this purpose, the fund to be reimbursed from the sale of the blown-down timber. October 3, 1902, the President approved the regulations, but the Red Lake Indians positively refused to agree to the use of their stumpage money for logging purposes, and consequently no logging operations were conducted on that reservation during the logging season of 1902-3.

May 21, 1903, Major Scott again brought the subject to the attention of the Office, and on May 28 it was recommended that he be authorized to dispose of the timber referred to, on sealed proposals, after due public notice in newspapers of general circulation in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois. July 24, 1903, the Department approved this recommendation, and September 7 regulations to govern the sale were approved by the President. The Grand Forks Lumber Company was the highest bidder and was awarded the contract at its bid of \$4 per thousand for white pine and \$3 per thousand for Norway pine. The timber operations were very successfully conducted and netted the Red Lake Indians \$30,000.

September 21, 1903, Major Scott made a report concerning blown-down timber on another part of the reservation. The sale of this timber was also authorized in accordance with the act and regulations mentioned. W. A. Gould, of Bemidji, Minn., was awarded the contract at his bid of \$5 per thousand feet for merchantable white pine, and \$4 per thousand feet for merchantable Norway. The timber covered by this contract has not yet been cut.

White Earth Diminished Reservation, Minn.—Early in December, 1903, Simon Michelet, United States Indian agent, reported to this office that on September 12 a terrific storm swept over the pine region of the White Earth Reservation and blew down considerable timber on townships 141 to 146, inclusive, ranges 37, 38, and 39. December 21 recommendation was made that the Department request authority from the President to dispose of the timber under the act of February 16, 1889, and draft of regulations to govern the cutting and sale was transmitted. December 29 the President approved the regulations and authorized the sale. Under the regulations contracts were awarded only to Indians of the White Earth Reservation; white people were not allowed to have timber contracts. The operations were satisfactorily conducted and show a profit of \$19,289.40.

Chippewa allotments in Minnesota.—The act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), contains a paragraph authorizing the disposition of timber on Chippewa allotments in Minnesota as follows:

The Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota to whom allotments have been or shall hereafter be made, and trust or other patents, containing restrictions upon alienation issued or which shall hereafter be issued thereon are, with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, hereby authorized to dispose of the timber on their respective allotments. Timber on the allotments of minors may likewise be so sold by the father, mother, or Indian agent or other officer in charge, in the order named, and the Secretary of the Interior shall make such regulations for the disposition of the proceeds of said sales as may be necessary to protect the interest of said Indians, including such minors.

May 17, 1904, Major Scott recommended that allottees under the supervision of the Leech Lake Agency be authorized to dispose of the timber on their allotments in accordance with the above provision of law. May 28 a draft of regulations was submitted to the Department which provide that allottees may sell the timber on their allotments to the person or company which may purchase the timber on the ceded lands adjoining such allotments. They were approved June 2, as was also form of contract to be entered into by allottees with the purchaser. No contracts have been submitted for approval.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

ALLOTTED LANDS.

The act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 795), as amended by the acts of August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 305), June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 85), March 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 941), and May 31, 1900 (31 Stats., 226 and 229), provides that whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that by reason of age, disability, or inability any Indian allottee can not personally and with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment, or any part thereof, the same may be leased

upon such terms as shall be prescribed by the Secretary, for a term not exceeding three years for grazing or farming and grazing, and five years for farming only or for mining or business purposes, except that improved lands on the Yakima Reservation, Wash., may be leased for not exceeding ten years for agricultural purposes.

The amended rules governing the leasing of allotted lands provide that each able-bodied adult male Indian not engaged in some occupation by which he is gaining a livelihood for himself and family will be required to reserve not less than 40 acres of cultivable land from his own allotment for occupancy and cultivation by himself, which shall always be exempt from leasing; also that those partially but not wholly disqualified by physical infirmities from working will be required to work or manage a part of their allotments, to be determined by the actual conditions in each case.

In both of these cases the allottees will be permitted to receive only a portion of their lease money from that portion of their allotments that may be leased, the remainder to be retained until the expiration of the lease period, whenever in the discretion of the agent or school superintendent such action will not work a hardship to them.

An amendment to the leasing rules, dated October 13, 1903, provides that "no applications for mining leases will be considered by the Department unless specific permission has first been granted by the Department for negotiating for the same with the individual Indians whose lands are sought to be leased."

All approved grazing leases for terms in excess of one year provide for fencing the lands in addition to the cash rental, and all approved farming and grazing leases for terms in excess of two years have provision either for placing some substantial improvements on the premises, or for breaking new lands, or for both. The following list includes all leases approved from October 9, 1903, to September 30, 1904:

TABLE 16.—Leases of allotted lands approved between October 9, 1903, and September 30, 1904.

	No.	Purpose.	Consideration.
Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands, Oklahoma.	227	Farming and grazing	12 cents per acre for grazing to \$2.50 per acre for farming per annum.
	1	Fair grounds and grazing, 35 acres.	\$1.50 per annum for 2 years.
Cantonment School.	1	Slaughtering cattle, 5 acres.	\$100 per annum for 3 years.
	131	Farming and grazing	12 cents per acre for grazing to 75 cents per acre for farming per annum.
Seger School.	6	Mining for gypsum.	\$75 per annum and 5 cents per ton for all gypsum mined for 5 years.
	191	Farming and grazing	15 cents per acre for grazing to \$1.50 per acre for farming per annum.
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.	1	Lunch and confectionery, 21 acres.	\$30, 1 year.
	1	Farming and church, 40 acres.	\$16 per annum, 3 years.
	2	Farming	55 cents to \$1.40 per acre per annum.
	49	Grazing	10 to 12½ cents per acre per annum.

TABLE 10.—Lease of allotted lands approved between October 9, 1903, etc.—Continued.

No.	Purpose.	Consideration.
Kickapoo Reserve, Kans.	20 Farming and grazing	\$4.25 to \$2.50 per acre per annum.
Kiowa Agency, Okla.	2 Oil and gas, 100 acres each, for 5 years.	15 cents per acre per annum for first 2 years; 30 cents for third and fourth, and 75 cents for fifth year; also 10 per cent royalty on all crude oil taken, and such royalty on each gas well as Department may prescribe.
Comanche	138 Farming and grazing	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$5 per acre per annum for farming.
	1 9.18 acres for procuring gravel.	\$20 per annum.
	1 Merchandise stores, 100 by 150 feet.	\$31 per annum for 2 years.
	1 1 acre, merchandise store	Do.
	1 1 acre, water for an ice plant	\$25 per annum for 5 years.
	2 2 acres, slaughtering cattle	\$20 per annum each for 5 years.
	1 do	\$20 per annum for 1 year.
	189 Farming and grazing	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$2.25 for farming per annum.
Ajauhe	1 Residence, 1 of an acre	\$10 per annum for 2 years.
	35 Farming and grazing	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$5 for farming lands.
	1 21.58 acres, coal shed and pump house.	\$100 per annum for 5 years.
Wichita	118 Farming and grazing	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$2.22 for farming per annum.
Caddo	107 do	Do.
La Pointe Agency, Wis.	2 80 acres each for mill site, lumber yard, and logging rail road.	\$30 per annum for 5 years.
Leech Lake Agency, Minn.	1 27.10 acres for bathhouse and landing.	\$50 per annum for 5 years.
	1 1.01 acres for livery stable	\$15 per annum for 5 years.
	1 22.40 acres for saw mill	\$100 per annum for 5 years.
Nez Percé Agency, Idaho	288 Farming and grazing	10 cents per acre for grazing to \$1 per acre for farming lands.
	1 18.28 acres, milling and lumber yard.	\$180 per annum for 5 years.
	1 Fraction of acre for store	\$8.33 per month for 2 years.
	1 Fraction of acre for butcher shop	Do.
	1 Fraction of acre, hotel and livery stable.	\$10 per month for 3 years.
	1 1 acre, post-office, grocery, and lunch counter.	\$60 per annum for 2 years.
	1 1 acre, ferry landing	\$12 per annum for 5 years.
Omaha Reserve, Nebr.	213 Farming and grazing	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$3 per acre for farming per annum.
Osage Reserve, Wis.	1 Farming	\$2 per acre per annum for 3 years.
Osage Agency, Okla., Kaw Reserve	283 Farming and grazing	18 cents per acre for grazing to \$2 per acre for farming per annum.
Oto Reserve, Okla.	110 Farming and grazing	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$2.50 per acre for farming per annum.
Pawnee Reserve, Okla.	310 do	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$1.50 per acre for farming per annum.
	1 31 acres for cattle yard and scales.	\$30 per annum for 6 years.
Ponca and Oakland Agency, Okla.	172 Farming and grazing	50 cents per acre for grazing to \$2.75 per acre for farming per annum.
Ponca	117 do	Do.
Potawatomi Reserve, Kans.	117 do	30 cents per acre for grazing to \$1 per acre for farming per annum.
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.	1 Grazing	8 cents per acre per annum for 3 years.
Round Valley Reserve, Cal.	5 Farming and grazing	\$1.31 to \$2 per acre per annum.
Santee and Ponca Reserves, Nebr.	189 do	25 cents for grazing to \$2 per annum for farming.
Santee	67 do	Do.

The two schedules of homestead allotments of the Kaw Indians were approved on March 21 and June 27, respectively, 1903. A number of these allotments were leased informally to white men by the individual owners prior to their approval by the Department. December 21, 1903, the Department granted authority for the Osage Indian agent to cause all informal leases of these lands, then on record with the Kaw subagency for future terms, to be rewritten on the proper blanks where the lessor conveys within the leasing rules, credit being given for all money actually paid on account of such leases, and to forward the same to this office. Of the leases already approved, the majority were made under said authority of December 21, 1903.

TABLE 11.—Lease of allotted lands approved between October 9, 1903, etc.—Continued.

No.	Purpose.	Consideration.
Sauk and Fox Agency, Okla.	1 15,000 square feet for hotel, bakery, and livery stable.	\$30 for 1 year.
Sauk and Fox	137 Farming and grazing	19 cents per acre for grazing to \$2.75 per acre for farming per annum.
Towa	15 do	Do.
Shawnee, Potawatomi, and Kickapoo Reserves:		
Kickapoo	18 do	121 cents per acre for grazing to \$5 per acre for farming per annum.
Potawatomi	27 do	Do.
Absentee Shawnee	76 do	Do.
Siletz Reserve, Oreg.	1 do	60 cents per acre per annum to \$1.83.
Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.	152 do	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$2.50 per acre for farming per annum.
Umatilla Reserve, Oreg.	9 do	\$1.25 per acre for grazing to \$2.50 per acre for farming per annum.
Winnebago Reserve, Nebr.	201 do	25 cents per acre for grazing to \$3 per acre for farming per annum.
Yakima Reserve, Wash.	123 do	70 cents per acre for grazing to \$2.50 per acre for farming per annum.
	1 1 acre for school	\$15 per annum for 5 years.
	1 15 acres, lumber yard and business office.	\$75 per annum for 5 years.
	1 1.60 acres, storing and piling lumber	\$15 per annum for 5 years.
Yankton Agency, S. Dak.	135 Farming and grazing	17 cents per acre for grazing to \$1.50 per acre for farming per annum.

TRIBAL OR UNALLOTTED LANDS.

Since the date of the last annual report leases and permits for the occupancy of tribal lands have been executed as follows:

TABLE 17.—Leases of unallotted lands executed between October 15, 1903, and September 15, 1904.

Reserve and lessee or permittee.	Term.	Page number.	Number of acres.	Rate per acre.	Number of head of stock.	Rate per head.	Annual rental or tax.
Blackfoot, Mont.: Conrad Investment Co.	5 years from May 1, 1901.		2,400	\$0.10			\$240
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.: Matador Land and Cattle Co.	5 years from July 1, 1901.	5	241,920	.036			8,709
Do.	do	6	285,000	.035			7,960
Hansford Land and Cattle Co.	do	7	241,631	.036			7,726
Do.	do	8	253,812	.0355			9,001
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho:							
W. F. Spores	1 year from May 1, 1901.				150	\$1.00	150
H. W. Blyden	do				79	1.00	79
Stewart & Charlton	do				100	1.00	100
Henry T. Troub	do				110	1.00	110
W. H. McFall	do				49	1.00	49
W. F. Spores	do				53	1.00	53
Frank Gilbert	do				31	1.00	31
G. F. Gilbert	do				29	1.00	29
T. H. Malthead	do				82	1.00	82
Troub & Howard	1 year from July 1, 1901.				41,000	.20	8,200
R. K. Matherson	1 year from May 1, 1901.				29	1.00	29
Colville, Wash.:							
J. E. Reynolds	Nov. 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904.				215	.50	107
Geo. M. McDonald	Dec. 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904.				669	.12	267
Emma W. Shaffer	do				162	.12	67
Geo. M. McDonald	Jan. 1, 1904, to May 1, 1904.				375	.30	125
Chas. J. Helm	May 1, 1904, to May 1, 1905.				685	1.00	585
G. M. McDonald	6 mo. from Apr. 23, 1904.				2,848	.20	1,424
Do.	May 1, 1904, to May 1, 1905.				109	1.00	109

Sheep.

TABLE 17.—Leases of unallotted lands executed between October 9, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Reserve, and lessee or permittee.	Term.	Pasture number.	Number of acres.	Rate per acre.	Number of head of stock.	Rate per head.	Annual rental or tax.
Colorado River, Ariz.: Finnels M. Hodges	From Jan. 1, 1901				100	\$1.00	\$100
Duck Valley, Nev.: Garit & Co.	1 year from Mar. 1, 1904				100	1.00	100
John S. Winter	do				75	1.00	75
E. M. Brass & Co.	do				200	1.00	200
Flathead, Mont.: Isaac Paulin	Apr. 1, 1904, to Apr. 1, 1905				920	.50	10
Dupuis Brothers	do				116	1.00	116
Hubbart Cattle Co.	May 1, 1904, to May 1, 1905				800	1.00	800
North Live Stock Co.	do				180	1.00	180
John Herman	do				650	1.00	650
J. R. Sears	Apr. 1, 1904, to Apr. 1, 1905				120	1.00	120
G. H. Beckwith	do				186	1.00	186
Fort Apache, Ariz.: James Warren	Apr. 1, 1904, to Apr. 1, 1905				150	1.00	150
Robert Scott	do				30	1.00	30
Geo. Bailey	do				110	1.00	110
Geo. M. Adams	do				24	1.00	24
P. E. Slaughter	do				220	1.00	220
Lars Petersen	do				100	1.00	100
J. J. Vashburgh	do				300	1.00	300
B. L. Tenney	do				50	1.00	50
James Peterson	do				30	1.00	30
George Sharp	do				30	1.00	30
H. E. Slosser	do				150	1.00	150
J. W. Ellison	do				200	1.00	200
H. J. Ramer	do				400	1.00	400
Byron Ellsworth	do				200	1.00	200
D. D. Crab	do				200	1.00	200
Harley Martin	do				2,000	1.00	2,000
Jim W. Hampton	do				600	1.00	600
P. T. Coleman	do				250	1.00	250
Fort Belknap, Mont.: Louden Minge	Apr. 13, 1904, to Apr. 13, 1905				150	1.00	150
W. M. Johnson	Apr. 13, 1904, to Apr. 13, 1905				30	1.00	30
Simon Pepla	May 1, 1904, to May 1, 1905				100	1.00	100
A. J. Schulz	do				30	1.00	30
Coburn Cattle Co.	do				1,200	1.00	1,200
Jac. B. Dorothy	do				300	1.00	300
C. J. McSannara	do				2,000	1.00	2,000
Thos. A. Marlow	do				2,000	1.00	2,000
B. F. Stephens	do				135	1.00	135
L. A. & W. W. Cook	do				250	1.00	250
M. C. Sands	do				75	1.00	75
W. D. Smotherman	do				50	1.00	50
James N. Cook	do				100	1.00	100
E. Erenux	do				100	1.00	100
E. M. Kennedy	do				85	1.00	85
Peter Larson	do				2,000	1.00	2,000
Albert L. Smith	do				1,000	1.00	1,000
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.: Albert H. Arnett	do				1,000	1.00	1,000
William Black	do				1,000	1.00	1,000
Bertha O. Ward	do				300	1.00	300
Fort Peck, Mont.: J. M. Boardman	Nov. 1, 1903, to Nov. 1, 1904				2,610	1.00	2,610
Do.	Jan. 1, 1904, to Jan. 1, 1905				2,100	1.00	2,100
Kent Yale	May 1, 1904, to May 1, 1905				80	1.00	80
James Smith	do				30	1.00	30
Nobles Smith	do				50	1.00	50
F. M. Daly	do				111	1.00	111
Fitzpatrick & Bower	do				370	1.00	370
Joseph Butch	do				75	1.00	75
Geo. Medford	do				60	1.00	60
Thos. Cushing	do				110	1.00	110
R. E. Butch	do				506	1.00	506
Daniel Knapp	do				150	1.00	150
Hazie Kim	do				50	1.00	50
Fort Totten, N. Dak.: David Deioyer	1 year, from Apr. 1, 1904				250		150
Kiowa and Comanche, Okla.: Emmet Cox	Oct. 1, 1903, to Oct. 1, 1904				392	1.00	392
Thos. F. Woodard	Apr. 1, 1904, to Apr. 1, 1905				425	1.00	425
Wm. F. Dietrich	do				350	1.00	350
Wm. E. Padrick	do				60	1.00	60
Frank B. Farwell	do				300	1.00	300

^a Horses.

TABLE 17.—Leases of unallotted lands executed between October 9, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Reserve, and lessee or permittee.	Term.	Pasture number.	Number of acres.	Rate per acre.	Number of head of stock.	Rate per head.	Annual rental or tax.
Kiowa and Comanche—Continued: Thos. M. Dietrich	Apr. 1, 1904, to Apr. 1, 1905				100	\$1.00	\$100
Lena Myers	do				400	1.00	400
Pah coddy	do				65	1.00	65
Nih sey	do				20	1.00	20
Mo cho rook	do				50	1.00	50
Nah dar sy	do				55	1.00	55
Nah watch	do				95	1.00	95
Par son nic	do				50	1.00	50
Emmet Cox	do				312	1.00	312
Edw. L. Clark	do				978	1.00	978
Nih sey	do				20	1.00	20
Nah dhi sy	do				60	1.00	60
Klamath, Oreg.: James Peaton	May 1, 1904, to May 1, 1905				100	1.00	100
A. F. Fitzpatrick	do				600	1.00	600
Abraham Charley	do				150	1.00	150
Mescalero, N. Mex.: Mrs. Agnes Cree	Mar. 1, 1904, to Mar. 1, 1905				3,500	1.00	3,500
Charles Meyer	Apr. 1, 1904, to Apr. 1, 1905				400	.20	80
Chas. M. De Bremond	Mar. 1, 1904, to Mar. 1, 1905				8,300	.20	1,660
Joe. B. Wingfield	Apr. 1, 1904, to Apr. 1, 1905				275	1.00	275
Monroe Harper	do				133	1.00	133
Joe. H. Phillips	June 1, 1904, to June 1, 1905				50	1.00	50
Leslie H. Tammehill	Apr. 15, 1904, to Apr. 15, 1905				1,000	1.00	1,000
Geo. C. Hightower	May 22, 1904, to May 22, 1905				4120	.20	824
Mission, Cal.: O. C. Trapp	Apr. 1, 1904, to Jan. 1, 1905				75		75
McIntyre Bros.	June 1, 1904, to June 1, 1905				12,000		1,000
O. C. Trapp	June 1, 1904, to Jan. 1, 1905				25		25
J. W. Hewey	May 20, 1904, to May 20, 1905				1,500		150
Omaha, Nebr.: William B. Wells	1 year, from Mar. 1, 1904		210	\$2.00			560
Ora McGowan	do		50	1.75			140
William B. Wells	do		50	1.00			50
Edward Kelly	do		160	1.50			240
George H. Ransome	do		160	2.00			320
John C. Shortel	do		160	1.50			240
Edgar F. Martin	do		80	2.25			180
Charles W. Gatzmeyer	do		160	1.75			280
Frederick J. Early	do		160	1.75			280
Marlin Becken	do		160	1.75			280
Oran B. Phillips	do		200	1.75			350
Elmer Dowley	do		160	1.75			280
Taylor Huffman	do		80	1.50			120
Thomas Conley	do		160	2.00			320
James W. Baker	do		43	.50			21
Charles Crum	do		44.33	.31			14
James H. Anderson	do		40.16	.23			10
Walter T. Diddick	do		120	.50			60
Ossage, Okla.: Harris H. Brenner	1 year, from Apr. 1, 1904	132	2,451	1.01			639
Do.	do	136	3,794	1.01			639
Thomas F. Kyker	do	105	780	1.01			105
Do.	do	106	7,787	1.21			128
Chas. N. Prudom	do	74	1,400	1.01			74
Do.	do	95	2,929	1.01			95
Thomas Leahy	do	60	1,110	1.01			60
Jonathan B. Clawson	do	21	1,865	.36			76
Do.	do	27	4,827	.16			43
Do.	do	32	2,600	.951			1,919
Virgile Herard	do	26	1,527	1.10			286
Do.	do	28	23,216	.12			339
Do.	do	59	3,415	.23			1,095
William Watson	do	18	1,350	1.10			198
Do.	do	30	2,612	1.10			327
Do.	do	31	5,581	1.10			674
Luther Appleby	do	9	1,010	1.10			111
Do.	do	43	1,928	1.10			473
Do.	do	49	8,475	1.10			1,064
Do.	do	50	4,271	1.10			509
Oscar E. Swanson	do	165	1,120	.82			136
Do.	do	168	1,182	.87			146
Robert H. Rowland	do	151	2,860	1.10			341
Do.	do	155	2,240	1.10			274
Do.	do	156	2,090	1.10			217

^a Farming.

^b Grazing.

^c Sheep.

^d Goats.

REF0075791

TABLE 17.—Leases of unallotted lands executed between October 9, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Reserve, and lessee or permittee.	Term.	Pasture number.	Number of acres.	Rate per acre.	Number head of stock.	Rate per head.	Annual rental or tax.
Osage, Okla.—Continued:							
Solomon Mayer	1 year, from Apr. 1, 1901.	162	5,709	80.46			\$2,624
Jas. E. Henderson, Jr.	do	103	8,829	56			1,737
Charles Jennings	do	84	5,767	20			1,153
Frank De Noya	do	149	3,550	25			837
Huglebotham Bros.	do	136	10,500	17			1,811
John M. Hooton	do	14	3,468	10			316
Samuel G. Kennedy	do	5	2,699	12			337
Frank Thompson	do	85	633	12			80
James J. Quarles	do	122	3,110	15			
Do	do	128	1,140	16			
Do	do	146	3,535	16			7,712
Do	do	161	3,330	59			
Do	do	167	3,657	14			
John D. Atkin	do	152	3,600	33			1,721
Do	do	159	232	25			
Russel & Vashinder	do	101	2,305	011			1,166
Do	do	166	6,367	16			1,310
James M. Shabr	do	121	8,620	50			1,830
William K. Hale	do	147	9,200	721			
Vandruif & Townsend	do	133	1,886	31			2,279
Do	do	144	2,458	31			
Sherman Dudley	do	1	886	25			221
Ottomer G. Hugo	do	145	1,727	201			358
Albert Lombard	do	11	1,431	16			228
Kyger & Brown	do	53	5,181	10			518
Louis E. Hogan	do	6	800	19			129
W. Ralph Morledge	do	171	973	121			121
James C. Strubling	do	129	821				
Do	do	180	2,922	39			2,453
Do	do	179	4,433				
Eugene Hayes	do	57	11,637	11			2,401
Do	do	69	8,130	13			
Earl D. Bailey	do	7	1,860	26			250
James E. Martin	do	81	1,626	10			169
Leslie Claypool	do	157	610	31			123
Do	do	158	703	31			
James G. Gilliland	do	169	1,216	35			425
Clement Penya	do	160	1,750	31			512
George T. Vance	do	107	1,451	11			
Do	do	110	5,718	52			
Do	do	111	2,400	31			
Do	do	119	10,434	35			
Do	do	121	14,850	53			31,763
Do	do	123	9,183	38			
Do	do	148	16,600	54			
Do	do	160	8,665	26			
Do	do	161	8,885	33			
John M. Shannon	do	150	4,850	61			2,888
Irve W. Ellis	do	61	3,310	20			799
Do	do	66	1,810	10			
Ralph H. Harsh	do	120	10,217	67			6,815
Leander G. Bishop	do	113	6,372	52			4,096
Do	do	153	2,515	31			4,096
Wm. H. Kuykendall	do	77	7,014	31			2,191
George M. Carpenter	do	88	3,482	35			1,716
Do	do	67	7,768	15			761
Wm. E. Haseell	do	83	5,097	15			
Jas. L. Borroum	do	61	8,971	38			8,103
Do	do	70	5,280	10			
Do	do	109	8,231	50			
Don C. Sagers	do	88	4,798	10			479
Joel D. Sugg	do	112	3,107	47			3,118
Do	do	114	6,636	47			
Bayley M. Collins	do	25	4,423	30			1,328
John Collins	do	76	4,956	23			1,229
Andes H. Murchison	do	162	2,919	38			1,162
Thomas Leahy	do	71	3,590	30			1,017
Samuel C. Tucker	do	63	4,463	43			2,010
Edward S. Brown	do	61	830	40			
Howard M. Stone	do	117	4,825	65			3,135
Do	do	118	9,910	30			3,022
Sylvester J. Soldani	do	162	1,591	25			
Do	do	176	910	15			2,557
Do	do	177	3,645	26			
Do	do	178	3,583	26			
John E. Campbell	do	33	8,080	10			
Do	do	39	10,877	10			1,898

TABLE 17.—Leases of unallotted lands executed between October 9, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Reserve, and lessee or permittee.	Term.	Pasture number.	Number of acres.	Rate per acre.	Number head of stock.	Rate per head.	Annual rental or tax.
Osage, Okla.—Continued:							
Adam & Shaver	1 year from April 1, 1901.	115	1,611	80.51			
Do	do	116	6,313	51			
Do	do	123	12,960	11			\$12,431
Do	do	151	5,680	69			
Timothy T. Leahy	do	101	1,431	10			257
Do	do	101	1,150	10			
Alfred W. Hooks	do	17	883	10			83
Oto and Missouri, Okla.:							
Do	1 year from Jan. 1, 1901.	3,120		15			468
John Hendley	do	2,160		15			324
Sam Holland	do	80		30			71
John W. Mayberry	do	109		25			10
French Stowers	do	102		35			56
Bryan & Bolls	do	720		15			108
Zack T. Miller	do	17,090		15			2,560
James Yates	do	10,400		15			1,586
Robert J. Garrett	do	29		25			32
John E. Carson	do	520		31			89
William Carter	do	320		20			61
Wesley A. Snyre	do	180		20			96
Allen W. Comstock	do	27,178		15			4,076
John H. Larson	do	80		15			12
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.:							
Do	Jan. 1, 1901, to Jan. 1, 1905.				209	\$1.00	200
Julia Swallow	do				20	1.00	20
Martha Janis	do				47	1.00	47
Julia C. Clifton	do				135	1.00	135
Emily Tibbitts	do				31	1.00	31
Ellen Farnham	do				21	1.00	21
Lulu Ashcraft	do				16	1.00	16
Wm. Lorebec	do				150	1.00	150
Julia Kocer	do				20	1.00	20
David Cottler	do				30	1.00	30
William T. S.	do				40	1.00	40
Charles Cmy	do				67	1.00	67
Antoine Janis	do				58	1.00	58
John Lee	do				16	1.00	16
Kate Rocks	do				30	1.00	30
Jennie B. Pugh	do				30	1.00	30
Lessert & Sons	do				180	1.00	180
Charles Jones	do				200	1.00	200
Benj. Mills	do				33	1.00	33
Emma Strik	do				60	1.00	60
Tomie Strik	do				15	1.00	15
James Strik	do				20	1.00	20
Ponca, Okla.:							
Joseph C. Miller	1 year from April 11, 1901.	3.38		11			11
Do	do	103.59		55			56
Do	do	5,430.62		23			1,371
Charles G. Archule	do	72.15		54			42
Henry T. Gates	do	622.07		35			217
Do	do	4.0		55			220
Wm. H. Vanselous	do	810		11			311
Thomas Vanselous	do	320		63			185
Robert H. Brosie	do	3,255.17		31			1,000
Everett E. Van Slyke	do	118.80		43			53
Ed. C. Snyder	do	742.29		23			191
Oliver J. Devore	do	80		65			62
Guy C. Steele	do	2,810		24			717
George H. Alley	do	10		77			30
Chambers H. Miller	do	235.33		68			136
William F. Wallace	do	112.31		41			46
George W. Carson	do	628.23		26			163
Hugh Huston	do	100		35			140
Jacob Morris	do	112.61		57			61
Philo Alderman	do	80		75			60
George H. Brett	do	40		35			11
Do	do	1,888.30		23			1,214
Wm. F. Wallace	do	100		26			41
George L. Miller	do	2,010		25			510
Rosebud, Mont.:							
Do	1 year from June 1, 1901.				800	1.25	1,000
D. W. Farmelee	do				500	1.25	625
J. W. Stetter	do						603
John M. Flanigan	6 years from June 1, 1901.	8	19,176	005			
Do	do	43					
Fred H. Sears	do	18	62,692	035			2,201

TABLE 17.—Leases of unallotted lands executed between October 9, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Reserve, and lessee or permittee.	Term.	Pasture number.	Number of acres.	Rate per acre.	Number head of stock.	Rate per head.	Annual rental or tax.
Roschid, S. Dak.—Cont'd.							
Robt. J. McMillan.....	5 years from June 1, 1901.	30 (to 12 16)	33,318	\$.06			\$1,655
Benj. J. Cottner.....	do	43	12,320	.025			308
Fred H. Halley.....	do	9	21,626	.037			820
San Carlos, Ariz.:							
William O. Tuttle.....	Apr. 1, 1901, to Apr. 1, 1905.				100	\$1.00	100
J. V. Vickers.....	do				5,983	1.00	5,983
G. A. Bryce.....	do				186	1.00	186
J. N. Porter.....	do				115	1.00	115
Do.....	do				240	1.00	240
W. C. Hayes.....	do				30	1.00	30
Shanley Bros.....	do				250	1.00	250
A. H. Gibson.....	do				300	1.00	300
E. W. Hampson.....	do				1,759	1.00	1,759
B. E. Parks.....	do				800	1.00	800
R. C. Sloan.....	do				100	1.00	100
Albert Warren.....	do				100	1.00	100
Walapai, Ariz.:							
W. F. Grunds, Jr.....	do				10	1.00	10
Charles Bly.....	do				15	1.00	15
M. G. Wagner.....	do				15	1.00	15
James Walsh.....	do				206	1.00	206
Crozier Bros.....	do				20	1.00	20
Lee Cockrill.....	do				25	1.00	25
David Halley.....	do				1	1.00	1
Warm Springs, Oreg.:							
J. A. West.....	May 1, 1901, to May 1, 1905.				385	1.00	385
N. J. Lambert.....	do				125	1.00	125
W. F. Edmonson.....	do				8	1.00	8
H. K. Allen.....	do				10	1.00	10
Richter & Miller.....	do				10	1.00	10
W. H. Davis.....	do				10	1.00	10
L. E. Allingham.....	do				25	1.00	25
J. S. Brown.....	do				20	1.00	20
Isaac J. Brown.....	do				2	1.00	2
L. D. Woodside.....	do				7	1.00	7
Walker River, Nev.:							
Alfred Gilford.....	1 year from Jan. 1, 1901.				00		355
Winnebago, Nebr.:							
Jas. H. Morgan.....	1 year from Mar. 15, 1901.		29.00				35
Yakima, Wash.:							
Carl F. Myers.....					1,120	1.00	1,120
Yuma, Cal.:							
L. J. F. Jager.....					135	1.00	135

* Number of head not stated.

RAILROADS ACROSS INDIAN LANDS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, authority has been granted, under the act approved March 2, 1899 (30 Stats., 990), for the survey and location of lines of railroad, through Indian lands outside of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, as follows:

Albuquerque Eastern Railway.—February 19, 1904, authority was granted this company for the location of a line of railroad through a portion of the lands reserved for the San Felipe Indians in New Mexico, and on the same date a map showing the definite location of the line was approved. Damages in the sum of \$289.05 were assessed and paid for the right of way.

Arizona Eastern Railroad.—This company was authorized, March 17, 1904, to survey and locate a line of railroad across a portion of the White Mountain or San Carlos Reservation in Arizona, and April 14

it submitted for approval a map of definite location, showing a line 10.215 miles in length, extending from a point of connection with the Gila Valley Globe and Northern Railway at San Carlos, westerly along the Gila River to the reservation boundary. One copy of the map was transmitted to the Director of the United States Geological Survey April 18 for information as to whether or not the location of the line would interfere with the operations and plans of the reclamation service. It developed that the location as made was below the contour fixed by the Geological Survey as the limit of its plans of operation. The railway company's engineers have not yet agreed with the engineers of the Geological Survey on a contour line satisfactory to both, and final action with respect to the map has been deferred until such time as the matter can be adjusted.

Peach Springs and Colorado River Railway.—June 25, 1904, this company was authorized to survey and locate a line of railroad through a portion of the Walapai Reservation in Arizona. The line of route as described in the application begins at or near the town of Peach Springs, in Mohave County, intersecting the line of railroad of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, and extends northerly in that county about 20 miles, terminating at a point near the junction of Diamond Creek and the Colorado River.

Western Pacific Railway.—June 25, 1904, the application for permission to survey and locate a line of railroad through the Pyramid Lake Reservation was approved. The proposed line as stated in the articles of incorporation of the company, filed with its application, is to extend from San Francisco, Cal., to Salt Lake City, Utah, an estimated length of 810 miles. The capital stock is placed at \$50,000,000.

Wyoming State Railway.—Permission was granted May 4, 1904, to make survey of a line of railroad through a portion of the Shoshoni Reservation in Wyoming. The capital stock of the company is placed at \$10,000,000. The line as authorized extends north and south, and also east and west through the reservation.

Omaha Northern Railway.—By act approved April 26, 1904, the time for the completion of this company's line of railroad through the Omaha and Winnebago reservations in Nebraska, is extended for a period of three years from the 26th day of March, 1904.

Railroads in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.—The consolidation of several of the railroad companies operating in the Indian Territory is authorized by acts of Congress, as follows:

By act approved March 11, 1904 (33 Stats., 66), the Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Railroad is authorized to sell its properties to the Eastern Oklahoma Railroad, and the latter company is authorized to lease its properties and to sell the Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Railroad (in the event it purchases the same), to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

By act approved April 27, 1904 (33 Stats., 314), the Ozark and Cherokee Central Railroad Company and the Arkansas Valley and Western Railway Company are authorized to sell and convey to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad or to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. The former may sell all that part of its railroad extending from Lafayette, Ark., to Okmulgee, Ind. T.; the latter may sell all of its railroad extending from Tulsa Junction, Ind. T., to Euid and Avard, Okla.

By act approved April 21, 1904, the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad is authorized to sell to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and the latter company is authorized to purchase the railway of the former company, extending from Stevens, in the Cherokee Nation, Ind. T., to Guthrie, Okla.; and from Osage Junction, in the Osage Nation, Okla., to Wybark, in the Creek Nation, Ind. T.; and from Falls to Oklahoma City, Okla., and from Oklahoma City, Okla., to Lehigh, Choctaw Nation, Ind. T. The line from Oklahoma City to Lehigh was constructed under the name of the Texas and Oklahoma Railroad Company, as shown by maps of definite location filed in this Office under the act of February 28, 1902.

By deed of conveyance filed for record in the Department of the Interior, the Midland Valley Railroad has purchased the line of railroad and the franchise, in the Indian Territory, of the Muskogee Southern Railway Company. This line of road, as shown by maps of definite location of both companies on file in this Office, extends through Indian Territory from a point on the eastern boundary thereof, in township 8 north, range 27 east, northwesterly to Muskogee; thence to Tulsa along the valley of the Arkansas River, and thence northerly through townships 20 and 21 north, range 12 east.

The following table gives the rights of way and grounds for which maps have been filed under act of February 28, 1902, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

TABLE 18. Railroad map filed during year ended June 30, 1904.

	Right of way.	Additional lands.
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R.:	Miles.	Acres.
Additional grounds, T. 5 N., R. 11 E.		0.61
Additional grounds near Brokenville		1
Additional grounds near Wilburton		1.5
Additional right of way, Wilburton	1.50	
Additional grounds at Hydro		3.65
Additional grounds near Washita		12.21
Eastern Oklahoma R. R.:		
Terminal grounds at Shawnee		39.70
Additional grounds in Oklahoma		1.80
Fort Smith and Western R. R.:		
In T. 9 N., R. 12 E.		40
Fort Smith and Indian Territory R. R. Co.:		
Right of way, Cedar to Red Oak, Ind. T.	10.00	
Great Eastern and Western Rwy.:		
Right of way, first section	25.00	
Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern R. R.:		
Additional grounds, Owasso		11.27
Additional grounds, Okchala		28.60
Additional grounds, Dewey		1.86

TABLE 18.—Railroad maps filed during year ended June 30, 1904.—Continued.

	Right of way.	Additional lands.
Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Rwy. Co.:	Miles.	Acres.
Additional grounds at Lindsey		10.70
Midland Valley R. R.:		
Right of way, sec. 2 to 8, inclusive	21.45	
Additional grounds at Panama		1.45
Do		1.59
Additional grounds at Brokenville		2.18
Do		27.69
Do		1.50
Additional grounds at Cannon Coal Co.		2.10
Additional grounds in T. 8 N., R. 21 E.		1.93
Additional grounds at Stigler		2.18
Do		1.82
Additional grounds at San Bois		2.35
Do		2.18
Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R.:		
Osage Branch (revised line)	2.29	
Midway to Lehigh	2.31	
Willerton station	2.41	
Spar to Brewer mines	2.68	
Spurs and branches, T. 6 N., R. 11 and 12 E.	2.59	
Third extension Krebs Branch	3.52	
Spur to Atoka Coal and Mining Co. station	1.32	
Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma R. R.:		
Reservoir and pipe line, T. 21 N., R. 8 E.		24.16
Station grounds, T. 6 N., R. 5 E.		2.4
Additional grounds at Coweta		1.4
Water station, T. 25 N., R. 10 E.		1.59
Additional lands, sec. 27, T. 21 N., R. 19 E.		7.50
Additional lands at Seligman, T. 25 N., R. 10 E.		7.50
Additional lands, T. 21 N., R. 12 E.		6.51
Additional lands at Bartlesville		6.75
Additional lands, Tps. 19 and 20 N., R. 7 E.		40
Additional lands of Osage		5.68
Additional lands, T. 22 N., R. 8 E.		19
Additional lands at Tulsa		3.47
Muskogee Union R. R.:		
Right of way (3 sections to Creek Nation)	75	
Muskogee Southern Rwy.:		
Barrow pit, T. 19 N., R. 20 E.		1.62
Additional grounds at Keefeton		10
Additional grounds at Hobbs		10
Additional grounds at Pown		10
Additional grounds, T. 11 N., R. 18 E.		229
Additional grounds, T. 10 N., R. 20 E.		229
Osage R. R.:		
Right of way (Osage Nation)	10.65	
Ozark and Cherokee Central Rwy.:		
Additional right of way, Muskogee		3
Additional right of way, T. 11 N., R. 17 E.		1.54
Station grounds at Morris, T. 5 E.		6.48
Station grounds at Beenton		6.02
Station grounds at Okmulgee		15.49
Station grounds at Muskogee		26.67
Station grounds at Chase		6.01
Station ground east of Muskogee		57.01
St. Louis and San Francisco R. R.:		
Extra right of way, stock yards at Madill		5.28
Extra right of way, stock yards at Sapulpa		8.31
St. Louis, San Francisco and New Orleans Rwy.:		
Additional lands at Fort Towson		1.55
Sulphur Springs Rwy.:		
Additional grounds		2.91
Shawnee Northeastern R. R.:		
Right of way west from Okemah	20	
Texas and Oklahoma R. R.:		
Station grounds at Ool		2.17
Station grounds at Tipton		2.17
Station grounds near Stonewall		8.65
Water reservoir, T. 2 N., R. 3 E.		65.25
Water reservoir, T. 8 N., R. 5 E.		43.97
Side track at Ada		21
Station near Maul		2.50
Tulsa Northern R. R.:		
Right of way, Red Fork to Owasso	11.35	
Total	205.51	787.027

As shown in the last annual report, there were filed for the year ended June 30, 1903, under the act of February 28, 1902, maps showing 1,124.78 miles of right of way and 2,681.68 acres of additional lands in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, which with the minor ones given above make the total filings up to June 30, 1904, aggregate 1,430.29 miles of rights of way and 3,469,307 acres of additional lands.

A number of complaints have been received from occupants of land in the Indian Territory alleging that railroad companies acquiring rights of way under the act of February 28, 1902, are constructing their railroads through Indian lands prior to the making of compensation as provided in section 15 of that act.

In my last annual report, under the head of "Railroads in Oklahoma and Indian Territory" (pp. 67 to 75), the matter of the operations of railroads in Oklahoma and Indian Territory was gone into with much detail. No improvement has been noted during the past fiscal year, so far as this office has been enabled to observe, and the need of some action looking toward the better preservation of the rights of the Indians, particularly in Indian Territory, still exists. I believe the suggestions relative to this subject contained in my last report merit serious consideration.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Some difficulty has been experienced in securing settlement of damages and payment of annual charges assessed against telephone and telegraph companies operating in Indian Territory under section 3 of the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1050-1083).

Many of these companies, on one pretext or another, have failed to make settlement, and notice has been given that unless satisfactory settlement is made such delinquent companies will be required to cease operations. It has been very difficult to keep track of operations of this character, and frequently information reaches the Office, through indirect channels, of the existence of telephone lines of which no former knowledge was had. Numerous short lines are maintained by individuals or associations of individuals for their private and personal uses, and the owners of such lines believe they do not come under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901.

Several of the longer lines are being consolidated under a single corporation, most notable of which is the Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company. This company has perfected an organization,

as the office is informed, to take over the lines of the companies with mileage as shown upon approved maps, as follows:

	Miles.
Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company	48.49
Muskogee National Telephone Company	144.39
North American Telephone and Telegraph Company	479.47
Indian Territory Telephone Company	128.16
Wicketta and Fort Smith Telephone Company	130.00
Arkansas Valley Telephone Company	278.42
Total mileage	1,228.93

Other companies operating lines in Indian Territory and the mileage of the several lines, as shown upon approved maps, are as follows:

	Miles.
H. C. Acuff Telephone Line	45.00
J. W. Breedlove Telephone Line	158.00
W. H. Gates Telephone Line	69.00
Claremore Telephone Company	81.00
Choctaw Telephone Company	212.00
Chickasaw-Choctaw Telephone Company	99.26
J. N. Conlter Construction Company	25.50
Cherokee Telephone Company	33.30
J. E. Campbell Telephone Line	10.00
Chickasaw Telephone Company	102.00
J. T. Earnest Telephone Line	20.00
L. T. Hine (Purcell-Lexington) Line	73.09
Indianola Telephone and Construction Company	38.30
Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company	43.36
Poteau Telephone Company	36.05
South McAlester-Enfauila Telephone Company	151.08
Stonewall-Ada Line	12.00
H. R. Strother Line	65.00
Topeka-El Reno Telephone Company	21.77
W. H. Thomas Telephone Company	7.61
Washita Valley Telephone Company	15.41
Welch Artesian Well, Light, and Power Company	20.00
Total	1,399.24
Total mileage of approved lines	2,628.17

In addition to the above there are several lines being operated for which no maps have been submitted for approval. The mileage of these lines is approximately as follows:

	Miles.
Dorchester Telephone Company	33.00
Fort Bill, Texas, and Oklahoma Telephone Company	85.00
Quick Service Telephone Company	78.00
South McAlester-Enfauila Company (mileage for which no maps have been filed)	90.92
Spencer Telephone Company	41.00
Tishomingo-International Telephone Company	121.00
Total	448.92
Total mileage of all lines (approximated)	3,077.09

OIL AND GAS PIPE LINES THROUGH INDIAN LANDS.

The following act of Congress, approved March 11, 1904 (33 Stats., 65), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to grant rights of way through Indian lands for pipe lines for the conveyance of oil and gas.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to grant a right of way in the nature of an easement for the construction, operation, and maintenance of pipe lines for the conveyance of oil and gas through any Indian reservation, through any lands held by an Indian tribe or nation in the Indian Territory, through any lands reserved for an Indian agency or Indian school, or for other purpose in connection with the Indian service, or through any lands which have been allotted in severally to any individual Indian under any law or treaty, but which have not been conveyed to the allottee with full power of alienation, upon the terms and conditions herein expressed. No such lines shall be constructed across Indian lands, as above mentioned, until authority therefor has first been obtained from, and the maps of definite location of said lines approved by, the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the construction of lateral lines from the main pipe line establishing connection with oil and gas wells on the individual allotments of citizens may be constructed without securing authority from the Secretary of the Interior and without filing maps of definite location, when the consent of the allottees upon whose lands oil or gas wells may be located and of all other allottees through whose lands said lateral pipe lines may pass has been obtained by the pipe-line company: *Provided further*, That in case it is desired to run a pipe line under the line of any railroad, and satisfactory arrangements can be made with the railroad company, then the question shall be referred to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which the pipe-line company shall be permitted to lay its lines under said railroad. The compensation to be paid the tribes in their tribal capacity and the individual allottees for such right of way through their lands shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and shall be subject to his final approval. And where such lines are not subject to State or Territorial taxation the company or owner of the line shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the use and benefit of the Indians, such annual tax as he may designate, not exceeding five dollars for each ten miles of line so constructed and maintained under such rules and regulations as said Secretary may prescribe. But nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt the owners of such lines from the payment of any tax that may be lawfully assessed against them by either State, Territorial, or municipal authority. And incorporated cities and towns into and through which such pipe lines may be constructed shall have the power to regulate the manner of construction therein, and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deny the right of municipal taxation in such towns and cities, and nothing herein shall authorize the use of such right of way except for pipe line, and then only so far as may be necessary for its construction, maintenance, and care: *Provided*, That the rights herein granted shall not extend beyond a period of twenty years: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at the expiration of said twenty years, may extend the right to maintain any pipe line constructed under this act for another period not to exceed twenty years from the expiration of the first right, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved.

Prior to this enactment there was no authority of law for the granting of permission for the construction and maintenance of oil and gas

pipe lines through Indian lands. The necessity for such a law was brought to the attention of the Department through the application of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, filed in this Office November 10, 1903, for permission to construct and maintain oil pipe lines through the oil fields in the Osage Nation, Oklahoma, and Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

Following the suggestions contained in the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General accompanying Department letter of April 7, 1904, the Office submitted, April 8, a draft of regulations to govern in the matter of applications under the act. They were approved April 12, and have since been put in force.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company has been granted rights of way through portions of the Osage, Cherokee, and Creek nations for the construction and maintenance of pipe lines for the conveyance of oil from the fields in Osage Nation, and at Chelsea, Cherokee Nation, and also has been authorized to take grounds for pumping stations in the Osage and Cherokee nations. Damages for right of way and pumping stations have been assessed and paid.

May 2, 1904, Messrs. Guffey & Galley were granted permission to construct and maintain a gas pipe line extending from the town of Tulsa, Creek Nation, to a gas well situated in the southeastern part of the Osage Nation. Damages have been assessed and paid on the right of way granted.

INDIAN TERRITORY UNDER THE CURTIS ACT AND SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

In the discussion of matters in the Indian Territory those coming under the Indian agent will be first discussed; second, those coming under the supervision of the inspector for the Indian Territory, and third, those over which the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes has control.

EDUCATION.

The general conduct of educational matters among the Five Civilized Tribes during the year has been satisfactory. It is not believed, however, that the best results can be accomplished under the dual control of schools now in existence. Supt. John D. Benedict and his assistants, have, however, endeavored to utilize the material at hand and their work has been satisfactory. The personnel of the teachers has improved under the watchful care of Superintendent Benedict, and the development of the summer normal schools has created a healthy spirit of emulation. An attendance of 90 per cent of the teachers was secured. Notwithstanding indifference and petty prejudices the school attendance has been somewhat better than in previous years. A consolidation of schools has concentrated the energies of the teachers and has been of

manifest advantage. No white children are admitted to any of the academies or boarding schools, but in the Choctaw, Cherokee, and Creek Nations they may be admitted to day schools by paying a dollar per month. The Chickasaw Nation does not permit white children in the schools. Generally speaking, the schools are under the direction of the Department of the Interior, but certain tribal laws are recognized.

Public schools can be located only in incorporated towns. Even these are in many instances insufficiently supported out of the proceeds of taxation of personal property. Out in the country there are a few private schools for whites supported by subscription. Mission schools are maintained partly by tuition and partly by aid from the religious denominations conducting them.

Teachers in the tribal day schools receive from \$30 to \$50 per month for terms of nine months. A few teachers in some of the academies receive as high as \$100 per month.

The greatest need of the Indian Territory is industrial training in its schools. Superintendent Benedict recognizes this deficiency, but can make little headway under the present dual control of the schools.

Congressional aid.—In the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year there was an item as follows:

For the maintenance, strengthening, and enlarging of the tribal schools of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations, and making provision for the attendance of children of noncitizens therein, and the establishment of new schools under the control of the tribal school boards and the Department of the Interior, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior and disbursed by him under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

In order to apply this fund for the purposes intended, the following rules and regulations were promulgated:

SECTION 1. That so far as practicable the rules and regulations heretofore promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior concerning education in the various nations of the Indian Territory shall apply in the government of the schools to be maintained and supported by this act.

Sec. 2. That all the funds available under the provisions of this act shall be used for the payment of salaries of teachers, except as provided in section 11 of these regulations.

Sec. 3. That no part of this fund shall be expended for the support of any school within the limits of an incorporated town or city.

Sec. 4. That the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, upon the recommendation of the supervisor of schools of each nation and the tribal school authorities thereof, acting together, may establish day schools wherever considered practicable and advisable in such nations for the coeducation of Indian and white pupils. Day schools may also be established and maintained under the same conditions for the citizen and noncitizen negro pupils residing within such nations.

Sec. 5. That the residents of any neighborhood desiring a day school under these regulations must provide a suitable schoolhouse, equipped with seats or desks, and

must also agree to provide all necessary stoves, fuel, blackboards, and other incidental expenses thereof.

Sec. 6. All salaries and positions shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, on recommendation of the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory. The superintendent of schools in Indian Territory shall examine and appoint teachers for the schools herein provided for, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 7. That such teachers shall be required to make quarterly reports to the supervisor and tribal school authorities upon blanks to be furnished, which reports shall show the name, age, sex, citizenship, race, and days of attendance of every pupil enrolled, together with such other information or statistics as the supervisor and tribal school authorities may require, which reports shall be filed with the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory. The superintendent of schools shall report quarterly to the Indian Office the attendance and data furnished by the supervisor.

Sec. 8. That upon receipt of such quarterly reports the supervisor and tribal school authorities shall examine and audit the same, and if found correct they shall equitably apportion the salaries of such teachers between the tribal school funds and the special school fund appropriated by Congress, and shall issue separate requisitions therefor. Salaries found to be payable from the tribal school funds shall be paid by the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, as provided by the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior now in force in the several nations. That portion of salaries as shall be found payable from the special fund appropriated by Congress shall be paid by the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency upon receipt of such requisition, duly certified by the supervisor and approved by the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory.

Sec. 9. That any teacher appointed under these rules and regulations may be relieved or dismissed at any time by the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory for incompetency, immorality, cruelty, or neglect of duty, subject, however, to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 10. That in all matters pertaining to the management of the schools to be established, maintained, or supported under these rules and regulations, the supervisor of schools and the tribal school authorities shall act jointly. Whenever they fail to agree upon any matters pertaining to the management of such schools, or whenever they or any of them fail or neglect to perform any of the duties imposed upon them by these rules and regulations, the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory shall act in their stead, subject, however, to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 11. Such blank reports, vouchers, requisitions, and printing as may be needed in connection with the management of the schools herein provided for, shall be prepared by the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, and the United States Indian agent for Union Agency shall pay the cost of printing the same out of said funds so appropriated by Congress.

Sec. 12. All things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of these regulations not otherwise herein specifically provided for, shall be done by the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory under the authority and direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 13. Such duties as may necessarily devolve upon a school supervisor in carrying out the provisions of these regulations in the Seminole Nation shall be performed by the school supervisor for the Chickasaw Nation, acting in conjunction with the tribal school superintendent for said Seminole Nation.

Sec. 14. As early as practicable after the close of the fiscal year, the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory will submit an annual report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, giving a history of the work, progress, and events of the fiscal year, together with full statistics in regard to the points named in the preceding sections.

This report should embody full data showing the expenditures on account of the schools herein provided for, added out of said fund.

The application of the fund has not proceeded far enough to judge of the ultimate wisdom of this appropriation. It goes without saying, however, that the schools of the Indians should be strengthened so that white children, otherwise without any educational advantages, could share therein. Superintendent Benedict is of opinion that the fund will allow of the establishment of about 150 new schools. But this, even with the tribal schools, will not meet present conditions, when it is remembered that Indian Territory has land sufficient to make 6,180 separate school districts. The demand is for additional facilities for white children or authority to levy sufficient taxes for the establishment of an adequate public school system without the aid of the General Government.

Needs of the Territory.—With about a year more to run, the tribal governments must close and all tribal funds be distributed and all tribal relations extinguished. Schools will then be abolished and buildings disposed of. These agreements provide that all Indian land shall be nontaxable. "How, then," Superintendent Benedict seriously asks, "are the 16,000 Indian children of the Territory to be educated after March, 1906? From whence will the \$450,000 which is annually expended upon the education of these Indian children be obtained after tribal funds are exhausted? What will then become of the 650 Indian orphans now being clothed, fed, educated, and cared for in these academies?"

Will the General Government take up the work of education, paying for same out of moneys provided out of the United States Treasury? Will it allow the Five Civilized Tribes to dissipate their present enormous wealth, which is sufficient to create for them a great educational trust fund, and then ask the people of the United States to assume the debt which these Indians themselves owe to their innocent children? With the funds which will come to them on the breaking up of the tribal governments there will be nothing left for the maintenance of schools for the younger generation of Indians. It will be a question then whether these Indians will become the vagabonds of the Territory, or the white people prove an exception to the older States and assume the burden of educating its Indian children regardless of the nontaxability of Indian land. Congress must face the issue, and decide upon the wisdom of permitting the Indians to throw away funds sufficient to maintain their schools through a series of years. It will be a live issue in the Territory. The remedy can be applied now; delayed, it will impose untold and unnecessary burden either upon the General Government or upon the white people inhabiting this section of the country.

Superintendent Benedict paints a gloomy picture of the future when he says:

It does not require a very keen eye to discern that in this country the notorious "grafter" is constantly in search of the *illiterate* Indian. The educated Indian, to use a local phrase, is not considered "good pickin." Practical education not only makes of the Indian a thinking, reasoning individual, but it also teaches him something of the responsibilities of life, something of the value of property, and how it should be cared for, something of the necessity of providing for the future, something of his duties and relations to his family and his neighbors; while the uneducated full blood, not being able to understand the nature of the changed conditions and increased responsibilities which will necessarily accompany the individual allotment of lands and distribution of tribal funds, will become the easy prey of the over-present grafter or schemer. Much has been said and written about the deplorable condition of the whites of the Territory, but if the 450 tribal schools are to be abolished and the Indians left powerless to provide educational facilities for their children, as the whites now are, the situation will become doubly deplorable from an educational standpoint.

The several nations being under different laws and agreements are here separately considered:

Cherokee Nation.—A steady gain in schools and educational interests has been noticeable during the year. There were 23 graduates from seminaries and 3 from the colored high school. The day-school teachers showed an increase of from 150 to 175. There was an enrollment of 1,145 pupils, with an average attendance of 884. Twenty-seven day schools are attended almost exclusively by full bloods, the number enrolled being 600. In the 17 schools for freedmen, 821 were enrolled, with an average attendance of 534. The high percentage of enrollment it is gratifying to note occurs mostly in the country schools.

The male seminary was in session for nine months, with an enrollment of 241 and average attendance of 152. The female seminary for the same period had an enrollment of 260 and average attendance of 190. The work in these schools seems to have been well done. The orphan school was destroyed by fire on November 17, 1903. Most of the children were cared for by relatives and friends, while 50 of the needy ones were cared for at the Whittaker Orphan Home for six months through the kindness of Rev. W. T. Whittaker. The seminaries took charge of about 30 of the boys and girls for the remainder of the year. The inmates of the insane asylum were moved to the old Tahlequah jail, and the old asylum has been refitted for an orphanage. The colored high school carried an enrollment of 45 and average attendance of 33. Supervisor Coppock reports a generally healthy sentiment prevailing between the United States and the tribal authorities, and quotes the remarks of the principal chief, Hon. William C. Rodges, in which he says to the national council:

I suggest that it would be unadvisable for the national council to interfere with the present system which is now in successful operation, but permit the schools to be run under the rules and regulations adopted.

The following table gives data relating to the schools of this nation:

TABLE 19.—Statistics as to Cherokee schools.

Name of school.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Male Seminary	211	152	9	\$18,915	\$121.15	12
Female Seminary.....	259	190	9	31,713	111.15	13
Orphan Academy.....	160	80	9	12,800	160.00	10
Colored high school.....	15	33	9	5,310	169.00	5
175 day schools.....	5,216	3,228	8	52,033	15.78	175
Total.....	5,922	3,753		110,821		215

Creek Nation.—Owing to dissatisfaction on the part of nonprogressive Indians, known as "The Snakes," the day schools were broken up. There has been some prejudice aroused over the admission of noncitizens to certain schools, although such children paid tuition. The Indian children themselves, however, did not share this prejudice, and Supervisor Robertson has been able to smooth away a great proportion of it among the parents. She says the \$100,000 appropriated by Congress "will be an inestimable boon to the thousands of children." Unfavorable agricultural conditions for two years have reduced a larger proportion of the renter class of the Territory to straits that made self-help in the direction of schools impossible, and at the same time precluded a removal to localities where there were free schools. Petitions bearing the names of thousands of children have to be answered negatively because of the inadequacy of the appropriation.

Condensed school statistics are presented in the following table:

TABLE 20.—Statistics as to Creek schools.

Name of school.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Enfala High	38	63	81	\$8,517	\$133.20	9
Creek Orphan Home.....	66	55	81	7,266	132.12	8
Eufeca Boarding.....	118	75	81	7,516	100.11	8
Wetumka Boarding.....	132	62	81	9,600	151.00	9
Coweta Boarding.....	72	32	81	1,935	115.06	7
Wealaka Boarding.....	65	14	81	1,985	112.51	7
Nuyaka Boarding.....	97	75	81	5,600	73.68	8
Tulahassee Boarding.....	109	85	81	8,609	101.29	9
Wetaka Boarding.....	62	47	81	4,212	90.36	6
Pecan Creek Boarding.....	85	35	81	2,753	79.23	4
Colored Orphan Home.....	1,673	811	81	12,006	11.38	49
19 day schools.....						
Total.....	2,517	1,421		76,139		123

Choctaw Nation.—The attendance of the academies is better than last year. The work of the teachers and other employees has been satisfactory. There have been eight small boarding schools in operation with an enrollment of 503. The neighborhood schools were attended by 2,791 Indian and 8,078 white children. Supervisor Ballard reports that "in the management and general administration of the schools

there has been uniform harmony. The attendance has been good, and all things considered the year's work has been one of gradual improvement."

Statistical information is given in the following table:

TABLE 21.—Statistics as to Choctaw schools.

Name of school.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Johns Academy.....	132	109	9	\$15,245	\$139.86	12
Tushabogum Academy.....	127	110	9	15,572	141.82	12
Armstrong Academy.....	133	107	9	14,917	139.28	12
Whitlock Academy.....	108	99	9	13,127	132.60	10
10 small boarding schools.....	603	150	9	26,452	58.78	
100 day schools.....	2,791	1,680	9	31,178	18.73	160
Total of Choctaws in Chickasaw Nation.....	1,177	523	6	1,726	9.00	65
Total.....	4,076	3,080		121,517		271

Chickasaw Nation.—The boarding schools of this nation are reported at about a "standstill," so far as progress is concerned. In some of the schools "the attendance has been below the quota on which the compensation is based, and as the close of the year approached few were left to take part in the exercises." Supervisor Beck says there is little to report on day schools "except the continued decadence in number, attendance, and efficiency. The general grade is lower even than last year; three or four, however, may be partially excepted, but even these on account of their exclusiveness, are far below what they might be."

In giving a reason, the supervisor says:

A prominent reason for this condition of the schools is the separation of the Indian pupils from those persons and influences in the midst of which their entire lot must soon be cast, and whose presence in the schools would stimulate and encourage the spirit of progress. It is clearly evident that among these very schools those particular ones in which this condition of affairs is most nearly approximated the greatest progress is shown. Another reason for these unfavorable conditions is a very general lack of interest in education and a failure to appreciate its most obvious advantages.

Two years ago these day schools were sixteen in number; this year several of them have not been in session at all, and one or two others but for part of the year. Not more than four have had their full quota of pupils, and in several which I visited the attendance was 12, 8, 6, and 8, respectively.

Many of the most intelligent of the parents, realizing how little these schools are accomplishing for their children, send them to noncitizen schools, paying for their tuition and forfeiting a part or even all of the \$10 per month and free tuition which they are allowed for attendance at their own schools.

The financial conditions of the nation are somewhat responsible. Extravagance and unbusinesslike methods are pursued. It appears that warrants with which teachers are paid are sometimes more than two years behind, and are therefore subject to heavy discounts. A list of warrants passing the supervisor was forwarded by him two years

ago, and included the school warrants then unpaid, issued between October 1, 1901, and March 31, 1902, and amounted to more than \$100,000. Some warrants issued during this time and not included in this list had been previously paid, and it was stated that probably \$50,000 more still remained unpaid. This extravagant sum, however, does not represent the entire expenditure for the period indicated, as a considerable amount of similar warrants had been already paid from other funds besides the royalties on coal and asphalt. The supervisor says:

That much unjust favoritism exists in the payment of these warrants is very evident, as a few persons who are "near the crib," as one of them expressed it, obtained prompt payment from any funds coming into the Chickasaw treasury, while others must wait two or three years for payment upon warrants of similar date.

One of the boarding school contractors claims, I am informed, that his warrants are paid up to date, and he has more than once told me that he makes more money on the purchase of warrants than from his school, and I know him to be a heavy dealer in warrants besides his own.

Another contractor informed me that it was only by becoming a stockholder in a bank which, till its recent failure, was the depository of the funds of the Chickasaw Nation, that he could obtain payments upon his warrants, and that by so doing he received considerable more than parties not thus favored.

All efforts to get the Chickasaw authorities to admit noncitizens has proven a failure.

Statistics from the schools are fragmentary, incomplete, and probably inaccurate. Such as they are, however, they are presented in the following table:

TABLE 22.—Statistics as to Chickasaw schools.

Name of school.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Bloomfield Seminary	115	103	10	\$16,500	\$160.19	6
Collins Institute						
Harley Institute						
Rock Academy	67	47	10	5,300	112.77	2
Orphans' Home	100	88	10	17,237	158.88	6
15 day schools						

a No report.

Seminole Nation.—The schools of this nation are conducted without any supervision by the General Government and therefore statistics are not available.

Denominational and private schools.—These institutions are conducted under the auspices of various religious bodies and by private individuals. Their work in the main is good and productive of valuable results in the educational advancement of the Indian youth.

The following table presents data concerning the same:

TABLE 23.—Statistics as to denominational and private schools.

Name of school.	Location.	President or principal.	When established.	Enrollment.	
				White.	Indian.
Ketchum	Alluwe	Mrs. Rosa Lovell	1898	57	42
St. Agnes	Andlers	Sister Mary Antoinette	1897	31	23
Chickasaw Academy	Chickasaw	G. A. Boarden	1891	75	90
Choctaw Academy	Choctaw	P. O. McEntire	1902	76	40
Calvin Institute	Durant	Ebenezer Hotchkiss	1893	105	151
Friends	Hillsdale	Dani. W. Lawrence	1886	56	71
Kelso	Kelso	Florance Griswell	1868	25	6
Dwight Mission	Marble	F. L. Schmidt	1883	52	35
El Meta Bond College	Mingo	Meta Chestnut	1892	65	40
Nazareth College	Muskogee	Brother Maurice	1903	20	15
Henry Kendall College	do	A. Grant Evans	1891	225	45
Spaulding Female College	do	Theo. F. Brewer	1891	209	67
Bacone Indian University	do	John H. Scott	1820	125	52
Lutheran Mission	Oaks	Rev. N. L. Nielsen	1902	37	39
St. Elizabeth's	Purcell	Sister Mary Patricia	1889	6	64
Shady Point	Shady Point	Ellah P. Head	1896	66	3
Sterrett Institute	Sterrett	E. L. Newman	1900	190	33
Cherokee Academy	Tablequah	Rev. W. J. Pack	1885		151
Sacred Heart Institute	Vinita	Charles Von Hulse	1897	36	69
Wiley Hattell College	do	Walter S. Ingger	1888	141	114
Indianola College	Wynnewood	B. B. Cobb	1902	73	10
Total				1,670	1,163

LEASES.

Leasing and sale of allotted lands of the Creek Nation.—In my last annual report the provisions of the regulations of July 10, 1903, governing the leasing and sale of allotted lands in the Creek Nation were fully discussed. As there stated, under sections 16 and 17 of the Creek supplemental agreement, approved by act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stats., 500), and ratified by the Creek council on July 26, 1902, allottees may lease their lands for one year for grazing purposes and five years for agricultural purposes without departmental consent or approval. Leases for such purposes may be made for longer periods with the consent of the Department, as may also mineral leases.

Under that act Creek allottees, with the consent of the Department, have authority to dispose of their allotments, except the homestead of 40 acres, which can not be alienated for twenty-one years from the date of the approval of the supplemental agreement, and during this period remains nontaxable. Regulations to carry into effect the provisions of sections 16 and 17 were first prescribed by the Department December 5, 1902, and they were subsequently amended on January 1 and May 4, 1903. It was the desire of the Department to leave, so far as practicable, the sale of land to individual Creek citizens, in order that they might obtain experience in business transactions. It was found that the regulations were unsatisfactory and did not protect the interests of the allottees, as allottees were willing, and in many instances attempted, to convey their land for much less than its actual worth. The result was the promulgation of the regulations

of July 10, 1903, under which this work has been satisfactorily conducted.

Creek allottees who desire to dispose of their surplus lands are required to apply to the Indian agent by petition for permission to do so. The land is listed for sale by posting a description thereof in the Indian agent's office and it is advertised for sixty days from the date of listing, in the Muskogee Phoenix, published at Muskogee, Indian Territory. During the interim sealed proposals are accepted by the Indian agent for the purchase of any tract so listed and advertised. The land is appraised by an employee of Union Agency, which appraisement is secret. At the expiration of sixty days the bids are opened by the Indian agent in the presence of bidders and other interested persons, and the land is awarded to the highest and best bidder; provided the highest bid equals or exceeds the appraised value. Such award, however, is subject to the consent of the allottee; he may elect to accept or to reject the bid. If the allottee rejects the bid, the Indian agent may, in his discretion, relist the land; but if he is of the opinion that the price offered is the reasonable value of the land, and if it equals or exceeds the appraised value, he may refuse to relist the land immediately.

From the date of the promulgation of the regulations to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the listing and sale of lands was as follows:

TABLE 23.—Lands listed and sold in Creek Nation.

	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.
Tracts upon which bids have been opened:			
Land listed for sale.....	788	67,533.85	
Awarded and paid for.....	465	40,190.02	
Rejected, below appraisement.....	280	23,310.35	
Rejected by allottees.....	43	3,727.48	
Amount received by allottees for land sold.....			\$488,150.64
Amount forfeited by successful bidders who refused to complete bids.....			478.20
Tracts upon which bids have not been opened:			
Withdrawn by allottees.....	13		
Not being advertised.....	291		
Petitions canceled by death of petitioner before bids were opened.....	3		
Total.....	307	25,017.41	

There were also listed 207 tracts—18,006.78 acres—in freedmen allotments, of which 16 sales, aggregating 1,279.11 acres, were canceled by reason of the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), which is more fully discussed on page 102. No bids were received for 137 tracts listed, covering 11,330.44 acres. The total number of tracts listed for sale was 1,439, covering 121,888.47 acres.

Of the Creek deeds, 359 have been approved, 9 have been disapproved, and 32 are now under consideration. Checks for those last mentioned have not yet been delivered.

The total amount received by the agent in payment for land, including amount forfeited by successful bidders, amount returned to unsuccessful bidders, and amount covering deeds under consideration, is \$541,350.25, classified as follows:

Paid to allottees.....	\$488,150.64
Covering deeds now under consideration.....	31,037.00
Returned to highest bidder on account of deeds being disapproved.....	9,331.10
Forfeited by successful bidders.....	478.20
Returned to unsuccessful bidders.....	11,762.31

The sales completed, checks and deeds delivered, amount to a little less than 33½ per cent of the land listed, and the average price per acre was a fraction over \$12.05.

Creek mineral leases.—Since the promulgation of the regulations of July 10, 1903, mining leases covering lands in the Creek Nation as follows have been approved:

Oil and gas:	
Cherokee National Oil and Gas Co.....	2
Guffey & Galey.....	19
James K. Jones.....	2
Red Fork Tulsa Oil and Gas Co.....	3
Freeland, Eggleston & Blake.....	1
Sapulpa Oil and Gas Co.....	4
Albert Z. English.....	1
John O. Mitchell.....	1
Clarence O. Russell.....	2
Russell, Galbreath, and Colcord.....	3
Oriental Oil and Gas Co.....	8
Thomas McDonald.....	3
Frederick B. Sovers.....	1
Carson, Wallace, Phillips & Pope.....	1
Cook, Monohon, Tearney & Selstrom.....	2
Total.....	53
Coal and asphalt:	
Warden Coal Company.....	4
Arkansas Valley Coal, Gas, and Oil Company.....	7
Frederick B. Sovers.....	1
Henryetta Coal Company.....	4
Frank P. Anderson.....	3
Walter Reid.....	1
Whitehead Coal Mining Company.....	8
Eddie B. Baxter.....	1
Thomas McDonald.....	3
Drew, Reynolds & Pixloy.....	1
Frisco Coal Company.....	2
Albert H. Sharum.....	1
Total.....	36

Leasing of Cherokee Lands.—May 4, 1903, the Department prescribed regulations to govern the leasing of lands allotted to citizens of the

Cherokee Nation. Section 72 of the Cherokee agreement, approved by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 761), and ratified by majority vote of the citizens of the Cherokee Nation August 7, 1902, provides that—

Cherokee citizens may rent their allotments, when selected, for a term of years not to exceed one year for grazing purposes only, and for a period not to exceed five years for agricultural purposes, but without any stipulation or obligation to renew the same; but leases for a period longer than one year for grazing purposes and for a period longer than five years for agricultural purposes and for mineral purposes may also be made with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and not otherwise.

The regulations mentioned were fully discussed in my last annual report, and are similar to the regulations covering the leasing of lands in the Creek Nation. Since their promulgation oil and gas leases, covering lands selected by citizens of the Cherokee Nation as their allotments, have been approved as follows:

Clarence A. Welch	2
Cudahy Oil Company	14
The Indian Territory Development Company	19
Calvin S. Matson	1
Myron Matson	2
Grant Hornaday	1
Meridian Oil and Gas Company	2
Johnstone, Watson, Pemberton, & Huckleberry	1
Superior Oil and Gas Company	3
Renfrow Oil and Gas Company	6
Total	51

There have also been approved four marble and stone leases in favor of the Beaumont Marble and Supply Company.

In the Creek and Cherokee nations lessees are required to pay lessors, on oil 10 per cent of the value of the product on the leased premises; on coal 8 cents per ton, mine run, on every ton produced weighing 2,000 pounds, including what is commonly called "slack;" and on asphalt 10 cents per ton for every ton of crude asphalt weighing 2,000 pounds, or 60 cents per ton on refined asphalt. In addition to this royalty they are required to pay lessors annually in advance 15 cents per acre for the first and second year, 30 cents for the third and fourth years, and 75 cents for the fifth year and each succeeding year thereafter for the term which the lease is to run, the money thus paid "to be a credit on the stipulated royalty should the same exceed in any one year the amount of the advanced payment." Applicants for mineral leases, in addition to complying with the regulations in every particular, are required to show that they have on hand for bona fide mining operations \$5,000 for each lease of 160 acres or less.

Supervision of leases of Choctaw and Chickasaw allotments.—September 3, 1903, the Department invited the attention of the Assistant

Attorney-General to the following provision of section 29 of the Choctaw-Chickasaw supplemental agreement:

"And no such lease or any sale shall be valid as against the allottee unless providing to him a reasonable compensation for the lands sold or leased.

and requested that he render an opinion—

* * * whether it is the duty of the Department to see that said provision is enforced, or whether the Secretary is authorized to supervise or control the leasing of allotments by members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; and if so, to what extent and in what manner such supervision may be exercised under existing law?

The Assistant Attorney-General, in opinion of September 30, 1903, said:

While sales or leases of allotted land without "reasonable compensation" are declared invalid, no jurisdiction is conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior to try the adequacy of compensation, or to interfere with the possession of the allottees' vendees or lessees, but the statute vests in the United States courts "exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies growing out of titles, ownership, occupation, possession, or use of real estate."

I am therefore of opinion that under existing law the Department is without authority to supervise or control the leasing of allotments by members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Mineral leases by Choctaw and Chickasaw allottees.—November 4, 1903, the Department requested advice of the Assistant Attorney-General as to whether Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens are authorized to make oil, coal, asphalt, and other mineral leases covering their allotted lands, and if so, for what period such leases might be made. In opinion of January 13, 1904, which was approved by the Department the same day, the Assistant Attorney-General said:

It is thus seen that the title obtained by the allottee, as provided by the later agreement, is a complete one, giving ownership to all mineral deposits therein contained free of any reservation of them to the national use. Such title, however, is subject to limitations upon the power of alienation fixed by the act, and subject to such limitations the power of the owner over the land is complete. No power is anywhere reserved to the Secretary of the Interior or Indian Office respecting the allottee's exercise of the ordinary rights of ownership, such as alienation or leasing of his property. On the contrary, the provision in the Atoka agreement and act of 1898, supra, was left in full force, vesting in the courts "exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies growing out of the titles, ownership, occupation, possession, or use of real estate, coal, and asphalt." The Department has therefore no jurisdiction over the subject.

The opinion of this office was expressed September 30, 1903 (I. T. D. 6502), that: "While sales or leases of allotted land without 'reasonable compensation' are declared invalid, no jurisdiction is conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior to try the adequacy of the compensation, or to interfere with the possession of the allottees' vendees or lessees; but the statute vests in the United States courts 'exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies growing out of titles, ownership, occupation, possession, or use of real estate.'"

August 28, 1903 (I. T. D. 6300), the opinion of this office was also expressed that the word "incumbrance" is used in these acts "in the meaning of such charge

upon the land by way of security that its default and enforcement would, or might, result in an alienation of the allottee's title." I am, therefore, of opinion that the Indian allottee, if competent to contract, may make a mineral, coal, asphalt, oil, or gas lease of his allotted lands for a term of not over five years, not renewable, which will be valid if no fraud is practiced upon him and an adequate consideration is paid or secured to him. The questions arising as to fraud, sufficiency of consideration, and validity of such leases are, however, to be determined by the courts and not by the Department. * * * Should an allotment for any sufficient reason be canceled after its approval and before delivery of the tribal deed, the land would return to the body of communal tribal land, the allottee's contracts respecting it would terminate, and the land be again within departmental jurisdiction. But, after approval of an allotment, so long as it remains in force, the Department is charged with no duty except on the approval of the allotment, to put the allottee in possession.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENATION OF ALLOTTED LANDS.

The Indian appropriation act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), provides that—

All the restrictions upon the alienation of lands of all allottees of either of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians who are not of Indian blood, except minors, are, except as to homesteads, hereby removed, and all restrictions upon the alienation of all other allottees of said tribes, except minors and except as to homesteads, may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be removed under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, upon application to the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency in charge of the Five Civilized Tribes, if said agent is satisfied upon a full investigation of each individual case that such removal of restrictions is for the best interest of said allottee. The finding of the United States Indian agent and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior shall be in writing, and shall be recorded in the same manner as patents for lands are recorded.

These provisions are applicable to all the members of the Five Civilized Tribes.

May 12, 1904, the Department approved regulations to govern applications by allottees, who are of Indian blood, for the removal of restrictions upon alienation. They are required to apply to the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, Muskogee, Ind. T., by petition which shall contain statements as to the age, sex, citizenship, and percentage of Indian blood; whether the applicant can speak, read, and write the English language; the extent of his schooling; the amount of personal property owned by applicant, if any; his business experience, especially in the handling of money; a description of his allotment, including the homestead in a separate description; the character and value of the land; the character and value of the improvements upon each tract of the allotment, except the homestead; whether the allottee's title to the land has been perfected by the issuance of patent, and if not whether the contest period has expired; why it will be to his advantage to remove the restrictions upon alienation; his estimate of the value of the land; whether contract for the sale of the land or any portion of it has been made, giving the price to be received,

whether in money or other property, and if so what; also whether any money or other thing of value has already been received; and whether the allotment or any part of it has been leased, and the terms of the lease, if leased.

The Indian agent then investigates the matter, and is required to report whether in his opinion the allottee has sufficient knowledge of English to conduct business in that language with full understanding of the details; the extent of the allottee's education and his intelligence, "the latter as compared with a white man similarly situated in life;" the business experience of the applicant, especially as to agriculture and stock raising, and whether he has supported himself and his family, if he has a family, well or poorly; whether the applicant has improved the allotment, and the extent of such improvements (giving a description of the land included in the allotment and indicating the homestead); the nature and amount of personal property owned by the applicant; what money he has handled and whether he used it judiciously; and why it will be to the advantage of the applicant allottee to have the restrictions against alienation removed.

If the applicant is well known to the Indian agent as a man of established experience in business affairs, he may so report without going into the details required by the regulations. Unless the Indian agent is able of his own knowledge to furnish the information required of him by the regulations, he personally or through an employee to be designated for the purpose causes such investigation to be made as will enable him to make complete report.

Under these regulations but one application has been passed upon, that of James Brooks Wright, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation. His application was approved and the restrictions were removed.

April 23 the Department asked the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General on the above provision relative to the removal of restrictions on the alienation of lands allotted to members of the Five Civilized Tribes as follows:

I desire your opinion upon said provisions in the Indian appropriation act, and especially wish to be advised whether they operate as a repeal of the limitations contained in the acts relative to the alienation of lands by the Seminoles, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees.

I desire to be further advised whether under the first named provision of the Indian appropriation act the Secretary of the Interior has any authority to authorize the sale of any land belonging to minors, members of either of the Five Civilized Tribes; also whether under said second proviso leases heretofore duly made under said acts confirming agreements with said nations, by members of the Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations, are legal and binding without the approval of the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency and the Secretary of the Interior under rules and regulations to be prescribed under said provision of the Indian appropriation act. Many mineral leases have been made under the regulations issued May 4, 1903, and amendments thereto, with members of the Cherokee Nation, and have been held awaiting action upon the Indian appropriation act validating

the action of the Dawes Commission "with respect to allotments in the Cherokee Nation." Your opinion is desired whether said leases may now be approved if found to comply with the requirements of said regulations.

In opinion of May 6, 1904, the Assistant Attorney-General said:

The matters of alienation of lands by Indian allottees and of leasing are treated of and provided for in the various agreements and acts as entirely separate and distinct matters. It is true a lease of land is in a certain sense an alienation. It transfers to and vests in the lessee certain rights of possession and use of the land, but does not convey to him the title. The alienation from which it was intended by the Indian appropriation act to remove restrictions, was that character of proceedings which would involve the sale and transfer of the title. The provisions of the various agreements and laws relative to and governing the leasing of allotted lands were not intended to be and are not affected by this provision of the Indian appropriation act. A lease that was before not legal or binding without the approval of the Indian agent and the Secretary of the Interior is now equally ineffective without such approval. In other words, this is not a confirmatory provision and does not purport to cure defects in existing instruments or in fact to in any manner affect leases. The rules and regulations to be prescribed under this provision of the appropriation act are with respect to the removal of the restrictions upon alienation by allottees of said tribes of Indian blood, except minors, and except as to homesteads, and it is not contemplated by the act that such rules and regulations should have any effect upon the manner of execution or approval of leases of allotted land.

In the last question you ask substantially whether leases heretofore made under regulations of the Department, by members of the Cherokee Nation, may now be approved. The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes permitted selections of allotments by members of the Cherokee Nation prior to the time when such selections were authorized to be made. The second provision of the appropriation act referred to and quoted above, declares that no proceedings with respect to such allotments shall be held invalid on the ground that they were had before there was authority to begin the work of allotment in said nation. This provision removed from such allotments the one element of invalidity. It declares in effect that they shall be considered as having been properly made in point of time. If in other respects valid they are to be treated as proper allotments, and leases of such allotments, if in conformity to the law and regulations, may now be approved exactly as if there had been authority for the making of such allotments at the time of their allowance.

DELAWARES V. CHEROKEES.

Since my last annual report the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of the Delaware Indians versus The Cherokee Nation. The court found that the registered Delawares now living are each entitled to 100 acres of land, and that the descendants of registered Delawares are entitled to share equally with the Cherokees in the distribution of the remainder of the Cherokee lands.

The act of April 21 last provides:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to the Delaware tribe of Indians residing in the Cherokee Nation, as said tribe shall in council direct, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in full of all claims and demands of said tribe against the United States, and the same is hereby appropriated and made immediately available: *Provided*, That said sum shall be paid only after the

tribal authorities, thereunto duly and specifically authorized by the tribe, shall have signed a writing stating that such payment is in full of all claims and demands of every name and nature of said Delaware Indians against the United States, which writing shall be subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and shall have provided for the discontinuance of all actions pending in all courts wherein said Delaware Indians are plaintiff and the United States defendants.

July 18, 1904, the Delaware Indians residing in the Cherokee Nation passed a resolution authorizing their "attorneys in fact or either of them" to dismiss by proper motion or stipulation "all actions or suits pending in any courts wherein said Delaware Indians are plaintiffs and the United States are defendants, the said Delaware Indians expressly consenting to such dismissal of such suits or actions," and the council decided to accept the \$150,000 appropriated in lieu of all claims and demands of the Delaware Indians against the United States. In the last paragraph of the resolution the wish is expressed that Agent Shoenfelt prepare a roll of the Delawares entitled to participate in the per capita distribution of the fund mentioned, and pay the same to the individuals entitled. The Office is unadvised as to the nature of the action taken concerning the dismissal of the suits instituted against the Government.

Citizens of the Cherokee Nation of Delaware blood have heretofore maintained that as a tribe or band they purchased from the Cherokee Nation, in 1867, 157,600 acres of land, and were consequently the owners of improvements upon a greater area of land than they will be entitled to as allotments under the terms of the decision of the Supreme Court before mentioned. The act of April 21, 1904, provides:

That the Delaware-Cherokee citizens who have made improvements, or are in rightful possession of such improvements, in the Cherokee Nation at the time of the passage of this act shall have the right to first select from said improved lands their allotments, and thereafter for a period of six months shall have the right to sell the improvements upon their surplus holdings of lands to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments at a valuation to be approved by an official to be designated by the President for that purpose; and the vendor shall have a lien upon the rents and profits of the land upon which the improvements are located for the purchase money remaining unpaid; and the vendor shall have the right to enforce such lien in any court of competent jurisdiction. The vendor may, however, elect to take and retain the possession of the land at a fair cash rental, to be approved by the official, so as aforesaid designated, until such rental shall be sufficient to satisfy the unpaid purchase price, and when the purchase price is fully paid he shall forthwith deliver possession of the land to the purchaser: *Provided, however*, That any crops then growing on the land shall be and remain the property of the vendor, and he may have access to the land so long as may be necessary to cultivate and gather such growing crops. Any such purchaser shall without unreasonable delay apply to select as an allotment the land upon which the improvements purchased by him are located, and shall submit with his application satisfactory proof that he has in good faith purchased such improvements.

Agent Shoenfelt has been designated by the President as the official to approve the valuation at which Delawares may sell the improvements upon their surplus holdings to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments, and on June 1 the Department prescribed regulations to carry into effect the provisions of law above quoted.

COLLECTION OF ROYALTIES.

In the Creek and Cherokee nations the United States Indian agent for Union Agency is charged with the duty of collecting taxes, royalties, and permits of all natures, due said nations. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the agent collects the royalties on minerals, stone, timber, payments for town lots, and the cattle tax. During the year he has collected in the different nations items as follows:

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations:	
Coal royalty	\$270,311.54
Asphalt royalty	1,500.00
Stone and gravel royalty	1,857.21
Tie and timber royalty	14,413.02
Sale of seized logs and lumber	15.15
Payments on town lots	374,574.22
Total	668,671.80
Cattle tax, Choctaw Nation	5,301.75
Cattle tax, Chickasaw Nation	23,225.53
Cherokee Nation:	
Coal royalty	201.36
Oil and gas royalty	1,300.00
Hf. tax	1,070.81
Board of school teachers and pupils	26,395.68
Ballast royalty	3,040.10
Merchandise tax	3.32
Ferry tax	114.00
Cattle tax	415.50
Timber royalties	5,110.81
From C. M. McCullan by treasurer Cherokee Nation, to equalize allotments in "Cherokee Strip"	112.00
Balance of Freedman fund	15.00
Estiay agents	2,607.93
Payments on town lots	73,568.24
Total	115,265.75
Creek Nation:	
Coal royalty	904.05
Pasture tax	11,301.85
Occupation tax	5.00
Rent capitol building	1,250.00
Sale of ties	25.00
Payments on town lots	106,470.76
Total	120,028.26

Coal and asphalt leases cover 111,750 acres of land within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. It will be observed that at 8 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, mine run, including what is commonly called "slack," 10 cents per ton on crude asphalt and 60 cents per ton for refined, and 2 cents per cubic yard on rock and stone, the agent during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, collected a total royalty for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of \$279,668.81. From June 28, 1898, the date the Government assumed charge of affairs in the Indian Territory, to June 30, 1904, there has been collected for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations as royalty on coal, asphalt, stone, and rock a total of \$1,237,225.21. The amount collected each year is as follows:

June 28, 1898, to June 30, 1899	\$110,145.25
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	138,486.40
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	199,603.55
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	247,361.36
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903	261,029.84
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	279,668.81

The stone and gravel royalty amounting to \$1,857.21 collected in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation was obtained through two leases which were entered into August 21, 1903, with the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, authorizing that company to remove stone and gravel from certain lands within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Under the regulations governing the procurement of timber and stone for individual and domestic purposes in the Indian Territory, as provided by the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stats., 660), as amended by the act of January 21, 1903 (32 Stats., 774), no new contracts have been entered into. As noted above, royalties amounting to \$14,431.62 were received on account of timber removed from lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations during the year. All timber contracts heretofore entered into have expired.

The amount of rents, royalties, taxes, permits, and other items of whatever nature that have been collected by the Government for the Creek and Cherokee nations since June 28, 1898, are given by years as follows:

Creek Nation:	
June 28, 1898, to June 30, 1899	\$4,913.63
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	26,370.19
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	30,827.60
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	97,733.35
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903	237,541.14
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	120,025.76
Total	517,411.67

Cherokee Nation:	
June 28, 1898, to June 30, 1899	\$3, 150. 87
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	10, 455. 05
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	10, 302. 65
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	17, 000. 08
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903	58, 767. 17
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	115, 265. 75
Total	233, 091. 57

The Union Agency is one of the most important Indian agencies in the country. It has been found that during the last year Agent Shoeneft handled, including royalties and taxes of all natures collected by him, amount received on requisition through this Office, individual Indian moneys, and \$125.31 paid by him to cover disallowance in his cash account, a total of \$1,686,124.05.

UNLEASED SEGREGATED COAL AND ASPHALT LANDS, CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

The act of April 21 last declares that—

All unleased lands which are by section fifty-nine of an act entitled "An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and for other purposes," approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, directed to "be sold at public auction for cash," and all other unleased lands and deposits of like character in said nations segregated under any act of Congress, shall, *instead, be sold under direction of the Secretary of the Interior in tracts not exceeding nine hundred and sixty acres to each person, after due advertisement, upon sealed proposals, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and approved by the President, with authority to reject any or all proposals: Provided, That the President shall appoint a commission of three persons, one on the recommendation of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, who shall be a Choctaw by blood, and one upon the recommendation of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, who shall be a Chickasaw by blood, which commission shall have a right to be present at the time of the opening of bids and be heard in relation to the acceptance or rejection thereof.*

All expenses, inclusive of necessary clerical help in the Department of the Interior, connected with and incident to such sale shall be paid from the funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes on deposit in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided, That all leased lands shall be withheld from sale until the further direction of Congress.*

June 17, 1904, the President approved regulations to govern the sale of the unleased segregated coal and asphalt lands and deposits in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. In accordance with the provisions of section 58 of the Choctaw-Chickasaw supplemental agreement, act of July 1, 1902, the Secretary of the Interior, on March 24, 1903, "by written order segregated and reserved from allotment" 445,052.23 acres of land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, found to be "principally valuable because of their deposits of coal and asphalt."

Of this area 111,750 acres are embraced in leases existing at the time the supplemental agreement was ratified by the members of the two tribes September 25, 1902, and 333,302.23 acres are unleased. The unleased lands have been divided into six districts. Bids for the purchase of lands in the different districts are to be opened by this Office at 2 o'clock p. m., Eastern time, on the following dates: McAlester district (No. 1), October 3, 1904; Wilburton-Stigler (No. 2), December 5, 1904; Howe-Poteau (No. 3), February 6, 1905; McCurtain-Massey (No. 4), April 3, 1905; Lehigh-Ardmore (No. 5), June 5, 1905; and for the lands in district No. 6 (unleased segregated asphalt lands), August 7, 1905. Notice of the time and place of sale has been published in many of the leading newspapers throughout the country. Under the law not exceeding 960 acres can be sold to any one person, and the regulations provide:

No person will be allowed to bid on more than one tract as described in the circular, except in cases where two or more tracts as described do not in the aggregate contain in excess of 960 acres, * * * that being the maximum acreage under the law that any one person may purchase.

Bidders are required to address their bids to this Office, and to accompany the same with a certified check for 20 per cent of the amount bid, such check to be forfeited to the use of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations unless the bidder complies with the provisions of his bid within fifteen days after notice of its acceptance. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. A form of bid has been prescribed and *must* be used by all bidders. Lands crossed by railroads will be sold subject to the railroad's right of way.

Under the law the President was authorized to appoint a commission, to be present when bids are opened "and be heard in relation to the acceptance or rejection" of any bid, one of the commission to be a Choctaw by blood, appointed under the recommendation of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation; another to be a Chickasaw by blood, appointed upon the recommendation of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation; the third member to be appointed by the President without any recommendation from the tribal authorities. The commission consists of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired, Thomas E. Sanguin for the Choctaw Nation, and Walter Colbert for the Chickasaw Nation. Circulars descriptive of the lands and deposits of the different districts, prepared by Joseph A. Taft under the supervision of the Director of the United States Geological Survey, may be had by applying to this Office or to the United States Indian agent, Muskogee, Ind. T.

At the hour designated for the first sale, October 3, the 32 bids submitted were opened by the Acting Commissioner, in the presence of Brigadier-General Wilson and Thomas E. Sanguin. There were

74 tracts in District No. 1 advertised for sale on that day, and these 32 bids covered 28 tracts, no bids having been received as to the other 46 tracts. The bids covered an aggregate area of 26,064.74 acres, and amounted to \$204,816.02, or at the rate of \$7.74 per acre—less than the price of fair agricultural lands.

On the recommendation of the special commission and of this office, all the bids were rejected by the Department October 11.

TOWN SITES.

The following towns were surveyed and platted during the year:

Cherokee Nation, over 200 population: Bartlesville, Fairland, Fort Gibson, North Tulsa, Owasso, Tahlequah. Under 200 population: Bennett, Hillside, Maple, Ochelata, Ruby, Spavinaw, Vera, Watova, Weldon.

Choctaw Nation: Alderson, Coalgate, Gowen, Hartshorne, Hugo, Krebs, McCurtain, Phillips, Savanna, West Fort Smith.

Chickasaw Nation: Ada, Durwood, Francis (amended), Madill, Mannsville, Milburn, Roff.

Schedules showing the names of the persons entitled to purchase lots in towns, the appraisement, and the rate at which they may purchase, were approved, as follows:

Cherokee Nation, over 200 population: Adair, Bartlesville, Choctaw, Claremore, Hanson, Lenapah, Muldrow, Nowata, Oologah, Pryor Creek, Sallisaw, Vian. Under 200 population: Kansas, Long, Redland.

Choctaw Nation, over 200 population: Bennington, Blue, Coalgate, Crowder, Fort Towson, Garvin, Gilbert, Haileyville, Hurrington, Hartshorne, Hugo, Purnell, Shady Point, Wade. Under 200 population: Albany, Blaine, Buggy Depot, Braden, Brooken, Byrne, Citra, Folsom, Hennepin, Jackson, Monroe, Newberg, Oak Lodge, Oconee, Sans Bois, Star, Summerfield, Tuskahoma, Utica.

Chickasaw Nation, over 200 population: Ada, Aylesworth, Comanche, Davis, Durwood, Hickory, Loco, Lone Grove, Mannsville, Mead, Milburn, Mill Creek, Purcell, Roff, Tishomingo. Under 200 population: Alma, Ara, Atlee, Bee, Bebee, Brady, Brock, Burneyville, Chism, Dixie, Dolberg, Doyle, Eastman, Elk, Foster, Fox, Oakman, Okra, Orinne, Overbrook, Palmer, Pike, Platter, Powell, Provence, Reagan, Reck, Robberson, Roberta, Sneed, Glenn, Grady, Graham, Harrisburg, Hart, Healdton, Hewitt, Holder, Homer, Hunton, Iona, Keller, Marsden, Maxwell, McMillan, Newport, Tatum, Teller, Thackeroville, Troy, Tussy, Tyler, Velma, Wallville, Wayne, Whitehead, Wiley, Woodford, Woolsey.

Additions were made to the towns of Chickasha and Francis, Chickasaw Nation.

Patents were approved for the conveyance of lots in the following towns, the number in each being indicated:

TABLE 24.—Towns in which patents for conveyance of lots have been approved.

Name.	Number of patents.	Name.	Number of patents.
Cherokee Nation:		Creek Nation—Continued.	
Afton.....	69	Henryetta.....	58
Bartlesville.....	74	Holdenville.....	83
Blue Jacket.....	18	Inola.....	10
Catoosa.....	30	Kellyville.....	1
Chelsea.....	52	Lac.....	2
Vian.....	148	Monticello.....	22
Welch.....	21	Muskogee.....	560
Creek Nation:		Okmulgee.....	76
Alabama.....	1	Redfork.....	9
Beggs.....	10	Sapulpa.....	85
Bixby.....	1	Tulsa.....	201
Bristow.....	45	Wagoner.....	219
Checotah.....	72	Wetumka.....	83
Coweta.....	5	Wildcat.....	2
Clarksville.....	21	Winchell.....	4
Eufaula.....	59		

Tracts for cemeteries were segregated at the following towns in the Cherokee Nation: Adair, Sallisaw, Vian, Westville.

Lots which were not in the possession of private parties were sold at auction in the following towns in the Cherokee Nation: Afton, Blue Jacket, Catoosa, Chelsea, Welch.

During the year the Department approved the issuance of bonds in the following towns:

Checotah, Creek Nation, \$15,000 for schoolhouses.
 Durant, Choctaw Nation, \$80,000 for waterworks, electric-light plant, and sewers.
 Atoka, Choctaw Nation, \$12,000 for schoolhouses.
 Wilburton, Choctaw Nation, \$5,000 for schoolhouses.
 Chickasha, Chickasaw Nation, \$75,000 for waterworks and \$15,000 for sewers.
 Comanche, Chickasaw Nation, \$12,500 for schoolhouses.
 Tishomingo, Chickasaw Nation, \$30,000 for waterworks and \$20,000 for schoolhouses.
 Wynnewood, Chickasaw Nation, \$15,000 for schoolhouses.

September 1, 1903, the town-site work was resumed, but on account of the funds becoming exhausted it was discontinued December 1, 1903. There was included in the urgent deficiency act, approved February 18, 1904 (33 Stats., 15), an item of \$30,000 for continuing the town-site work, and the force was again put in the field February 23, 1904. In the Indian Appropriation act, approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), there was a further item of \$25,000 for town sites in Indian Territory, and the proviso "That said work shall be completed on or before July first, nineteen hundred and five."

A provision of the Indian appropriation act, approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 982), reads as follows:

That nothing herein contained shall prevent the survey and platting at their own expense of town sites by private parties where stations are located along the lines of railroads, nor the unrestricted alienation of land for such purposes, when recommended by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In accordance with this provision the Department has authorized the alienation of allotted lands for town-site purposes as follows:

TABLE 25.—Allotted lands alienated for town-site purposes.

Location.	Name.	Acres.
Creek Nation:		
Bixby	Charlo Fox	80
Broken Arrow	Frank Henry	80
Do	Stephen Franklin	120
Do	Harry Sells	80
Do	Billy Adkins	40
Chase	Hannah Jones	24.53
Cherokee	Lonie Merrick	40
Do	Dora Leber	15
Do	Flora R. Audd	119.07
Coweta	Mary Chissee	121.37
Do	Adaline Orcutt	163.91
Do	Hattie Adkins	40
DePue	Hells of Caroline Harry	41.30
Do	Lylla Cates	121.43
Eufaula	Hattie M. Moore	30
Henryetta	Lonie Merrick	120
Do	Luella Key	70
Do	Hugh Henry	80
Holdenville	Elvora Lewis	62.36
Morris	Phillip Scott	120
Muscogee	Freeland B. McIntosh	20
Do	Albert R. McKellon	115.10
Do	Phillip R. Casar	120
Do	Charles W. Garrett	95
Do	William R. Robinson	120
Do	Josephine Higgins	70
Do	Eliza J. Murphy	120
Do	William S. Murphy	120
Okemah	Jahala	80
Do	Peter Moore	30
Do	Liza Harjo	40
Do	Nocus Fixico	120
Okmulgee	Samuel J. Haynes	60.90
Oklaaha	Janelis Newberry	120
Olney	Eliphail N. Wright	80
Do	James B. Wright	70
Parfen	Lucy Beaver	80
Do	Sarkcher	80
Do	Fuller Knight	80
Porter	George Overton	120
Sapulpa	John Grayson	100
Spokogee	George Simmons	80
Do	Martha Simmons	80
Do	Leber Proctor	120
Do	Susie Ross	40
Do	Sack Hawkins	40
Tulsa	Alvin T. Hodge	40
Do	Lila D. Lindsey	22
Do	Mary J. Burnette	30
Welch	Martha Lowe	120
Do	Big Ben	10
Do	William Lowe	40
Wetumka	Lena E. Tiger	80
Cherokee Nation:		
Vinita	Amanda O. Marrs	49.20
Choctaw Nation:		
Hokusho	James Taylor	145
Hugo	Rena Kirkpatrick	60
Do	Joel Spring	70
Do	James O. Kirkpatrick	40
Indianola	Ellis Bohannon	149.39
Do	Simpson Bohannon	59.59
Kinta	Jimpson Thompson	26.10
Do	Billy Thompson	80
Do	Simpson Thompson, as administrator of estate of James Thompson	97.90
Quinton	Becky Cooper	110
Do	Adani Cooper	30
Do	Israel Cooper	110
Do	Leontias King	80
Do	Billy Thompson	30
Do	Houston Terrell	30
Do	Simpson Bohannon	30
Stuart	Samuel L. Woolley	126.94
Chickasaw Nation:		
Ada	William W. Dags	80
Do	Leonidas Dags	95
Ardmore	George I. Lowery	80
Do	Israel E. Adkins	28.54

Bartlesville.—The Cudahy Oil Company made application for a modification of its mineral oil lease, covering section 12, at Bartlesville, Cherokee Nation, so as to permit of the gauging and reporting of oil taken from all its wells within Bartlesville, instead of being required to gauge and report the product of each well separately. The question was referred to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, and in an opinion rendered by him January 26, 1904, and approved by the Secretary on the same day, it was held:

Until sale town-lots in Bartlesville are common property of the Cherokee Nation. The occupants or possessors have no right greater than a right to undisturbed possession and use of the surface. Upon issue of sale certificate the holder's right under the act of July 1, 1902, becomes like that of a holder of final certificate upon a homestead or cash entry of public lands. Unless he has in some way consented to take a less estate than that contemplated by the statute, his right, while the certificate is in force and no adverse right is asserted, is to receive all rents, issues, and profits as fully as though already seized of the complete legal title. * * *

When an individual right attaches, the right to a gauging of any well or group of wells thereon will immediately arise, which can be waived only by the voluntary act of the party entitled thereto.

The question as to when the purchasers of town lots in Bartlesville would be entitled to demand royalties accruing from wells upon their lots was submitted to the Attorney-General for the Interior Department, and in an opinion of July 25, 1904, he held:

I am of opinion that the date when a claimant becomes a purchaser, and when a sale of the lot is made, is when the claimant evidences his intent to acquire the title to the lot claimed by making the initial payment thereon. In sales between parties equity regards the purchaser as owner of the thing sold from the time of making a contract. From that time the right of the purchaser to receive title is dependent only on his performance of those things he is required to do antecedent to right to demand a conveyance. In the town-site proceedings the appraisal and schedule of claimant answer to the proposal of an owner to sell. The proceedings to that time fix the terms and conditions of the proposed sale. When the claimant accepts the conditions and makes the required first payment, he becomes in equity the owner, and the title is thereafter held by the nation in trust to him as security for the unpaid purchase money. * * *

As the purchaser gives no other security for payment than the lot itself, the gross value of which is impaired to the proportion that the mineral is extracted, the royalty is in fact but part of the lot sold, representing the value of the mineral taken from it. Until complete payment is made, it should be held, as is the lot itself, as security to the nation for the unpaid purchase money. This keeps the security to the nation unimpaired, and at the same time gives the purchaser on completing his payment, the full benefit and value of what he purchased, as of the date of his purchase, unimpaired.

Sulphur.—Various tracts having been set aside under provisions of law for the town of Sulphur, in the Chickasaw Nation, the following questions as to its survey and the appraisal of lots were propounded to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department:

(1) What lots are included in the term "all town lots held by citizens of the United States?" Does the term embrace lots upon which the lot holders had no improve-

ments at the time of the segregation of the reservation under the provision of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641)?

(2) What evidence is necessary to establish the claim of "lot holders" in order to entitle them to payment for the lots under said provision?

(3) How shall the "actual value at the time of such appraisement" be ascertained by the appraiser, and what evidence should be required by him of the lot holder in order to establish the actual value of the town lot?

In an opinion of May 19, 1904, approved by the Secretary on the same day, it was held:

The descriptive phrase "town lots" applies to parcels of land either surveyed and platted as a part of a town, or parcels of land settled upon and used for those purposes distinctly incident to urban life. A tract or parcel of ground not surveyed or platted as lots, and occupied for farm or agricultural purposes, is in no sense to be considered as a town lot.

It is not possible to give a direct and explicit answer to the second question asked. The evidence necessary to establish the claim of a lot holder will vary with the circumstances of the different cases. If one holds under a written instrument, that should be produced as the best evidence of his claim. If he holds by reason of occupancy, the fact of such occupancy should be clearly established by the proof, and he should be required to show such occupancy or such use and control of the lot as would give the public notice of his claim. If he holds under the usages and customs prevailing, proof should be required of those usages and customs, and of the claimant's compliance with all things required to be done by him. In short, he should be required to establish his claim to the satisfaction of the officer charged with the duty of appraising these lots.

It is likewise impossible to give explicit answer to the third question. A just and equitable conclusion as to the actual value of any lot must, necessarily, rest largely in the wise discretion and sound judgment of the officer making the appraisement. The direction is "to appraise, at their actual value at the time of such appraisement, all town lots held by citizens of the United States." The word "held" must be given some such meaning as occupied, possessed, or controlled. It implies something more than a mere naked claim not involving the element of personal connection with the land, and yet something less than ownership, because there was no such thing as actual individual ownership of these lands. The character and value of the claim or title asserted is clearly not the intended measure of appraisal. The claim of these lot holders, based on occupancy, was one which might, if the land had been included in a town site, have ripened into a preference right of purchase upon the terms prescribed by law. The value of such a claim would probably be much less than the "actual value" of the lot which is to be ascertained. The provision in "to appraise at their actual value * * * all town lots held by citizens of the United States," not "to appraise at its actual value the claim of every citizen of the United States holding a town lot." To recognize one deprived of only a possessory or occupancy claim, which might or might not have ripened into something better, as entitled to pay for the full value of the lot may seem wholly unwarranted, but that was a matter for Congress to determine. The language of the law is not ambiguous or uncertain. The things to be appraised are town lots, and the standard of appraisal is "their actual value." The only ground upon which to base a doubt is to be found in the apparent inconsistency of paying one for something he really never owned.

Improvements upon these lots are to be appraised and paid for under another provision of the law, and are therefore not to be taken into consideration in appraising the lots, which are to be appraised as if improved.

If lots in this town have been the subject of purchase and sale, the values governing in those transactions ought to afford some criterion for the appraisement now to

be made. It is not, however, intended to intimate that fictitious or speculative prices, based upon the expectation that a large and important town would grow up there, are to be taken into consideration. The phrase "at the time of such appraisement" evidently was intended to prevent any consideration being given to future contingencies in arriving at the value of these lots. The probable future settlement and growth of the country is not to be considered. The actual, not the speculative, value of these lots is to be ascertained and paid for. The value of town lots in other towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations may be considered in making these appraisements.

ALLOTMENTS.

Allotments in the Creek Nation have been practically completed, and satisfactory progress has been made in this line of work in the Choctaw and Chickasaw and Cherokee nations. Allotment offices were opened January 1, 1903, in the Cherokee Nation and about April 15 of that year in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. On account of the controversy between the Cherokees of Cherokee blood and citizens of the nation of Delaware blood with respect to the area of land purchased by the Delawares in 1867 the allotment offices in the Cherokee Nation were closed about six months prior to December 31 last. It is expected that by the close of the current fiscal year the allotment work in all of the nations will have been completed. In fact the act of April 21, 1904, declares that—

The Commission shall conclude its work and terminate on or before the first day of July, nineteen hundred and five, and said Commission shall cease to exist on July first, nineteen hundred and five.

The chaotic conditions hitherto prevailing among the Five Civilized Tribes have, to a great extent, been modified and the members of the tribes in general are satisfied with the determination of the Government to distribute their lands and other property among them in severalty.

Regulations for selection of allotments.—August 28, 1903, the Commission transmitted a copy of certain regulations adopted by them relative to the selection of allotments by full-blood Indians of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. They were forwarded to the Department September 5, with the statement that in the opinion of this Office they were not applicable and ought not to meet with departmental approval. September 9 the subject was submitted to the Assistant Attorney-General who in opinion of September 30, 1903, approved by the Department the same day, said, among other things:

The duty of the Commission no doubt is, so far as it can, to protect the Indian, who is to some extent its ward, from imposition and undue influence by designing and evil-minded persons. When it has reason to suspect that the applicant is acting under such influence, it may in any particular case take such measures as will enable the applicant to exercise his own free choice; such as to require the suspected person, "agent or noncitizen," to withdraw, or by calling in some known and intelligent, trustworthy citizen or other person known to the applicant and capable of conversing with him in his own language, to confer with, advise, and aid the allottee. No

formal resolution or rule is necessary to confer such authority. It is in the nature of things inherent in all courts, quasi-judicial bodies, or executive officers when called upon to act in respect to the rights of persons of weak intelligence or will, or where such conditions are merely suspected to exist.

The objections to the second of these proposed resolutions, or rules for procedure necessarily involves the rejection of the third. It is objectionable for other reasons. When a selection has been made rights presumably vest. When such selection is approved and the allotment is made the equitable right becomes apparently complete. No power is expressly vested in the Commission or in the Indian Office of its own motion to review such action. Whether it may do so at the instance of the allottee and after notice to all others claiming to have acquired rights under him is not presented by the papers before me and no opinion need be expressed. But it would seem that prior to vesting of legal title in the allottee by delivery of the allotment deed the powers of the Indian Office and Commission are analogous and similar to those of the land department prior to issue of patent to public lands.

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS LANDS.

Section 14 of the Choctaw-Chickasaw supplemental agreement provides that—

When allotments as herein provided have been made to all citizens and freedmen, the residue of lands not herein reserved or otherwise disposed of, if any there be, shall be sold at public auction under rules and regulations and on terms to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and so much of the proceeds as may be necessary for equalizing allotments shall be used for that purpose, and the balance shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Choctaws and Chickasaws and distributed per capita as other funds of the tribes.

The act of April 21, 1904, authorizes the Department—

to sell at public sale in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one purchaser, under rules and regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Interior, the residue of land in the Creek Nation belonging to the Creek tribe of Indians, consisting of about five hundred thousand acres and being the residue of lands left over after allotments of one hundred and sixty acres to each of said tribe.

No steps looking to the sale of these lands have been taken, nor can any such action be taken until all of the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw and Creek nations entitled to allotments have been allotted their proportionate shares.

CITIZENSHIP.

Enrollment of citizens of the different nations, as follows, have been approved by the Department:

Choctaw by blood.....	15,550
Choctaw by intermarriage.....	954
Choctaw freedmen.....	4,722
Chickasaw by blood.....	4,826
Chickasaw by intermarriage.....	348
Chickasaw freedmen.....	4,471
Cherokee by blood.....	31,982
Cherokee freedmen.....	5,273
Creek by blood.....	9,605
Creek freedmen.....	5,473

Also 2,255 have been identified as Mississippi Choctaws entitled to participate in the distribution of the Choctaw estate under article 14 of the treaty of September 27, 1830. The Delawares born since the register of 1867 was made have been enrolled on the regular rolls of citizens of the Cherokee Nation as Cherokee citizens "of Delaware blood." They number 106.

The citizenship work of the different nations is nearing completion, and by order of the Department the citizenship rolls of the Creek Nation closed September 1, 1904, after which date no application for enrollment as a citizen of that nation will be considered. The dates of closing the rolls of the other nations are fixed by the provisions of the different agreements.

Intermarried Cherokees.—The act of June 28, 1898, generally known as the Curtis Act, provides that the commission shall make a roll of the different tribes, enrolling among others "such intermarried white persons as may be entitled to citizenship under Cherokee laws." A controversy arose as to the right of white persons intermarried with Cherokee citizens to share in the distribution of the tribal estate, and as stated in my annual report for last year, the Department, under date of February 24, 1903, referred the subject to the Court of Claims for findings and opinion in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the act of March 3, 1883 (32 Stats., 485). The court has not yet rendered an opinion, and consequently nothing has been done during the last year with reference to applications involving the question of intermarried citizens in the Cherokee Nation. If applicants for enrollment as citizens by blood are parties to a case involving the right to enrollment of an intermarried claimant, the right of those who apply for enrollment by blood is passed upon, and the right of the applicant who applies for intermarried citizenship will not be considered until after the Court of Claims shall have rendered its opinion.

SEMINOLE NATION.

During the latter part of January, 1904, Hulbutta Micco, principal chief of the Seminole Nation, and other members of that nation filed a petition in this Office requesting that Congress be asked to enact certain legislation touching their affairs. Among other things they requested that their surplus lands be allotted per capita without regard to value to children born to enrolled Seminoles since December 31, 1899. February 4 their petition was referred to the Department with recommendation that the subject be brought to the attention of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. During the last session of Congress a bill (H. R. 12764) entitled "A bill to make final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes," was introduced in the House of Representatives, and a bill (S. 5307) entitled "A bill to wind up the affairs of the Seminole tribe of Indians

in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," was introduced in the Senate. These bills were introduced late in the session and neither became law.

OATHS OF DISINTERESTEDNESS.

The act of April 21, 1904, provides --

That no portion of the money herein appropriated for the Indian Territory shall be paid to any person in the service of the United States until such person shall make oath that he has no financial interest with any person or corporation dealing in Indian lands in the Indian Territory.

Agent Schoenfelt requested this office July 8 to prescribe the necessary form of oath to be taken by the employees of Union Agency. July 10 the office recommended to the Department that the usual form of oath, supplemented by the provisions of law, be prescribed. It was suggested, however, that the matter be submitted to the Assistant Attorney-General for opinion as to who the employees are to whom this provision of law is applicable. The suggestion was also made that, as it was of more than passing importance to the agent, who is a disbursing officer, it might be well to submit the whole subject to the Comptroller of the Treasury. July 19 the Department submitted the matter to the Assistant Attorney-General, who rendered the following opinion July 30:

It is therefore clear that the object and intention of Congress in this provision was to make the oath imposed obligatory on all Federal officers and persons in the service of the United States charged with duties in the Indian Territory, who are paid their compensation from moneys appropriated by the act, and that the words "herein appropriated for the Indian Territory" are not intended to be a mere provision upon the item of \$30,000 to which it is annexed, but are intended to apply to every disbursement in the nature of salary or compensation for services rendered in the Indian Territory, payable from any appropriation made by the act, including the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, their clerks and agents, the United States Indian agent, his clerks and employees, and the Indian Inspector in charge of the Indian Territory as well, though the appropriation for his part is not specially appropriated "for Indian Territory" apart from the general one for Inspectors.

He recommended that a form of oath as follows be prescribed:

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I have not since and including the first day of July, 1904, had, and do not now have, directly or indirectly, in my own name or otherwise, through any agency, trust, confidence, assignment, or other concealment, or yet as agent, trustee, or adviser for another, any interest, fixed or contingent, in the principal, profit, or result of any investment, or by way of commission, percentage, or fee thereon, of or with any person or corporation dealing in Indian lands in the Indian Territory, or in leases thereof or loans thereon; nor during any part of said time have I been or am I directly or indirectly owner of or anywise interested in the stock of any such corporation, nor am I nor have I been an officer, agent, solicitor, counsel, adviser, or employee of any corporation, association, firm, partnership, or person engaged in, interested in, or doing any such business in the Indian Territory.

This form of oath was approved by the Department.

SETTLERS ON THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION, MONT.

The Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 982), appropriated \$2,905 for payment of settlers for improvements upon certain lands situated within the boundaries of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont. The Office is pleased to state that deeds approved by the Department have been obtained from the settlers who were reported last year as still lingering on that reservation. As accounts in favor of the respective settlers for their lands and improvements have been stated in this Office and forwarded to the Treasury Department in order that warrants might be drawn, it is presumed that each settler has been paid before this time. They have all removed from the reservation and the lands occupied by them and by other settlers who had previously been bought out have been placed in the possession of worthy and industrious Indians. According to the report of the agent, the Indians are making good use of these lands, and in fact of the entire reservation; there is therefore some hope now for improvement among these Indians whose progress in civilization has hitherto been very slight.

WALKER RIVER RESERVATION, NEV.

The Indian appropriation act, approved May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 260), contains a paragraph providing for the allotment of lands to the Indians of the Walker River Reservation in certain quantities and the construction of irrigation ditches; and it also provides that when such allotments shall have been made, and the consent of the Indian obtained to the relinquishment of the remaining lands, the President shall, by proclamation, upon the relinquished lands to settlement to be disposed of under existing laws.

The Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 997), made an appropriation for the necessary surveying and other expenses in connection with the Walker River allotments, and on February 5, 1904, this Office recommended that the General Land Office be authorized to make contract for the survey of the lands necessary for allotment in severalty to the Indians and for grazing purposes. The Office is in formally advised that such contract has been made.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

No progress has been made in the effort to have these Indians allotted in severalty. The Senecas have begun proceedings before the courts to determine the status of the Ogden Land Company's claims. As they were unwilling to let the Department of Justice conduct the

litigation, attorneys were employed by them under an approved contract, and it is hoped that this long-standing claim will be finally disposed of in the near future.

When this matter is adjudicated there will be still greater need for some litigation similar to that contained in the Vresland bill, which was introduced in the last two sessions of Congress. The future of the New York Indians is largely dependent on the settlement of their land matters and the breaking up of their present system of land tenure.

PUYALLUP LANDS, WASHINGTON.

Congress at its last session failed to make an appropriation for continuing the services of the Puyallup Commission. On this account, and in order to exercise economy in the use of the Puyallup Indian funds, Clinton A. Snowden, Puyallup Indian commissioner, was instructed to turn over, on June 30, 1904, to the superintendent of the Puyallup Indian School, all the papers and documents relating to the Puyallup Commission and land matters in his possession. The superintendent was instructed to take up July 1 the unfinished work of the Commission, consisting mainly now of the collection of deferred payments due on lands already sold, the sale of unsold lots within the Indian addition to the city of Tacoma, and the appointment of administrators of Indian allottees who have died since March 3, 1903, the date on which the clause restricting the sale of Puyallup allotted lands expired. The superintendent is now engaged in discharging the duties of the Commission.

The Puyallup Indian Reservation adjoins the corporate limits of the city of Tacoma, Wash. It contained 18,061.81 acres of land, of which 598.81 acres comprised what was known as the agency tract, and 17,463 acres were allotted to individual Indians and families occupying the reservation.

The agency tract, except 14.10 acres, as per a prior deed to the Tacoma Land Company, was surveyed, subdivided, and platted as an addition to the city of Tacoma, under the provisions of the Puyallup act approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 633). Three commissioners were appointed by the President to carry out the provisions of that act. They laid out and platted into outlots, school lands, church lots and cemetery lots, blocks, streets, and alleys the following described tracts of land, viz: Lots 5, 6, 7, and 8 of section 3; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter and the south half of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of section 10; lots 3 and 5 and the southwest quarter of southwest quarter in section 11, all in township 20 north, range 3 east, Willamette meridian, Pierce County, Wash., containing, with the exception above noted, 598.81 acres. This is known as the Indian

addition to the city of Tacoma. They donated and dedicated all the streets and alleys of this addition to the use of the public forever, reserving, however, the right to make and maintain a water-supply system in or along any of those streets or alleys for the use of the Indian school and agency.

Within this addition there are 3,600 lots 25 by 130 feet. There are also 22 tracts (known as acre tracts or lots) containing 119.26 acres. Eight of these tracts, containing 62.12 acres, have been reserved for school, farm, and garden purposes, and four of them, containing 19.43 acres, have been reserved for church and cemetery purposes. The remaining 10 tracts, containing 37.71 acres, were appraised for sale, together with the 3,600 lots above mentioned. The streets within this addition are 80 feet wide and the alleys 20 feet. The land reserved for railroads, streets, and alleys, as per plat of survey, aggregates 164.75 acres, and, as already stated, the Tacoma Land Company's deed covers 14.10 acres. There were, therefore, selected for sale, surveyed, and subdivided and platted into lots, blocks, and tracts considered as blocks, 338.41 acres.

On October 28, 1894, the county commissioners of Pierce County, Wash., approved the donation and dedication for the use of the public of the streets and alleys as shown upon the map of the addition.

There were sold of the allotted lands, prior to July 1, 1904, by Commissioner Snowden and the former commissioners, for the use and benefit of the allottees and true owners, 7,027.2685 acres. The consideration was \$420,303.83. The amount of cash paid and deferred payments collected, principal and interest, by Commissioner Snowden and his predecessors aggregated \$341,200.44.

There were sold up to July 1, 1904, by Commissioner Snowden and the former Puyallup commissioners, 3,187 lots within the Indian addition to the city of Tacoma, and 6 tracts containing 24.82 acres. The consideration therefor was \$193,536.61, and the amount of cash and deferred payments, principal and interest, which they had collected aggregated \$147,488.82.

There remained unsold on March 3, 1903, of the allotted lands, 10,485.7815 acres. There yet remain unsold within the Indian addition, 413 lots and 4 tracts, containing 12.89 acres.

The proceeds arising from the sale of allotted lands have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the respective allottees and true owners and warrants have been drawn in favor of the allottees and true owners, or their heirs when ascertained, and delivered to them, less 10 per cent retained in the Treasury for the expenses of the sale.

The proceeds arising from the sale of Indian addition lots and tracts have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Puyallup tribe of Indians, and they draw interest at the rate of

4 per cent per annum. Ten per cent of such proceeds may be used in paying pro rata the entire expenses incurred in the sale of these lands.

In 1884 when allotments were made in the field to the Indians of the Puyallup Reservation, the population appears to have been 595. The Puyallup Commissioners reported November 10, 1894, that they found upon the reservation 498 of the persons named in the allotments, 155 men, 148 women, and 195 children, and that between January 30, 1880, the date of the issuance of patents for these allotted lands, and the date, November 10, 1894, on which they made their report, there had died 56 men, 42 women, and 108 children, making a total of 206 deaths of the Indians named in the allotments. There had been born between these dates and were living at the time of their report 119 children. The report of the superintendent of the Puyallup Indian school for the year 1904 shows the population to be 508, consisting of 239 males and 269 females.

DEATH OF CHIEF JOSEPH AT NESPELIM, WASH.

The death of Chief Joseph, of the Nez Percé tribe, which occurred last month, removes from our Indian population one of its most noted characters. His retreat with over 500 Indians, including women and children, through Idaho and Montana, closely pursued by United States soldiers under Gen. O. O. Howard, has always been acknowledged as masterly generalship. The retreat covered over 1,000 miles, and lasted from June 14 to October 5, 1877. After their surrender to General Miles, these Nez Percé, then numbering 431, were sent to Fort Leavenworth, and thence to the Indian Territory, where they remained for several years, always homeless for the mountains and valleys of Idaho. In 1883 a small party of 33 women and children were allowed to go back to their old home, and they were followed the next year by 118 others. Joseph and the remaining Nez Percé, numbering 150, were not allowed to return to Idaho, because of the murders which they had committed just before striking out on the war-path, and they were sent to Washington. There, in an excellent location, under the Colville Agency, Joseph passed twenty unreconciled years.

The report of his death is thus given by Capt. John McA. Webster, in charge of the Colville Agency:

I sincerely regret to report that Joseph, chief of the Nez Percé, is dead at Nespelem, on the Colville Reservation. His death, resulting from heart failure, occurred at 5.45 p. m., September 21, and he was buried at noon on the following day. Most of his people were absent from Nespelem at the time on their annual pilgrimage to the hop fields around North Yakima, and the regular funeral services have been deferred until their return, which Mr. McCrosson, additional farmer at Nespelem sub-agency, writes me will be in a few days. Many of the Indians throughout this section are making arrangements to hold commemorative services at different points, showing the esteem in which he was generally held among them.

Chief Joseph has been ailing for some time past. Some six weeks ago he drove 75 miles over very rough roads to pay his respects to me here. At that time he looked thin, ill, broken in spirit, and complained of always feeling tired.

Joseph's death will probably have little appreciable effect on the future of his people. I find that he has been regarded as a malcontent, insubordinate, and not working for the best interests of his people. His long-continued refusal to consent to the education of the Nez Percé children caused him to be looked upon as nonprogressive and a stumbling block in the path of civilization. But I formed a different impression of the man. His demeanor was subordinate, meek, and pathetic. He declared that he had been utterly misunderstood and his motives misconstrued; that last year most of the available children of his tribe attended the school here, and that he would use his utmost endeavors to send in every one that could possibly be spared this year. He also indignantly disclaimed encouraging gambling and drunkenness among his people.

WINNEBAGO HOMESTEADS IN WISCONSIN.

In the annual reports of this Office for the years 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898 the status of the homestead entries and selections by the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin, the laws under which they were made, and the necessity for their investigation were set forth in detail. All of the 680 original entries and selections, and 40 entries made in 1897, have been finally disposed of except 2, and it is gratifying to be able to state that this difficult and complex matter has been so nearly disposed of. Recently this Office informally requested the General Land Office to furnish a statement as to the present status of the Winnebago homestead entries in Wisconsin. The Office was advised that all the Indian entries and selections for homesteads in that State have been finally disposed of with the exception of the following, which includes the 2 Winnebago entries above referred to:

Wausaw, Wis.—Winnebago: homestead entry No. 8782, Starwoman Dick, proof to be made; homestead entry No. 8402, Joseph Goodheart, proof to be made. Potawatomi: homestead entry No. 8164, Joe Peminobine, suspended because of contest. Chippewa: homestead entry No. 7808, John Wildcat, proof awaiting examination.

Eau Claire, Wis.—Winnebago: homestead entry No. 8572, Beautiful Cloud, proof to be made. Chippewa: homestead entry No. 4975, Ole Thompson, suspended because of contest.

SHOSHONI RESERVATION, WYO.

Since my last report Special Allotting Agent H. G. Nickerson has been engaged in the revision of the allotments previously made on the Shoshoni Reservation by his predecessors, John W. Clark, of Georgia, and John T. Wertz, of Nebraska, and also in the making of new allotments. His predecessors made 796 allotments to the Shoshoni and 442 to the Arapaho Indians, aggregating 1,238. On June 30,

1904, there were on the reservation 1,659 Indians—800 Shoshoni and 859 Arapaho—leaving 451 Indians who had not received allotments at the time Allotting Agent Nickerson began his work, May 21, 1903.

As stated last year, the allotment work was suspended July 3, 1900, because of the alleged incompetency and unfitness of a former allotting agent, and in order that a system of irrigation might be surveyed and constructed to cover allotments already made and the allotments yet to be made. Under his instructions of November 21, 1899, George Butler, superintendent of irrigation, reported March 29, 1901, that the number of allotments under existing ditches and possible extensions of the same was about 200, covering 10,000 acres of land. These ditches were small ones, 7 in number. He surveyed and proposed the construction of the following ditches: North Fork, Coolsidge, and Subagency ditches south of the Big Wind River, and the Ferry and Wind River ditches north of that river, the cost of and number of acres covered by each being as follows:

TABLE 20.—Proposed ditches surveyed on the Shoshoni Reservation, Wyo.

Name of ditch.	Cost.	Acres covered.	Allotted.	Vacant.
North Fork, or No. 1.....	\$72,530	10,800	7,139	3,220
Coolsidge, or No. 2.....	57,537	19,108	11,365	7,710
Subagency, or No. 3.....	38,212	7,200	3,833	3,137
Ferry, or No. 4.....	190,702	28,230	2,936	25,300
Wind River, or No. 5.....	367,000	18,000	9,498	9,400

The proposed ditches cover about 488 allotments, 100 of which are under existing small ditches. The number of allotments of 80 acres each which can be made in the vacant lands under the proposed ditches aggregates 614. The total number of possible 80-acre allotments under proposed ditches therefore is 1,052.

The Wind River Ditch survey is a line projected to indicate the possibility of reclaiming some 125,000 acres north of Big Wind River. As this system of irrigation would be very expensive no steps have been taken to carry it into execution.

It was represented to this Office that any system of irrigation constructed upon that reservation should be confined to lands south of the Big Wind River, and that the Indians should be negotiated with for the cession of their lands north of that river, since they were willing to make such cession to the United States. Accordingly Inspector James McLaughlin was instructed March 29, 1904, to visit these Indians for that purpose, and he concluded an agreement on April 21 whereby the Indians ceded to the United States the lands within their reservation north of the midchannel of the Big Wind River, east and southeast thereof and southeast of the Little Wind River and the Popo Agie River, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning in the mid-channel of Big Wind River at a point where said stream crosses the western boundary of the reservation; thence in a southeasterly direction following the mid-channel of the Big Wind River to its junction with the Little Wind River or Big Popo Agie, near the northeast corner of township 1 south, range 4 east; thence up the mid-channel of Big Popo Agie River in a southwesterly direction to the mouth of the north fork of said Big Popo Agie River; thence up the mid-channel of the north fork of Big Popo Agie River to its intersection with the south boundary of the reservation; thence in a westerly direction to the southwest corner of the reservation; thence to the place of beginning.

This agreement has not yet been ratified by Congress.

Superintendent of Irrigation, Walter B. Hill, has been instructed to survey and plan a system of irrigation south of Big Wind River sufficient to irrigate the lands already allotted there and the allotments to be made, including the extension of ditches already constructed, and to take such steps as may be necessary to secure the Indians in their water rights under the laws of the State of Wyoming. Such action was recommended to the Department October 14, 1903, and again July 7, 1904.

ENCOUNTER IN WYOMING BETWEEN SIOUX AND A SHERIFF'S POSSE.

In October, 1903, passes were issued by the United States Indian agent at the Pine Ridge Agency to two small parties of Indians, one headed by Charles Smith and the other by William Brown, both intelligent, law abiding, well disposed men. The two parties of men, women, and a few children—aggregating about thirty-five persons—left the Pine Ridge Reservation for the purpose of visiting the Black Hills and vicinity to gather berries, roots, and herbs. Both companies drifted into Wyoming, and, meeting by accident, agreed to return to the reservation together.

On the afternoon of October 30, while they were camped together on Dry Choyonne Creek in Converse County, Wyo., Sheriff Miller, of Weston County, with a posse of seven men, visited the camp of the Indians and told Charles Smith that he had a warrant for their arrest for violation of the game laws of Wyoming, and that the Indians must go with him to Newcastle, in that State. Smith denied that either he or any of his party had violated the law and refused to go. The sheriff then talked to William Brown, who, while likewise disclaiming any infraction of law, said that he and his party were willing to go, if Smith would. The matter was discussed in a quiet and friendly way and the sheriff's party remained and ate supper, which Mrs. Brown prepared for them. After supper the Indians broke camp and started on their way home. The sheriff and posse accompanied them to the point where the road to Newcastle branched off, and there made another effort to induce the Indians to go with them. The effort,

however, was fruitless and the Indians without further parley continued on their way to the agency, while the sheriff and his party took the road to Newcastle.

The Indians traveled some 25 miles that night and went into camp. The next day, October 31, they traveled until noon, and after stopping for dinner again took the road home, and at 4 o'clock p. m., while they were travelling along Lightning Creek, in Converse County, about 25 or 30 miles north and east of Lusk, Wyo., they came to a fence built across the road. There were about 15 wagons in the train, which were strung along a distance of nearly a mile, and a boy about 11 years of age was driving the extra ponies a short distance in advance of the wagons. As they approached the fence an Indian girl ran forward and opened the gate to let the train through. The boy and ponies with two or three wagons had passed through when the Indians discovered ahead of them Sheriff Miller with a posse of 13 men, all heavily armed.

The story of just what happened at this time, and how the fight started and who fired the first shot, as told by the sheriff's party on the one hand and by the Indians on the other, is altogether different. The former state that they were stationed just outside of the fence and that as soon as the Indians saw them they began to get out of their wagons and prepare to fight, whereupon the sheriff's party moved back about 50 yards and took a position in the dry bed of the creek, where they were sheltered by a bank about 5 or 6 feet high. As the Indians came on they were called on to halt and surrender, whereupon the Indians began firing from the back part of the train, and then the fight became general. The firing lasted from three to five minutes, at the end of which time the Indians had all disappeared and most of the wagons and their other effects were scattered along the road. The sheriff was found to be mortally wounded and one of his deputies had been killed; four of the Indians were killed and two were wounded.

The Indians' story—and all of them practically give the same version of the affair—is that they were travelling along the road down Lightning Creek, most of them in their wagons, with their few guns put away under bedding and tents, and not anticipating any trouble whatever. When they came to the gate in the wire fence the girl in the lead opened it and two or three wagons had passed through, when the boy who was driving some of the ponies at the head discovered the armed party and immediately turned his ponies around and shouted as he ran back to the wagons, "Look out! white men with guns going to shoot." About that time they were fired upon by the whites, the boy and pony being killed at the first volley. There could not possibly have been more than two or three of the Indians who returned the fire of the whites, probably Black Kettle and Smith, who were in the front

wagons; and when the firing began they all tried to get away as best they could, taking wives and children with them and leaving wagons and other effects behind.

The four Indians killed were the 11-year-old boy; Black Kettle, 58 years old; Charles Smith, 38, and Clear, 52 years old. The two wounded were the wife of Charles Smith, who afterwards died, and Last Bear, an old man, who was shot through the back.

Some days later 9 of the Indians were arrested and charged with the murder of Sheriff Miller and deputy. They were tried at Douglas, Wyo., November 13, 1903, and speedily acquitted, although the 9 or 10 witnesses who testified against them all belonged to the sheriff's posse. This trial or preliminary hearing was held in a justice court, before H. R. Daniels, justice of the peace for Converse County, Wyo.

On the day following the encounter, the governor of Wyoming telegraphed this Office that a sheriff and a member of his posse had been killed by Indians of the Pine Ridge Agency, who were reported to have been illegally hunting on Lightning Creek, and asked that they be apprehended through the Indian agents or by the military authorities, and delivered to the proper authorities for trial. Later still more alarming reports were received as to the threatening attitude of the Indians, and this Office at once telegraphed the agents of the Sioux to take measures to prevent any of their Indians leaving their reservations and going to the scene of trouble. The Indian agent of the Pine Ridge Agency was at the same time telegraphed to proceed to Newcastle and thoroughly investigate the affair and bring the real facts to light. The Office also recommended that the Attorney-General direct the district attorney to make an investigation, and that an inspector of the Interior Department be sent out to cooperate with him.

Mr. T. F. Burk, United States district attorney, and Special Indian Agent Charles S. McNichols, were assigned to the duty of making the examination, and from their reports the following is clear: The Indians were lawfully absent from their reservation; it does not appear that they were guilty of a direct violation of the game laws, though the evidence shows that they had bought fresh skins and could be prosecuted for having the same in their possession; the warrant issued for their arrest charging a violation of the game laws was for but two persons, whereas the sheriff attempted to use it for the arrest of some 20 or 25 Indian men, besides women and children; at the time of the shooting the Indians were not in a threatening or menacing attitude, whereas the sheriff and his posse were the aggressors; and under the conditions the Indians were legally justified in resisting arrest, but not to the extent of using deadly weapons, unless the sheriff's posse first used their guns, which seems to have been the case. In the opinion

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

of this Office the trouble was brought on primarily by hasty and imprudent conduct on the part of the sheriff and posse, and might easily have been avoided had they used more discretion and judgment.

The full reports of the special agent and the district attorney, dated, respectively, November 13 and December 16, including all of the testimony taken in the case, have been printed in Senate Document No. 128, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session.

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 OTHERS IN CHARGE OF INDIANS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,
Parker, Ariz., June 1, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report as superintendent and special disbursing agent of the Colorado River Indian School and Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

When I assumed charge of this agency and boarding school on November 17, 1903, I found conditions existing among these Indians that I have never met with elsewhere and of a nature sufficient to check the ardor of the most zealous Indian worker.

The following is the census of the Indians of this reservation:

Males of all ages	272
Females of all ages	236
Total	508
Over 18 years (males, 154; females, 157)	311
School children between 6 and 18 (males, 85; females, 63)	148

The advancement these Indians have made toward a higher civilization since I have been here has not been perceptible, though it has been practically demonstrated that they are eager to work and increase their individual possessions whenever the opportunity for so doing presents itself.

A number of second-hand wagons and several sets of harness were sold to them during the year, they grasping the opportunity of possessing a wagon and harness with avidity, and faithfully performing their part by cutting and delivering wood or performing labor by the day equivalent to the value of the articles received.

A larger quantity of water for irrigating purposes to enable them to increase the acres of land cultivated could not be procured owing to the poor and unserviceable condition of the old boiler at the pumping plant, it being such that it could not be crowded or its load increased; and, owing to the present weakness of this plant, to increase the acreage under irrigation is impossible, and agricultural pursuits are at a standstill and must soon retrograde unless immediate steps are taken to overcome the difficulty by installing a new boiler at the irrigating plant.

In previous years a vast quantity of the subsistence of these Indians has been raised on the overflow lands that adjoin the river. However, owing to the low stage of the river this year, no overflow occurred, and no vegetables of any character can be produced or raised on these lands, and the question confronting them regarding the absence of their customary fall produce and the wherewith to procure a substitute for same is indeed of serious moment and much concern.

The literary and schoolroom work during the past year has equaled that of former years, notwithstanding a portion of the time we were without a regular teacher for the advanced and higher-grade pupils and the staff of teachers was changed four times.

Work in the industrial departments, with one possible exception, has been well looked after, and judging from results obtained, has surpassed that of any previous year.

Thanking your Office for the many manifestations of kindness toward me during the year just closed, I remain,

Very respectfully,

ENOS B. ATKINSON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT APACHE AGENCY.

FORT APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,
White River, Ariz., August 22, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of this school and agency as superintendent and special disbursing agent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

The census has been carefully taken, and it shows a population as follows:

Total population (males, 984; females, 1,074)	2,058
Wear citizen's clothing, wholly	750
Wear citizen's clothing, in part	1,008
Do not wear citizen's clothing	308
Children of school age (6 to 18 years—males, 301; females, 294) ..	595
Children attending nonreservation schools	14
Children attending reservation schools	202
Children of school age not attending school anywhere	340
Children not physically fit to attend school, estimated	150

Vocation of returned students from nonreservation schools: Farmers, stock raisers, policemen, baker, carpenters, painters, interpreter.

Most of these so-called students have married wild, uncivilized Indian girls who refuse to live in any sort of house except one made of brush. These marriages tend to cause retrograding from the training these boys have had in school. It would be a progressive step if these Indian boys who are of marriageable age were permitted and encouraged to marry girls of different tribe while yet in school and just before they leave to make a home for themselves. The English language would necessarily be the adopted language in the new home, for neither would be able to speak the language of the other. I am sure that it takes a stronger will power than any possessed by these returned students to go against the superstition, habits, and inclinations of the camp Indians of this tribe, and the result is that the predominant force prevails. There is not an Indian girl or woman on the reservation who has attended a nonreservation school, and there never will be if the parents' consent must be had. They have the notion that girls need no education or training.

Young men who have spent several years in good training schools return to the reservation home with little respect for the dignity of common labor. They are usually trying to find something to do for which they are not at all fitted. They have the idea that no education is needed to enable a man to raise corn, wheat, or stock; that an ignorant man can raise vegetables and animals as well as an educated one; that to increase a person's wants increases his sacrifices; that if he does not want much he will not need to sweat or work much. Their view of life is akin to that of the tramp.

We are making effort to have our boys and girls see and feel that there is as much dignity in the labor of the farmer and stock grower as there is in the work of the literary teacher, the clerk, or the physician; that their true worth will be known by what they can really do and not by what they seem to be able to do; that the labor of the person who acts with both his mind and body is worth a great deal more than the one who acts with his body only.

The buildings.—The buildings of the agency and school are all made of lumber except two—the girls' dormitory and the power house. The buildings consist of cottages, shops, sheds, barns, storehouses, and office building. Almost all of the agency buildings are in good condition, having been painted during the past year. The school buildings are all very poor except the girls' dormitory and a small school building. The boys' dormitories, the school and mess building, and the laundry are unfit for the use to which they must be put; they have been patched and repaired so much that little more can be done to make them habitable. These buildings were made about ten years ago when it was thought to be economy to make a school building of rough or unplanned lumber throughout.

In 1902 a good beginning was made in the erection of a three-story stone building containing the best of accommodations for 80 girls. Also during that year there was made for the school here a good water and sewer system, and an electric-light plant having sufficient dynamo power for more than 400 16-candlepower incandescent lamps, which will be ample for a school of 200 children. From a single turbine both agency and school have water and electric light. The water is taken from White River, and it is forced through a 4-inch steel pipe 4,000 feet long to a 75,000-gallon reservoir, located on the mountain side about 80 feet above the school buildings

and 250 feet above the pump at the river. This gives ample pressure for fire protection for both agency and school buildings, and the reservoir is large enough so that when it is full of water there is enough to give each of the 150 children 50 gallons a day for ten days; but to keep the water good the reservoir is usually filled twice a week—the surplus water being used for irrigation, for the school stock, and for agency use.

The school garden.—Several acres of very good land have been added to the garden, so that now it comprises about 20 acres, and it is in fine condition. This part of the industrial training is under the direct supervision of the industrial teacher, and to him the success is mainly due. The school garden is in White River Canyon about half a mile from the school buildings. This condition makes the work of the industrial teacher arduous, for he must also serve as the disciplinarian, and it is impossible to attend both these places satisfactorily to himself or to any other. The soil and climate seem to be adapted to the raising of the following: Sweet corn, pumpkins, squashes, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, radishes, onions, lettuce, melons, beets, cauliflower, celery, beans, and chili. It is not well suited to the raising of sweet potatoes, tomatoes, and beans on account of flies and bugs that destroy or damage the stalks and vines. It has been ascertained that seeds of the early varieties only should be planted; for the seasons are so short that the fruit will not mature.

The Indian medicine man.—The Indian medicine man is a menace to civilization or training in any useful industry. He is usually the shrewdest or most cunning Indian of the tribe. He teaches that the school will transform the Indian into some other nationality; that their children when they become trained by white people will not have any respect for their parents. The worst phase of this wild Indian teaching is in the evil predictions; and their people do not seem to lose faith in them because of their many failures, for a reason for the failure is usually given that satisfies the other Indians. The other Indians are afraid to testify against these medicine men, fearing that sickness and death would be the penalty for such testimony. The superintendent or bonded officer should be authorized to send these Indian agitators away to live with some tribe where they would have none of this bad influence, when, in his judgment, such action is necessary for the good government of the Indians for whom he is charged in management. The failure to raise a fair crop of corn this year by the Indians that live in the valley of the East Fork of White River may be properly charged mainly to the influence of the medicine men. Their medicine consists of prediction, incantation, or songs. When they are brought before the court for disturbance they meet the charge by saying that they are praying to God. The principal objection to these prayers is that there is no work in them, and it is evident that these leaders know that they are wrong, or they would not try to steal away and have their congregations in the deep canyons or in the mountains where I am not supposed to be a witness.

The Indian police.—There is some manifested improvement in the conduct of the police force, and, under the circumstances, they do very well; but they are Indians having the inclinations, habits, and superstition of the tribe. They are not usually efficient when sent to arrest offenders of the law when such offense is stealing, drinking, and the usual practices of the Indian doctor. The tribe naturally has their sympathy, and because of this feeling the police sometimes protect the wrongdoer. Another cause of inefficiency is the want of ponies to use. They have the ponies, but when needed they are usually miles away in the mountains hunting for feed that should have been provided. This year the policeman will be required to provide hay for his pony.

On account of the insufficiency of the salary I have had a large number of resignations from the police force. If they were furnished a hay forage during the months of December, January, February, and March it would be a means of having better service from them.

Forest fires.—This year the Territory has had its greatest drought, and the forest part of it has had great fires that swept the reservation but the most of the Mogollon range of mountains had great fires that destroyed the grass and some of the resinous timber. However, the loss of timber was not very great except in places where the trees were close together or where the grass had not been eaten by the stock. At first, efforts were made to try to make it appear that Indians were responsible for the fires, but when it was found that there were as many fires off the reservation as on it the accusations silenced. It is my opinion that the most of these fires originated from matches and cigarette stubs in the hands of careless cowboys, soldiers, and Indians, or from their campfires; and some from lightning. When it is stated that as much as 75,000 acres were burned over on this reservation it would appear that a great deal of valuable timber had been ruined. This, however, is not the fact, except where the

tell what they did with the clothes or who took them: this is another difficult example to be met in the training of adult Indians by field matrons. There has been made at the field matron's quarters during the year the following clothing: Two aprons, 21 chemises, 12 corsets, 69 dresses, 4 night dresses, 2 skirts, 33 towels, 20 union suits, 13 waists. In the issue of this clothing I have exercised my best judgment.

I join in the recommendation of the superintendent and Supervisor Dickson that a home of charity should be established at or near this agency for Indians who are wholly dependent; in this way they could be protected. This home should have a few acres of land for a garden.

There are no religious services held except Sunday school, which is maintained throughout the year at the school; this is conducted either by the missionary or by the superintendent. Also religious exercises, consisting of songs and instructive talks, are maintained at the school each Sunday evening. Very few of the old Indians attend these meetings, the cause being that they do not understand the English language.

RACHEL McGUIRE, *Field Matron.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MOHAVE.

FORT MOHAVE INDIAN SCHOOL,
Mohave City, Ariz., August 8, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Fort Mohave Indian School for the fiscal year 1904:

History.—Thus far in the history of this school there have been but few changes in superintendents. The first superintendent was in charge from 1890 to 1896; the second superintendent, from 1896 to 1903; and the third, from March 17, 1903, to the present time. It required several years for the school to become well established and to gain the confidence and good will of the Indians, but during the latter part of the history of this school its influence upon the Indians has been marked, and the fruits of the labor expended are quite apparent. Adults as well as minors have made rapid intellectual advancement. The former have taken their places in the industrial ranks on the railroads, in the car shops, and in the mines, with credit and profit to themselves and the Department. While the latter, who left the school prior to 1903, did not receive the full benefit of the school course—leaving for various reasons, such as age, sickness, marriage, etc.—even these, as a rule, are found to-day among the more progressive, and are strong advocates of education for the young, and are, themselves, ambitious to make progress in civilized ways.

Graduates.—Five young men completed the school course last year, and during the past year have been doing creditable work, one as an assistant to the Presbyterian missionary at Needles, one as an assistant to a former pupil who is acting as a missionary to his tribe under the auspices of the church of the Nazarene; the three other young men have had steady employment in the machine shops of the Santa Fe Company at Needles. The class of 1904 consisted of 7 members—5 male and 2 female. Since the close of the past school year the young men have had employment in the Santa Fe shops at Needles, and the young women have been employed in homes in Los Angeles, Cal.

Literary work.—The completion of the school course by the class of 1903 had an excellent effect upon the pupils in the lower grades. It inspired them with an ambition to do satisfactory work that they, too, might have the honor of completing the school course in due time. During the past fiscal year all of the teachers did very creditable and conscientious work, both in the regular day classes and in the special work, such as evening classes, special day exercises, Sunday school, etc.

Industrial work.—While not neglecting the literary training of the pupils, the matter of their industrial training in practical lines has been constantly kept in view. As many of the larger girls as could be spared from the institutional work have worked as outing pupils in good homes in Los Angeles, Cal., from which experience they have received incalculable benefit. The girls at the school have received good training in the various branches of household duties that are taught in Indian schools.

The time of the larger boys has been thoroughly occupied in the work of the farm and in the various mechanical departments. A large amount of labor of very practical educational value has been performed, to wit: New cement floor in laundry; painting, etc.; 150,000 shingles put on roof; 40,000 brick manufactured; 20,000 brick laid in new chimneys and foundation walls; kitchen and dining room fitted up for employees' mess; system of water pipes put in for irrigation of trees and lawns direct from river; boiler arches rebuilt; centrifugal pump and ice-making machinery repaired; new engine, washer, and centrifugal wringer installed in laundry; new range installed in kitchen; old kitchen range repaired for use in domestic science classes; 12 settees manufactured for use on porches; 10 fire ladders, numerous tables, stands, cupboards, etc., manufactured; 1 freighting boat built; 75 cords of wood made; lawns

extended, ornamental trees and shrubbery planted; planted 1,000 additional grapevines and 1,000 strawberry plants; cleared and stumped about 10 acres of land for future use; moved school barn (size 40 by 40 feet) to suitable location proper distance from the main buildings; moved adobe wagon shed (size 20 by 60 feet) to site near new location of barn. The foregoing, in addition to the regular mechanical work of the institution, has been nearly all performed by the regular employees and the larger boys.

Buildings.—A new brick school building with class rooms and an assembly hall, also a new brick building containing a dining room, kitchen, and bakery are now in process of construction and will be ready for occupancy by October next. These buildings will fill a long-felt need and enable the school to do better work in the future. An appropriation for a new hospital is now available and this building, which is also badly needed, will probably be erected soon.

The new dormitory erected in 1903 for the use of the girls is still used by the boys for the reason that the capacity of the boys' building is not nearly sufficient to accommodate the boys; it is even badly crowded by the girls, and there are about 65 more boys in attendance than girls. The girls should have the use of the building intended for them, and a dormitory for boys, with a capacity of about 65, should be erected so that the new building and the one now in use by the girls would properly accommodate the boys of the school. Both sexes would then be comfortably quartered. The need of this dormitory and other miscellaneous improvements will be made the subjects of separate communications.

Health.—During the early part of the year there were a number of cases of diphtheria. The disease proved fatal in the case of a little white boy at the school, but fortunately, it did not spread far and seemed to be of a mild type in the cases of the Indian children. In the camps the whooping cough caused the death of many Indian children and it with some other complications resulted in the death of some of the pupils. These Indians do not seem to have much power to resist disease and their superstitious beliefs are so strong that when they are informed by the medicine men that their time to die has come they give up all hope and rapidly decline. There is no doubt but that these Indians are rapidly decreasing in number from year to year.

Missionaries.—The first missionary effort deserving of mention was made during the past year. Rev. A. G. Edgar, Presbyterian missionary, Needles, Cal., held religious services at the school nearly every Sunday evening during the year and has aided the Indian missionaries at Needles, who have become converts to the Christian faith through the work of the Church of the Nazarene. As the young people of the school go out they will strengthen these missionary efforts, and the outgoing pupils will in turn be strengthened by these good people and their laudable work for the Christianizing of the Mohaves.

Music.—Grace R. Pilcher deserves creditable mention for her untiring effort in playing the piano for general exercises, special entertainments, etc., throughout the year. Some of the older members of the band, assisted from time to time by Albert J. Eller, of Mohave City, Ariz., have enabled the band to do very good work during the year, which has been a source of pleasure and gratification to the entire school population.

Irrigation.—The Rio Colorado Land and Irrigation Company was granted authority by the Department to construct and operate a canal across the Fort Mohave Indian School Reservation. This canal is now being used to a limited extent, but requires considerable improvement before it will be available for extensive use. The conditions upon which the canal company have been granted a right of way across the reservation are very favorable to the school, and if the canal proved to be a success considerable school land can be brought under irrigation under this system.

Census.—During the month of June a fairly accurate census in point of numbers, was taken by this office of the Indians in this vicinity and about Needles, Cal., reaching as far south as and including the Chemeluevi Valley. A good deal of work will be necessary in classifying this information and in getting additional facts, as everything is now in a very crude condition and there are no previous records for reference. The following figures are approximately correct:

	Adults.		Minors.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Mohaves at Fort Mohave.....	53	49	18	28	892
Mohaves near Needles, Cal.....	221	229	150	114	
Chemeluevi near Fort Mohave.....	27	23	17	16	
Chemeluevi in Chemeluevi Valley and in mining camps.....	43	50	17	21	

During the present fiscal year it is proposed to establish a more complete census, a register of families, a record of births and deaths, etc., for the Indians above enumerated.

Pupil's earnings.—Since my last annual report pupils have earned cash from labor as outing pupils, laborers on railroads, in shops, on steamboats, brickmaking, and other work for contractor of new buildings, etc., \$1,795.31.

Conditions seem favorable for the prosperity of this school for the present fiscal year.

Official visits.—The school was visited officially during the past year by Inspector Frank C. Churchill, and by Supervisor Charles H. Dickson, both of whom were helpful and encouraging in many ways.

Very respectfully,

DUNCAN D. McARTHUR,
Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MOQUI.

MOQUI TRAINING SCHOOL,
Keams Canyon, Ariz., July 16, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my sixth annual report of the Moqui Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

Moqui training school.—This school is located 85 miles north of Holbrook, Ariz., the nearest railroad station. Mail is carried three times per week on horseback. Employees must pay \$20 for the trip to the school.

The attendance has been excellent, averaging 195 for the year in spite of the scarlet fever, which raged for the last six months of the year. One hundred cases occurred and only 6 deaths, and some of these ought not to be charged up to the scarlet fever entirely. Most Indian children are diseased in some way, and the Moqui and Navaho are no exception to the rule.

Two classes have been transferred to nonreservation schools—one to Chilocco and one to Riverside.

The work of the school has been good. Employees have been faithful and willing to do extra duty, owing to sickness of both employees and pupils. The beautiful new school buildings made it a joy for us to work, after living so many years in mud shacks.

Polacca day school.—Mr. Charles W. Higham and wife have managed this school very successfully most of the year. During the first two months Mrs. Alice C. Peairs, assisted by Mrs. Mary Ziellian, carried on the school successfully until the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Higham. The attendance is about 45, mostly small children. Every child of school age in the three villages which support this little school are either in that school or at the Moqui boarding school at Keams Canyon, 15 miles away. The people are happy to send their children to school and there is every promise that this mesa is taking on civilization rapidly.

A large well 10 feet in diameter has been dug and walled up solidly with stone. This will supply the school with ample water for its need. A good bath house and water works system will be put in the coming summer, which will make Polacca one of the finest little schools in the service.

Second Mesa day school.—This school, located 20 miles from Keams Canyon, the seat of the agency, is the second largest school of its kind in the United States. Mr. A. H. Viets and wife preside over its destinies well indeed. There are three school buildings and the employees' cottage. The roof of one of the school buildings needs repair, which will be attended to shortly.

The attendance has not been so good as in the past, dropping from something over 100 to about 84 owing to the transfer of pupils to Keams Canyon and to nonreservation schools and a failure to push the people to put in their young children.

Orabit day school.—This great school is located 35 miles from Keams Canyon, and is the largest day school in the United States. The attendance has averaged over 160 for the entire year. The principal teacher, Mr. Glen C. Lawrence, has had a Herculean task on his shoulders and deserves great credit for carrying it so well.

One new stone building was completed during the year and the teacher with all his other duties, with the help of the teamster, built the walls of a large stone building, 18 by 40 feet, and it only needs the roof and doors, etc., to make it a beautiful cottage for employees. A large stone schoolroom was built a year ago for this school, which gives ample room for the 170 children enrolled.

The water supply here is inadequate, water being hauled for drinking purposes 1 mile from a well in the valley. Two large wells 16 feet in diameter, one for the school and one for the Moqui, furnish water for laundry purposes, but it is not good for drinking.

Increase in attendance.—The following table shows the increase in attendance at the various schools since I took charge in 1889:

School.	Average attendance.		Increase.
	1889.	1901.	
Moqui training.....	83	195	135
Polacca.....	24	45	90
Second Mesa day.....	19	81	342
Orabit day.....	23	161	618
Average net increase.....	149	488	238

Indian courts.—This little tribunal has accomplished good work during the year, relieving the agent of many petty details. There have been no serious crimes or misdemeanors committed during the year. I believe that this court deters a great deal of crime and misdemeanor.

Missionary work.—Two missions have been maintained by the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society—one at Polacca and the other at Second Mesa. Misses McLean, Schofield, and Johnson are the devoted ladies who are giving their lives to this work. Considerable progress has been made toward the conversion of the Indians, especially at First Mesa, or Polacca.

The Meunonite mission board maintains a mission at Orabit under charge of Rev. J. B. Frey. A commodious mission chapel has been erected, where services are regularly held.

Trading posts.—Three trading posts are kept on the reservation by white men. All have done a fairly good business, and so far as this office is aware the Indians have been treated justly and fairly. Several young Indians have started trading posts themselves and are doing fairly well. This places them in an independent sphere, and causes them to depend more and more upon their own efforts to get along. It is also the most powerful factor toward civilization.

Field matrons.—These good women have done an immense amount of good. At the First Mesa, Miss Sarah E. Abbott's work shows for itself in the clean homes and yards and the higher life of the people. At Orabit, Miss Miltoona M. Keith is striving, against almost despairing odds, to elevate the people and encourage clean homes and better living. At this village, however, are 1,000 people huddled together in a small place, and a great part of them so-called hostiles, and it is slow work getting them to change their customs of a thousand years. Little by little her faithful work is telling.

Earnings by Indians—

Sale of wood.....	\$1,080.00
Sale of coal.....	600.00
Sale of beef.....	2,000.00
Irregular labor.....	2,700.00
Freighting.....	2,625.00
Total.....	8,905.00

To this should be added moneys earned by freighting for traders, sale of baskets, plaques, and blankets, which will amount up into the thousands.

Sanitary.—Mention was made above of the scarlet fever in the Moqui school. It also swept through the Moqui villages, and owing to the filthy homes and little care shown the sick many children died. Every effort was made by the physician, but as he had nearly a hundred cases in the Moqui school he had his hands full without the villages. The field matrons did well to visit the sick and do what they could to alleviate the sick.

For the coming fiscal year your office has authorized the employment of a second physician, whose whole time will be spent with the villages and adult Indians. Much good is hoped for, and also he will be expected to enforce sanitary regulations concerning clean streets.

General observations.—In spite of investigations instituted by well-meaning but misled people, in spite of interferences by outsiders who desire the Indian to remain in his filth and degradation, progress is going on surely, if slowly. Better and cleaner homes are in evidence, better and more civilized clothing is worn, larger houses with good doors and glass windows are being builded by the Indians with their own money and labor, the medicine man is disappearing, the dances are decreasing, and all in all I know there is some hope for the Moqui. Several young Indians will vote this coming election, being able to fulfill every requirement of the law. They can read and speak well the English language, they can hold their own in commercial pursuits, they can make a good living for themselves and their families, and why should they not vote?

I desire to thank my loyal corps of employees for faithfulness during the year. To the Indian Office I am grateful for many kindnesses and warm approval of my work and for support in my many exasperating experiences during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. BURTON,

Superintendent and Acting United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AT ORAIBI.

ORAIBI, ARIZ., ———, 1904.

SIR: I entered upon my duties as field matron at Oraibi on November 15, 1903, after having taught for seven and one-half months in the day school here.

There have been many drawbacks and discouragements in the work. Chief among them is the filthiness of the village. These people occupy the houses of their forefathers, and filth and debris have collected about them until the village is in a very unsanitary condition. We have had several cleanings, but this is far from satisfactory, as some refuse to sweep, saying, "This is the Oraibi way and this is the way we want it." Their dirt soon blows over before the houses of the friendly people who have made an effort to clean. Sweeping the streets is difficult and discouraging, owing to the accumulation of the dust of years above bed rock. After a woman sweeps she is obliged to put the dirt in a shawl or blanket and carry this away on her back. No wonder they leave behind the loose stones. The men's waste and the garbage is simply thrown outside the village instead of being thrown over the cliff. Great unsightly dump heaps lie on the outskirts of the village. The proper and thorough cleansing of the streets is a problem which, so far, I have been unable to solve. It would be a vast undertaking, even if the indifference of the people were overcome. Sometimes I am inclined to think a public garbage wagon under the direction of the field matron for the removal of rubbish and sweepings would be a great blessing. About the kevas, the public places, as it were, which do not come close to the houses, are the most difficult places to get cleaned. The men regard street cleaning as the women's business. The Hopi themselves say if there were no dogs the streets would not be so dirty, but still they are not willing to part with their dogs. The extermination of the dogs would be an undisputed blessing.

I should very much like to see several public closets built along the edges of the mesa. It is my opinion that they would be used.

Of all the sad sights to be seen among the people the most pitiful cases are of those who have been returned from the boarding schools to die. Any of the sick suffer for greater comforts, but the condition of those who have been away to the schools, and who have been accustomed to the comforts of a good bath, cleanliness, and decency is very pitiful. I wish to commend the efforts of the missionary, Rev. J. H. Frey, and his assistant, Miss Harris, in their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the sick.

I wish the Department could realize the influence of some of the tourists who come here. Their own costumes have a very demoralizing effect and they encourage the Hopi in wearing their hair long and clinging to Hopi clothing, customs, and superstitions.

The great need of the field matron and of the people has not yet been supplied—a washhouse, where the women can wash their clothing and bathe themselves and their small children. I hope the Department will endeavor to supply this great need in the near future.

There are two features which render the outlook for the coming year more encouraging—the creation of a physician's position here and the completion of a substantial cottage, which affords a comfortable home for the matron and a suitable sewing room for the Hopi women.

During the winter I made garments for many of the old women and small children. The majority of them, however, wear the American clothing only a portion of the time. Teaching the women to sew is not an easy matter. The men do the sewing and the women prefer that they should do so. I have, however, instructed some of the women in sewing, also in the making of bread with yeast, and in the care of the sick and the babies. I am looking forward to greater usefulness among them as I acquire more of their language and am settled in a permanent home, which can be conveniently visited by the women.

I desire to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy shown me by Supt. Charles E. Burton, and also the kindly and helpful cooperation of Mr. Glenn C. Lawrence, principal of Oraibi day school.

Yours, very respectfully,

MELISSA M. KEITH,
Field Matron.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NAVAHO AGENCY.

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., August 19, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Navaho Agency and school, I having assumed charge of affairs October 1, 1904.

Agency.—The agency is located at Fort Defiance, Ariz., 30 miles northwest of Gallup, N. Mex., which is our railroad and telegraphic station and which is now connected with the agency by a telephone line. This agency comprises the south half of the Navaho Reservation, and something like 12,000 Indians belong to same.

The Navaho is a superior Indian, an energetic worker, and generally peaceable and quiet, and is making some progress. The reservation is a large area of barren country fit for grazing only, excepting small tracts at various places where the land can be irrigated. Such land is used by the Indians for farming purposes, while they herd their flocks on the waste lands.

Wherever labor is wanted the Navaho is employed. They secure employment in the beet fields, at various mines, and on the railroads, and generally are given the preference over other Indians and Mexicans. At the present time a number of Navahos are working on the improvements now being installed at the Zuni Reservation. I have encouraged the Indians to leave the reservation to find employment, and they are willing to go almost any place to secure work. The railroad company has paid Indians 10 cents per day more than they pay Mexicans.

The Government has paid the Indians during the year for labor and products purchased sums as follows:

Irregular labor	\$2,383.56
Beef and mutton	5,843.24
Hay	293.00
Telephone poles, delivered	1,222.25
Wood	1,480.00
Hauling coal	1,565.85
Freighting	3,770.64
Total	16,568.04

The greatest source of income the Navaho has is his sheep, goats, and sale of Navaho blankets. In the neighborhood of \$500,000 is derived from these industries. The Navaho blanket has become well known and there is a great demand for it.

Improvements.—During the year an adobe cottage and frame barn were erected for the use of the field matron at Chin Lee—the former at a cost of \$868 and the latter by agency employees at no expense to the Government. A stone cottage, at a cost of \$2,556 was built at the agency. A telephone line, at an expense of \$2,275.40, was built between the agency and Gallup, N. Mex. This is a great convenience, and all the labor connected with furnishing the poles and constructing the line was performed by Indians, excepting the superintending of the work. The line is an excellent one, metallic circuit, poles required to be 20 feet long, 6 1/2 inches in diameter at small end, straight and barked, 6 feet of large end tarred and placed in the ground to a depth of 4 1/2 feet.

Ten miles of new road have been made. The roads have been improved in the vicinity of the agency and Little Water school and three bridges made. The roads have been improved by Indians at other places, they being paid for their labor in wagons, plows, harness, etc. No wagons, plows, or harness have been issued without requiring the recipient to perform a reasonable amount of labor for same. Other minor improvements have been made at the agency. The agency sawmill has been put in working condition and 221,000 feet of lumber have been sawed. Indians are employed at the sawmill, one white man being employed as engineer and sawyer.

Education.—The Little Water Boarding School, under the efficient supervision of Mrs. Emma De Vore, superintendent, has done excellent work. Her attendance has been large and could have been larger had the capacity and conveniences permitted. During the year an adobe building, containing dining room, kitchen, and rooms for other purposes was completed. By the addition of this building the capacity was increased from 80 to 125. Courtwright shingle roofs were put on two buildings to take the place of dirt roofs; water and sewer connections were extended to the new building; a new barn is in course of construction. A new laundry building was being built, but on June 17 it, with the pump house, was destroyed by fire. The plant looks much better for the improvements. A school building, a warehouse, a water system and improvements in the sewer system are needed. Land for garden and pasture should be obtained and fenced. This matter and some of the others

have been submitted to the Department. A report in detail prepared by the superintendent is herewith inclosed.

At St. Michaels, 8 miles southwest of the agency, is located a boarding school under the supervision of Catholic Sisters. They have a nice plant, take care of about 80 pupils, all Navaho, and have done good work. A report of the school is herewith inclosed.

The matter of building a new school plant at Chin Lee, on this reservation, has been submitted to your office. Good farming facilities would be afforded, and it is hoped that the school will be built.

Report of affairs at the Navaho school, which is located at the agency, will follow the agency report.

During the year 98 pupils have been transferred from the two schools and direct from the reservation to nonreservation schools, and a great many Navaho residing off the reservation have placed their children in the Albuquerque school.

Missionary work.—Rev. C. H. Bierkemper, of the Presbyterian denomination, is located at Ganada, 35 miles west of the agency. Rev. Mr. Bierkemper has assisted the Indians in improving the roads, developing wells of water, and in other ways; he has considerable influence with the Indians and is doing excellent work. Rev. R. B. Wright, of the Baptist faith, has charge of the mission work at Two Gray Hills, about 45 miles north of the agency, while Revs. H. J. Frilling and Brink, of the Dutch Reformed Church, are stationed at the Navaho and Little Water schools, respectively.

The Episcopalian hospital, which is located near the agency, has done excellent work during the year. They have received and treated a great many cases, and a number of surgical operations have been performed, usually with good results.

Mrs. Henrietta G. Cole, field matron, is stationed at Chin Lee, 50 miles north of the agency. Mrs. Cole has the true missionary spirit, and is helping the Indians in many ways.

Contemplated improvements.—An engineer has been employed for a period of three months making plans and estimates for irrigation projects at various points on the reservation. It is hoped that a portion of the improvements will be made during the current year. The making of the improvements would furnish employment for the Indians, and enable a larger number to have permanent and better homes.

Health.—I quote from report of Dr. Charles J. Logan, agency physician, as follows:

The health of the Navaho has been usually good; no serious epidemic has visited them during the year. The principal diseases among them are tuberculosis, due to heredity, and their way of living; rheumatism, due to exposure; and disease of the eye, due to sand-fallen winds and the method of heating their habitations. Some improvement has been made in their manner of living, due to some extent to the example set by returned pupils. Their faith in our system of medical treatment has increased. They readily yield to surgical treatment, as is shown by the work done at the Episcopal hospital, which is situated near the agency, and which is a praiseworthy institution, but too small.

The sanitary conditions of the agency and Navaho school are not the best. The drinking water is polluted during the rainy season by the overflow water running into the spring. This can be remedied by building the walls of the spring higher. The sewer system is faulty; the main should be larger and the system should be extended so as to include all of the buildings, and to make it possible to do away with cesspools. The boys' building is well constructed and sanitarily arranged, but the other school buildings are not. The schoolrooms here are modern in no respect; a new building for this purpose should be provided. There are no adequate or proper accommodations for the care of the sick; the need of a hospital is great.

Navaho Training School.—On taking charge of the school I found an enrollment of 43, but 280 pupils were enrolled during the year, with an average attendance of 211.

Literary department.—Good progress has been made, considering the fact that a large majority of the pupils at the beginning of the term could not speak English. The teachers have been interested in the work, and the outlook for the coming year is good.

Industrial work.—A number of the larger boys were given instruction in blacksmithing, wagon work, and carpentering under the direction of the agency blacksmith, wheelwright, and school carpenter. Other boys worked with the industrial teacher in the garden, improving the grounds and building fences; four boys assisted the engineer with his work and in making improvements, while others worked with the assistant superintendent and disciplinarian in building sidewalks and removing old board fences from the grounds. The girls were trained in cooking, housework, sewing, and weaving, under the lady employee.

Improvements.—During the year the garden has been enlarged by building a new road and setting the fences out to include some good land through which the old road ran; a number of the old, unsightly buildings have been torn down and removed from the grounds; the grounds have been inclosed by woven-wire fencing, thus throwing the traffic back of the buildings instead of across the school grounds; steam machinery has been installed in the laundry; two coal houses built; grounds improved and beautified; 1,400 feet of plank sidewalk built, and other minor improvements

made. A garden of about 8 acres has been cultivated, but owing to the extremely dry weather early in the season and the heavy rains the latter part of July and the first of August the outlook for a good crop is poor.

Needs of the school.—The dining-room building should be enlarged so as to increase the capacity from 140 to 250, 210 pupils having been accommodated at one time during the year. By this improvement needed dining-room and kitchen space for pupils and employees and rooms for employees would be provided. A school building containing five class rooms and an assembly hall, a hospital building, and a dormitory should be erected. A complete sewer system, heating and electric-light plants should be installed. Land for a school farm should be obtained and grazing land fenced.

Authority has been granted to build a two-story frame barn 112 by 36 feet for school, and to convert the old agency barn into blacksmith and carpenter shops for the agency employees, thus leaving the agency shop for the use of the school carpenter and shoemaker. These improvements will enable us to give the boys much needed training.

During the year we were visited by Supervisor Charles, Inspectors Churchill and Clumbuck, and have recently been visited by Inspector Codo and Supervisor Dickson. Such visits will, no doubt, result in much good to the Indians and schools.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Department for kind consideration and support, and the employees, both agency and school, for loyal and efficient work.

Very respectfully submitted,

REUBEN PERRY, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LITTLE WATER SCHOOL.

TOHATCHI, N. MEX., August 10, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Little Water Boarding School for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Attendance.—There were 173 pupils enrolled during the year, and the average attendance was 95. The capacity of the school until January 1 was 80. Our new dining-room building was by that time completed and the capacity increased to 125. The school was filled to its utmost capacity during the entire year.

Transfers.—During the year 26 pupils were transferred to nonreservation schools.

Sanitary.—We have had very little sickness the past year, but of the few cases I have died.

Buildings and repairs.—A frame barn 32 by 60 feet, with modern conveniences, is in process of construction. A frame laundry 16 by 36 was completed, with the exception of doors and windows, but was recently consumed by fire. Four water-closets have been built. Porches are being erected to boys' and girls' dormitories and to the dining-room building. The boys' dormitory and the stone building used for employees' quarters have had the walls raised to proper heights, gables built, and their unsightly dirt roofs replaced by metal shingles. The change and improvements have added much to the appearance of the plant, as well as to protect the buildings. They were in danger of being damaged greatly by the heavy rains, which invariably come during July and August. The entire ceiling in the dining room has been lathed and plastered, and all the other buildings were plastered where they needed it, and were put in good repair during the winter.

Improvements needed.—An assembly hall and school building should be allowed at an early date, as this is an urgent necessity. A steam laundry is also one of the urgent needs of the school, and when the laundry building is rebuilt machinery should be installed. The system of heating the buildings by wood stoves is very unsatisfactory. The large boys are kept busy most of the time cutting wool when they should be doing work that would be instructive. I earnestly recommend that a steam plant be installed. The school is lighted by kerosene lamps, and in my opinion a more modern system of lighting should be furnished. We are very much in need of a warehouse; the present one is a very poorly constructed frame building and is entirely too small. There should be at all means be sanitary closets in the buildings.

The water supply is inadequate and was entirely exhausted before school closed in June. Authority has been granted to enlarge the present well. We have been unable to have a garden so far, owing to the scarcity of water. The lack of it has greatly retarded the progress of the school, and it is to be earnestly hoped that something will be done which will give us a sufficient quantity. We need a larger tank, the capacity of the present one being but 25 barrels. The tower that supports it is not safe and is liable to fall at any time. Some means of fire protection should be provided at once.

On June 17 the school met with a severe loss in the destruction by fire of the pump house (containing gasoline engine), the laundry, and the new laundry building, which was in course of erection.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I must say that by your untiring efforts in the short time you have been in charge of affairs here the school has made greater progress than in many years past. Words fail to express my gratitude and appreciation of your support and cooperation and of the marked interest you have shown in the welfare of the school.

To the excellent corps of employees great praise is due for their earnest, energetic work. To you and to them is the success of the school the past year largely due.

Very respectfully,

REUBEN PERRY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

EMMA DE VORE, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL.

ST. MICHAEL'S INDIAN SCHOOL,
St. Michaels, Ariz., July 29, 1901.

Sir: In compliance with your request of July 26, we have the honor to submit the following: We began our school term in November, according to the idea mentioned in our report of last year. October 26 was the date given for the return of the children. Many of them came a few days before, and by November 1 we had begun the classes, although everything was not in perfect running order. We enrolled 81 pupils and refused admittance to some on account of lack of accommodation. The classes were speedily graded into two first grades, a second, and third, making four regular grades in all. The sessions lasted one-half day each—9 to 11:30 a. m. and 1 to 3:15 p. m.—five days a week. All children are obliged to be in class one-half day. The other one-half day is given to industrial training.

We are well pleased with the progress made by the children in class work. It shows intellectual capacity and would bear a fair comparison with work done by children having far more advantages, making due allowance, of course, for the difficulties attending the mastery of a new language. Our methods are those used in Boston schools. The branches taught so far have been the usual primary and elementary—reading, number, language, drawing, music and singing, geography, and science.

In the industrial line the girls were instructed in laundry work, plain and fancy sewing, in which they did excellent work; also Navaho blanket weaving, to which we gave special attention. Bringing to this work interest and natural aptitude, the girls have elicited the praise of their teacher, a Navaho squaw with the reputation of being an expert weaver. We hope to do still better work in this line next year. These girls also did some very nice lace work.

In the various household details they evinced a spirit of order and neatness. A detail of girls under the supervision of a Sister kept the dining hall in excellent order during the year.

On account of the minority of girls in number, we tried the experiment of detailing boys to the kitchen with great success. The boys in their departments have not been behind the girls. The carpenter shop with its detail of boys has turned out very good work. It is now under the supervision of a Pueblo Indian who was trained in one of our schools. In the way of shoemaking the boys have been taught how to mend shoes, and have done so for the school during the year. On the farm the boys have received warm praise from their industrial teacher, Mr. Augustine Burne, for industry, obedience, and work accomplished. Under the supervision of a Sister the bakery also had its detail of boys. Some of these boys now turn out such very good bread that they might easily be intrusted with the charge if we so desired.

In conclusion, dear sir, we can say we have found these children generally morally good, obedient, with an exceptional aptitude for neatness and order, cheerful and industrious, intellectually above the average Indian, and, above all, great mimics, so that care should be taken to place before them the highest ideals if we wish to make of them good Americans.

We have the honor to remain, yours, respectfully,

SISTER M. EVANGELIST,
Per Sir. A.

REUBEN PERRY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF NAVAHO EXTENSION.

TOLUHUACO, ARIZ., August 25, 1901.

Sir: As additional farmer and special disbursing agent in charge of Navaho Indians living on lands withdrawn from sale and settlement by Executive order of November 10, 1901, I respectfully submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

This agency is located on the Little Colorado River, northwest of Canyon Diablo, 21 miles. In addition to this office there is a trading post, mission station, and post-office located at this place. Mail is received twice a week.

Under the administration of my predecessor considerable work was done at this place for the purpose of developing water for irrigation. A dam was constructed in the Little Colorado River and about 3 miles of ditch dug. But the severe floods which came later washed out the dam, and the work has not benefited the Indians any so far as their crops were concerned. There are several places along the river, however, where water can be taken out without much expense, and one or two places where a dam would not be necessary, so that the past failure should not discourage further efforts from being made in this direction. There are also a number of places on this extension where reservoirs can be built and wells made, which will afford abundance of water for stock and the cultivation of small fields.

Considerable stock (mostly sheep and horses) were lost the past summer for lack of water and feed, caused by the severe drought, no rain having been received in this section of the country for nearly ten months. Scarcely any farming has been done this summer on account of the dry weather. A few fields were planted along in the river bed, but have since been destroyed by high water, so that crops will be nearly a complete failure for this year. Recent good rains have relieved the present distress and there is plenty of grass and water at this time. The condition of stock has greatly improved the past month.

There has been marked progress, both moral and otherwise, the past year among the Indians on this reservation. Active interest is being taken by many of them for the improvement of their farms and stock, and especially the blanket industry, which

they depend on largely for their support. Gambling and indolence have been discouraged to such an extent that a general improvement is noticeable. Many of the Indians will not tolerate gambling about their places at the present time.

Only two or three serious offenses have been committed the past year. One Indian was sent to the Territorial prison at Yuma for eighteen months on account of burglary, last March.

An official court of inquiry has been held at this agency about once a month, at which time minor offenses have been looked into and settled satisfactorily. The Indians are learning to have a more wholesome respect for the law than ever before in this part of the country. I have not known of any Indians getting drunk on this reservation, but some of them have obtained liquor in small quantities at Winslow and Canyon Diablo.

Statistics recently gathered show about 100 families on the Navaho extension, with something over 250 children, only about 10 of which were in school the past year. It is more than 75 miles from this agency to the Western Navaho School at Tuba, and farther still to the boarding school at Kean's Canyon. A Government school is badly needed at this place. Many of the Indians are urgent in their request for a school in this vicinity, and I would recommend that a boarding school with capacity for 125 pupils be built at some point on the Little Colorado River.

There is but one mission station on this reserve. This is conducted by an independent organization under the direction of Mr. W. R. Johnston.

Four trading posts have been in operation on this reservation the past year, one conducted at this agency by the Navaho Trading Company, of Flagstaff, Ariz., at present being managed by Mr. John G. Walker, a returned student from Hampton College.

Three stores were owned by Mr. F. W. Volz, of Canyon Diablo, one of his stores being located on the river 14 miles north, and another 30 miles northeast, at a place called the "Lakes." Serious charges have been preferred against the last-named trader in regard to his methods of trading with the Indians, and an investigation of trading posts on this extension was conducted by the Government last winter under direction of Mr. Frank Mead, special inspector, with the result that one of his clerks was compelled to leave the reservation. While the trading business is still in need of further reformation, yet some improvement is noticeable as a result of this action on the part of the Government, and a more careful enforcement of the "regulations" will be highly appreciated by the Indians and all who are concerned in their moral and financial welfare.

After considerable observation of the trading business over the Navaho Reservation I am convinced that one of the greatest drawbacks to the moral progress of these Indians is the influence exercised over them by Indian traders. Immorality, gambling, profanity, and some drinking can be found at these places with but few exceptions, and it does not require very close attention to discover these facts.

Another demoralizing agency at work the last few years is the practice of Indians leaving the reservation to work on the railroads. While away at work they have had free access to liquor, and most of their wages have been lost in gambling. Out of several hundred who were at work on the Santa Fe Railroad last year, none of them returned with any money, so far as I could ascertain, and, with but few exceptions, they were more degraded than before they left the reservation. Nearly all their women who accompany them on these trips become prostitutes. I deem this subject worthy of the attention of your office, and would suggest as one remedy that their home industries be developed to give them employment on the reservation at weaving, farming, stock raising, mining, etc. As a rule these Indians are not anxious to leave the reserve if they can make a living at home.

Of the Indians now living on this extension, not one can read or write and but very few can understand any English. Many of them have adopted American clothing to some extent, and some have their hair cut, but all are still living in their primitive ho-gan (hut) without any furniture and but few cooking utensils. They are very ignorant and superstitious, being still held under the influence of their "medicine men," who are a great hindrance to the civilization and progress of their people.

There has been considerable sickness among these Indians the past year, and a Government physician is badly needed at this agency. The Indians on this extension have had no medical attention, except a few who have been aided by the missionaries at this place.

This agency has been very poorly equipped the past year for the work that should have been done. We are badly in need of a team, wagon, and some buildings. Recently the Department has made provision to furnish these improvements.

During the past year serious effort was made on the part of white cattlemen to obtain possession of the grazing lands on the extension south of the Little Colorado River. The controversy became so great that an investigation by the Government became necessary, with the result that while some concessions were made to the cattlemen in the way of grazing privileges, yet the Indians have been protected in their rights and remain in possession of the lands which they were badly in need of. The action of the Department in this matter has been highly appreciated by the Indians and all who are interested in their welfare.

Several visits have been made at this agency by Mr. Frank Mead, general supervisor of Indian reservations, at which times conferences have been held with the Indians and valuable suggestions and advice given.

Action is also being taken by the Government to furnish the Indians here with a better grade of sheep and horses and to improve their stock in general.

In closing my report I am pleased to say that many of the Indians, as well as myself, wish to express our gratitude for the courtesies received and the attention shown us by your Office.

Very respectfully,

FRED ALLEN,
Additional Farmer and Special Distributing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PIMA.

PIMA TRAINING SCHOOL,
Sacaton, Ariz., July 22, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Pima Agency is located at Sacaton, Ariz., 10 miles north of Casa Grande, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Casa Grande is our millway and telegraph station and is connected with Sacaton by daily stage carrying the mail every day except Sunday.

The jurisdiction of this agency extends over three distinct reservations: Gila River, Salt River, and Gila Bend, peopled by three tribes—Pima, Maricopa, and Papago. The population is as follows:

Gila River Reservation	3,890
Salt River and Lehi Reservation.....	650
Gila Bend Reservation.....	164
Nomadic Papago.....	1,850
Total.....	6,514

The progress of the Pima on the Gila River Reservation during the past year has been steady in spite of the long-continued drought. No rain has fallen for more than a year, consequently they were cut off from any agricultural achievements, but found employment in various ways. The men worked on the railroad, on farms, and in the adjacent towns. The building of the Tonto Reservoir afforded work for many. The women do laundry work, cook, raise chickens, make baskets, and in many ways keep the wolf from the door. Ninety-five per cent are self supporting, while 5 per cent receive rations. Among the latter are numbered the sick and aged. There has been no starvation on this reservation since I assumed charge, as the Indian Office provides for the destitute. The pumping plant installed at Sacaton has proved a wonderful success, and if similar plants are established on the reservation these people will be independent.

There is a noticeable improvement in their dress, manner of living, and desire for articles of furniture. Packing boxes are collected and utilized, homestead chairs, tables, beds, etc., are seen everywhere. The parents recognize the value of an education, and all healthy children of school age are in school. These people nearly all belong to church. When the bell rings on Sunday afternoon, no matter how warm the weather, large numbers of clean, orderly men, women, and children troop by, and can be heard singing hymns during the afternoon hours.

The boarding school at Sacaton is in a flourishing condition. The capacity of the school is 250, but during the spring and fall, when it is necessary to sleep out of doors, we carry 281. Many new buildings are needed for the present plant, but the school will have to be increased in order to give larger boys the advantage of the valuable agricultural training afforded by our marvellously successful farm. We claim it to

be the best in the Southwest, but Commissioner Jones, on a recent trip to Sacaton says: "It is the best and cost the least of any farm in the Indian service."

The pumping plant was completed in January, and consists of five drilled wells connected with each other; the water is raised from them by one large pump. Inspector Codo and Mr. F. H. Newell, chief of the Geological Survey, visited the plant when it had been in operation about four months and were more than pleased. The important thing demonstrated, both by this and other plants, is that there is an immense underflow both in the Sacaton and Salt River valleys, and that it seems to suffer no diminution from the constant drain upon it of these large plants. It is, therefore, the most encouraging feature in the project to build many similar plants for raising the underground flow by power to be generated at the dam site.

The Sacaton plant now furnishes water approximately for 300 acres of land, and 200 more will be brought under the same plant, making in all 500 acres watered by this plant, the initial cost of which was about \$18,000. The running expense of this plant is from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per acre-foot of water raised. Four acre-feet is a liberal annual supply for irrigating purposes, making the water cost from \$6 to \$7 per acre per annum. Seven tons of alfalfa to the acre will be raised every year. The quality of the water is shown by analysis to be vastly superior to that in the Gila River. The plant has been running fourteen hours a day for six months and the supply is not diminished in this, the driest season known for years in Arizona.

Through this plant many acres of worthless desert land have been converted into a farm of which we are justly proud. It is truly a wonderful sight; 30 miles out on the hot, sun-baked desert, field after field of alfalfa, sorghum, wheat, young fruit trees, vegetables, melons, etc., meet the eye. In February the first plowing was done and water applied to land that had not been wet for years except by occasional showers. To-day (July 20) we have raised feed enough for the school and agency stock for the next fiscal year and \$1,000 worth of hay has been sold. Heretofore \$1,000 has been expended for hay. The garden has furnished vegetables for the children's table, and the cold storage is full of melons. The fine, well-fed cattle are the best to be found in the country, while the pigs would take a prize in any Eastern State. All this may sound improbable, but the honorable Commissioner witnessed it for himself. This fine farm is a model for the older Indians and affords valuable training for the boys.

We are handicapped in the fact that this being a reservation school the boys are too young to handle the work. The capacity of the school should be increased to 350 to include boys over 10 years of age to receive the benefit of this most valuable industry, for there is no other place in the Southwest that can give them the same advantages. The Pima can not live in the colder climates, therefore he should be given a chance for a livelihood in his own country, where he will have health and strength. To colonize the Indians, giving each individual a number of acres under a pumping plant, seems to me an excellent scheme and the only way to help them to an independent mode of life, as they are naturally an agricultural tribe and require an outdoor life.

The boys also receive good training in carpentry, blacksmithing, harness making, etc. Right here I wish to say that boys who go to the large training schools should be taught trades useful to them in their homes. We have large numbers of returned students on this reservation who are tinner, shoemakers, bakers, and machinists, but in looking for an assistant farmer but few could be found who could milk a cow. When application is made for a boy to work out, nearly always "one who can milk" is desired. The Pima is a born farmer. He will never be a machinist or a tinner.

The girls are taught cooking, sewing, laundrying, housekeeping, basketry, lace making, all that pertains to good housewifery and clean homes.

The literary department did excellent work, gaining ground lost in preceding years. The kindergarten class is a pleasing feature of the model school in the St. Louis Exposition.

Six day schools have done well and the beneficial results are apparent in their vicinity. Five hundred children have been sent to nonreservation schools, chiefly to Phoenix.

St. John's Mission School at Gila Crossing, in charge of the Franciscan Fathers, reports no sickness, good conduct, and a large attendance during the past year.

The Indian court, composed of three honest, intelligent Pima, are of great help in arriving at a just decision, as they understand the language and do not have to depend upon the truthfulness of the interpreter.

The police, all full bloods, can be relied upon to carry out instructions, interpret, and keep order on the reservation.

The Indians on the Salt River Reservation have a little water, although not nearly enough for their land. They manage to make a living, receiving no rations at all.

The additional farmers are of great help to the agent in looking after affairs in remote parts of the reservation. They compel the Indians to use every drop of irrigating water, to plow properly, and keep their farms in good condition. They become personally acquainted with the sick and infirm, and can not be imposed upon for rations. Through them we can arrive at a more accurate census and their services are valuable in accompanying and looking after the interests of large numbers of Indians working at a distance from the reservation.

The outing matron reports as follows:

When I took charge of my position it was considered to be a much needed one by all who had the interest of the Indian youth at heart. They hired out in families where they were allowed to be out at any hour of the night, if they chose. After having oversight of them during the last year and a half, I have but very little fault to find with the reservation working girls; but few changes of place have been made without first consulting me. The boys have been a little more troublesome, but are filling good positions very satisfactorily. Any Indian can find work in the Salt River valley if he understands English. Both sexes make good help in the house and on the farm. The girls are natural nurses and are very fond of children. The boys are handy with horses and barn work. I have a boy who earns \$11 a week in a tailor shop the year round. The wages of a girl is from \$8 to \$22 a month. The boys range from \$16 to \$36 per month. The demand for Indian help is far in excess of the supply. I thoroughly enjoy my work and feel that much good has been accomplished.

A fairly accurate estimate of crops raised, labor performed, and earnings of the Pima is given in statistical form herewith.

I wish to thank your Office for its support and help in providing for these Indians. While it has been reported that the Pima are starving, it is not true, for every destitute Indian on this reservation is fed by this office, and the howl comes from the imposter.

J. B. ALEXANDER, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF PAPAGO.

SAN XAVIER RESERVATION,
Tucson, Ariz., September 24, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my fourteenth annual report of the affairs at this reservation, and the several Indian villages in Pima County under my charge, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. I also submit the requested statistics.

The number of Papago Indians under my jurisdiction is as follows, to-wit:

San Xavier Reservation (allottees)	514
Indian villages	355
Fresnal villages	670
Indians stationed over southern Pima County (estimated)	680

Total population

2,510

It is a peculiarity of the Papago not to intermarry with Indians of other tribes or with Mexicans, and consequently few of mixed blood are found among them. I believe that the Papago Indians are far superior to the average Indian in industry and morality, although there is still much room for improvement. They are self-supporting, and without a single exception they dress in the manner of civilized persons. The male Indian wears short hair, he buys and wears ready-made clothing, and the women purchase the necessary material and make dresses for themselves and for their children.

The general condition of the Indians is good. While they may not have greatly improved their financial condition during the past year, nevertheless I can justly repeat what I said in my last annual report, viz, "None of them have had to suffer for the necessities of life."

While farming in this section of the country has been a failure this year on account of the continuous severe drought and scarcity of water for irrigation during the past year, nevertheless the San Xavier allottees did well in comparison with their white neighbors. Our water supply for irrigation kept up above expectation, which fact is undoubtedly wholly due to the work done during the first part of last year (February to April), when, upon the recommendation of irrigation inspector, Mr. Cade, your office authorized me to expend \$2,000 in improving and continuing the irrigation work on this reservation. Without this work this year's farming would certainly have been a failure like that of our neighbors; but the allottees not only have had a good average crop of barley and wheat, the two principal products raised at this res-

ervation, but they also obtained a better price therefor than ever has been paid during the past seventeen years. On account of the superior quality the Indians received from 60 cents to \$1 more per ton for their barley hay than other farmers did.

After the harvest, the Indian farmers bought 9 new wagons, several sets of harness, and 10 sewing machines, paying from \$105 to \$125 for a wagon. As a rule the Papago are as careful in investing their earnings as other people, and that some of these Indians are thrifty is shown by the fact that one of them just before harvest time asked me to assist him in buying a mowing machine, sulky hay rake, and a sickle grinder. As the Indians often make purchases and then arrange to pay for same after the harvest, I thought that he intended to do likewise, but I was informed that he had saved enough money from his last year's harvest to pay cash, and in fact, he put up \$108 in cash for the purchase.

Prospects for our so-called second crop are not good. Most of the land under cultivation at the San Xavier Reservation is generally overflooded during the rainy season and this causes more or less damage, but the unusual high and continuous floods, which we had during July and August, not only destroyed most of the corn, beans, and pumpkin plantings, but they also caused more damage on roads, bridges, ditches, and fences than any previous year. It requires not less than 1,500 days of labor to perform the necessary repairs.

The acreage cultivated this year is about the same as last year. There are still several hundred acres of excellent land that could be brought under cultivation, but unless the water supply for irrigation is increased it would be useless to clear more land.

As yet no land has been leased by the allottees to whites, nor has any application to that effect been made, nor has any allottee exercised his right to suffrage.

The older Papago women still manufacture those earthen water jugs, called here "ollas," and other small articles of clay, and they also make baskets of willow and other vegetable matter, for which they find a ready sale in the city of Tucson; but as the younger women show very little disposition toward these industries they will soon be a thing of the past.

The Papago, in the southwestern part of Pima County, who are making their living mostly by stock raising, have been less fortunate during the past year than the San Xavier allottees. The entire absence of the usual winter as well as spring rains and the continuous drought has severely injured the cattle business. The conditions this year have been worse than for many years in the past, but fortunately, at the time cattle began to die from want of food and water, the rainy season set in, and we have had since all the rain that we could desire. There is now an abundance of luxuriant grass, the cattle are fat, and the outlook for stock raising for next year is far better than it has been for many seasons. The generous rains during the past two months enabled the village Indians to plant an unusually large acreage with corn, beans, pumpkins, and watermelons, and the benefit they will derive therefrom will cover, to some extent, the loss they suffered in their cattle business.

There has been a continuous demand by railroad contractors and others for Papago laborers, and all who desire could find occupation at a compensation of from \$1.50 to \$2 per day.

The educational facilities of the San Xavier Reservation consist of a day school, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph and supported by the Catholic Indian Mission. The three schoolrooms are well ventilated and equipped, and they are large enough for all the children of school age at this reservation. During the past year school was held nine months, from September 1 to June 1, with the exception of a short vacation between Christmas and New Year's day, with an enrollment of 100 pupils and an average daily attendance of 60, a gain of 4 in comparison with the attendance of last year. In addition to the regular teaching of a day school the larger girls are given instruction in general housework and in sewing and dressmaking, the Sisters furnishing the necessary material for sewing, and the manufactured clothing is given to the children. The three Sisters in charge of this school are faithful and competent; they possess certainly the necessary qualifications to teach Indian children successfully, and they have accomplished a great deal of good in many ways. This school has furnished 18 pupils for Government training schools during the past year.

Most of the San Xavier Indians are devoted Catholics and regularly attend mass, which is held every week in the old mission church. They have their children baptized and bring their dead, neatly prepared for burial in decent coffins, to the church, where some mortuary services are performed over the bodies by a Catholic priest when one can be procured, or by Mrs. Berger when the services of a priest can not at the time be obtained. From the church the body is taken to the cemetery and returned to mother earth, the spot being invariably marked by a cross. The small number of

unchristianized Papago carry their dead, as soon as the bodies are cold, to the nearest hill, where they place the body in a sitting posture and cover it over with a roof constructed by sticks, brush, and stones.

All the Catholic Indians who enter the bonds of matrimony have the regular marriage ceremony performed by a priest, after having procured a marriage license from the agent. This license has sometimes to be denied on account of the extreme youth of the parties. There was only one divorce, which was on the ground of mutual desertion, among the San Xavier Indians during the past year, and in this case the Indian court, after a fruitless effort to reunite the parties, granted the divorce and compelled the husband to give half of his land and one-half of all his personal property to the divorced wife.

For the purpose of laying a board floor in the old mission church at this reservation, the Indians made a voluntary contribution of \$180.

The sale of liquor to Indians in the city of Tucson is still causing considerable trouble; in fact no arrests of Indians have been made by city or county officials or by the Indian police, except for disturbing the peace or other minor offenses committed when under the influence of liquor. No intoxicants are sold at, or brought to, the reservation, but the Indians can always find some miscreant in Tucson who, for a small consideration, will procure it for them. He will then stay in Tucson until he sobers up, as he well knows a drunken Indian is promptly arrested by the Indian police, brought before the Indian court, and invariably sentenced to not less than eight days' work on public roads.

During the past year I made 14 complaints against persons who sold liquor to Indians, and I was fortunate enough to obtain 11 convictions. This may to some extent check the liquor traffic.

The open gambling going on in the city of Tucson is also a great temptation for the Indians, old and young; even boys who have returned from Government school sometimes frequent public gambling houses. I am sorry to say that the only means I have to ameliorate this evil is by my good advice to the Indians.

With the exception of a stabbing affray in the Indian village near the city of Tucson, no serious crime has been committed by the Indians during the past year. Twenty-four minor cases, drunkenness and disturbing the peace, have been brought before and tried by the Indian courts and the culprits sentenced from eight to ten days work on public roads. The decisions of the court have generally been satisfactory. The court exercises a wholesome restraint and a good influence among the Indians. The three judges as well as the three policemen have rendered good services and have relieved me of many petty annoyances.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is good. While it can not be said that the medicine man exercises any control over the Indians, nevertheless many of the older Indians call on him when sick and the reason for so doing is probably partially from the fact that there is no physician at this reservation to call on.

Several new houses have been built by Indians during the past year, also a jail which does not cost the Government anything.

No new roads have been made during the past year, but much has been done in improving existing roads and in repairing fences, in which work all able-bodied Indians have to assist. There are over 28 miles of wire fences on this reservation to be kept in repair.

I respectfully recommend that two day schools be established at an early date, one in the Indian village, near the city of Tucson, and the other in one of the Fresnal villages. There would be no difficulty to get for each school from 30 to 40 pupils, and the establishment of such schools at these two points will be of great benefit to the Indians.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks to you and your Office for the uniform kindness shown me and the prompt and generous manner in which my requests have been acted upon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BERGER,
Farmer in Charge, Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., August 10, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. I assumed the office of United States Indian agent of the San Carlos Agency February 1, 1904.

My predecessor had accomplished considerable work in the earlier part of the year, notably an excellent wagon road from this agency to Fort Apache, at a cost of \$5,840.02.

Location.—The site of the agency is on the line of the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway, which connects with the Southern Pacific at Bowie. All supplies by rail are hauled on this road.

The reservation, comprising about 2,800 square miles, is bounded on the north by Salt and Black rivers, which separates it from the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. The southern limit, irregular in outline, extends about 10 miles beyond San Carlos. I have not been able to find in the records of this office any map, sketch, or plan defining the boundaries of the reservation, which is marked only by stones and monuments lightly placed and as easily removed.

Population.—	
Tonto	667
Coyotero	489
Mohave	53
San Carlos	1,066
Total	2,275

Of this total 90 are ex-students of nonreservation schools and 592 are of school age. Nine families, numbering 38 souls, not included in this total, have established themselves permanently at Angora, Ariz., and a few families are at Camp Verde; all, I understand, are in a prosperous condition.

Of the Indians on this reservation, 300 are able to read, and 1,400 speak English sufficiently to make themselves understood. With the exception of some of the old people, the Apaches now clothe themselves wholly or in part in civilized garb. Two hundred and thirty people live in 42 dwellings constructed of lumber.

Education.—Rice Bonded School, with an average attendance of 200 pupils, is pleasantly located at Tulkal, 12 miles north of San Carlos, under the able management of a bonded superintendent. A sandy waste and scrub wilderness has been transformed into an attractive school plant, with well laid-out grounds surrounded by trees and verdant fields. The buildings of the Rice School are of white-ash stone, light as wood, quarried in the vicinity, and admirably suited to the climate.

The San Carlos Boarding School is situated at San Carlos, and has a capacity for 100 pupils. The buildings, with the exception of one stone building and one set of employees' cottages, are old and not worth repairing. Estimates have been submitted for a new set of quarters with a view to increasing the capacity to 200. Water for school use is furnished from the agency pumping plant. Water for irrigation is limited, and usually falls at the critical season.

Since March of this year, 60 shade trees, 24 English walnuts, 3 crab, and 3 apricot trees have been planted and are doing well. Commodious porches have been built around the cottages of employees, affording a degree of comfort and protection that appears to have been dispensed with during the many years this school has been established.

The pupils, drawn from the families of Apaches residing on the reservation, make good progress during the school term. During vacation they return to their homes, don the semicivilized garb of their people, and revert to old customs and style of living—a state of environment that is not beneficial to their mental and moral advancement and increases the difficulties of the teacher upon return of each school term.

Besides the regular school course, the girls are taught in the laundry and sewing rooms. The boys have their setting-up drill, and are taught farming operations, which are conducted on a small scale through lack of water. They also do most of the work about the school.

An innovation has been introduced in the purchase of 2 drums, 2 sifes, and 20 carinas with the view of infusing more life and method in the outdoor exercises.

This school is in need of many things, the chief of which is a lighting and sewerage system.

Missions.—Under the care of the German Lutheran Society a mission school is established on the San Carlos River, 2 miles below Rice school. The attendance numbers 15 boys and 5 girls. Though small and poorly located, this school exerts a good influence where ver missionary work is carried on. There is room for more schools of this character, and the agency will offer assistance in every way possible to further their establishment.

Buildings.—With the exception of one stone storehouse, guardhouse, and shops, the buildings at San Carlos are built of adobe, are old and out of repair, but with such repairs as the agency force and material afford will last for several years, by

which time the Government may have some different policy to pursue regarding this particular agency.

Formerly a military cavalry post, the immense parade ground is faced on three sides by the residences, schools, and offices used by this agency. Other buildings and inclosures are the extensive corrals, flour mill, bakery, and military hospital, all in use, the latter since July being used as a hotel.

Irrigation.—In the San Carlos Valley the available water supply is drawn from the river, and is sufficient for about one-third of the cultivable area. Permanent dams or storage basins are impracticable for any sum of money that the Government would be likely to devote for such purposes. The like conditions prevail in the valley of the Gila, which crosses the reservation and is joined by the San Carlos at this station.

Preliminary surveys have been made by the Government for a dam site and storage basin immediately below the agency, some 7 miles. If built, it is not believed that it will affect this agency beyond flooding a few farms, as the steady demand for water in the lower country and the immense evaporation would tend to keep the water below the site of the agency.

The white farmers in the upper valley of the Gila, outside of the reservation, are utilizing all of the water and in addition have a number of flowing wells in operation. Such water as reaches the reservation during the irrigation season (except in time of flood) flows from the underlying strata of rock. Violent flood storms in the latter part of July and August bring down a mass of mud that either cuts out the dams and ditches or fills them level with sediment.

Harvest of 1903-4.—Indian farms have produced this year the following:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,312	Barley	4,781
Corn	1,057	Cabbage	01
Pumpkins	847	Melons	1,000
Beans	200		

The Apaches have few cattle. They are indifferent to the advantages of cattle raising, the property being to kill the animal before it is half grown. In order to prevent this, permission is now required to kill a steer or old cow, and the hide must be displayed to the proper official.

Principally through grazing permits 18,260 head of cattle have been pastured on the reservation during the past year at \$1 per head for the benefit of the Indians.

A sawmill operated by Indian labor furnishes all the lumber needed on the reservation and produced 210,777 feet in the past year.

In conjunction with the pumping plant a flour mill grinds wheat for the Indians, 112,407 pounds having been ground during the year.

Improvements.—In the past year a wagon road has been built from Tulkal to Fort Apache. It is a much better road than the one from Holbrook used in transporting supplies and shorter by 30 miles. Early in the spring this road was repaired and improved.

This agency has heretofore been supplied with water from two separate water systems, necessitating the use of two pumps at the pumping station. Since March two of the tanks, with the building covering them, have been raised on a plane with the others, and a pipe connection made, so that now the entire system is supplied by one pump, with consequent saving of fuel, time, and labor.

A boring machine ordered in the last quarter of the fiscal year was not received in time to note in this report, but the conditions are favorable for obtaining water for irrigation through experiments with this machine. The present water system is supplied from wells. On my taking charge of this agency the supply through continued drought was exceedingly low. A new well was immediately dug, with the result of doubling the capacity during the dry season.

Police court.—Heretofore the court consisted of three Indian judges with a regular salary. The resignation of one leaving a vacancy not easy to fill satisfactorily the vacancy was allowed to stand, the agent acting in case of a tie in justice. Twenty-two cases have been tried by this court during the year, involving 71 men and 4 women, for offences ranging from drunk and disorderly to horse stealing and attempts upon life.

General conditions.—The Apaches, thrown upon their own resources, are responding eagerly to demands for laborers. Funds at the disposal of the agent have been totally inadequate, but near the end of the last quarter the demand for labor at the Government dam site on Salt River and on railroads nearing the reservation has been such that every Indian desiring it has been supplied with work at good wages. Indians who were obliged to attend to their crops were impatient for the time when they could be released to take advantage of the wages offered, so that now the reservation

is proffly well depleted of able-bodied men and boys. Being nomadic by choice and tradition, or circumstances, they take their families with them. From this time on any large work undertaken by the Government may count upon Indian labor as a factor to supply the demand.

Continued drought has affected this reservation heavily. Springs are drying up, and ground on which hay was formerly gathered to fill government contracts is now bare of vegetation. A system of flowing wells, if practicable, or a series of pumping stations would bring into use considerable areas of valuable land not otherwise available. The first is now entering the experimental stage; the second, from lack of coal on the reservation, would be expensive.

The reservation contains valuable minerals awaiting development. One trader on the reservation in the course of trade received from Indians over \$2,000 in the sale of "peridot," a small green gem found on the surface, which when cut has the brilliancy of a diamond.

Handsome baskets and ollas, woven by the Indians, have netted them over \$3,000 in the past year.

A police force consisting of a captain and 15 privates has been deemed sufficient to police a territory of 2,800 square miles. They are armed with Springfield carbines and 38-caliber revolvers. Under proper management they are very efficient.

Given a population of 2,275 with more or less craving for stimulants and my number of people off the reservation eager to satisfy that craving, it would appear that 15 policemen would have their hands full in promoting order. Fortunately the civil authorities cooperate to prevent mischief of this kind, and the Indians now understand that disorderly conduct means hard work for a period commensurate with the offense.

Very respectfully,

LUTHER S. KELLY,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAN CARLOS SCHOOL.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., July 26, 1904.

Sir: I submit herewith my report of the San Carlos Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1904. I took charge of this school July 16, 1903.

The regular school term opened September 1, 1903. The capacity is 100, the lowest average attendance was during the month of September, 103.53; the largest in April, 112; the average for ten months, September to June, was 109.5. Teachers, 3; other employees, 8, making with the superintendent 12 in all.

Farm and industrial work.—Cut about 150 cords of wood with bucksaws into stove lengths. Planted 60 shade trees; 62 of them where trees had never been planted before; most of them doing well; planted 21 English walnut trees, which were purchased by Government; planted 3 crab and 3 apricot trees presented by nursery men. Sowed 4 acres in barley and alfalfa; cut it once, getting 11 tons hay; cut from another field of alfalfa 11 tons hay, two cuttings. Barley and alfalfa were both cut off by lack of water. Have altered and repaired fences around this field and around the school plant.

In the garden onions were most successful, the patch planted producing \$13.20 worth as prices run here. Radishes were also good; peas, beans, and cabbage only fairly good; other things a failure, due to lack of water.

In the matter of hogs the school has been very successful; last fall I sold \$210 worth and now have on hand, of all sizes, some 10 head. Hogs are easily raised; the trouble is to get something to feed them on in the summer when school is not in session and in selling them. The school also owns about 83 head of cattle.

Repairs and improvements.—During the past year I have kept two carpenters busy during a greater part of the time in making much needed repairs. This is an old plant. It has been allowed to run down and has become dilapidated. The repairs needed are many, and they are constantly coming up. In addition to repairs I have also built room for the bakery and inclosed the open brick; excised small boys' dormitory and put in new wash-benches; whitewashed schoolhouse twice, and am now repainting the woodwork; whitewashed the girls' dormitories and the dining room; painted the floor to the dining room and put new floor in kitchen. Fixed up a sitting room in employees' larger cottage, painted walls and woodwork, put in piano and other suitable furniture. Built a porch around three sides of the above cottage, 28 feet in length, which is now finished except shingling. I have also begun to repair and repaint the walls in this cottage. Am now building a porch around the second employees' cottage, 28 feet in length. All the lumber used in these repairs is obtained from the agency sawmill without other expense to the Government.

I have also tried to start lawns around the school buildings. The need of water has been the great drawback. I have one, in the piazza in rear of the larger employees' cottage, some 30 by 40 feet in size that has been very successful.

Answers to questions created No. 113.—This plant is old and dilapidated. It has been allowed to run down; only such repairs have been made as were absolutely necessary to keep it together. Before I came I do not think that any permanent improvements had been put on it for a number of years. Enrollment, June 17, 110; average for the ten school months, 109.5. The increase will be as much as the increased capacity of the school up to 200 or 250 will allow; 500 to 600 is school population of reservation.

There is no sewerage system; waste water is received into open drains running onto waste lands or dry ravines. Night soil is removed from one closet in tubs; in the other three it is received into deep pits over which the closets are set. These are all disinfected with lime and chloride of lime.

Water comes from the general water system for the agency and school. It is pumped from wells in the river valley to tanks on the hills and from them conveyed by pipes to the school grounds. The pipe system, with some extension at the school, would be sufficient. The supply coming as it does from surface wells gets low in the dry season and is too limited for irrigation. With artesian wells a larger and more abundant supply might be found.

Heating is by box wood stoves. Lighting is by kerosene lamps. The needs of this school in the way of buildings have been described in detail in the agent's letter to the Office dated Jun 23, 1904. The school needs immediately so that its capacity may be increased to 200 pupils to provide for children now without school facilities: One superintendent's cottage of seven or eight rooms; 1 employees' cottage of about ten rooms; 1 girls' dormitory, capacity 100; 1 kitchen, dining room, and laundry, capacity 20; 1 addition to schoolroom, 2 stories, lower floor to be used for assembly hall, second story for boys' dormitory. Total cost of the material for these buildings will be about \$11,731.50. As soon as they are completed there will be need for a boys' dormitory, of the size and capacity of that to be built for the girls, a shop building for the carpenter and shoe shop and similar purposes.

The school needs also a system of gasoline gas lamps similar to that in use at the Blee school. The heating and ventilating systems are probably sufficient, and such fire escapes as are needed can be provided for here. It needs also a sewerage system which shall provide for draining the water closets. As things are now, these closets are an offense to the eyes and the nose and a nuisance to health. An increased water supply is needed, which can probably be obtained by artesian wells, and better facilities for bathing pupils. As it is, there are only three bath tubs on the place; two are used by the girls and one by the employees. At least six new porcelain-lined bath tubs are needed. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

L. S. KELLY, United States Indian Agent.

STEPHEN B. WEEKS, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WALAPAI AND HAVASUPAI.

TRUXTON, ARIZ., August 16, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to forward my annual report for the fiscal year 1904. The two schools under my charge have done very good work, but the work of the last quarter was greatly hampered by an epidemic of measles at both places. There were a good many deaths due to complication of lobular pneumonia, which often goes with measles.

The decided improvement in the water supply for irrigation at the Truxton Canyon School greatly increases the value of the school from a practical standpoint. We hope this year to be able to get more water and increased facilities for handling it.

The Walapais are all working now and making their own living without assistance directly from the Government. There is no sense in feeding them. They have all learned that begging does not pay. The agent would not stand for it, but was always ready to encourage those who were hunting work. There is plenty of work to do and easily found by those who are looking for it. Of course some idle their time away and spend their money foolishly, but there are a good many who work steadily and put their money to good advantage. I could name a good many who own wagons and teams and who make considerable money.

The Havasupai, a part of the Bluewater band of the Apaches, still work their little farms in Cataract Canyon and make a living. They raise large quantities of peaches, which they dry and sell for considerable money, besides pumpkins, melons, corn, alfalfa, beans, etc. They gather beans and corn in the fall and seal them up in mud houses, so that they will keep for future use. The Havasupais hunt in the winter and get a great deal of deer meat in that way.

The Havasupai school is a good school and well managed by the people in charge. There is an abundance of water for irrigation, but the amount of school land is limited. I think it should have more, but land in the canyon is nearly all owned by the Indians, and they prefer to keep it.

I desire to thank the Office for generous support and good treatment.

Very respectfully,

J. S. PERKINS, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NAVAHO.

WESTERN NAVAHO SCHOOL,
Tuba, Ariz., August 20, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my report of the Western Navaho School and the Western Navaho Reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The school is still quartered in the old adobe buildings vacated by the Mormons. The contractors, however, are pushing the work on the new buildings as rapidly as

circumstances will allow, and we hope that before the close of the fiscal year 1905 to be housed in a plant where teacher and all can do the very best of work, which, of course, under present conditions, is an impossibility.

The work in the various departments of the school, with a few exceptions, has been carried on by the employees in charge as well as could be expected.

The enrollment for the year was 150, with an average attendance of 117 for the entire year.

Health.—The health of the pupils was fairly good, although we lost one little boy, making the second one that has died during the entire history of the school.

Farm and orchards.—The orchards and gardens have been much improved during the year, and we trust that by another year we will have them up to the standard; the late frosts, however, killed nearly all of our fruit. The farm also shows a vast improvement over last year.

Reservation.—The reservation shows a steady improvement, the rains during July, August, and September of last year and during July and thus far during August this year have greatly improved the grass on the reservation, and the present outlook for fall and winter pasturage is very flattering indeed, as compared with the past seven years. The Indians have a much larger acreage of corn this year than they have had any year for the past seven and the corn and other crops look fine.

Progress.—These Indians, both Navaho and Hopi, are making as rapid progress toward civilized habits as their means will admit.

Traders.—There are four trading posts on this reservation; two of them are owned and operated by Babbitt Bros. & Preston, and the other two are owned and operated by C. H. Algert. These men are gentlemen, and I am confident that they are endeavoring to comply with the spirit of the law governing their business.

Needs of the school.—On the completion of the plant now under construction the school will be well equipped for the accommodation of 100 pupils.

Needs of the Indians.—These Indians need to be encouraged by furnishing them with work, that they may be able to provide themselves with farming implements and household utensils.

Employees.—The employees have on the whole been efficient, and I wish to express my appreciation of their willingness to assist in whatever they were called upon to do, and their patience in putting up with the miserable quarters with which they have been and are still provided.

Official visits.—During the year we were visited twice by Mr. Frank Mead, general supervisor of Indian reservations, and by Capt. Thomas Downs, special Indian agent; Inspector Chubbuck, Inspector McLaughlin, and Supervisor Dickson, all of whom cheered us in our efforts here and gave us many valuable ideas in regard to the management of our work.

In conclusion, I beg to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for all the kindness and courtesy shown to me by you and your Office and the kind support given me by you in my efforts to advance the Indians under my charge.

Very respectfully,

MILTON J. NEEDHAM,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF DIGGER INDIANS.

JACKSON, CAL., August 3, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report, with statistics of Digger Indian Reservation, of which I am in charge, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

Total population (males, 11; females, 23)	34
Males above 18 years of age	6
Females above 14 years of age	12
School children between 6 and 16	10
Death during the year (of pneumonia)	1

The health of the Indians has been very good. There have been no births and no marriages.

Some of the above Indians are self-supporting by cutting wood, working in harvest fields, husking corn, picking hops, etc.; receive no rations from the Government; seldom come about the reservation except on a visit. Those that I issue rations to will be dependent on the Government for support until the old and feeble cross the river of death and the children become of age.

Industrial work at this reservation, except part cutting of hay crop, is done by the old Indians; in fact, I had to press the Indian women into service to help harvest the hay crop. Had 20 acres seeded to oats to make hay for Government stock; harvested 10 tons of hay from same. They cut 42 cords of stove wood, at \$3 per cord, besides odd jobs for neighbors at \$1 per day and board. Some basket making, which they find ready sale for. Each family has a little garden to care for, and on account of rabbits and gophers the harvest of same will not be up to former reports. Will harvest the following:

Potatoes	pounds..	2,000	Corn	bushels..	50
Dry beans	do.....	300	Melons	number..	100
Onions	do.....	50	Squashes	do.....	100

besides other vegetables in a fair supply.

Repaired 75 rods of fence, built new 40 rods, and repaired one-half mile of road.

There have been several Indians intoxicated, both men and women.

There is no Government school at this reservation. Indian children attend public school and seem to be advanced in their study with the white children of their age, except that they are very timid.

Government buildings in fair condition, except apple house and roof of stock shed, which was blown off in March by a heavy wind. Ample material on hand to repair same before the rainy season. Indian buildings and Government stock are in good condition. Wagon, buggy, harness, and tools, etc., in good order, except heavy work harness, which need some repair.

The Indians need bedding, clothing, garden hoes, and axes.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks for courteous treatment accorded me by the Indian Office.

Very respectfully,

Geo. O. Gust,

Additional Farmer and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT BIDWELL SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PAIUTE.

FORT BIDWELL SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA,
August 9, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the seventh annual report for the Fort Bidwell Indian School, California, being the report of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Enrollment.—The total enrollment for the year reached 81—53 boys, 28 girls—with an average attendance for the year of 67.31. The low average was caused by the pupils not coming in till late in the fall, many of them, especially the older boys, being out at work on the ranches; while many of the smaller ones and the girls were in distant parts of the mountains with their parents hunting and visiting, and did not return until inclement weather drove them to towns for shelter.

Of the number enrolled, 23 were Pit Rivers, that being the largest number of this tribe that has ever attended the school.

Health.—The health of the pupils during the year has been quite good, and the attention of the medical attendance has been quite satisfactory.

Class-room work.—The work in this department was not entirely satisfactory, owing to the large attendance and the number of grades necessarily in charge of one teacher during the early part of the year. The appointment of a kindergarten teacher greatly relieved this unsatisfactory condition and has proven a great benefit to the school.

Industrial work.—Considering the conditions and the lack of facilities during the past year, the industrial work has been fairly satisfactory. General instruction in cooking, sewing, laundering, dairying, and general housework has been given, but the facilities for the proper instruction in domestic science are not what they should be. In the inclosed estimate I have asked for separate dining room and kitchen, and also laundry building, in order that this part of the work may be made thoroughly practical and of educative value.

The boys have had practical training in farming, gardening, stock raising, irrigation, carpentry, painting, and glazing.

A school garden of about one acre in size has been maintained in which pupils have been taught the raising and care of small fruits, such as strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and also various vegetables. In addition to these they have also enjoyed the pleasure of ornamenting the school garden with various flowers.

They also opened an entirely new garden of about 2 acres in some sagebrush land on the hillside. In this garden they planted potatoes, onions, beets, radishes, lettuce, carrots, cucumbers, tomatoes, squash, pumpkins, turnips, and proved very successful in the care and cultivation of the same, and developed a great interest in the work and progress of this garden as well as the school garden.

They also opened another garden in which they planted about 14 acres in potatoes in addition to beets, carrots, squash, pumpkins, beans, corn, turnips, cabbage, etc., but the disastrous freeze on the night of June 24 and the succeeding nights practically destroyed this garden, as it was on low land where it got the full benefit of the freeze.

In the stock-raising line the boys have been quite successful, and shown a great deal of interest in trying to take the proper care of the stock, and also in fixing the barns so that the stock can be properly cared for, as the dilapidated condition of the barns rendered it impossible to give the stock the care that should be given them.

One great hindrance to the industrial work for the boys at this school is the fact that the immense amount of wood required for heating the buildings must all be sawed by hand by the boys. This, of course, is of but little educative value, and it is to be hoped that my recommendation for the installation of a water wheel and saw will be approved and this vast amount of drudgery be done away with, so that the time of the boys now used in this manner may be utilized in definite instruction in lines which will be both educative and of practical benefit to them after leaving school. I concur with the unanimous opinion of the boys that "they are thoroughly proficient in the wood-bucking trade." Many of these boys will make good mechanics if only they have the proper instruction.

The adult Indians.—The Paiutes living in this vicinity are good workers when they have the opportunity, and are employed on the ranches, and during the haying season receive from \$2 to \$3.50 a day and board. This being a cattle region, there is not much for the Indians to do during the greater part of the year except odd jobs.

The school furnishes some work for the Indians in the shape of putting in the school wood, but last year, through the evil advice of someone, the Indians "struck for higher wages," and refused to put in the school wood at the price offered by the Government. As it was necessary to have the wood it was necessary to have this wood put in by white men, which was done. After passing through one winter without the remuneration received from putting in the school wood the Indians wisely concluded that they would put in the wood this winter, and have gone to work with a great deal of zeal, which shows that the experience of last summer taught them a salutary lesson.

The breaking up of the Indian camps on the school reservation and adjoining the school buildings has had a very salutary effect on the Indians and has resulted in some of them going onto and improving their allotments and starting homes for themselves. Of course the order requiring the Indians to remove their camps from the reservation was met with considerable opposition at first on the part of the Indians, and they were evidently encouraged in this opposition by certain white people who had not the welfare of the Indians at heart.

A great deal of the allotted lands of the Indians are practically of no benefit to them, as they have no water and can not raise crops without irrigation. Something should be done to provide water for these allotted lands, as I am sure many of the Indians would improve them if they could see any hope of raising a crop.

In former reports concerning the Paiute Indians I see that you have been advised as to their being inveterate gamblers. This they continue, and I do not see much prospect of it being thoroughly broken up, especially among the older Indians, as it seems to be their greatest enjoyment.

The Pit River Indians are more progressive than the Paiute, and quite a few of them have improved their allotments. They are good workers and are employed by the ranch owners in their section of the country the greater part of the year. They too, are very fond of gambling, which seems to be the besetting sin among the Indians in this section of the country.

The Pit River Indians have never taken kindly to sending their children to this school, from the fact that an old enmity exists among the Pit River and the Paiute, and from the further fact that the Pit River consider themselves more progressive

and advanced than the Paiute and look upon it as a sort of a degradation to them to have their children intimately associate with the Paiute children, as they necessarily must in a school. During the past year, and especially this past summer, I have made frequent visits among the Pit River and am becoming acquainted with them and obtaining their confidence, as some of them have informed me; and I feel that this prejudice on the part of the Pit River as to sending their children to this school is gradually being overcome, although it seems to be at present only in a slight degree, as the prejudice is of so long standing and so deep seated that it will require a great deal of effort and some time to remove this prejudice.

One result of my visits has been that although the Pit Rivers did not send their children to this school, I succeeded in interesting them in the education of their children that several of them have sent them to the Indian school at Carson, Nev., so my efforts were not entirely a failure.

During the year the school was honored by an official visit from Supervisor Dickson, and his thorough interest in the work and valuable suggestions and kindly assistance proved of great value to the school.

Permit me in conclusion to call special attention to the buildings and improvements needed at this school, and submitted in a separate inclosure.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES D. RAKESTRAW,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF YUMA.

FORT YUMA SCHOOL, CAL.

Yuma, Ariz., August 17, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit this my fifth annual report of the Yuma Reservation and Fort Yuma School.

Reservation.—At last it seems that irrigation is in sight for the Yuma Indians. The "Yuma project," under the national irrigation act, contemplates the damming of the Colorado River just above the reservation, so that the waters may be diverted to the adjoining lands upon both sides of the river. Under this act the lowlands are to be leveled to protect them from the annual overflow. About 18,000 acres will be reclaimed; the Indians will get about 3,000 acres. It may take three years to complete the project. When it is done and allotments are made, the future of the Yuma will be vastly different from their past. There is no doubt in regard to the fertility of their lands or that they will make good farmers. It is to be regretted, however, that their allotments are to be so small—only five acres each. This will allow little chance of stock raising.

The permit system of grazing has been extended this year, affording a fund with which to buy fence wire, axes, hoes, shovels, pumps, etc. Crops look unusually well at this time, and the people will probably be in better circumstances than they were last year.

The reservation sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. R. S. Hatch, additional farmer. He was particularly fitted for this work, and it will be difficult for another man to fill his place.

Little missionary work has been done the past year, but there is prospect for more in the near future. The National Indian Association has agreed to send a man and wife here as workers. The appointment has been made, and they are expected within a month. I have also learned that a Catholic priest is soon to be stationed upon this reservation for missionary work. That denomination already has a chapel near the school.

Nine legal marriages have been performed the past year; this is a start toward enforcing legal marriages on this reservation. There have doubtless been a number of Indian marriages which have never been reported to this office.

Intemperance is on the increase, and will continue to be until there are better laws for handling "bootleggers."

During the past winter a number of old and indigent people were given rations, which kept them above want.

I take the following extracts from the field matron's report:

Their burning of their dead I believe to be one of the most fatal things in the way of their progress. I am told that it is taught them from their earliest childhood that the spirit passes up into heaven with the flame and smoke of the fire, and that material things, houses, clothing, food, bedding, and

so on undergo a like change; that they must provide these things, that the one who has passed over will not suffer in the other world. I have seen men, in case of a death in the family, go straight to a store and buy blankets, clothing, and so on for the dead to take with them.

Many of the younger ones, I believe, are held back, when inclined to put confidence in us, by their older relations, especially the women. I know one woman who says white people are not really human beings, but are animals, coming from mother, such talk can not help but bear fruit.

Their ideas of morality between the sexes are totally different from ours and are greatly to be deplored, and a different state should be brought about if possible.

They will not accept medicine from me, saying theirs is "just as good," but will let me do any thing I can or bring food, although they do not much believe in feeding the sick. They seem to think it better to starve out the disease, which in some cases may do, but in some it is disastrous. One such case I know where I believe a child's life was sacrificed to the father's superstition; another in which it seemed the mother was to blame. Apparently they have little fear of contagion or else do not understand the danger.

School.—There were fewer changes than usual in the employee force; consequently much better work was done than ever before since my connection with the school. The attendance was larger than ever before. Every available child of school age belonging to the reservation was in school. Fifty of the largest pupils were kept during the summer vacation. They were told plainly that this was done to keep them away from the Indian dances and powwows, and to keep them in touch with what they had learned at school during the year. It has had a most salutary effect upon those who stayed, as well as upon the smaller ones who went home.

No building was done the past year, but many improvements were made along the line of repairs, painting, kalsomining, etc. A new porch was put entirely around one building. The mess dining room and kitchen were enlarged and improved. The school dining room, all school rooms, and some employees' quarters were kalsomined and painted. Other buildings were painted and repaired.

Instead of sending the children to the various churches as heretofore, a Sunday school was maintained at the school. It is certain that Indian children get more from this kind of an exercise than they do from attending church services that are meant for adult people.

A reading circle was organized and maintained throughout the latter half of the school year.

A set of band instruments was sent us, and a band was organized in December under the leadership of Guy Gilmore. The band boys have practiced faithfully and have made remarkable progress.

Under the leadership of the industrial teacher the boys have shown increased interest in baseball, football, and all kinds of field sports. I consider such sports of material value to the school.

We are still in need of a new schoolhouse and a commissary.

Eleven advanced pupils were sent to Phoenix and Riverside. Three more have promised to go to Carlisle.

I desire to thank visiting officials for the support given myself and the school, and to assure you that I appreciate the support received from the Indian Office.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN S. SPEAR, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, YUMA RESERVATION.

YUMA RESERVATION, CAL., August 18, 1904.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit this report as field matron.

Since I came here, June 15 of last year, I have been on 212 days to the reservation, have made 899 calls and received 1,575 calls, and 508 garments have been made in my room; some entirely by Indian women, some with my help, and some by myself. More time would have been spent on the reservation had I not been prevented by an entire month's illness, and by being detailed four different times to other work. It is a scattered community, and the work is much hampered by lack of a team to reach distant families.

Aside from medicines very little is at the matron's disposal in the way of supplies. The doctor has been most kind, both in giving me medicine for those in need and also in going to visit them at their homes when it is not too great a distance for him to walk. The children's cook, too, has been very kind in giving me broth and left overs from the children's table for the old and sick. It has been hard work for them in many ways. The overflow last year was so great that it was very late in receding. This in turn made their planting late and a great part of their crops did not reach maturity, leaving them in a very bad way for the winter, and in spite of some help from the Government there was much suffering. This year the overflow has been comparatively slight, and not being much moisture they can not plant over the customary ground, so that it appears the food supply must be short again this coming winter, and through no fault of their own, as they must depend entirely on the overflow, having no system of irrigation.

They also feel their crops are greatly menaced by loose stock. In many instances they have made brush fences, but they are a poor protection against determined stock, and in some cases that I am personally aware of they have been broken through and the corn eaten up. Part of this stock, of course, belongs to Indians, but they seem to think the greater part belongs to other people; I have not been able to learn exactly to whom. They claim there are several hundred head of this loose stock on the reserve.

All the Indians I think are suspicious of any real interest or good will toward them from white people. With an occasional exception, I find these more so than any other Indians I know, and it seems to me the women have less faith in us than the men, for some reason. In my case, it seems to be generally the same, and they are inclined to accept me as almost one of themselves, and I have many good friends among them, from whom I shall be sorry to part, as I must soon. Possibly one cause of their suspicions is that some come to them with an idea of duty service—and they need, as much as any of us, love and interest, perhaps more than some of us—and they quickly perceive the difference. It is always hard to change established conditions and create a desire for other customs and ways that almost all would think better.

Their burials for the dead I believe to be one of the most fatal things in the way of their progress, or getting on in the world. I am told that it is taught them from their earliest childhood that the spirit passes up into the heavens with the flame and smoke of the fires, and that material things—houses, clothing, food, bedding, and so on—undergo a like change. That they must provide these things that the one who has passed over will not suffer in the other world. We all know how hard it is to change ideas of things our mothers taught us, and the Indians are fully as tenacious of their opinions. I have seen men that I feel certain, with their sense, must know and believe differently, in case of a death in their family, go straight to a store and buy blankets, clothing, and so on, for the dead to take with them. It is surely awful; and as there is no family but what death comes to, sooner or later, none of them have any incentive to build permanent homes, or to try to accumulate in any way—simply to provide for present needs.

At the same time they are steady and industrious. As a tribe I think they are the best, most persistent and faithful workers of any I know. And they work hard. The men cut and haul wood, which seems to be the main industry. Some are also employed in various ways in the town of Yuma. Among the women there are some laundresses who are always in demand. One of these has steady work at the railroad hotel, and I have been told by white people she never makes less than \$40 a month. Of course she is an exception. They don't all do as well, and there are many poor, old, blind, sick, helpless, and those who have paralysis among them, who can do nothing to assist themselves or anyone else.

Many of the younger ones, I believe, are held back, when inclined to put confidence in us, by their older relatives, and especially by the women. I know of one woman who says white people are not really human beings but animals; that they are never quiet and contented, and it is only Indians who are gentle and good. Coming from mothers, such talk can not help but bear fruit.

These people are in the main a gentle, kindly race, and sober and industrious. There is, it is true, a class among them who are gamblers, and intemperate, but these are not possible, and are confined strictly to Indians. Their ideas of morality, as between the sexes, are totally and entirely different from ours, and, according to things as we see them, greatly to be deplored, and a different state of things brought about, if possible. I have always contended that morals must be taught like anything else. I know of no other way. It is not usually inculcated here at all, there a little, now a little verse, now a commandment, and then a little or a good deal of ostentation. As I have not as yet been able to learn positively and exactly what they do think regarding such things, I can suggest nothing better to supply what I see lacking in them.

Earlier during the priest's change at Yuma when I came, he had an whenever he could, and was very kind not only to me, but to the Indians. Since his return to France I have missed his ready help and sympathy very much. At my request he baptized eight children for me in December, and there are more than that number now for whom the mothers desire the rite. He also came and administered the sacrament to the dying several times. He told me early in April that the bishop of Los Angeles was to send a priest in our charge of this mission, and that he would hold regular service in the little church at the foot of this hill. These people are nominally Romanists, and if they happen to like him he can be of great help to them. I have seen the gentleman once since he came, and think he seems earnest and sincere in his desire to help, elevate, and Christianize them.

Possibly the reservation women would come more freely to the field matron's house for real instruction along various lines of work if it were completed. I thought when I first came here I was much hampered, having no suitable place among them; but that is about to be remedied. They have come to me more freely than I anticipated they might, but it has been mainly for medicines and to sew. Those who come to sew are those who understand sewing and sewing machines. But very few have come for real instruction.

In visiting the sick, I have helped in anyway that I could that they would let me. I have established friendly relations with some of their doctors, who do not seem to consider it an intrusion when I visit the sick at their places. They will not accept medicine from me—say there is "just as good"—but will let me do anything I can or bring food, although they do not much believe in feeding the sick; they seem to think it better to starve out the disease, which in some cases may do, but in some it is disastrous. Anything they can see with their eyes to be good they will accept. For instance, these people do not bandage new-born babies, and as a consequence many of them are badly ruptured. I showed one of these doctors how to place a compress and bandage one of these poor little beings. He saw at once that it was good, and made them fix it properly and keep it so. In case of consumption they expectorate on handkerchiefs or anything convenient, which they wash as any other garment. I have provided little squares of white cloth for them, which can be used once and hurriedly leaving no danger of infection. Such things they accept and are grateful for, but are afraid of medicines, and unless some better way of caring for the reservation sick can be found it is hardly safe to leave medicine with them. Few of them have timepieces, and when they have sick friends time seems long to them, and they want to be doing something for them. If they are told to give the medicine once in two hours, they are just as likely to give it once in fifteen minutes if the matron has gone and no one there to prevent; or if the patient seems worse they invariably think it is the medicine, and if the matron is not there to plead and encourage, stop it altogether.

Sometimes, too, they make unfortunate marriages. A girl who has every intention of doing as she has been taught by my matron, a man who has been taught, but clings too closely to the old tradition. In case of sickness there is trouble at once, the man insisting on the Indian doctor and the woman desiring the other treatment. The one having the weakest will give way. One such case I know, where I believe a child's life was sacrificed to the father's superstition; another in which it seemed the woman was to blame. If we had a reservation hospital some of these things would have a remedy.

It is very hard for one to care for the sick in their homes for other reasons. If they are in the habit of using beds ordinarily, in case of sickness the person, for some reason, is laid on the ground on a quilt, or possibly on a mattress, where he remains till well or dead, which necessitates much stooping on part of the attendant, and in case of serious illness he has to be rolled onto the ground and drink in such a position. Then the sick one is stripped naked, I suppose, for convenience in rubbing and their treatment generally. In pulmonary complaints it seems to be most hazardous. They seem to understand bathing the sick rapidly and will keep the body covered, except the one limb or part of the body being bled. But they seem to have no idea of the best bathing care. If harmful should a cup or basin of water be spilled in the bed, I think nothing would be done about it. It is

also difficult to provide proper food at their homes and see that it is taken at proper intervals and in proper quantities. Apparently, they have very little fear of contagion, or else do not understand the danger.

Being near the railroad and a town necessitates more or less intercourse with white people, and gives them, especially the men and boys, a working knowledge which is most useful to them. Most of them make gardens and many of the women sew well. There are several sewing machines on the reservation, and some of the women seem to make nice living dresses and suits for the others. The women wear a dress much like a white woman's wrapper, but cover it with the long shawl. Most of the women go barefooted, whether from choice or necessity I do not know, but as the ground is so hot, leadwork, meeting almost all the passenger trains with their headwork and jewelry.

The younger ones are very particular as to cleanliness—body, food, and clothing. Some of a power for good among their people, and I think will be.

It is of the greatest importance to secure not only their respect, but their affection as well, if one is to be of real use to them. They all seem to be nearly related and have intermarried so much that the children show the effects frequently in scrofulous diseases. Compared to the west, I realize that little has been accomplished. But little by little the Indians themselves are coming to help me, and I think will do the same for anyone who can secure their friendship.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. H. L. HEARD,
Field Station.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY AND SCHOOL,
Hoopa, Cal., August 31, 1904.

SUB: A full description of the geographical features, fine climate, and natural beauty of the Hoopa Valley Reservation has been given in former annual reports, and will therefore be omitted from this, my annual report for 1904, which I have the honor to submit to you. For convenience in future reference, topics will be arranged alphabetically.

Advancement.—All the Hoopa Indians wear white man's clothing. Nearly all speak English and many can read and write. Nearly all of them occupy frame dwelling houses, and own good gardens, fields, and stock. They are advancing slowly but surely in civilization, industry, morality, temperance, and independence, and are physically, mentally, and morally superior to the average western Indian. In time they will make good citizens, which is the object we seek to attain.

Allotments.—As soon as the survey of the reservation is completed, additional allotments of timber and grazing lands should be made to the Indians, the agricultural lands being so limited in area that few possess more than 5 or 6 acres. The reservation comprises 88,600 acres, but only about 1,200 acres are suitable for farms and gardens. Patents should be issued for allotments already made, and new surveys should be made to settle disputed claims, of which there are several, due to the fact that few Indians have built line fences to segregate their individual allotments, although urged and encouraged to do so.

Census.—The number of Indians belonging on the reservation is as follows:

Total of both sexes (males, 202; females, 212)	414
Males above 18	124
Females above 14	150
Children between 6 and 16	73
School age, 5 to 18 (males, 66; females, 40)	102

Electric lights.—Electric lights are still one of our greatest needs. In your letter of March 10, 1904, you said the engineering supervisor or the supervisor of construction would be sent here as soon as he could be spared, to make plans for the installation of an electric-light plant. The desirability of such a plant is unquestioned. Oil is dangerous and expensive, the transportation from the railroad to the school alone being about 13 cents per gallon. We have two water-power wheels not used after 5 p. m., with abundance of water especially in winter when the need of artificial light is greatest. I trust that Mr. Pringle or Mr. Charles may soon be sent here, so that the plant may be put in this fall. If Supervisor Charles could be spared, he could also assist in making plans for the new school building and dormitory.

Employees.—Since the departure last winter of an employee of unfortunate disposition, who is not now in the Government employ, there has been peace and harmony among the employees, who deserve great credit for their loyalty, faithfulness, and zeal in advancing the interests of the reservation and school.

Farming and gardening.—Large crops have been raised this year for which there is ready sale at good prices—\$15 to \$18 per ton for hay, 2 cents per pound for potatoes, wheat, and oats, and other products in proportion. Many of the Indians think they know all about farming and the farmer's advice is not very respectable; others are anxious to learn and improve. Scientific methods would undoubtedly increase the yield. Still, the Indians do remarkably well and are entitled to great credit. Nearly every family has its nicely cultivated garden.

Grist mill.—The best grade of flour at the trader's store now sells at \$10 per barrel. The valley is suitable for wheat raising. I recommend the purchase of a modern grist mill of small capacity, which would be of great benefit to the Indians and would assist in their support, as surplus flour would find a ready market.

Health.—The tenacity with which most of the Indians hold to their belief in Indian doctors, medicine, and poison is surprising and discouraging. Greater faith and confidence in the agency physician and a closer observance of sanitary laws would result in substantial improvement. There have been no serious epidemics during the year. A small combined agency and school hospital should be built and a field matron allowed, the care of the hospital to be one of her duties.

Indian court.—Several minor disputes and troubles were settled by the three Indian judges under my supervision during the year, but the number of cases tried was fewer than last year—an encouraging sign of improvement. The Indians generally are peaceable and law-abiding, comparing favorably with any white community of equal population. The guardhouse is seldom occupied.

Inspectors.—The reservation was honored by a visit from Supervisor C. H. Dickson, whose kindly interest in agency and school affairs and common-sense suggestions and advice were much appreciated and of great value.

Land contests.—The recent act of Congress providing that trust patents issued to Indians should not be canceled without authority of Congress, except in cases of double allotment or relinquishment by the patentee to take another allotment had a good effect in discouraging contests made on insufficient grounds, and most of the land disputes now result from encroachment upon lands held by "squatter's rights." Your directions regarding settlement and prevention of such contests will be followed.

Authority should be granted for the sale of timber on Indian allotments under restrictions similar to those in force on Wisconsin reservations.

Liquor selling to Indians.—This continues to be a source of much annoyance, and the primary cause of most of our troubles. Most of the saloon men obey the letter of the law, but the Indians manage to get liquor through irresponsible white men or mixed bloods not under agency jurisdiction. The most serious trouble of the year occurred on New Year's eve, when some of the Indians became intoxicated and resisted the police, who had been sent to arrest one of them. They were arrested and confined in the county jail for varying periods. Since then there has been very little trouble on the reservation.

Logging and lumbering.—This has not been engaged in by the Indians to any great extent, owing to the scarcity of available timber. When the proposed new wagon road is built there will be an abundant supply of accessible timber for logging, and the Indians can provide themselves with lumber for building houses, barns, fences, and making their dwellings more comfortable and healthful. The \$150 authorized by you for the purchase of material and employment of Indian labor to construct a wagon road to reach a body of timber near the school of some 60,000 feet was judiciously expended, several experienced men expressing surprise that so much work could be done for so small a sum. When this timber and the 75,000 feet authorized to be purchased is manufactured into lumber, the available supply of timber will be exhausted and it will be necessary to extend the road farther from the valley into the timbered part of the reservation, whether the wagon road to Blair's ranch is authorized or not, and the matter will be definitely presented to your office. There is urgent need of lumber for use of the Indians for building a new school building, dormitory, bakery, and domestic-science building, and for general repair.

Mail service improvement has finally been secured through the kindness of your office, and a daily mail from Korbel is to replace the present triweekly service on October 10, 1904. A daily mail between Hoopa and Orleans and other points on the Klamath River would be a great convenience.

Marriage and divorce.—Greater respect is being shown by the Indians for the marriage relation, although conditions are not yet satisfactory. Comparison with conditions which formerly prevailed is, however, very encouraging, and I sometimes wonder that conditions now are not worse. There have been seven marriages and no divorces this year, against five marriages and two divorces last year.

Missionaries and morals.—There has been a noticeable improvement in the morals of the Indians during the year, largely due to the faithful and earnest work of the

two missionaries, Miss Chase, Presbyterian, and Mr. Douglas, Episcopalian. The latter was in the East for several months raising funds to help carry on the work, but returned before the close of the fiscal year.

Orchards have yielded an abundance of good fruit in spite of the fact that some of them are neglected and poorly cared for. The orchard set out at the school and the new trees planted by the Indians two years ago are doing remarkably well. Some spraying and grafting has been done, repaying for the care taken by producing an abundance of fruit. The valley is well adapted for fruit raising, while the surrounding hills would make fine vineyards. The present long haul to market makes the shipment of fruit unprofitable. The building of the new wagon road would help matters.

Prosperity.—Most of the Indians seem to be prosperous, contented, and happy. Crops were good, prices remunerative, and work plentiful at good wages. Some of the old folks depend largely on acorns, salmon, nuts, fruit, and berries for subsistence, but the majority earn a comfortable living by freighting, wood cutting, lumbering, sheep shearing, packing, farming, and gardening.

Public schools for Indians, of which there are now five on the extension along the Klamath River, are in good hands, but the attendance in many cases is spasmodic and irregular. At Weitchapee school the trustees exclude all Indian children whose home surroundings are filthy, immoral, or degrading, and encourage them to come to Hoopa school, where cleanliness, morality, and industry are taught, in addition to "book learning." This seems to me to be a wise plan.

Rations are issued every two weeks to 25 or 30 old, sick, and crippled Indians, who have no one to support them. Several applicants have necessarily been refused because of the limited quantity of rations allowed for issue. The quantity should be increased, as the fourteen-day allowance now consists of about 6 pounds of beef, 4 pounds of flour, three-fifths pound of sugar, three-eighths pound rice, and one-fourth pound soap. If it were not for the acorns and salmon some of the old helpless Indians would be in great danger of starvation.

Road work.—An unusually long continued period of rainy weather last winter and consequent washouts and slides put the roads in very bad condition and much labor was necessary to repair them. Under the supervision of the farmer, each able-bodied Indian has put in from three to fifteen days in work on roads, which are now in very good condition.

Telephone communication with the railroad, 32 miles away, is not a luxury, but a necessity for the expeditious transaction of public business. I hoped to secure it before this by building 14 miles of line to Blair's ranch and there connecting with J. H. Blake's independent system, but have been unable as yet to make satisfactory arrangements. Prospects are better now. The local telephone system connecting the widely scattered buildings of the agency and school would not only be very convenient and desirable, but of incalculable value in case of fire.

Training school.—In spite of discouragements and difficulties the year's work of the school shows satisfactory results.

Amusements: Special interest was taken in football, basket ball, and military drill. Other games and amusements were provided, such as swings, firing poles, flying rings, punching bag, swimming pool, and various games for indoor amusement.

Attendance was a little larger than last year, and a still further slight increase is looked for this year, in spite of transfers and the establishment of new public schools. The worth of the literary and industrial training given is becoming more appreciated. One reason for the small average attendance is the delay in the return of nonreservation pupils whose attendance is entirely voluntary.

Basket making: There were no regular classes in this industry, although considerable work was done as a pastime by the girls, many of whom are quite expert in basket weaving.

Buildings: The schoolhouse containing class rooms and assembly hall was destroyed by fire May 13. It should be replaced with the least possible delay. A new boys' dormitory, capacity 75 pupils, should also be built this year, the old one having been destroyed by fire several years ago. A building intended for a warehouse has been fitted up for dormitory purposes but is not satisfactory. The old bakery and a cottage now used for the cooking class should be torn down and replaced, next year, by a combined bakery and domestic-science building. Two other old shacks built many years ago by the military should also be torn down, as they are not worth repairing.

Course of study: Earnest efforts have been made by the teachers to follow, as closely as possible, Miss Reel's course of study, with good success along some lines.

Dairy herd: Through your kindness we now have four thoroughbred Jersey cows and a registered bull, besides several cows of common stock. The milk and butter produced are a welcome addition to the pupils' bill of fare.

Exhibit work and exercises: A creditable exhibit of schoolroom and industrial work was made at the close of school and was of much interest to parents, relatives, and friends of pupils. Holidays were appropriately observed by special exercises. Among the events of closing day were intricate military drills and marches by the boys, a match game of basket ball between two teams of girls, baseball, and an evening literary entertainment which closed with a musical play in costume. The ability displayed by some of the participants was a surprise to the large audience present. An enjoyable feature of the Christmas entertainment was the distribution of gifts, candies, and fruits, provided through the generosity of employees and friends of the school.

Farm, fruit, and garden: The school allotment is too small for extensive farming, and was of little value this year in the teaching of agriculture. There was an abundance of fruit, particularly of berries, melons, plums, and peaches. The garden was not satisfactory, owing to unfavorable weather, unavoidable changes in employees, and other causes.

Health: There was not much sickness at the school during the year and no serious epidemic. One death occurred at the school and three other pupils died at their homes during the year.

Improvements: Improvements and repairs were numerous, among them being the finishing of a clothing room in the attic of the girls' building and stairway leading thereto, numerous floors and porches, a cattle shed, repairs and improvements to flume, papering, repairs to roofs, and so forth.

Industrial work: Practical instruction was given in the care and raising of fruit, poultry, and stock, dairying, blacksmithing, plumbing, shoe and harness making, carpentry, building, irrigating, gardening, lumbering, cooking, laundering, ironing, dressmaking, plain and fancy sewing, including embroidery, nursing, and general housekeeping. The cooking class, conducted by the baker, is a special feature, and of great value in training the girls in plain and home cooking. We have a modern steam laundry plant, but each of the larger girls is given special training in laundering and ironing by hand.

Literary work: Progress in this line was quite good, in spite of handicaps caused by changes in instructors, illness of teachers, and burning of schoolbooks and supplies. Special efforts were put forth to make the instruction given both practical and useful. Vocal music was taught to a limited extent.

Morals: There was noticeable improvement over last year. Every pupil attended one of the morning church services and the older ones also took part in the Sunday evening song service. Sunday school exercises were conducted by the employees, assisted by the two missionaries. By example and precept it was sought to inculcate such habits as would cause the pupils, in future years, to secure and retain the respect and good will of all right-thinking citizens, Indian or white, and to overcome the prejudice against the northern California Indians, who are sometimes unjustly classed with the "Diggers."

Needs: A new school building containing two class rooms and assembly hall; boys' dormitory; electric lighting system; telephone line to the railroad and a local system connecting buildings; a bakery and domestic science building; 4-inch water mains to replace 2-inch pipe; and improved sewerage system.

Reading rooms: An abundance of good literature has been furnished by friends of the school. To these many thanks are due. Particular mention should be made of the Eureka dailies, the Times, Standard and Herald, and the Blue Lake Advocate, for complimentary subscriptions. Two rooms were nicely papered and fitted up as library and game room. Thanks are due to the Congregational Sunday School for the gift of their old library, no longer needed. Many magazines and other periodicals were also kindly donated by friends of the school and much enjoyed, particularly the illustrated ones, which are of great educational value to children, many of whom have never seen city or village or ocean.

Transfer of pupils: Last September 16 pupils were transferred to Phoenix school; in November 2 more, and 11 to Riverside school, and on July 26, 1904, 14 were taken to Riverside. This makes a total of 62 pupils sent away to advanced schools since I took charge here three years ago. Five others were sent to Phoenix by Supervisor Conser a few days before I took charge. From a selfish standpoint it was unwise to transfer so many of our pupils, many of them the best we had; but, while it crippled the Hoopa school, I felt that it was for the best interests of the pupils themselves and therefore do not regret it.

Sewerage: The greater part of the sewerage system is unsanitary and incomplete. Much of the sewage is disposed of through surface ditches running through the grounds and emptying finally into Trinity River. Estimate of cost of construction of an improved system is now before your office and should be authorized in the near future.

Water supply: Two-inch mains should be replaced by 4-inch pipe, which would give good fire pressure.

Wagon road.—The proposed new wagon road to connect with the county road at Balms is of very great importance to the Government and the Indians, and should be built as soon as possible. Reference may be had to last year's annual report, in which this matter was fully discussed. The cost of building the road to the reservation line, which is a little less than halfway to Balms, would be about \$3,000.

Sincere thanks are due to your office for the courtesy and hearty support you have accorded me.

Very respectfully,

FRANK KYSELKA,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MISSION INDIANS.

PALA, CAL., August 20, 1904.

Site: I have the honor to submit for your information my first annual report of the Pala Indian Training School and Agency, located at Pala, Cal., 12 miles from Temecula, 14 miles from Fallbrook, 24 miles from Oceanside, and the same distance from Escondido. These are all railroad stations on the Santa Fe and its branches, Temecula being our shipping point. The agency is located a little north of the center of the Pala Valley, which is a strikingly pretty, healthful, and delightful bowl, surrounded by mountains of considerable height, the highest being Palo Mar, or Smith Mountain, a popular summer resort. Frost is a rare thing in the valley, while snow can frequently be seen on the surrounding mountains.

Prior to July 17, 1903, all of the territory comprising this agency was under the "Mission-Tule Consolidated Agency." Upon the date before mentioned the honorable Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of Inspector J. E. Jenkins, divided the Mission-Tule reservations, as nearly as possible, into two equal parts and placed each part under a bonded superintendent. The reservations comprising the Pala Agency are as follows: Campo, Capitan-Grande, Gnyapipa, Inyaha, Los Coyotes (San Ignacio and San Ysidro), Mesa Grande, (Santa Ysabel), Pala (including Agua Caliente and San Felipe villages), Puma, Protrero, Rincon, Syquan, La Posta, Manzanita, and Pechanga or Temecula. These reservations are all located in the western and southern parts of San Diego County, except the Pechanga Reservation, which is situated in Riverside County and contain from 120 to 29,845 acres and a total population of 1,560, as gathered from a census just taken, and which I consider correct and complete.

I succeeded to former agent (Wright) and took charge on September 18, 1903. Upon my arrival, some very serious problems presented themselves. The Agua Caliente and San Felipe Indians, who had recently been evicted from their homes and moved to Pala very much under protest, were living in tents, were idle and disgruntled because certain promises that had been made to them had not been fulfilled. The Government owed them something over \$4,000 for labor performed in July, August, and September, and as they can not understand delays on account of closing of fiscal years, change of administration, and filing of bonds, they thought that the Government did not intend to pay them and had lost confidence in all connected with the Indian Office. On November 4 funds arrived to settle this indebtedness, and confidence was again restored.

No work was being done when I arrived, partly because of the delay in making payment of wages, but mostly because the daily wage had been reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25, the Indians claiming that it had been stipulated as a condition of their peaceable removal that they should be paid the former rate for their labor. They looked upon this reduction as a breach of faith. The \$1.50 rate was again established and they again went to work. Since the settlement of this matter, things have gone along in a very satisfactory manner.

Buildings.—Upon my arrival I found the Indians at Pala anxiously awaiting the arrival of the portable houses which had been promised them. These began to arrive in October, and the work of putting them together was done by the Indians themselves. The first order of thirty houses was found insufficient to house them, and a requisition for twenty more was made and allowed, so that the people are now quite comfortably housed. There was some grumbling about the size of these buildings and their airiness, but that has gradually subsided.

These houses are arranged in village form, with streets and cross streets. Later, the people subscribed to a fund sufficient to purchase aluminum numbers for the front doors, and the Government put in a complete water system whereby each house has a standpipe at the back door, furnishing an abundance of excellent water for domestic purposes and irrigation of yards, altogether giving this Indian village a metropolitan air. Many of the people have planted flowers, vegetables, and trees about their homes, which give them an appearance of prosperity and homelikeness that is very encouraging.

In addition to this Indian village, a day-school building, office, and storeroom (two stories), superintendent's cottage, teacher's cottage, barn, and jail have been built. The day school and superintendent's cottage are of the portable character. The office, teacher's cottage, and barn are frame structures built on the ground, while the jail is of rock and concrete. Water is supplied to the agency and school buildings by means of a windmill, a 3,000-gallon tank, and pipes. These furnish an abundance of water for all purposes.

Day schools.—The Pala Indian training school exists only in name and I do not recommend the establishment of such a school here. Sherman Institute, at Riverside, Perris, Phoenix, and the mission schools at Banning and San Diego have capacity for all children that can not be accommodated in our day schools. There are six day schools under my charge, and another has been authorized. The following table gives the most important information in regard to these schools:

Name of school.	Teacher.	House-keeper.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Pala	Ota M. Salmon	Salvadora Valenzuela	29	21
Pechanga	Belle Dean	Georgia Dean	19	15
Elmore	W. J. Davis	M. Blanche Davis	23	13.5
La Jolla	Leonidas Swain	Maudie E. Swain	19	13.9
Mesa Grande	Amos H. Frank	Mary Frank	22	19
Capitan Grande	Ella L. Patterson	Blanche Patterson	12	11.5

The new school that has been allowed will be located on the Santa Ysabel Reservation (commonly known as Volcan) and will be one of the very strongest in point of number of pupils. This school has long been needed.

The teachers have been earnest and faithful and have accomplished much during the past year. The schools have been well conducted and the teachers and house-keepers have exerted a wholesome influence upon the Indians of the several reservations. With no desire to disparage the work of boarding schools, my observation leads me to the conclusion that the day school is the most important factor in the civilization of the Indian. If anyone doubts this, I should like to have him visit the reservations where day schools exist and those where they do not and note the difference. Too often these schools are neglected because of their supposed unimportance. With comfortable buildings and a reasonably good equipment, these little centers of civilization would be still more powerful in their influence. It is to be hoped that the additions and repairs which have been estimated for and that are so badly needed may be allowed, and that they may be equipped for the work that they can and will do if given the necessary tools to do it with.

Agriculture.—It has been impossible for Mr. Butler, superintendent of irrigation, to complete the new ditch on the south side of the San Luis Rey River in time to be of any service this year. The Indians have, however, made a temporary division of the irrigable land, put in grain and vegetables, irrigated them from the old ditches, and raised a very good crop and are very much encouraged. There is little doubt that, with the new ditch in operation, the Indians at Pala will be self-supporting. In fact, these Indians have done fully as well as some of their white neighbors. The year has been very dry and the hay crop has been a partial failure, though they have produced about 100 tons of alfalfa and barley. When the land is allotted it is expected that more interest will be taken.

Liquor selling.—I have undertaken to break up the practice of selling intoxicating liquors to Indians. It is not as yet stopped, but is limited to a very few Mexican and white characters who have thus far been able to evade the law without being caught; but it is only a matter of time until they will go a step too far. I have made four prosecutions for this offense within the year—two Mexicans, an Indian, and a white man. The Mexicans were tried before a Justice of the peace and given thirty days each in jail upon confession. I considered these sentences too light, and therefore took the next two cases into the Federal courts with more satisfactory results.

The Indian plead guilty and was sentenced to thirty days in jail and to pay a fine of \$500. This really means five hundred and thirty days in jail. The white man was arrested last April and is still in jail awaiting trial. We have the best of evidence against him and hope to get a good heavy sentence for him. This policy has made me very unpopular with the class of people who live by this illegal traffic.

I wish here to note that United States Commissioner Knolles and United States District Attorney Valentine and his assistant, George McKeely, have been vigorous in sustaining my actions in these cases.

Allotment.—Under date of October 21, 1903, the Office directed Mr. George Butler to act in conjunction with me in dividing the land at Pala, to be later approved by an allotting agent. The work of preparation for this division has been great. Mr. Butler had the construction of the irrigation ditch in hand, and I had much to do in getting these people settled. Added to these drawbacks, it seems that no accurate survey of these lands had ever been made and it required much hard work to get the outside corners. This surveying was completed about the last of July, and the Indians notified that we were now ready to give them their lands. They refused to accept their allotments until a certain piece of land was cleared, as had been stipulated in the agreement before they were moved. That is the status of the allotment proposition at the present. The Office has been appealed to for further instruction in the matter.

Needs.—A physician is needed for these reservations. The present system, if it can be called a system, is very unsatisfactory. The reservations being so much scattered, it is impossible for me to decide intelligently in all cases whether it is wise to call a physician or not. It is necessary for me to depend upon the judgment of the teacher where there is one, and upon the Indian captain where there is no school. The teachers generally use good judgment, while some of the captains do not. Then there is an inclination on the part of some physicians to make as large a bill as possible, under the popular impression that the Government is rich and legitimate prey.

Several of the outlying reservations need resurveying and fencing of the boundaries. The indefiniteness of the lines of these reservations is a source of constant friction between the Indians and stockmen, who take every possible advantage of the Indian's ignorance. This same stockman usually accomplishes his purpose by bullying and intimidating the Indian. Until the lines of the reservations can be definitely established, there is little use to try to prevent cattle overrunning the Indians' lands.

Repairs and additions are needed at nearly all of the day schools. The Office has been very liberal in providing good water systems at each of the schools except Mesa Grande. For this the teachers, pupils, and myself desire to thank you. Estimates amounting to nearly \$2,000 for repairs on these schools are now in your hands.

A porch on the front of the office building, a shed for storing tools, vehicles, and implements, a cottage for the superintendent if physician is allowed, and a neat fence about the school and agency buildings are some of the things that are needed at the agency, and these have been requested and estimates submitted.

Morals.—It is the general impression that all of the Indians of southern California are grossly immoral in the matter of illicit relations of the sexes, that the honor of almost any Indian woman or girl may be purchased for a trifle. I may be very unob-servant and easily deceived, but my belief is that these women are as virtuous as white women in general, and this is not intended as a reflection upon white women. Of course, there is an occasional case of wrongdoing among them, but there is a great fuss made over it, and the woman is disgraced.

The greatest curse is the use of intoxicating liquors to very great excess. They will not drink in moderation. A drink to them means a drunk if they have the price and can get the liquor.

Fiestas, as they are conducted at the present day, are demoralizing to the Indians. Wine and brandy are always plentiful, and fighting and rioting often conclude the exercises. Originally the intent was good. They were originated by the old mission fathers who called the people together for religious instruction and permitted harmless games in connection. The Catholic Church deprecates the excesses at these fiestas and has cooperated with me to help limit the debauchery. It will take time to make these fiestas what they should be. I am not opposed to the religious and amusement features, and hope to improve the moral features as the years go by.

At one of these fiestas at Pechanga, last October, an Indian, Hervasio Chutniet, was murdered. The body was found in the early morning with the throat cut from ear to ear and the skull crushed by a rock that was lying near. The people telephoned me to come and take some action. I found the body lying undisturbed. I ordered a shelter made over it and wired the coroner at Riverside. He and the sheriff came and an inquest was held, the verdict being that "the deceased had died from wounds made by a knife and rock in the hands of person or persons unknown to the jury." But little clue could be found as to the murderer. Suspicion estimated

No doubt the division of the agency was a very wise move, as the field was entirely too large for any one man to give proper attention to the manifold duties that were constantly arising. Moreover, the reservations are so widely scattered that it was practically impossible for one agent to visit each section and devote sufficient time to ascertain the requirements of the Indians. Since the division of territory and the change in title from agent to superintendent, I have continued to discharge agent's duties for all of those reservations under my charge, as I consider the intent of the honorable Commissioner to devolve such duties upon me as superintendent. I feel that my work has been much more satisfactory and that much more permanent good has been effected on behalf of the Indians.

Census statistics.—The revised census rolls for 1901 show the following statistics:

Reservation.	Total population.	Males over 12.				Females over 12.				Between 6 and 12.		
		Males.	Females.	Males over 12.	Females over 12.	Males under 12.	Females under 12.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
Cahuilla.....	151	73	77	49	51	21	31	31	13	18		
Morongo.....	286	155	131	81	84	72	54	73	40	35		
Palm Springs.....	32	19	11	15	12	4	5	5	3	3		
Santa Ynez.....	51	24	24	14	18	10	12	18	7	8		
Santa Rosa.....	51	28	25	21	19	5	10	10	8	8		
San Manuel.....	55	26	19	26	11	19	5	8	5	3		
San Jacinto.....	141	75	69	51	53	24	24	53	15	17		
Tule River.....	114	80	61	55	49	27	21	32	15	17		
Cibola.....	58	43	31	31	28	15	10	11	8	6		
Torres (including Alamo, Boma, Agua Dulce, Martinez, Torres, and Walters villages).....	21	15	11	11	9	4	5	5	3	2		
Total.....	1,353	687	576	457	465	220	226	277	150	157		

General conditions.—All farming operations during the past year have been carried on under adverse conditions. We are experiencing the driest of all dry years and practically no crops of any kind have been raised in this vicinity. This is a double hardship upon the Indians who seek labor in civilized pursuits, for the failure of crops and fruits has reduced the demand for Indian labor and the lack of water for irrigation has prevented them from raising enough upon their places for subsistence. In view of these facts, and when we remember that these Indians receive no assistance whatever in the way of seeds supplied or other help, with the exception of a few tools and farming implements, we must conclude that they have done remarkably well.

Where irrigation is possible—as, for instance, on the desert at Morongo, Tule River, Santa Ynez, and on small portions of the San Jacinto Reservation—they have raised fair crops of cereals, beans, melons, some hay, and a small quantity of fruit. The desert Indians have done especially well in this line, and continue to use the water furnished them to most excellent advantage.

Some reservations are utterly worthless for agricultural purposes, the most notable of these being San Manuel, Santa Rosa, Cahuilla, and Palm Springs, because the land is poor and mountainous in some cases and on account of the utter lack of water. There is little hope of any improvement for the places mentioned above, as there is only water sufficient for domestic purposes and farming can not be successfully carried on without irrigation in this country. The question, then, of self-support for quite a portion of our Indians is a serious one, but they are quite industrious and manage to live some way; their wants being simple, they are easily provided for.

Drunkenness continues to be a very serious obstacle to the advancement and complete civilization of the Indian. A large part of their hard earnings is spent for alcoholic liquors; this keeps them debauched and very poor; they seem to care little but to satisfy this inordinate thirst. They are entirely lacking in thrift and think only of to-day. We have been especially vigilant during the past year in endeavoring to apprehend liquor sellers and have them properly punished. In some instances I have made it so extremely "hot" for some of these lawbreakers that they have discontinued business entirely. This is true of one Mike Griffin, who for years sold liquor near the Tule River Reservation. Several arrests and convictions have been made for these offenses, and I shall continue to make every effort to break up the nefarious traffic.

Our chief hope for bettering the condition of the Indians and making them self-supporting lies along the line of developing water, where this can be done. From past experience, I am certain that this idea will meet with your approval and I shall from time to time request your authority to make these improvements.

Schools.—There are five day schools and one Catholic mission school within my territory.

The Catholic boarding school, known as the St. Bonifacio mission school, is located near the Morongo Reservation and has an average attendance of about 75 pupils, gathered from the various reservations of southern California. The Rev. B. Florian Hahn, superintendent of this school, is a zealous worker and conducts a good school. The only criticism which might be offered is that pupils who are too young are enrolled; as they should be in the day schools.

The day school is a splendid factor in the civilization of the older Indians, as the teacher and housekeeper are frequently brought into contact with the parents as well as with the children, and it is only fair to presume that this intercourse has beneficial results.

The following table shows the location, name of teacher, compensation per month, and average attendance and enrollment during the year at the five day schools:

Teacher.	Compensation per month.	Location.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.
Will H. Stanley.....	\$72.00	Soboba.....	15	13
James H. Joyce.....	72.00	Martinez.....	29	17
Sarah E. Gilman.....	72.00	Potrero.....	35	15
William J. Spooner.....	72.00	Tule River.....	29	8
Stephen Wagoner.....	72.00	Cahuilla.....	2	2

The Soboba day school, on the San Jacinto Reservation, near the city of San Jacinto, is well conducted. The teacher and housekeeper are interested in their work. The grounds are well kept and in every way the school may be considered a success. Water is obtained from a well pumped by a windmill which answers for purposes of domestic use and irrigating the shrubbery and trees surrounding the school. There is also a good school garden in connection with this school in which the teacher takes a healthy interest. The building is old and will need some repairs.

The Cahuilla day school is situated 35 miles east of San Jacinto, in a mountainous region. The Indians are scattered over a large territory which makes it difficult to maintain a good school attendance, especially in the winter time. This school was closed October 1 of last year for lack of proper support and cooperation of the older Indians. They now regret that the school was closed and are exceedingly anxious to have it reopened. I have already requested your authority to do this and if it is granted every effort will be made to put the school on a good footing. The building is very poor and the water facilities are exceedingly primitive, what little is procured being brought from a small spring at some distance from the schoolhouse. We can not, therefore, have a school garden.

The Potrero day school, located on the Morongo Reservation, near Banning, and some 25 miles from agency headquarters, is an excellent school and fairly well attended. The buildings are in fair repair. The new water system is satisfactory and continues to furnish sufficient water for school use.

The Martinez day school is situated on the Colorado desert, 4 miles from the railroad and post-office and 75 miles from the agency. This is a prosperous school and shows an increased attendance over last year, and will, I feel sure, show a continued increase. During the year the school grounds were enlarged, some shade trees planted, and an effort made to do some school gardening. This was only partially successful because of the late start and the great heat of the desert. The buildings are of adobe and in a very poor state of repair. I was compelled during the year to put some iron rods into the walls to keep them from falling. There is but one living room for the teacher and family. I will, at an early date, ask your authority to make some repairs to this school plant.

There is an awakening among the desert Indians, due to the fact that they now have water and can prosecute their farming operations with some degree of success, and from now on this will undoubtedly be one of our best day schools. The water for school purposes is now obtained from one of the artesian wells.

The Tule River day school has not been so successful as I would have had it. This is due chiefly to the fact that the school is not properly located; being too far up the river to have the attendance of most of the children on the reservation. The

families living above the school building have but few children of school age; most of the families having school children live down the river 2 or 3 miles below the school and from that point 2 or 3 miles up the mountain. The pupils who live on the mountain, therefore, have to travel some 5 miles to reach the school, and those at the foot of the mountain some 2½ miles, crossing and recrossing the river. This is a large reservation and there are plenty of pupils to make the school a prosperous one. During the last month of the school year the teacher tried the experiment of holding the school in a ramada located near the center of the school population, some 3 miles from the present situation of the school building, and the average attendance increased from 6 in May to 22 in June, the month in which the experiment was tried, which shows quite conclusively that the building is improperly situated. The Indians inform me that they will gladly support the school when it is possible for them to do so.

During the year I installed a new water plant at this school, laying some 2,000 feet of inch pipe from the river to the school grounds. This furnishes an adequate supply of water for domestic purposes and also for irrigating a small school garden, some fruit trees, and a small berry patch.

All day school buildings need painting.

The Desert Indians.—Running parallel with a spur of the Sierra Madre Mountain for a distance of 15 miles lies the Torres Reservation, most of which is on an average of 200 feet below the level of the sea, having once been the bed of an arm of the ocean and in its natural state about as unpromising and forbidding looking a place as one could imagine. This and the region round about is known as the Colorado Desert and through all the ages has produced nothing that we are aware of but mesquite beams, which until recent years was the principal article of subsistence for the Indian tribes who occupied this territory un molested.

Even so short a time as twelve years ago the commission whose duty it was to select lands for the homeless Mission Indians in reporting upon this Torres Reservation, stated as follows: "If the Salton Lake does not resume its old bed upon this desert, these Indians can have, if the recommendation of the commission be approved, a home which few white men will covet."

Now, what a transformation! This desert waste is being reclaimed as fast as brain and brawn can do it, and the magic touch of water has done it all. Some one discovered that this vast region was underlain with an abundance of artesian water and hundreds of wells have been sunk. The soil is excellent and well watered, produces immense crops of melons, early vegetables, fruit, and hay, and these crops mature here at least two months earlier than elsewhere. Lands have increased in value from practically nothing to \$100 per acre. All this being true, the Indians have for once been fortunate, as they may now rise superior to the circumstances that compelled them to make a home in this waste and have an equal chance with their white brothers.

While it was said that the land was so poor that "few white men would covet it," it has been shown that a large portion of the Torres Reservation is excellent for agricultural purposes. The artesian water furnished the Indians last year has been of incalculable value to these people. There was no trouble, as was at first feared, to induce these Indians to move upon the irrigable lands. They were quick to see the chances and opportunities offered, and the chief difficulty now lies in making something like an equitable allotment of the land.

In my opinion this land should be allotted at the earliest possible date. It should be surveyed into small tracts so that roads and ditches may be regularly laid out with reference to the adjoining lines of the various holdings of the Indians. The longer this is delayed the harder it will be to put it into execution, as many of the Indians are now claiming much more land than we can possibly give them.

I wish also to urge the necessity of sinking more wells, for the supply of water furnished is insufficient for the requirements of the Indians. The Calazon Reservation, which has but two wells, should have at least from four to six more. The Twenty-nine Palms Indians were permitted to remove to this reservation, as they lived at a remote desert point, with no prospects in view, and it would be well to permit them to remain permanently at Calazon, where they may, if more water be furnished, make comfortable homes. I finished three reservoirs and there remain eight yet to be completed.

Tule River boundary line.—In compliance with your authority and instructions I caused a resurvey to be made of a portion of the boundary line of the Tule River Reservation. This survey was made because several white men are claiming large portions of splendid timber land within the lines of the reservation. These parties claim to have patents to this land, and had begun cutting some of the timber, making it into posts and shakes and hauling it away.

Before beginning the resurvey I was especially particular to obtain from the

surveyor-general for California the very latest field notes and plats as a guide in retracing this line, and every effort was made to secure correct data before the work was actually begun, because many persons were of the opinion that the reservation line had never been run as claimed, while others had it mislocated; and persons who had obtained deeds to the land were so insistent that they were right and that the land claimed by them was outside the reservation that I took every precaution to be as fully informed as possible.

The latest survey of official record was made by William Minto in 1873, and the surveyor-general stated that all subsequent surveys closed onto the line made by Minto in 1873. We had but little difficulty in reestablishing the line run by Minto in 1873. We retraced the whole northern boundary line, the line in dispute, and found every one but two of the thirty-four corners or survey stations exactly as given in the field notes. Witness trees, posts, and witness stones were all well marked and intact with the exception of two unimportant corners. These the surveyor was able to locate by the witness trees.

The greatest public interest is centered in this contest, for the result of our survey would make it appear that extensive misrepresentations or frauds have been perpetrated by some one to gain possession of this splendid timber land, really the most valuable portion of the reservation. The Tule River Reservation comprises some 47,000 acres and was made a reservation by Executive order of January 9, 1873. This is a matter of the very greatest importance and has been made the subject of a special report by me and will, no doubt, receive your early consideration.

This resurvey has also definitely settled another dispute between the Indians and one Luther Anderson, on the southern boundary of the reservation. No part of the land claimed by Anderson is on the reservation and this fact was evident to the Indians, who accepted the situation.

Sanitary.—We have had no epidemics among our Indians during the past year. There was a smallpox scare, but it amounted to nothing. By your permission I had as many of the Indians vaccinated as would submit to the operation.

The plan of employing local physicians to treat emergency cases and Indians who are unable to pay for their own medical attention works well. In connection with this service I prepare simple remedies for the use of the schools and Indians throughout my territory. In compliance with your instructions I examined the pupils at the St. Boniface and St. Anthony's mission schools, and with a few slight exceptions found all of the pupils in good physical condition and the buildings in good order, cleanly, and well kept.

General remarks and recommendations.—I desire to call your attention to the fact that there are several hundred Indians located within my jurisdiction along the mountain foothills of Kern, Fresno, Tulare, and Kings counties. These people have not been considered wards of the Government and I have never given them any special attention. No lands have been reserved for them and they are living upon very small patches of poor land, either public or private land, where they remain by sufferance of the owners. Sooner or later these people will require attention.

My experiences and observations among the Indians during the past year convince me that a home for the aged, infirm, destitute, and helpless Indians of southern California is almost indispensable. I wish now to reiterate that part of my report for 1903 which has reference to this subject, as follows:

Throughout this agency on every reservation there are aged, infirm, indigent Indians. They are a helpless lot. Practically all of the expenditures for rations and medical bills that you have permitted have been for this class of people. The Indian people think a great deal of their families, yet it is a notorious fact that they are negligent of their old folks. They put them in a shack to live alone, and they frequently suffer for the necessaries of life—that is, sufficient food and comfortable bedding; and who can tell what bodily suffering they endure in silence? Many of the cases are pitiful to behold. In my opinion it would be an act of humanity, and would have the endorsement of all the people of southern California, if some retreat or home could be provided where this class of Indians could be assembled and comfortably housed and fed and decently clothed, and in cases of sickness have their medical wants supplied.

I am informed that the buildings known as the Ferris Indian School are soon to be vacated and in my opinion this property could be converted into such a retreat or home for the Indians as I have spoken of and I earnestly recommend that this be done.

During the year we were visited by Inspector Chubbuck and Supervisor Dickson and greatly appreciated the counsel and suggestions given by them.

I desire to express my thanks to the Office for the assistance given and courtesies shown myself and the employees during the last year.

Respectfully submitted.

L. A. WRIGHT,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY,
Ignacio, Colo., September 20, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Health.—The general health of the Southern Ute Indians located at this agency has been exceptionally good during the past year. These Indians avail themselves of the services of the physician when sick; the ancient custom of the medicine man treating them is still practiced to a considerable extent, but it is gratifying to know that there is but small patronage among the young and more intelligent Indians, and in the course of a few years the medicine man will be a thing of the past. The physician is employed by contract and resides at Bayfield, Colo., a distance of nine miles from the agency. A resident physician should be located here, since the establishment of the school, and I would respectfully recommend the same.

Crime.—With the exception of an occasional drunk there has been but little trouble with the Indians the past year. One suicide occurred, the first one known among the Southern Utes.

Irrigation.—There is a good system of irrigation at this agency, covering the bottom or better class of farming lands adjacent to the rivers that traverse the reservation. The early part of the season was without rain and it was feared that the streams would run dry, and the prospects for one crop of hay were very discouraging, but during the months of July and August there was a greater amount of rain fell than in many seasons past, with the result that there was plenty of water for all, and the prospects for a good crop are excellent.

The matter of adjudication of water rights on Pine River was heard in the district court, but a decision has not yet been rendered.

Stock.—The winter was an excellent one for stock. There was a light snowfall, but the range was good and stock running in the mountains were in good condition in the spring.

Buildings.—The buildings at this agency are in a fair state of repair. The roof of the wagon and machine shed was blown off during a recent windstorm and same will be repaired as soon as lumber recently ordered is received. The bridge over Pine River at this point is also in very bad condition, and as soon as the river ceases repairs will be made on the bridge. Two more cottages are needed to meet the requirements of the employees.

Census.—The following table taken from the last census shows the present condition of the Southern Ute tribe at this agency:

Allotted Utes.....	403
Males over 18.....	106
Females over 14.....	139
Children 6 to 16.....	114

School.—The enrollment this last session was 70, of which 30 were girls and 40 boys. Sixty-seven of the total were full bloods and 3 half-breeds. The school was erected with a capacity of 60 pupils, but 70 were accommodated without much inconvenience. The classroom is under the supervision of two teachers, one in charge of the primary scholars and the other of the more advanced pupils. This was the second school year, but a great improvement was noticeable, those children who upon entering school were unable to speak a word of English are now able to understand and converse to a considerable extent with their teachers.

The industrial branch of training was very successful. Each dining-room table had its allotment of ground, and the pupils of that table were held responsible for the products of their tract of ground. In this manner most of the vegetables used were raised by the pupils themselves.

The school buildings are in a good state of repair, being practically new. The following additions are greatly needed. An employees' quarters consisting of a sewing room, mess kitchen and dining room, a barn, poultry house, and a work shop for instruction of larger boys.

Statistics are submitted herewith.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH O. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY,
Rossfork, Idaho, August 19, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of Fort Hall Indian Agency for the fiscal year 1901.

Statistics.—The census of the Bannock and Shoshoni Indians, taken June 30, 1901, gives the Indian population of both tribes, which can not be taken separately on account of the intermarriage of the two tribes, as follows:

Total population (males, 681; females, 670).....	1,351
Males over 18.....	431
Females over 14.....	440
Children between 6 and 16.....	272

Education.—The report of Supt. Horsa Locke, of the Fort Hall boarding school, is submitted herewith. This is the only school on the Fort Hall Reserve, and its capacity was taxed to the utmost throughout the entire year, having an enrollment of 194 and a general average of 176. Good work has been done in the schoolroom, and on the whole more interest was taken by the pupils. It is my earnest desire to carry on work more extensively in the line of training pupils in industrial work, and I shall recommend to the Department, in separate communications, the establishment of harness making, etc.

Following the plan of the Department to do away with Indian agents and placing bonded superintendents in charge of Indian agencies, the position of agent was abolished at this agency March 31, 1901, and the position of superintendent of Fort Hall training school authorized in lieu thereof.

With a scholastic population of 272 Indian pupils from the Bannock and Shoshoni tribes, eliminating those away at nonreservation schools, I shall endeavor to maintain and operate a training school with a general average of 200 pupils. This will require an additional building with a capacity of 75 pupils. A girls' dormitory should be erected at the earliest practicable date, with a capacity of 75 pupils, and other necessary buildings authorized for the proper conduct of the school. This, however, will be the subject of a separate communication, which with other recommendations will be embodied in my requests for additional appropriations to go before Congress at its next session.

The school plant now under course of construction at Rossfork, Idaho, is nearing completion and will be available for the next session of school in September. The old Fort Hall school site has been abandoned for school purposes, and the closing exercises were witnessed by a large number of Indians as well as white people who gathered at Fort Hall for the last time. The new school plant will not accommodate the entire scholastic population this year, but by good management and energy the average attendance can be maintained at the same figure as last year. It will be urgently recommended that a girls' dormitory with a capacity of 75 pupils be authorized for the coming year. When the new plant is finished it will be second to none of its capacity in the service. The instruction of pupils in farming and industrial work will be made a matter of special attention. Many of the older Indians are falling into line and are now beginning to see some benefit accrue to themselves by reason of their own manual labor.

Agriculture.—The Indians have broken up many new tracts of raw land, and by carefully made ditches have been able to irrigate their land and have sowed it to wheat, oats, and alfalfa. The crop now can only be estimated, as harvest has not yet begun. Three thousand tons of wild hay has been sold to stockmen at a cost of \$6 per ton, aggregating the amount of \$18,000, and several carloads of ponies and horses were sold at prices ranging from \$4 to \$10 per head. The Indians sold to the Government gross beef amounting to \$12,233.20 for slaughter and issue to old and infirm Indians, and also sold to the Government for support of Indian pupils at Fort Hall boarding school gross beef amounting to \$3,140.99.

I find much more interest among the Indians in raising cattle, and the cattle as a class are increasing in grade each year. Seven hundred calves have been branded in the roundups this summer and, on the whole, much more attention is given to this industry than heretofore. A better quality of dressed beef has been obtained this year than in previous years. Some of the young Indians who have married and are shifting for themselves are paying more attention to their cattle, and it is easy to see

the difference in cattle after the winter and tell just who has given the proper care and attention to their herds.

Irrigation.—The same difficulty in regard to obtaining a sufficient amount of water to the Indians was experienced this year as last year, and this on account of disreputable whites who were endeavoring to divert the waters from their natural streams. This matter is now, and has been for some time, in the United States district court and an injunction served on the parties who were attempting to divert the water to their sole benefit and a division of water made by the court to the two parties. I hope to have the matter finally settled and with greater benefit to the Indians, who are rightfully entitled to the necessary supply.

The irrigation ditches have been built by Indian labor and the little farms watered by the ditches made by the Indian, for which he was paid cash for his daily labor in lieu of drawing rations for themselves and families dependent upon them for support. I find them much more anxious for work of this kind than heretofore and feel much encouraged in this line. I have expended the amount of \$3,014.09 for Indian labor during the year, or \$720 more than was expended last year for making and repairing bridges, roads and irrigation ditches through the reservation. The Indians have been quick to see the benefit of their own labors, and I look for a more marked degree of advancement along this line the coming year.

Marriages.—Fourteen marriages have been performed by me under instructions from your office, and the Indians themselves came direct to me with the request that they be married in the presence of witnesses, and but few cases have come to the knowledge of this office who were living together as man and wife, according to "Indian custom," who did not come immediately to me as their agent and request that they be married "like white man" when I rent for them.

The moral status among the two tribes is improving very fast, and when it is found that some of them wish to break away from the instructions given them they are summarily dealt with by the "Court of Indian offenses," and such practices are seldom repeated.

Sanitary.—The agency physician has given his attention both to the agency Indians and the pupils of the Fort Hall School. The general health of the Indians has been good, but tuberculosis has prevailed among some of the Indians, and this matter will be given a more careful study than ever before. I quote herewith portions of a letter from the agency physician, Dr. Frank H. Poole, sent to your Office this date, and which is as follows:

I would respectfully invite your attention to a possible if not an actual source of tubercular infection at Indian schools generally throughout the service; one which at the hands of city and county health officers has been receiving appropriate attention for some time past with marked beneficial results, and one which, if brought to the attention of physicians in the Indian service and the correct remedy applied, would most certainly lower the incidence of that dread disease among the Indian school children.

I refer to the transmission of the bacillus tuberculosus from the school dairy herd to the children through the medium of milk. Positive evidence of such transmission is so abundant and prophylactic measures so urgently advocated and carried out by those interested in the prevention of the disease that this source of infection must be regarded as a real one and radically dealt with. The contamination of milk by the bacterium of tuberculosis and the subsequent infection of the children during it is usually due to one or more of the following causes:

1. Local tubercular disease of the cow, usually manifested as tubercles, or when secondary infection has supervened as a puslike eruption upon the udder or teats of the animal.
2. General or systemic tuberculosis of the cow without local manifestations, the bacillus in this case being secreted in the milk.
3. Local or systemic tuberculosis of the milker; and

4. Improper cleansing of the milk receptacles or subsequent contamination of the milk from improper care.

It is insufficient that the milker should be subjected to a thorough examination by the physician before being assigned to milking details, the milk receptacles properly cleaned, and the milk cows simply inspected for local evidence of disease, although even this procedure would go far toward preventing contamination. It is necessary that the dairy herd be subjected to the "tuberculin test" as only so can the knowledge of their freedom from tubercular disease be ascertained in this manner, as the majority so diseased present no external recognizable lesions.

Liquor.—A little trouble has been experienced on account of drunkenness among the Indians. Drunkenness is promptly reported to the office by the police and the offender is sent for and tried by the Indian court, and when found guilty is fined and imprisoned. The defendant in the case does not appear the second time. With the aid of the United States district court officials I have convicted and had imprisoned six boot leggers, who are serving from ninety days to eighteen months' time in the penitentiary. I trust that this summary treatment of such low creatures will be the means of breaking up entirely this class of evil on the borders of the reservation.

Rations.—Rations are issued only to the old and indigent Indians. Many of these old people are almost totally blind and others are too old and decrepit to do anything toward their own support. I am glad that it is your policy to decrease as fast

as possible the issue of rations to Indians, for this has been the greatest drawback toward their education and civilization.

Conclusion.—The year just closed has been a very satisfactory one in regard to the progress of the tribe. Little trouble has been experienced in the management of affairs, and the Indians as a whole accept instruction and advice with good spirit. Under authority from your Office, the old buildings which have been standing so long around the agency proper, and which are not good examples to the Indians of neatness and progress, will be torn down and the necessary buildings for employees erected.

I desire to express my thanks to your Office for the support given me during the year in my administration of affairs.

A. F. CALDWELL,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT HALL SCHOOL.

FORT HALL SCHOOL,

Blackfoot, Idaho, August 4, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my tenth annual report of Fort Hall School, Fort Hall Agency. We are about to bid farewell to old Fort Hall, and move to the new plant near Ross Fork, a distance of 18 miles. The location is a desirable one, being only 1 mile from the agency buildings, and the same distance from the Oregon Short Line station. The farm contains 320 acres of choice land in the great Snake River Valley. The farm has also attached to it about 200 acres of choice natural hay land on Ross Fork Creek, which is only 2½ miles from the school farm. The new plant so far consists of four stone buildings, a double dormitory, schoolhouse, mess hall, and laundry, all of which are built in modern style, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Store buildings are required as soon as possible, for the simple reason that the present plant is only intended for 150 pupils, and there are over 200 children on the reservation of school age.

School opened at old Fort Hall on September 1 and closed the term June 18. The closing term at the old plant, in some respects, was the most successful in the history of the school. Enrollment, 101 boys and 63 girls; average attendance for the first three quarters, 175 and a fraction.

Education.—Miss Marie Scamman has had charge of the advanced grade; she has worked hard and given excellent satisfaction. In addition to her schoolroom work she has edited a school paper known as Mountain Echoes. The pupils of our own school have been much interested in this little paper. Levi Leveying has had charge of the intermediate grade, and made some improvement over last year. Miss Ida L. Palmer has been very faithful in her work as primary teacher and kindergarten.

Farm.—Clarence A. Churchill, farmer, has been instant in season and out of season. He has divided his time between the old school farm and the new. He cleared off the sage brush and planted some crop on the new farm at Ross Fork. The hay is being put up on shares on the old farm; the outlook is very good for a fine crop of hay and some grain and vegetables.

Shoe shop.—Myles Sharkey has had charge of the shoe shop. He has been diligent, and his work satisfactory.

Disciplinarian.—Elmer Littlechief has filled this position with general satisfaction. In addition to the work of disciplinarian, he has been band instructor, and also led a mandolin club of girls.

Industrial teacher.—Peter J. Johnson superintended this department efficiently, but resigned on the 30th of June, 1904. George Mitz (Indian) is filling the position temporarily. I trust that a good, energetic white man may be appointed before the opening of school on the 1st of September, 1904. We have aimed to make as close connection as possible between the literary and industrial work.

Sanitary.—T. M. Bridge, M. D., agency physician, had charge of this department, assisted by Mrs. Gertrude Harper, a trained nurse. For some unknown cause there were several cases of typhoid fever; also two or three cases of meningitis. Several pupils were excused from school on account of sickness. No deaths occurred at the school, but three children died after reaching home.

Domestic.—Mrs. Densilla Churchill, chief matron, has done faithful and efficient work by supervising the various departments committed to her care in an orderly way. Mrs. Martha Edleberg, assistant matron, has been progressive and efficient. Miss Dorcas Harvey, seamstress, has done good work in the sewing room. Miss Elizabeth Ramsay is a No. 1 cook. There have been continual changes in the laundry department, but we have an excellent laundress now in the person of Mrs. Ida Patton.

Official visitors.—Inspector James E. Jenkins made us a visit near the close of the school. He inspected the various departments, and expressed himself as well satisfied as to the condition and general management of the school. We were favored with a short but pleasant call from Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of schools. Miss Reel inspected the new school plant. She said the location was very desirable; the buildings, far as completed, were beautiful.

Miscellaneous.—Fire drills were regularly held throughout the term. Sabbath-school exercises were held each Sunday morning. Exercises were also held each Sabbath evening, of a religious nature. The various holidays were observed and made interesting and beneficial to the pupils.

The closing exercises consisted of field sports, parade drills, band concert, etc. A well arranged programme was rendered in the evening before an appreciative audience.

In conclusion I hereby tender my sincere thanks to Superintendent Caldwell for his hearty cooperation during the whole term.

Respectfully,

HUSKA LOCKY,

Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

10170-05—12

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, June 30, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my seventh annual report of affairs at the Lemhi Agency and school, for the fiscal year ending this date, together with statistics pertaining thereto.

The census of the Indians enrolled on this reservation, June 30, 1901, shows the following population:

Shoshoni	291
Bannock	89
Sheepsteer	90
Total (males, 218; females, 252)	470

Males above 18 years of age	122
Males 18 years of age and under	96
Females above 14 years of age	195
Females 14 years of age and under	57
Children between 0 and 18 (males, 58; females, 66)	124

The decrease of 9 in total population for this year is due to excess in deaths over births. Of the 124 children of school age not more than 90 can be reported as suitable for school.

Habits, morals, and progress.—There has been a very great improvement in the habits of these Indians in the last year. Drink has been indulged in to a less degree than formerly, and their moral condition has improved. Satisfactory progress has been made in the way of improving their farms and in an agricultural way. A larger area of land has been cultivated and brought under irrigation; 798 rods of fence have been erected and 2,033 rods repaired. The number of Indians occupying houses has been increased from 75 to 89, and 6 Indians who never farmed before have been added to the list of farmers. More work has been performed by Indians, in return for rations, in building and repairing roads and ditches than in any previous year.

Rations and wages.—Fifty per cent of these Indians were cut from the ration roll this spring and paid cash for their labor in lieu thereof. They have been made to understand that it is the intention of the Department to take from them all Government support as fast as possible, consequently they are putting forth their best efforts to be prepared for the time when Government aid is to be withdrawn. But 14 per cent of their sustenance is obtained by issues of rations, which issues are mostly confined to the old, sick, and infirm.

Upon the recommendation of the superintendent, 25 per cent of the flour contract was cut off this year, and the money so saved used in payment for Indian labor in ditching, clearing, etc. At the rate of \$1.25 per day per man, and \$2.50 per day for man and team. An additional 25 per cent reduction in the beef and flour contracts has been recommended for the coming year. The expenditure of such a sum as will be received next year by the reduction of said contracts, if judiciously expended, should make a favorable showing in the way of clearing and fencing of land, constructing irrigation works, and improvement of roads, etc., besides it will furnish employment for that class of Indians not holding Government positions, and those not possessing farms of their own.

Indian incomes.—These Indians are limited in resources. They receive no annuity money and have no rental for grazing land. Their cash receipts from the Government amount for the year as follows:

For labor on roads, ditches, etc.	\$686.00
For transporting Government supplies	1,168.09
For Indian products sold to the Government	1,259.33
	3,107.42
Value of Indian products sold otherwise (estimated)	1,000.00
Total	4,107.42

Stock raising.—I beg to call attention to the stock industry as an occupation for the Indians on the Lemhi Reservation. During the past year many worthless ponies have been disposed of and a part of the proceeds invested in cattle. Those possessing cattle have taken good care of the stock and provided an abundance of feed for them, thus demonstrating their capability along this line.

As stated in previous reports, this reservation is best adapted to the growing of cattle, and in my opinion some immediate action should be taken to provide each worthy farming Indian with a few head of cattle or sheep, in return for which they should be required to perform some kind of labor, either for themselves or for the benefit of the tribe. This I am sure they would gladly do. This is a matter of deep concern to the Lemhi Indians, as their future will depend more upon the stock industry, particularly cattle growing, than farming in this arid region.

Farm products.—1,369 acres of land have been under cultivation this year, the products from which are as follows:

Wheat	bushels	1,427
Oats	do.	1,818
Hay	tons	358
Carrots	bushels	734
Beets	do.	125
Potatoes	do.	1,820
Turnips	do.	150
Onions	do.	225
Cabbage	heads	3,150
Rutabagas	bushels	1,125
Other vegetables	do.	712

The returns this year show a decrease in turnips, onions, and item "other vegetables" from last year, which can be explained by stating that the quantities reported in 1900 included that which was consumed during the summer months, while this year's report covers the amounts stored only.

Poor farm.—For some time I have had under consideration the establishment of a poor farm on this reservation, that the sick and infirm might be properly cared for, the same as that provided for this class of whites. About 100 acres of choice irrigable land, favorably located near the agency, could be set apart for such purposes, a house, barn, and hospital erected, and here the poor and infirm would have a home. Those who are able could cultivate crops, and thus supplement the supplies furnished them by the Government. The aged and feeble and deserving ones are the favored class, but under the present system when an Indian has anything to eat in his house other Indians are welcome to it, so the young and able-bodied eat of the supplies that should go to the sick and infirm.

Marriages.—But one marriage has been solemnized and one divorce granted during the year.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court has had but little to do, the Indians being law-abiding. Almost all disputes and petty troubles have been settled by the superintendent out of court.

Police.—The Indian police have, with few exceptions, performed their duties faithfully and well.

Missionaries.—Miss Helen G. Stockdell, supported by the Protestant Episcopal Church, is the only missionary on this reservation. She is a lady of high standing and attainment, kind, courteous, and wields a great influence for good. She has been untiring and earnest in her work to Christianize and civilize these Indians.

Education.—School opened September 1 with 45 pupils enrolled. This was increased to 64 by September 12, and during the year to 88 scholars, with an average attendance for the year of 74. The educational work of the Lemhi school is steadily improving. The year just closed has been most satisfactory. Practically every child of proper age and suitable health has been placed in school.

The farm work has been quite satisfactory, though most of the boys are small and not able to perform much of the hard work connected with farming. Also so much of their time is consumed in sawing and splitting wood to keep the school supplied. A drag saw and horsepower machine has been furnished, with a capacity of 8 or 10 cords of wood per day. When this is in operation more time can be devoted to farm work, and of course better results can be obtained.

Literary.—The schoolroom work is in charge of one teacher, who deserves much credit for his efficient work and the progress made by the pupils this year, notwithstanding the fact that 88 pupils are entirely too many for one teacher to handle and do justice to them.

Health.—The health of the school has been exceptionally good, which in a great measure is due to the commodious school building completed early in the year, relieving the crowded condition experienced heretofore.

Buildings.—The buildings have been calculated and repaired and are now in good condition.

Fire.—On the afternoon of June 15 a fire started in the attic of the girl's old dormitory, which was used at the time as a sleeping room for the small boys, and sewing

room, and employee's quarters. Three buildings were destroyed before the flames could be brought under control, viz, girl's old dormitory, mess hall and kitchen and schoolroom, and physician's residence. The loss is placed at \$4,028. The origin of the fire is not known, but probably due to a defective flue.

I might state in connection with this matter that one of the greatest needs of this school, to which attention has been frequently called, is a water and sewerage system, the cost of which I do not believe would exceed \$1,700, including an electric-lighting plant. Though the cost seems considerable, the loss of Government property in the recent fire would nearly pay for such a system, and it might be the means of saving many dollars worth of property in the future. Aside from a water system for fire protection a sewerage system is very essential for sanitary purposes.

Owing to the destruction of three buildings by fire it becomes quite necessary for others to be erected, viz, new schoolhouse, physician's residence, and employees' mess hall and quarters. As this will be made the subject-matter of a separate communication in the near future it will not be considered at length in this report.

Official visitors.—During the year we have been paid official visits by Inspector James E. Jenkins, Supervisors Edwin L. Chalmers and Willard F. Holland, from whom much valuable information has been obtained.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the honorable Commissioner and his able assistants for the kindly consideration given my numerous requests during the year. I am also very grateful to my subordinates for their hearty cooperation and support.

Very respectfully,

E. M. YEHRAN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NEZ PERCE AGENCY.

NEZ PERCE AGENCY,
Lapwai, Idaho, August 15, 1904.

SIR: Complying with annual instructions, I have the honor to submit the following: I assumed charge of this school June 18, 1904, relieving Edwin L. Chalmers, supervisor in charge.

This school plant is made up from the old abandoned Fort Lapwai and is pleasantly located in a deep and narrow valley, through which runs the Lapwai Creek. The grounds consist of a 20-acre campus; a 12-acre orchard; three gardens, aggregating 10 acres; a farm of 60 acres, on which is grown sufficient oat and wheat hay for 100 head of cattle and 12 horses; also a pasture of about 1,100 acres for stock range.

Education.—Our boarding-school plant consists of two dormitories, one dining hall, one school building, divided into four class rooms and a large assembly hall, one steam laundry, and four employees' cottages; also necessary shops, barns, and other outbuildings; capacity, 150 pupils.

The census just completed gives us a scholastic population of 362, of which number 300 should attend school. There is also a small mission school located on what is known as Mission Ridge, about 10 miles southeast of this point, conducted by Rev. Father Cataldo, of the Catholic Church, and I am told renders good instruction to about 60 pupils; capacity when completed, 100.

We made an attempt to secure enrollment of Indian pupils attending district schools of both Nez Perce and Idaho counties, but no report was obtained.

Population.—The census submitted herewith is very incomplete and not at all satisfactory, but is the best that can be furnished this year.

Total population (males, 749; females, 834)	1,583
Males above 18	406
Females above 14	614
Between 6 and 16 (males, 175; females, 187)	362

Agriculture.—This is strictly an agricultural country and each allotment was selected and given for that purpose. Most of the allotments are improved and are farmed either by the allottee or by a renter or by both. There is no reason why these Indians should not prosper, as a failure of crops is not known. I am informed by good authority that wheat, which is the principal crop, often yields 40 bushels to the acre and seldom less than 25.

Leasing.—I am of the opinion, however, that the leasing system here has been abused; it has been encouraged and carried to such an extent that instead of being

a lasting benefit to the Indians it has had, in many cases, just the opposite result and in a short time, if continued, will be on a par with the old ration system and just as harmful. It is self-evident that an Indian will put in a small patch of ground just to secure permission to lease his surplus land for a term of years, then abandon the planted field and idle away his time, depending entirely upon his rent money for subsistence. This is practically the same in effect as the old system of annuities and rations. The leasing system, in my opinion, should extend only to the old and incapacitated and never to an able-bodied male unless he has at least 80 acres under cultivation.

Industry.—As previously stated, this is a strictly agricultural country, the Indians raising wheat for their principal crop and oats, barley, corn, and vegetables as a side issue. The raising of cattle and swine should not be overlooked, however, as some of our Indians have made a very creditable showing in this line.

We have two sawmills located on Indian timber reserves. These mills saw into lumber all logs hauled to them by the Indians. By so doing the allottees are provided with quantities of good building material to construct comfortable homes. A large number have taken advantage of this opportunity, as the report of the sawyer shows that 406,680 feet of lumber was manufactured at the mills during the last fiscal year for the exclusive use of the Indians.

Vital statistics.—It will be observed that the census accompanying this report shows only 6 births and 18 deaths. The report, beyond question, is incorrect, but the records give these figures and the space of time will not allow a verification or disproof of the same.

The sanitary condition of our school plant is not at all satisfactory. I believe an attempt was made at one time to construct a system of drainage by small tiling and open ditches. These, however, soon became clogged, and as a result we have pools of stagnant water and filth standing under and near some of the buildings. Something must be done immediately to remedy this evil.

Improvements and repairs.—Some substantial repairs have lately been made to this plant by my predecessors, but many more are needed; the writer has already sent in estimate for such. We should have a new and complete water and sewer system at once.

My incumbency has been of such short duration that I am unable to report intelligently on the general efficiency of the employees or treatment by the Indian office.

Very respectfully,

F. G. MATTOON, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

SENECA INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T.,
Wyandotte, Ind. T., August 24, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report on the Quapaw Agency and the Seneca Indian School, Indian Territory, for the fiscal year 1904.

Agency.—In the northeast corner of the Indian Territory are located seven small tribes, or remnants of tribes, whose reservations comprise the Quapaw Agency. These tribes are the Quapaw, Wyandot, Seneca, Eastern Shawnee, Ottawa, Confederated Peoria and Miami, and Modoc. The reservations of all these tribes cover about 212,000 acres. The agency has an Indian population of about 1,600 and white population of about 7,000.

It is destined to become a county in the new State soon to be formed by a union of Oklahoma and Indian Territories, and, as a county, will be one of the richest in the State. Here are rich bottom lands, broad fertile prairies, five beautiful clear-water streams of good size, besides numerous lesser streams, and a plentiful supply of timber of all kinds. Here, also, minerals, zinc and lead, exist in paying quantities. The Quapaw Agency has been designated by act of Congress as the first recording district of the Indian Territory, with the place of record at Miami.

All lands in this agency have been allotted in severalty to the members of the various Indian tribes, excepting 635 acres in the Wyandot Reservation, 1,587 acres in the Ottawa Reserve, 160 acres in the Quapaw Reserve, and 24 acres in the Modoc Reserve.

By legislative enactment the allottees are citizens of the United States and may lease their lands for farming, grazing, and mineral purposes, entirely free from Government control. Under certain rules of the Department of the Interior the adult members of the Confederated Peoria and Miami tribes may sell one-half of their allotment of 200 acres, and the lands of deceased Indian allottees in all the tribes may be sold by the heirs.

Of the 212,000 acres of land in this agency the title to, approximately, 31,500 acres has already passed from the Indian and the Government. There are three incorporated towns within the limits of the agency, viz, Miami, located on the Ottawa Reserve, with a population of over 2,000; Wyandotte, on the Wyandot Reserve, with a population of 250; and Peoria, on the Peoria Reserve, population, 200; and three smaller towns, unincorporated, viz, Ottawa, Quapaw, and Cayoga. On the eastern border of the agency, in the State of Missouri, is situated the beautiful town of Seneca, while on the northern border, in the State of Kansas, lies the historic town of Baxter Springs.

Notwithstanding the relative importance of the Quapaw Agency, Congress, in making laws for the government of the Indians and the people of the Indian Territory, seems to have lost sight of the growing needs of the people of this agency. A notable example is the recent appropriation of \$100,000 for schools in the Indian Territory, the intent of which was to provide additional educational facilities for whites—noncitizens—residing among the Indians. No part of this fund is applicable to the Quapaw Agency, although the white children in this section of the Territory are, except in the one town of Miami, wholly unprovided with public schools. A system of taxation and a compulsory educational law are the crying need of the Indian Territory to-day. Government by and for the people will eventually come, but can not come too quickly for the people of this agency who, both Indian and white, are prepared and anxious to assume the responsibilities of self-government. In the language of my predecessors:

There is not an Indian within the bounds of this agency, though many are not civilized, who will become better fitted for independent living than he now is, until his distinctions from other and other American citizens—except perhaps in the right to depend on his Government—

Statistics.

	Eastern Shawnee	Miami	Moqui	Ottawa	Peoria	Quapaw	Seneca	Wyandot	Total
Population 1901.....	66	121	31	179	132	217	60	267	1,063
Males.....	41	70	23	104	72	136	69	170	722
Females.....	25	51	22	75	60	81	91	97	341
Males over 18.....	20	39	17	74	42	69	38	100	399
Females over 14.....	10	26	16	46	26	52	45	113	263
Males under 18.....	23	41	8	32	30	76	31	59	268
Females under 14.....	15	25	12	29	41	68	34	72	316
Children between 1 and 14.....	4	6	11	16	16	36	26	31	142
Number of allotments.....	117	63	68	137	133	247	126	211	1,104
Acre in each allotment.....	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
Acres allotted.....	15,000	8,127	8,772	17,583	17,067	31,713	16,344	27,207	131,713
Enrolled for tribal lands.....	20	1,987	59	169	169	1,521	1	533	2,968
Indians of one-half Indian blood and over.....	74	12	19	34	24	150	23	54	396
Indians of less than one-half blood.....	22	79	11	138	108	153	17	31	662
Living on agency exclusive of children in non-reservation schools.....	21	23	15	22	6	20	9	117	253
Employed in Indian service.....	1	0	0	3	2	1	6	27	42
In various business pursuits (not farmers).....	0	1	0	1	7	2	1	23	41
Males over 18 years.....	20	39	17	74	42	69	38	100	399
Males over 18 years who are farmers.....	7	7	4	12	13	19	3	24	110
Enrolled in Seneca schools.....	22	12	0	29	17	29	11	31	152
Enrolled in non-reservation Indian schools.....	3	2	1	9	6	19	7	21	58
Attending all other schools.....	19	27	9	16	19	61	31	36	218

Out of a total Indian population of 1,049, 60 per cent is of less than one-half Indian blood; 174 per cent reside out of the agency, and therefore do not live on their allotted lands, and about 30 per cent of the male adults are farmers.

Of the 632 children of school age, 245 are in Indian schools, 238 attend some school, at least a portion of each year, and 48 are not attending any school.

Agency work consists mainly in the supervision of the sale of Indian land under

the various acts of June 10, 1896, applicable to certain Wyandots; June 7, 1897, applicable to adult Peorias and Miami, and the act of May 27, 1902, pertaining to the conveyance of inherited Indian land and applicable to all tribes in this agency. Under the rules of the Department 77 petitions for the sale of Indian land have been received during the past year, covering 6,172 acres. On 13 tracts offered for sale no bids were received; 10 petitions were withdrawn on account of deaths of petitioners and various other reasons; on 9 tracts the bids received were rejected as below the appraised value, and on 15 tracts sales have been made and the deeds approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The other petitions are yet under consideration either in this office or the Department.

Seneca school.—Although named the Seneca school, this school is for the benefit of the Indian children of all the tribes of the Quapaw Agency. The attendance during the past year was as follows: Enrollment, 186; average attendance, 137.

The aim in all our school work, both literary and industrial, is to make honest, industrious citizens of the boys, and earnest, helpful women of the girls. A class of six—three boys and three girls—completed the course of the school this year, all of whom will attend non-reservation schools. The industrial feature of the school consists of work in the laundry, kitchen, sewing room, and bakery for the girls, and farming, gardening, carpentry, and stock raising for the boys. The interest manifested by the girls in domestic science, knitting, crocheting, and fancy work has been very gratifying. The older boys have had useful training in the carpenter shop and on the farm. Each boy was allowed to make a farm gate which he took home and placed upon his own allotment. The boys have assisted in laying 165,000 shingles, under the direction of the carpenter.

The school garden yielded an abundance of potatoes, turnips, cabbage, onions, cucumbers, etc. The market value of garden supplies raised on the school farm and used by the pupils, amounted to \$653; value of forage for stock, \$150. Alfalfa, milo maize, corn, kaolin corn, cane, radish, cowpeas, wheat, and oats have been sown on the farm with good results. A small crop of cotton was raised as an experiment. The school has a herd of 21 cattle and 11 calves; also 40 head of hogs.

The improvements during the year consist of re-roofing the school building and girls' home, a steam laundry plant, and general repair work, the total cost of which was \$1,605.85.

The usual national holidays have been appropriately observed.

Two companies, one of boys and one of girls, organized on military principles with a full complement of officers, are formed each year and drill two evenings each week under the direction of the disciplinarian. This plan materially aids in the discipline of the school and provides a system of light gymnastics and calisthenics so much needed by children.

The school closed on June 15 with customary musical and literary programme, a credit to both pupils and teachers. Hon. John D. Benedict, superintendent of Indian schools for the Five Civilized Tribes, delivered the address to pupils and parents on the closing day. Hon. George Beck, supervisor of Indian schools for the Chickasaw Nation, was also a welcome visitor at the school on that day.

My report would be incomplete should I fail to take this opportunity to acknowledge and express my appreciation of the cordial support of your office, the assistance of valuable employees of the agency and school, and the willing cooperation of pupils in conducting a successful year.

Very respectfully,
 HORACE B. DURANT,
Superintendent and Special Dehousing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR UNION AGENCY.

MUSCOGEE, IND. T., August 6, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report in reference to the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

The Union Agency has under its jurisdiction what are known as the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, viz, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, incorporated into the Cherokee tribe of Indians are remnants of the once powerful tribes of Indians known as the Delawares and Shawnees. The Indian population is, in the aggregate, about 80,000, with approximately 800,000 white people. The latter class is rapidly increasing on account of the vast immigration.

The headquarters of this agency are at Muskogee, Ind. T., which city is located on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, the Midland Valley Railway, and the Muskogee Union Railway.

The tribal autonomy of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians will be extinguished in March, 1905, by agreement made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, which Commission has charge of the allotment of lands in the Indian Territory.

The Indian Territory is divided into four judicial districts, with 4 judges, 4 marshals, and 4 district attorneys. The recent act of Congress, approved April 28, 1904, provides for the appointment of four additional judges and places full and complete jurisdiction upon the district courts in said Territory in settlement of all estates of deceased persons, the guardianship of minors and incompetents for Indians, freedmen, or otherwise. The courts of the Indian Territory were much behind in completing their business, but it is thought with these additional judges the docket will be rapidly cleared. The tribal courts of the Cherokee and Creek nations have been entirely abolished, but the tribal courts of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations are still in existence, but with very limited authority.

As remarked above the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes has charge of the allotment of lands in the Indian Territory, but by a clause in the act of Congress, approved April 21, 1901, the Commission is required to complete this work by June 30, 1905, which it confidently expects to do, except as to a few details.

Duties of the Indian agent.—In addition to the duties which the Indian agent is required to perform, which were mentioned in my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, additional work is devolved upon him by recent act of Congress, the most important of which is that requiring him to report upon the advisability of removing restrictions upon the alienation of lands of Indians by blood of the various tribes under his jurisdiction.

Another very important work which the Department has devolved upon the Indian agent is to report upon the value of improvements upon the surplus lands of the Delaware Cherokee Indians.

The Indian agent has also been directed by the Secretary of the Interior, in conjunction with Inspector Jenkins, to pay intruders in the Cherokee Nation, Ind. T., who have not heretofore, for any reason, been paid the amounts due them for appraisements heretofore made, for improvements placed upon lands in the Cherokee Nation by said intruders.

The matter of the establishment of roads on section lines and elsewhere in the Cherokee and Creek nations has been placed in charge of the Indian agent.

Under date of April 6, 1904, the honorable Acting Secretary of the Interior approved certain regulations governing the introduction or holding of cattle in the Choctaw Nation, Ind. T., which require that the tax on such cattle should be paid directly to the Indian agent, and in the event of failure to pay such tax the cattle were to be removed from the Choctaw Nation and the Indian Territory.

The agent is also required from time to time to make special payments; for instance, during the fiscal year just ended I began the disbursement of the so-called Loyal Creek fund, but owing to a difference of opinion as to the distribution of this money to the heirs of deceased claimants payment was suspended.

Under the regulations prescribed by the Department, the Indian agent is also charged with the duty of selling and leasing lands of Creek Indians by blood, and the leasing of the lands of Cherokee citizens by blood.

The act of Congress approved April 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 539), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make proper arrangements for the care and support of insane persons in the Indian Territory, and for that purpose \$25,000 is appropriated. This act further provides that insane Indians in the Indian Territory shall be cared for at the asylum at Canton, Lincoln County, S. Dak. The Department has directed that in case it appears advisable and necessary that any insane Indian in the Indian Territory should be sent to Canton, S. Dak., for me to make investigation and report the result of such investigation to the Indian Office, which will grant authority, if deemed necessary, to take the Indian and to pay the necessary expenses incident to said trip. The Department also directs that I have insane Indians examined by some reputable physician, in order that I may be able to report on the nature and probable duration of the malady. A copy of my report will be forwarded to the superintendent of the insane asylum, at Canton. In case of insane white persons in the Indian Territory, the United States Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory has been directed to make arrangements to care for the same at some private institution, and it is thought that he can enter into such an arrangement with the insane asylum at Norman, Okla., to care for an unlimited number of white persons. More elaborate reference to these matters will be found in another part of this report.

Receipts and disbursements.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the following sums of money have been received and disbursed by me:

RECEIPTS.

Received from Indian Office account requisition	\$710,097.28
Royalties collected account Choctaw and Chickasaw nations	618,071.80
Royalties collected account Cherokee Nation	115,205.75
Royalties collected, Creek Nation	120,025.73
Cattle tax collected for Chickasaw Nation	23,225.63
Cattle tax collected for Choctaw Nation	5,391.75
Sale of townsite maps	511.15
Collected from sale of seized lumber, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations	1,469.04
Sale of public property	61.00
Individual Indian money	31,419.68
Amount paid in by agent to cover disallowances in his cash account	125.31
Total	1,080,124.05

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid—	
Expenses in connection with townsite work in the Indian Territory	\$49,527.28
Salary of the Indian Agent	2,500.00
Salaries of the Indian police	3,194.32
Tolls on official telegrams	160.73
Salaries of employees and incidental expenses incurred in connection with the management of the agency	17,570.92
Rent of offices and agent's residence	1,800.00
Choctaw warrant	2,530.50
Salaries of employees and incidental expenses incurred in connection with the management of Choctaw schools	59,475.52
Chickasaw warrants	21,269.97
Cherokee national warrants	41,927.90
Cherokee school warrants	108,910.34
Cherokee orphan warrants	19,094.50
Cherokee asylum warrants	4,149.79
Creek warrants	124,083.26
Creek indigents	3.00
Expenses Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court	2,123.98
Expenses in connection with removal of intruders	13,596.41
Expenses in connection with sale of lands	4,988.79
Per diem and mileage of witnesses in attendance before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes on behalf of Cherokee Nation and incidental expenses of Cherokee citizenship commission	926.45
Expenses in connection with collection of Chickasaw cattle tax	8,463.32
Per capita to Chickasaw Indians and expenses incident thereto	35,456.97
Expenses in connection with collection of revenue, Cherokee Nation	1,481.28
Expenses in connection with collection of revenue in Creek Nation	1,410.70
Expenses in connection with seizure and sale of confiscated timber	890.48
Salaries and expenses establishing roads on section lines	2,731.73
Loyal Creeks and freedmen	60,934.85
To individuals, refund royalties	1,886.37
Individual Indian royalties	6,820.35
Returned overpayment on town lots, Choctaw and Chickasaw	3.25
Returned overpayment on town lots, Cherokee	7.75
Exchange	629.

Deposited—	
Funds received on account of townsite maps	\$511.15
Funds on account of sale of Government property ..	51.00
Funds to cover disallowances to agent's cash accounts.	125.31
Balance of fund account confiscated lumber and logs.	578.56
Chickasaw cattle tax	23,206.19
Choctaw cattle tax	5,350.55
Royalties collected account Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Creek nations	903,350.72
Balance on hand, individual Indian moneys	32,774.07
Unexpended balances	117,624.66
Total	1,686,124.05

Herewith is a statement in reference to royalty collected for the Indian nations named below during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations:	
Coal royalty	\$276,311.54
Asphalt royalty	1,500.06
Stone and gravel royalty	1,857.21
Tie and timber royalty	14,413.62
Sale of seized logs and lumber	15.15
Payments on town lots	374,574.22
Total	668,671.80
Choctaw Nation: Cattle tax	5,361.75
Chickasaw Nation: Cattle tax	23,225.53

Cherokee Nation:	
Coal royalty	291.36
Oil and gas royalty	1,300.00
Hay tax	1,676.81
Board of school-teachers and pupils	26,395.68
Ballast royalty	3,046.10
Merchandise tax	3.32
Ferry tax	114.00
Cattle tax	416.60
Timber royalties	5,133.81
From C. M. McCullum, by treasurer Cherokee Nation, to equalize allotments in "Cherokee Strip"	112.00
Balance of freedman fund	15.00
Estray agents	2,607.93
Payments on town lots	73,568.24
Total	115,265.75

Creek Nation:	
Coal royalty	904.65
Pasture tax	11,361.85
Occupation tax	5.00
Rent capitol building	1,250.00
Sale of ties	25.00
Payments on town lots	100,479.70
Total	120,026.20

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations—Receipts.—The regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior under act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), provide, among other things, that the Indian agent for the Union Agency, Ind. T., shall receive and receipt for all royalties on coal and asphalt mined in said nations. In my last annual report I gave a list of the coal and asphalt leases that have met with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The supplemental agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, ratified by act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), made radical changes in respect to leases of the mineral lands reserved from allotment in said nations. In the supplemental agreement referred to, it is provided that no leases of any coal or asphalt lands shall be made after its final ratification, which was duly done by the

Indians September 25, 1902; but instead the Secretary of the Interior was required to ascertain, as far as practicable, what lands were particularly valuable because of their deposits of coal and asphalt, including lands which, at the time of the ratification of the agreement, were covered by any then-existing coal or asphalt leases, and that within six months said lands should be segregated and reserved from allotment, the total segregation not to exceed 500,000 acres.

This having been done, under date of June 17, 1904, the President approved a draft of rules and regulations governing the sale of unleased coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. These regulations provide that such lands shall be sold from time to time upon sealed proposals, by tracts, as described in circulars, and that bids for such tracts of land shall be opened by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at his office in Washington, at 2 o'clock p. m. (Eastern time), on various dates, beginning Monday, October 3, 1904, and continuing up to Monday, August 7, 1905, and that notice of such sales be published for certain consecutive days in certain newspapers in the principal cities of the United States and towns in the Indian Territory. The coal lands are to be sold under the direction of the President, by a commission which shall be composed of three persons, who shall be appointed by the President, one upon the recommendation of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, who shall be a Choctaw Indian by blood, and one upon the recommendation of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, who shall be a Chickasaw Indian by blood, and under sealed bids to be deposited with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as heretofore stated.

As stated, the royalty on coal mined in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations under approved leases is paid into this office at the rate of 8 cents per ton, including what is commonly called "slack." Asphalt royalty is paid at the rate of 10 cents per ton for crude asphalt and 60 cents per ton for refined asphalt, and royalty on rock and stone at the rate of 2 cents per cubic yard. The amounts received from these sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, are as follows:

Coal royalty	\$276,311.54
Asphalt royalty	1,500.06
Rock and stone royalty	1,857.21
Total	279,668.81

For the sake of comparison I give below a statement in reference to the coal, asphalt, and other mineral royalties collected for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations from June 28, 1898, the date of the passing of the Curtis act, to June 30, 1904:

June 28, 1898, to June 30, 1899	\$110,145.25
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	133,486.40
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	199,663.55
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	247,301.36
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903	261,920.81
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	279,668.81

Grand total

Stone and gravel royalty.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, there was entered into with the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad two leases dated August 21, 1903, authorizing said road to remove from certain lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations stone and gravel. The total royalty received from this source under the leases mentioned during the past fiscal year was \$1,857.21.

Tie and timber royalty.—Under the regulations governing the procurement of timber and stone for domestic and industrial purposes in the Indian Territory, as provided in the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 660), as amended by the act of January 21, 1903 (Public No. 32), during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, I have entered into no new contracts. The amount of royalties paid into this office on account of timber removed from lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was \$14,413.62. All the timber contracts heretofore entered into have now expired.

Under date of May 25, 1904, the honorable Secretary of the Interior directed that I pay to allottees the royalty on all timber removed under acts referred to, from the date of their certificate of selection issued by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and that the royalty on all timber removed from lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, under contracts, prior to the date of issuance of certificates of allotment, was to be considered as belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Sale of seized logs and lumber.—It will be noted that under the head of receipts I

report that I have collected on account of the sale of seized logs and lumber, for the Choctaw Nation, \$1,469.04. In addition to this there was also collected on account of sale of lumber and logs, \$16.16, making a total of \$1,485.19. The expenses incurred in connection with the seizure and sale of these logs amounted to \$690.48, and the difference of \$893.71 has been deposited to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations with the Treasurer of the United States.

It would appear from the above that the expense incident to the seizure of logs and lumber was out of proportion to the amount received for the same when sold. In explanation of this I would state that in many instances logs and lumber were seized upon complaint being made, and I would find after such seizure and previous to the sale that certificates of allotment had been issued covering the lands from which said logs or lumber had been removed. I would then have to release it, as the Department has ruled that if an Indian citizen has received his certificate of allotment he may dispose of the timber thereon. In other instances, after having been put to the expense of seizing logs and lumber, it was replevined out of my hands.

Payments on town lots and issuance of patents.—Patents conveying town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations issue under the joint hands of the respective executives of said nations. The patents convey all the right and title of the nation in and to said lots where towns are not situated in the so-called "Segregated coal lands." Where the town, or part thereof, is situated in the so-called "Segregated coal lands," the patent conveys all the right and title of the nation thereto, except as to coal and asphaltum deposits thereunder, which will later be sold at public auction. The total amount received on account of payments on town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was \$374,574.22. Further information on this subject will be found elsewhere in this report under the title "Town lots."

Chickasaw cattle tax.—Under date of June 3, 1892, the honorable acting Secretary of the Interior promulgated regulations concerning the introduction by noncitizens of live stock in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. Under these regulations noncitizens introducing or holding cattle within the limits of the Chickasaw Nation must pay an annual permit tax on all stock so introduced and held within the limits of the said nation, such permit tax to be paid to the United States Indian agent, and the money so collected to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the benefit of the Chickasaw Nation.

Section 7 of the regulations referred to provides: "Authorized agents of the Interior Department will make necessary investigations and reports, and see that proper renittances are forwarded."

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, there was collected on account Chickasaw cattle tax the sum of \$23,225.63.

Choctaw cattle tax.—Under date of April 6, 1904, the honorable Secretary of the Interior approved regulations governing the introduction or holding of cattle in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, upon the basis of an act of the Choctaw council approved by the President March 12, 1904, which provides that there shall be paid upon cattle of whatever kind, owned or held by noncitizens in the Choctaw nation, Indian Territory, a privilege tax of 20 cents per head, to be collected under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, the expenses of collecting such tax to be deducted from the gross collection, and such tax to be paid to the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, Ind. T. It will be noted that these regulations were approved April 6, 1904, and immediately after their receipt deputy revenue inspectors were appointed to see that this tax was remitted. During the period from the date of approval of the regulations to June 30, 1904, there was collected account Choctaw cattle tax the sum of \$5,361.75.

Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—Disbursements.—Chickasaw per capita payment.—Section 72 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, provides that there shall be paid to each citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, immediately after the approval of his enrollment and his right to participation in the distribution of tribal property, the sum of \$40. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, I paid to such Chickasaw Indians whose enrollment had been approved by the Secretary of the Interior the sum of \$155,680. During the year ended June 30, 1904, payment was continued—that is, as soon as an Indian's enrollment was approved he was immediately paid \$40. The amount disbursed during the year last referred to was \$33,920, payment having been made to 840 persons. The expense incident to making this payment amounted to \$1,635.97, making a total of \$35,455.97.

Payment of Choctaw warrants.—Out of the unexpended balance of the \$75,000 appropriated by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1099), there was paid during the past fiscal year Choctaw warrants aggregating \$30.50. The act of Congress approved April 28, 1904 (Private, 1665), directed the payment of two Choctaw

warrants for \$1,250 each, the property of James M. Shackelford, out of the Choctaw general fund, which was done.

Schools.—All teachers employed in the Choctaw Nation and such teachers in the Chickasaw Nation as teach Choctaw Indian pupils by blood, receive pay for such services through this office, upon vouchers approved by the superintendent of schools for the Indian Territory. In the same manner incidental expenses incurred in the management of such schools are also paid through this office. The total amount paid out during the past fiscal year for these purposes was \$59,475.62.

Chickasaw school-fund warrant payment.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, there was disbursed in payment of Chickasaw school-fund warrants under advertisement of November 12, 1903, \$21,269.07. This advertisement stated that I would pay all Chickasaw school-fund warrants issued up to and including No. 732, dated March 5, 1902.

Expense in connection with the collection of cattle taxes.—During the fiscal year just ended there was paid in connection with the collection of the Chickasaw cattle tax, that is, part payment of the salary of the revenue inspector, the salary of the deputies, per diem to policemen, etc., the sum of \$8,463.32.

The expense of the collection of the Choctaw cattle tax, up to June 30, 1904, is not definitely known at this time, as the revenue inspector and his deputies have not yet submitted statements of their expenses.

Overpayment on town lots.—It is found that the American Investment Company has made an excess payment on account of town lots, which amount was refunded them in the sum of \$3.25.

Cherokee Nation receipts.—Under the provisions of the act of Congress of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 405), the United States Indian agent is required to receive and receipt for all payments of royalties, rents, taxes, and permits of whatever kind and nature that may be due and payable to the Cherokee Nation, and when collected to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the benefit of said nation.

Since the passage of the act referred to the following sums of money have been collected for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation:

From June 28, 1898, to June 30, 1899	\$3,150.87
From July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	19,455.05
From July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	19,392.65
From July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	17,060.08
From July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903	68,767.17
From July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	115,265.75
Total	233,091.57

Coal royalty.—There are several small coal operators in the Cherokee Nation working under permits granted by the Department, and who pay royalty on all coal mined at the rate of 8 cents per ton, including that which is commonly called "slack." During the past fiscal year there was collected from this source for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation \$291.36.

This royalty must not be confounded with the individual coal and oil royalties paid into this office, mined under leases approved by the Secretary of the Interior under the regulations of May 4, 1903, governing the leasing of lands in the Cherokee Nation. These regulations were amended October 1, 1903, by requiring that:

Hereafter no rents, royalties, or payments accruing under any lease which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, or which requires his approval, shall be paid direct to the lessor, but all payments to be made under any lease shall, at the time and in the amounts specified in such instrument, be deposited with the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, to be turned over to the lessor or his representatives.

I will give the amount of royalty paid in under this amendment to the regulations further on in this report.

Oil and gas royalty.—The honorable Secretary of the Interior entered into twelve oil and gas leases with the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company under date of June 7, 1902, and a lease of a similar nature with the Cudahy Oil Company, under date of August 7, 1902. These companies are required to pay advanced royalty on said leases at a rate of \$100 per annum on each of their leases. Total received from this source, \$1,300.

Hay tax.—The laws of the Cherokee Nation impose a tax of 20 cents per ton on all hay shipped from beyond its limits. The royalty on hay shipped during the fiscal year just ended was \$1,676.81. Recently the President of the United States approved an act of the Cherokee council abolishing this tax.

Board of teachers and pupils at the Cherokee national schools.—All teachers and employees at the various educational institutions of the Cherokee Nation, including the male and female seminaries, the orphan asylum, and the colored high schools, and the pupils of all of said institutions, except the orphan asylum, are required to pay their board while in attendance at said institutions. The amount received from this source during the past fiscal year was \$20,305.68.

Ballast royalty.—Under a contract entered into with the honorable Secretary of the Interior, September 28, 1898, the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company remove gravel from the bars and beds of the Grand River, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. This company has secured a similar contract from the Secretary of the Interior to remove gravel from the bars and beds of the Arkansas River near Webers Falls. The amount paid in by this company for gravel removed, at the rate of 2 cents per cubic yard, measured when loaded on the cars of said company, was \$3,401.60.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company had a similar contract from the Secretary of the Interior to remove gravel from certain lands in the Cherokee Nation for ballast purposes. The amount received for this purpose, from this company, was \$244.50.

Grand total from above source, \$3,646.10.

Merchandise tax.—The Cherokee Nation imposes a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent on all merchandise introduced and offered for sale within its limits. The legality of the collection of this tax is now being considered by the courts. There was collected, however, from this source during the last fiscal year \$3.32.

Ferry tax.—The Cherokee Nation imposes upon its citizens who desire to operate ferries on rivers traversing said nation an annual tax of \$25 for each ferry on the Arkansas and Canadian rivers, and \$10 for each ferry on the Illinois, Verdigris, and Neosho rivers. The total amount received from this source during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, aggregated \$114.

Cattle tax.—July 3, 1903, the honorable acting Secretary of the Interior approved regulations governing the grazing of cattle upon the public domain of the Cherokee Nation. Section 72 of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716), provides for an introductory tax of \$1 per head and a tax of 15 cents per acre where cattle are grazed on unselected land. Under the law and regulations referred to there was collected for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation during the fiscal year just ended the sum of \$415.50.

Timber royalty.—Under the regulations governing the procurement of timber and stone for domestic and industrial purposes in the Indian Territory, as provided in the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 680), as amended by the act of January 21, 1903 (Public No. 32), there was paid into this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the sum of \$5,110.31.

From the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation.—Recently the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation forwarded to this office a draft for \$112, which he advised had been sent to him by C. M. McCullan, a citizen of the Cherokee Nation, to equalize allotments in the so-called "Cherokee Strip." The treasurer has also forwarded to this office another draft for \$15, which he stated was the "Balance of the Freedman fund."

From estray agents.—The act of the Cherokee council, approved by the President on December 20, 1900, provides for the disposition of estray property and the appointment of estray agents in the several districts of the Cherokee Nation, the money collected by them to be remitted to the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, and the proceeds of the sale of said estray property to be placed to the credit of the Cherokee general fund. The several estray agents of the Cherokee Nation, through the treasurer of said nation, remitted to this office as the net proceeds of the sales of estray property during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the sum of \$2,607.93.

Payment on town lots.—Payments on town lots in the Cherokee Nation, as provided by act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, amounted to \$73,568.24.

Cherokee Nation disbursements.—Payment of Cherokee warrants.—The act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, ratifying and confirming an agreement with the Cherokee tribe of Indians, provides among other things that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be paid all just indebtedness of said tribe. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, I practically paid the outstanding indebtedness of the Cherokee Nation. No Cherokee warrant issued after October 1, 1903, draws interest, and none are permitted to be circulated. Any service rendered by any person for the Cherokee Nation is paid by a warrant drawn by the principal chief, which is sent direct by said principal chief to this office for payment. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, I have paid and retired Cherokee fund warrants as follows:

Cherokee national warrants.....	\$41,027.00
Cherokee school warrants.....	108,010.31
Cherokee orphan warrants.....	19,094.50
Cherokee asylum warrants.....	4,140.79
Total.....	174,082.53

Payment of per diem and mileage of witnesses before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and expenses of Cherokee Citizenship Commission.—The President on January 20, 1902, approved the act of the national council making provision for the representation of the Cherokee Nation before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, in connection with the work of completing the roll of citizens of the Cherokee Nation, and for other purposes. By direction of the Department, this office pays the incidental expenses of said Commission, and the mileage and per diem of witnesses in attendance before it. There was expended for this purpose during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the sum of \$926.45.

Payment of expense incurred in connection with collection of revenue due the Cherokee Nation.—A portion of the revenue inspector's salary and the salary of his clerk and such policemen as perform services in connection with the collection of the Cherokee tribal tax, is paid from said tax. The total expense incurred in connection with the collection of the tribal revenue of the Cherokee Nation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was \$1,481.28.

Overpayment on account town lot.—Mr. Isaac Martin made an overpayment on account of a town lot in the sum of \$7.75, which was returned to him.

Creek Nation—Receipts.—The act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), requires the Indian agent to receive and receipt for all payments of royalty, rents, taxes, and permits of whatever kind and nature that may be due and payable to the Creek Nation, and when collected to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the benefit of the nation.

Since the passage of the act referred to, there has been collected for the benefit of the Creek Nation, during the period mentioned, the following sums of money:

From June 28, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	\$4,913.63
From July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.....	26,370.19
From July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.....	30,827.60
From July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	97,733.35
From July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.....	237,541.14
From July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	120,025.76

Total..... 517,411.67

Coal royalty.—The royalty on coal mined in the Creek Nation is 8 cents per ton on mine-run coal, including what is commonly called "slack." During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, there was mined such an amount of coal in the Creek Nation that the royalty thereon at the rate stated amounted to \$904.65.

The royalty referred to is on coal mined under permits granted by the Department, and is not to be confounded with the royalty on coal mined under leases entered into by Indians, and which have met with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The royalty on all coal mined under approved leases is paid into this office and in turn paid to the lessor. The amount received from this source will be referred to later in this report.

Pasture tax.—Section 37 of the Creek agreement (31 Stat. L., 861) provides as follows:

Creek citizens may rent their allotments when selected, for a term not to exceed one year, and after receiving title thereto without restriction, if adjoining allottees are not injured thereby, and cattle grazed thereon shall not be liable to any tribal tax; but when cattle are introduced into the Creek Nation, and grazed on lands not selected by citizens, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to collect from the owners thereof a reasonable grazing tax for the benefit of the tribe.

Under the section of the act of Congress referred to, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, there was collected on account of rent of unselected lands in the Creek Nation, used by noncitizens for grazing purposes, the sum of \$11,361.85.

Occupation tax.—Under date of November 22, 1900, the President approved a law of the Creek Nation which provides the right of taxation on all noncitizens residing and doing business therein. The legality of this law is now being tested in the courts, and by direction of the Department, pending the settlement of this question, no action is taken looking to the collection of any revenue thereunder. During the past fiscal year there was collected under this Creek permit law, from noncitizens, the sum of \$6.

Rent of capitol building.—The Department of Justice rented the Creek capitol building at Okmulgee, Ind. T., for court-house purposes, offices of marshal, clerk, commissioner, etc., at an annual rental of \$1,000 per annum. There has been received from this source during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and placed to the credit of the Creek Nation, the sum of \$1,250.

Sale of ties.—Section 38 of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901, (31 Stat. L., 861) provides that Creek citizens may dispose of any timber on their allotments after they have selected the same. During the past fiscal year certain noncitizens cut a lot of ties from the public domain of the Creek Nation. My attention having been invited to the matter, I seized said ties and afterwards sold them for the benefit of the Creek Nation, realizing therefrom the sum of \$25.

Payments on town lots.—Payments on town lots in the Creek Nation, set apart for town-site purposes, are made to this office. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, there was received from this source \$100,479.26. More elaborate reference to town lots in the Creek Nation, will be found in another part of this report.

Creek Nation—Disbursements.—Creek warrants.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the following sums of money were disbursed in payment of Creek warrants:

Under advertisement of July 22, 1903.....	\$63,046.05
Under advertisement of January 27, 1904.....	60,138.31

Total..... 124,083.26

It is proper to remark that before any Creek warrant is paid it is audited by the auditor of the Creek Nation. School-fund warrants are approved by the school supervisor, and general-fund warrants are approved by the United States Indian agent. All Creek warrants are drawn by the principal chief of the Creek Nation.

Creek indigents.—Under the provisions of the act of the national council of the Muscogee Nation, of November 5, 1900, there was paid to Creek indigents during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the sum of \$3.

Collection of tribal revenue.—A portion of the salary of the revenue inspector and his clerk, and the salaries of persons irregularly employed as district revenue inspectors, are paid from the Creek tribal fund collected by this office. The total sum disbursed in this connection during the past fiscal year was \$1,410.70.

Loyal Creek payment.—The act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 995), appropriated \$600,000 as a full and complete settlement of all claims against the United States by loyal Creek Indians and freedmen for property taken or destroyed during the civil war, less \$60,000 to be paid to S. W. Peel, an attorney, and \$50,000 to David M. Hodge, a Creek Indian, total \$500,000. This appropriation was made providing it was accepted by the loyal Creek Indians and freedmen, which was duly done by act of council on May 3, 1903.

The act of Congress fixes the Hazen and Field list of awards as the basis of the roll on which payment was to be made. Commissioners Hazen and Field shortly after the civil war submitted a list of awards for property taken and destroyed during the civil war from loyal Creek Indians and freedmen. The total amount of their award was \$1,836,830.40. On a basis of \$510,000 this only permitted a payment of 27.765 per cent of the original claim.

The Department directed United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin to enroll the so-called loyal Creeks and freedmen and their descendants, under the Creek law of descent and distribution, with a view of paying them \$510,000. The inspector, under these instructions, prepared his rolls and submitted them to the Department for approval, which was duly done, and I was directed to prepare pay rolls on a basis of Inspector McLaughlin's roll and distribution of this money. This having been done, I announced that I would begin the payment to the loyal Creek Indians at Eufaula on May 16, 1904, and actually paid out to said loyal Creek Indians and freedmen and their descendants at Eufaula the sum of \$60,934.85.

Some question in reference to this payment having been submitted by me to the Comptroller of the Treasury for his opinion thereon, he decided that the shares of loyal Creek Indians and freedmen deceased should be distributed where said persons died prior to January 1, 1898, according to the Creek law of descent and distribution, and the shares of such persons as died after that date should be distributed under the Arkansas law of descent and distribution, as set out in Mansfield's Digest (chap. 49).

This decision having been forwarded to me, I at once discontinued the payment, and, acting under directions from the Department, have made a new roll of loyal Creek Indians and freedmen, having in view the instructions referred to. It is confidently expected that this new pay roll will have been completed by September 16, 1904, and that payment will be immediately resumed.

Miscellaneous disbursements.—Payment of expenses incurred in connection with surveying and platting of town sites in the Indian Territory.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, there was disbursed, in connection with surveying and platting of town sites in the Indian Territory, \$19,527.28.

Sundry and miscellaneous expenses.—In paying the salaries of the Indian agent, Indian police, tolls on official telegrams, salaries of employees, incidental expenses incurred in connection with the management of the agency, and rent of offices and agent's residence, there was disbursed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, \$25,225.97.

Sale of town-site maps.—The Department has placed on file in this office, for sale, photolithographic plats of certain town sites in the Indian Territory. The total sum received from this source during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was \$311.15.

Payment of incidental expenses—Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court.—The act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (Public No. 228), ratifying and confirming the supplemental agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and for other purposes, appropriated \$5,000 to pay the current and contingent expenses of the Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court, created under said act. Such expenses are paid by this office when approved by the Secretary of the Interior. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, there was disbursed in payment of expenses of said court \$2,123.98.

Payment of expense incurred in connection with removal of intruders and placing allottees in possession of their allotments.—In the various agreements made by several of the Indian tribes in the Indian Territory, which have afterwards been ratified by acts of Congress, provision is made requiring the United States Indian agent to place allottees in possession of their allotments and remove therefrom objectionable persons. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, there was disbursed in this connection the sum of \$18,590.41. Further reference to this subject will be found elsewhere in this report under the heading "Placing allottees in possession of their allotments."

Sale and leasing of Creek lands, and leasing of Cherokee lands.—During the fiscal year just ended there was disbursed, in payment of expenses incurred in connection with the sale and leasing of Creek lands, and the leasing of Cherokee lands, under the act of Congress approved June 30, 1902 (32 Stat., 500), and the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716), the sum of \$1,938.79. Further reference to this matter will be found elsewhere in this report under the headings "Sale of Creek lands" and "Leasing of Creek and Cherokee lands."

Expense incurred in connection with the establishment of roads in the Creek and Cherokee nations.—The act of Congress approved June 30, 1902 (32 Stat., 500), and the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716), provide that roads in the Creek and Cherokee nations shall be established on section lines, without any compensation to be allowed allottees where roads are established elsewhere than along section lines. The total expense incurred in this connection during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was \$2,731.73, which was paid from tribal funds. Further reference to this matter will be found elsewhere in this report under the title "Roads in the Creek and Cherokee nations."

Sale of Government property.—Acting under directions from the Department, I sold a horse and cart which had formerly been used by the Choctaw town site commission at public auction, and the proceeds of such sale, amounting to \$51, has been deposited in the Treasury, under the heading "Miscellaneous receipts, Class 4, sale of public property."

Deposit on account amount received from sale of seized logs and lumber.—Elsewhere in this report I have stated that there was received on account of sale of seized logs and lumber the sum of \$1,484.19, and that the expense incident to such seizure and sale was \$890.48. Fifteen dollars and fifteen cents of this amount is reported as having been deposited to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and the balance, viz, \$578.56, has also been deposited to the credit of said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, but as an independent item.

Deposit of Chickasaw cattle tax.—I have heretofore in this report referred to the fact that there was collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, Chickasaw cattle tax in the sum of \$23,255.53, which amount, less exchange of \$19.34, viz, \$23,206.19, has been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the benefit of the Choctaw Nation.

Deposits to cover disallowances.—There was disallowed, in the course of examination of my cash accounts, items aggregating \$125.31, which amount I have deposited to cover the same.

Deposit of royalties.—It will be noted at the opening of this annual report, it is

stated that royalty received for the various Indian nations named below during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was as follows:

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	\$608, 071.80
Cherokee Nation.....	115, 265. 75
Creek Nation.....	120, 025. 76
Grand total.....	923, 963. 31

Of this amount I report having deposited only \$903,350.72. The difference of \$612.59 is accounted for as follows:

Exchange.....	\$601. 59
Refund account town lots.....	11. 00
Total.....	612. 59

Receipt and deposit of individual Indian moneys.—I have heretofore referred to the amendment to the regulations of May 4, 1903, governing the leasing of lands in the Cherokee Nation, and to the amendment to the regulations of July 10, 1903, governing the sale and leasing of lands in the Creek Nation, which provide that no rents, royalties, or payments accruing under any lease which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, or which requires his approval, shall be paid direct to the lessor, but any payment to be made under any lease shall, at the times and in the amounts specified in such instrument, be deposited with the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, Ind. T., to be turned over to the lessor.

Prior to the reception of the amendment to the regulations referred to, this office had for several years been collecting royalty on coal mined in the Creek and Cherokee nations, and had deposited the same in the Treasury for the benefit of said nations. As soon as an allottee receives title to his allotment, then the royalty which has been paid into this office for the past two or three years, if on coal taken from his allotment, is paid over to him, the Department returning it to me upon my requisition for that purpose. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the Department has returned, to be paid to allottees, \$7,174.74.

Under the amended regulations of October 1, 1903, herein referred to, there has been collected by me under approved leases \$31,419.68, making a total of \$38,594.42. I have paid out of this amount, to individuals entitled thereto, \$5,820.35, leaving a balance on hand of \$32,774.07.

The \$31,419.68 individual Indian money was received from the nations mentioned and the sources given, as follows:

Creek Nation:	
Coal royalty.....	\$4, 582. 01
Oil royalty.....	1, 150. 83
Damages incident to construction of pipe line.....	38. 45
Total.....	5, 772. 19
Cherokee Nation:	
Coal royalty.....	3, 101. 00
Oil royalty.....	22, 540. 40
Total.....	25, 647. 40

The \$38.45 referred to as having been paid into this office on account of damages done incident to the construction of a pipe line was received from Messrs. Guffey and Gaffey, and was the amount allowed individual Creek Indians for damages done to growing crops on lands through which the pipe line was constructed.

Paid individual Indian royalties.—Several years ago, acting under instructions from the Department, this office collected royalty on stone removed from certain lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations by B. Lantry & Sons, amounting to \$639.50. The Choctaw and Chickasaw nations also collected this royalty from Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, and the Department, having been apprised of that fact, directed me to return it to the gentlemen mentioned, which was done.

Moty Tiger, a Creek Indian, rented certain lands for pasture purposes, paying therefor at the rate of 15 cents per acre. He paid this tax into this office (wice through error, and the Department directed that I return one payment to him, which I did, in the sum of \$312.

Dempsey Skiff and Chief Harrison, respectively, are Creek Indians, and lease their

lands to coal operators. The royalty on coal mined under such leases amounted to \$220 and \$714.87, respectively. The allottees having secured patents to their lands, the Department directed that I pay this royalty over to them, which was done.

It will be noted from the above that the total moneys disbursed for the purposes referred to was, as stated in the beginning of this report, \$1,886.37.

Deposit of unexpended balances.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, at various times, and when there was no longer any need therefor, the unexpended balances of various funds were by me returned to the Treasury. The total amount thus deposited during the last fiscal year was \$117,624.66.

Placing allottees in possession of their allotments.—In the Creek Nation allottees are placed in possession of their allotments in accordance with section 19 of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1902 (32 Stat., 500):

Sec. 19. The Secretary of the Interior shall, through the United States Indian agent in said Territory, immediately after the ratification of this agreement, put each citizen who has made selection of his allotment in unrestricted possession of his land and remove therefrom all persons objectionable to him; and when any citizen shall thereafter make selection of his allotment as herein provided and receive certificate therefor, he shall be immediately thereupon placed in possession of his land, and during the continuance of the tribal government the Secretary of the Interior, through such Indian agent, shall protect the allottee in his right to possession against any and all persons claiming under any lease, agreement, or conveyance not obtained in conformity to law.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations allottees are placed in possession of their allotments in accordance with section 23 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641):

Sec. 23. Allotment certificates issued by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall be conclusive evidence of the right of any allottee to the tract of land described therein; and the United States Indian agent at Union Agency shall, upon the application of the allottee, place him in possession of his allotment, and shall remove therefrom all persons objectionable to such allottee, and the acts of the Indian agent hereunder shall not be controlled by the writ or process of any court.

In the Cherokee Nation allottees are placed in possession of their allotments in accordance with section 21 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716):

Sec. 21. Allotment certificates issued by the Dawes Commission shall be conclusive evidence of the right of an allottee to the tract of land described therein, and the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, upon the application of the allottee, place him in possession of his allotment, and shall remove therefrom all persons objectionable to him, and the acts of the Indian agent hereunder shall not be controlled by the writ or process of any court.

Under these laws, allotment certificates issued by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes are made conclusive evidence of the right of an allottee in the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations to the tract of land therein described; and the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency is, by the same law, authorized and directed, upon application, to place the allottee in possession of his allotment and remove therefrom all persons objectionable to him in the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations, and the acts of the Indian agent in so doing can not be controlled by the writ or process of any court.

The allotment of lands in the Creek Nation is almost complete, and in the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations considerable work has been done in the past fiscal year, although in the Cherokee Nation the land office was closed for a period of six months, pending the settlement of the Delaware-Cherokee question.

Whenever an allottee makes a written complaint against any person or persons for being in unlawful possession of his allotment, and asks to have such possession restored to him, a notice is issued by this office and served upon the alleged intruder, in which he is allowed ten days to show by what authority he is in possession of the allotment of the complainant. Upon receipt of his answer the case is set for hearing, at which time witnesses are examined under oath and a decision rendered. From this decision an appeal lies to the Secretary of the Interior. In many instances it has been necessary to direct the Indian police forcibly to eject intruders, although in some cases the intruders vacate upon notice from this office.

An important feature of the work is the adjustment of the differences between the allottee and the alleged intruder which never reached the dignity of a written complaint. The parties are summoned to this office, the matter carefully investigated, and proper orders made, which in nearly every case are promptly complied with. Thousands of cases of this description have been adjusted during the past fiscal year.

A great many complaints are now being filed in the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations, as, by reason of the fact that certificates of allotment are now being rapidly issued to the allottees of these nations by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, it is now possible to take cognizance of these complaints where no relief could be afforded before the certificates were issued.

A complete docket is kept for each nation, showing the name of the allottee and intruder, the date of filing the complaint, the date notice was issued, and also the

date upon which service was had upon the alleged intruder, together with final action taken in each case. Many of these cases are hotly contested, attorneys appearing on both sides submitting voluminous testimony and oftentimes novel points of law. The testimony offered is carefully considered and reexamined before a decision is rendered. The following is a comparative statement as to complaints against intruders, showing the work of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, as compared with that of the preceding year:

Nation.	Pending July 1—		Filed during year ended June 30—		Disposed of during year ended June 30—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Creek.....	183	122	641	412	453	503
Cherokee.....	18	65	19	97	1	60
Choctaw.....		92		129		37
Chickasaw.....		126		202		76
Total.....	201	305	660	850	454	676

^aContests were pending in 8 of these 15 cases.
^bNo allotment certificates were issued to members of these nations up to July 1, 1903, and this office was without jurisdiction to furnish relief against intruders.

In the effort of this office to place allottees in possession of their allotments, some interesting points have been litigated during the year. On August 7, 1903, a bill was filed in the Federal court to enjoin the United States Indian agent at Muskogee from placing T. A. Barnett, guardian of Sallie Hodge, in possession of part of her allotment in the Creek Nation, the important question in the case being whether or not a natural guardian could lease the lands of his ward without the consent and approval of the Federal court. Judge Raymond, in deciding the case, used the following language:

I do not think that Congress ever intended that parents in the Creek Nation, who are designated as natural guardians, should have the right, without regard to the rights or interests of their minor children, to rent their allotments, without the sanction of the court, and take the proceeds and convert it to their own use. If such construction is sought to be placed upon the act of Congress, then there are many minors in the Creek Nation to-day who have 160 acres of good (illable land who will receive, when they become of age, not a single dollar from the earnings of their property. It seems to me that when the allotment is made to the minor he is not only entitled to the land but to the carefully-guarded income from that land from the time of the allotment until he arrives at his majority. I can not imagine a case that can arise which will more forcibly illustrate the necessity of requiring guardians to present leases for approval here in the Creek Nation than the case under consideration. Plaintiff, in his bill, avers that the defendants are insolvent to-day, and that a judgment can not be recovered against them. Notwithstanding the fact that ever since the day that this splendid estate was turned over to the possession of the natural guardian she has received the income upon it, yet to-day she is unable, by reason of her insolvency, not only to carry out her contracts, but to pay into court the money which the land of her minor child has earned for the minor, and not for the mother and stepfather. * * * The application for an injunction is denied. Demurrer to the petition is sustained. The petition is dismissed for want of equity.

The decree in this case was affirmed by the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory.

On November 18, 1903, I had the honor to submit the entire question to the Indian office on the complaint of Phyllis Carlina, asking for the possession of the allotment of her minor child from a lessee in possession, against whose occupancy nothing could be urged except the fact that the lease under which he held had not been executed by a guardian appointed by the Federal court; and under the order and direction of such court I went into the matter thoroughly and showed how, under the system then in vogue, the natural guardians of children, without intending to be dishonest, oftentimes lease the allotments of their wards several times over and to different persons. Attention was also called to the fact that where natural guardians had once been placed in possession of the allotments of their wards, such allotments were again inappropriately leased and the aid of this office again invoked to oust each new lessee from possession, and concluded my report with the following language:

I therefore recommend that I be directed to advise parents who have rented the lands of their minor children and now seek, through this office, to repossess themselves of the allotments, that before action is taken upon their complaints they proceed to have a guardian appointed, in accordance with the opinion of the court. This would permanently fix the status of these people, and I am sure they will endeavor to conform to the requirements good naturedly and thus prevent the leasing by parents of the lands of their minor children illegally.

On February 6, 1904, the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in an exhaustive discussion of the question, submitted the matter to the Secretary of the Interior with the recommendation that the suggestions above quoted be adopted. On February

12, 1904, the acting Secretary of the Interior, in passing upon the matter, used the following language:

The acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs forwarded said report and inclosures on February 6, 1904, and has considered in full the obligations of the Department relative to the placing of said parties in possession, under the circumstances set out in the agent's letter, and recommends that the Department advise the agent, through you, that he should require a guardian to be appointed for all minors before entertaining any complaint, the object of which is to place minors again in possession of allotments, leased by their parents, without legal authority therefor. The Department concurs in the conclusion of the Acting Commissioner.

Since allotment certificates have begun to be issued in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the numerous complaints have made it practically necessary to establish a traveling court for the purpose of hearing applications for possession of allotments at the larger towns of such nations, for the reason that the benefits of this legislation and the action of the statute quoted at the beginning of this part of the report would be absolutely denied to a large majority of those entitled thereto; and needing the benefits thereof, if they were compelled to come to the agency to have their matters heard, for the reason that those citizens requiring these services are nearly always poor and financially unable to undertake the expense of a trip from anywhere from 75 to 200 miles to have their cases heard. Citizens with the necessary financial means to make such a trip very seldom require the aid of the agent to place them in possession.

In order to prepare a case for hearing, a voluminous correspondence has been found necessary in almost every case, as the data originally offered by any complainant is seldom of any value, and in every case it is necessary to obtain a statement from the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes as to whether the complainant has allotted the land, whether certificates of allotment have been issued, and where deeds have not been delivered whether any contest is pending. Ofttimes, in addition to the correspondence entailed by these requirements, it is necessary to make a personal investigation of the condition of the allotment, all of which takes time, and, where investigations are made, withdraws from other participation in the business of the agency the person who is sent to make the investigation. The business of this branch of the work is increasing in volume every day.

A fruitful source of trouble in this connection has been the timber thieves, and in putting them out of business much time and labor have been consumed, and the work is not yet completed.

A very large number of applications have been made to the Federal courts in the western, central, and southern districts to enjoin the United States Indian agent from placing the allottees in possession of their allotments. These applications have been almost universally denied.

A question is now pending in the Federal court for the western district, before Hon. C. W. Raymond, judge, as to whether or not the cutting of hay on an allotment can be considered as cultivating the same for agricultural purposes. This question arises in a case where an agricultural lease was made, and the lessee has put none of the land in cultivation, but has cut hay therefrom each year.

There is also now pending in the same court the question of whether a lease, dated, for example, in August, 1902, to terminate December 31, 1907, under which possession was in some cases given before December 31, 1902, and in some cases not until that date, is or is not a lease for more than five years.

Town lots.—Town lots with improvements thereon in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations are sold under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), the act of March 1, 1901 (31 Stat., 801), and the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641). The town-site commission appraises such lots, and notice is served upon the owner of the improvements thereon. The owner of such improvements may then buy the lots at their appraised value, without reference to the value of the improvements thereon, and must make the first payment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations within sixty days from the service of notice of appraisement, the balance to be paid in three equal annual installments. In the Creek and Cherokee nations 10 per cent of the purchase price must be paid within sixty days after notice of appraisement has been served, and 15 per cent within four months thereafter, the balance to be paid in three equal annual installments.

Under the provisions of the acts above referred to, unimproved town lots in the different nations are sold at public auction to the highest bidder by the respective town-site commissions. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the purchaser must pay one-fourth of purchase price at the time of purchase and the balance in three equal annual installments. In the Creek Nation the purchaser buys unimproved lots on the same terms as those which are improved. In the Cherokee Nation purchasers of unimproved lots pay 25 per cent of the purchase price at the time of

198 REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

sale, 25 per cent within four months thereafter, and the remainder in two equal annual installments.

One hundred and sixty-three towns are now making payments to this office on improved town lots in accordance with the above provisions of law. The number of such towns by nations are as follows: Creek, 25; Choctaw, 70; Chickasaw, 38; Cherokee, 14. Remittances are being received daily from these towns, and precautions are taken to see that the person tendering the remittance is the proper person to make the payment. Receipts are issued from this office evidencing such payments as promptly after remittances are received as the same can be properly entered on the record. Any purchaser of improved or unimproved lots in any nation may pay the full purchase price at any time and receive patent therefor.

The following is a comparative table showing the amount of money received by this office from the sale of town lots in the several nations during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1903 and 1904:

Nation.	Year ended June 30—	
	1903.	1904.
Choctaw and Chickasaw.....	\$337, 127. 21	\$374, 574. 22
Cherokee.....	21, 286. 40	73, 508. 21
Creek.....	211, 110. 22	103, 479. 25
Total.....	570, 124. 83	551, 621. 72

During the last half of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, 72 towns are making their first payments and new towns are being added daily.

The last payments will be made and completed before the ending of the next fiscal year in the following towns: Atoka, Caddo, Calvin, Colbert, Cumberland, Emet, Guertie, Kiowa, LeFaucon, McAlester, Muskogee, Poteau, Red Oak, Silo, South McAlester, Sterrett, Tallhina, Wagoner.

Town-lot patents.—Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, 3,947 patents were issued to town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495). These patents were issued under the joint hands of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, and conveyed title to said lots save and except as to the coal and asphalt underlying the same in towns within the segregated coal and asphalt district. These patents are prepared in this office and forwarded to the executives above named to be dated, signed, and impressed with the great seals of the nations. When they are returned to this office, properly executed, the date of execution is duly recorded in the town-site record book opposite each particular lot conveyed. Such patents are then delivered to the parties entitled to receive them without cost. A patent register is also kept wherein is shown the description of the lot purchased, the number of the patent, the date of mailing the same, and the date of the acknowledgment of the receipt thereof by the purchaser.

Creek and Cherokee nations.—Upon final payment for any lot in the Creek Nation there is issued from this office to the principal chief thereof an advice that full payment has been made, on the strength of which he issues a patent which is duly transmitted to the Department for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. It is then forwarded to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, there recorded, and then returned to the principal chief of the nation for delivery to the party entitled thereto. A record is kept of every patent conveying a town lot in the Creek Nation, showing the date of issue and the date of approval by the Secretary of the Interior. Patents to town lots in the Cherokee Nation are issued and delivered in like manner as in the Creek Nation.

Following is a table showing the number of patents to town lots in the Creek and Cherokee nations, issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN INDIAN TERRITORY. 199

Name.	Creek.	Cherokee.	Name.	Creek.	Cherokee.
Afton.....		56	Inola.....	10	
Alabama.....	1	180	Kellyville.....	2	
Bartlesville.....	10		Lee.....	52	
Boggs.....	4		Mounds.....	569	
Booby.....	4	20	Muskogee.....	108	
Bluejacket.....	85		Oklm'gee.....	127	
Bri-tow.....		38	Redfork.....		11
Cherokee.....	83	57	Sallisaw.....	85	
Chickasaw.....		7	Sapulpa.....	237	
Chicksee.....		11	Tulsa.....		2
Choctaw.....		26	Vian.....		163
Clan-moore.....	21		Vinita.....	215	
Coweta.....	7		Wagoner.....		19
Clarks-ville.....	60		Welch.....	35	
Eufaula.....	5		Wetumka.....	3	
Foster.....	1		Wildcat.....	4	
Gibson Station.....		1	Winchell.....		
Hanson.....	52		Total.....	1,420	550
Henryetta.....	105				
Hobbsville.....					

Two important opinions from the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department have affected this branch of work of the Indian agent's office. On September 28, 1903, the Department advised the Assistant Attorney-General that after the platting of the town site of Chickasha and the sale of town lots therein, the Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company constructed its road through the town, acquiring its right of way by condemnation proceedings under the act of February 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 43); the Department further asked—

Whether or not the United States Indian agent should continue to receive payments from persons to whom lots were sold, and whether patents should issue in the usual way by the tribal authorities upon the payment of proper amount, even though the lots had been acquired by the railroad company under the provisions of the act mentioned.

The Assistant Attorney-General, in response thereto, in an opinion dated November 18, 1903, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the same date, among other things said:

It will be seen by reference to the act, too long here to quote, that the title or fee is not divested by its condemnation to the uses of the railroad, but that all that is acquired by the railway company is a right of user for railway purposes only. Before such right of user can be acquired compensation must be made, and in case litigation of the amount of damages can not be made between the parties, the damages must be fixed by appraisal of a commission, from which award appeal by either party might be taken within ninety days to the United States court for the Indian Territory. As the act states that "right of way has been acquired by proper condemnation proceedings in the courts," I infer and assume that these lot owners, subsequent to their purchase, had notice and were made party to the proceedings. In such case their contracts for purchase of the lots were not affected by the condemnation proceedings, but its obligation remained the same as before, namely, to complete their payment. Their right to a deed, and the obligation of the principal chief to make them a deed would remain the same, though their entire right to the lots would be a naked legal title burdened by a perpetual easement of the railway company for its use—a legal title and a shadowy right to possess and use in case the railway company ceased to use and occupy the land for railway purposes. The condemnation money in court belongs to the purchasers, subject to a lien for the unpaid purchase money, if such is asserted. Had the sale to the purchasers been subsequent to initiation of the proceedings for condemnation, a different question would have been presented. No sale should in such a case be made, and if such were erroneously made, it should, on request of the purchaser, be annulled and his advance payment be returned to him.

In the latter part of the year 1903, the Cudahy Oil Company made application for a modification of its mineral-oil lease on land in and about Bartlesville, Ind. T., to permit of the gauging together and report of the oil taken from all its wells with Bartlesville, instead of being required to gauge and report the product of each well separately. In an opinion dated January 20, 1904, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the same date, the Assistant Attorney-General, after reviewing the history of the case, and citing section 28 of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 725), among other things said:

Until sale, town lots in Bartlesville are common property of the Cherokee Nation. The occupant or possessors have no right greater than a right to undisturbed possession and use of the surface. Upon issue of sale certificate the holder's right under the act of July 1, 1902, becomes like that of a holder of final certificate upon a homestead or cash entry of public lands. Unless he has in some way consented to take a less estate than that contemplated by the statute, his right, while the certificate is in force and no adverse right is asserted, is to receive all rents, issues, and profits as fully as though already seized of the complete legal title. It follows, therefore, that my opinion of December 23, 1903, respecting the application of the Cudahy Oil Company, is applicable only so long as such lots remain unsold—the common property of the Cherokee Nation. When an individual right attaches, the right to a gauging of any well or group of wells thereon will immediately arise, which can be waived only by the voluntary act of the party entitled thereto.

Sale of Creek lands.—Under date of July 10, 1903, the Acting Secretary of the Interior amended the regulations governing the sale and leasing of lands in the Creek Nation, Ind. T., for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1902 (32 Stats., 500), and ratified by the Muskogee (or Creek) national council on July 20, 1902. These regulations provide, in substance, that any citizen of the Creek Nation desiring to dispose of any of his lands, except his homestead—which is inalienable for twenty-one years—may do so by making application to the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, Ind. T., in the form of a petition. This petition contains the name of the allottee, his post-office address, a description of the land he desires to sell, with the improvements thereon, the date of delivery of his allotment deed to him by the principal chief of the Creek Nation, roll number, valuation of land, and reason for selling. When this petition has been received by the Indian agent it is checked with the records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the purpose of seeing whether or not the lands offered for sale have been allotted to the petitioner. The Commission records also disclose the age, sex, and degree of Indian blood of the petitioner.

Every Monday morning the land offered for sale is posted on a bulletin board in the office of the United States Indian agent, and a copy of such list forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Such land is also advertised for sale in the weekly edition of the Muskogee Phoenix, which has been officially designated as the paper in which to advertise the sale of Creek lands. This posting and advertising is continued for a period of sixty days. The advertisement states specifically the day the bids received thereon will be opened, which said bids must be sealed and the envelope marked plainly "Bid on Creek lands, to be opened the ____ day of ____, 1904." Each bid must describe the land bid on, and be accompanied by a certified check for 20 per cent of the amount of the bid.

In the interim of sixty days an appraiser connected with this office is detailed to visit, view, and appraise the lands offered for sale. On Friday of each week the bids marked to be opened on that date are opened and read aloud to such persons as care to attend. If the bids are below the appraisement they are rejected. If above the appraisement, and the allottee is willing to accept the highest bid, and if it appears to the Indian agent to be for the best interests of the allottee, such bid is accepted, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The allottee then executes a general warranty deed in the form prescribed by the regulations, which, with a certified check for the full amount of the bid, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is transmitted through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval of the warranty deed. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in returning the deed, provided it is approved, indorses the check to the order of the allottee. Upon the receipt of the deed, and certified check accompanying the same, from the Department, the check is turned over to the allottee, and after the agent is satisfied that the check has been honored, the deed is delivered to the purchaser, receipt for both check and deed being taken from the allottee and the purchaser respectively. All lands are sold subject to any valid existing leases on the premises. Under the departmental regulations a full and complete record of every step in connection with the sale of Creek lands is kept in books for that special purpose.

The first petition for the sale of Creek lands was received at this office July 23, 1903, was listed for sale July 27, 1903, and the bids on the same were opened September 25, 1903.

In the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), is found the following language:

And all the restrictions upon the alienation of lands of all allottees of either of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians who are not of Indian blood, except Indians, are, except as to homesteads, hereby removed. * * *

As will be seen by the tabulated statement next following, this provision withdrew from the jurisdiction of this office 207 petitions for the sale of land aggregating 18,000 acres and caused the cancellation of 16 sales aggregating 1,279 acres. The Department has expressed the opinion that persons enrolled on the freedman roll are "not of Indian blood" within the meaning of the law, and that such persons can dispose of their lands, except as to homesteads, without departmental supervision, and instructs the agent not to list said lands for sale.

This plan of disposing of lands under sealed bids has met with marked success, and experience would indicate that it is the best way to secure for the Indian the highest possible price for his land. It invites competition; it provides departmental supervision; it secures a price not less than a paid agent of the Government shall determine the land to be worth; it imposes no obligation on the Indian to accept even the highest bid, for he may reject all bids and relist the land if he so desires;

it saves him commissions and all other outlay ordinarily incident to the sale of the property.

Considerable criticism has attached to this office by reason of the fact that the appraisement of lands in the Creek Nation, made by its appraising officer, have been high. These criticisms, however, have come largely from men who speculate in lands, rather than from actual farmers who purchase for their own homes and farms; and while it must be admitted that the corporations and individuals who have come to this country for the sole purpose of buying and selling real estate have put considerable money in circulation and stimulated many lines of business activity, their criticisms with respect to the appraised value of land is prejudiced by their business. I know of no instance where land in the hands of actual farmers, bought through the Indian agent's office under the regulations above quoted, has failed to pay a large and handsome return on the money invested, and there are many instances within my knowledge where the returns have been far in advance of what might be considered an amount justifying the purchase price. In one case a man bought a farm of Arkansas bottom land at an appraised value regarded as much above the real value, and his crop the first year paid for his farm. This is only one of many similar cases.

The following is a detailed statement of the work by this branch of the agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

Description.	Number of deeds.	Number of tracts.	Total.	Aeres.	Amount.
Tracts:					
Tracts on which bids were received and opened—					
Awarded and paid for		465		40,496.02	
Rejected, below appraisement		280		23,310.25	
Rejected by allottee		43	788	3,727.19	
Tracts on which bids have not been opened—					
Withdrawn by allottee		13			
Now being posted and advertised		291		25,017.00	
Tractons canceled by death of petitioner before bids were opened		3	307		
Tracts belonging to freedmen whose petitions were canceled because of removal of restrictions upon alienation of their allotments except their homesteads					
			207	18,000.78	
Tracts on which no bids were received			137	11,430.11	
Total number tracts for whose sale petitions were filed, posted, and advertised			1,139	121,888.17	
Deeds:					
Approved by the Department, on which checks have been delivered	359				
Disapproved by the Department	9				
Now under consideration, on which checks have not been delivered	32		100		
Checks:					
Paid to allottees					\$488,150.61
Covering deeds now under consideration not yet delivered to allottees					31,637.00
Returned to high bidders on account deeds being disapproved					9,331.10
Forfeited by successful bidders refusing to complete bids					478.20
Returned to unsuccessful bidders					11,762.31
Total amount submitted with bids on Creek lands advertised					541,359.25

* There were 16 sales of allotments of freedmen aggregating 1,279.11 acres canceled for this reason.

Leasing of Creek and Cherokee lands.—All mineral, oil and gas, coal and asphalt leases of Creek and Cherokee lands are made under the acts of Congress approved June 30, 1902, and July 1, 1902, and the regulations of the Department approved July 10, 1903, and May 4, 1903, respectively, the regulations containing a complete copy of all papers required to be executed in connection therewith.

The following papers accompany each Creek lease when submitted for appropriate action to the Department:

1. Application.
2. Map or plat indicating tract of land leased.
3. Certificate of degree of blood.

4. A description of allotment of allottee from Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

5. Certificate from principal chief of the Creek Nation embracing date of delivery of allotment and homestead deeds.

6. Affidavit of subscribing witnesses.

7. Affidavit by lessee that no development work has been done upon the land leased, and statement showing the financial standing of the lessee.

8. Certificate from some bank that the lease is on deposit, together with the sum of \$5,000 per lease, subject to check for development purposes.

When practicable a statement is obtained from the lessee setting forth his experience in oil and gas drilling, or coal mining, as the case may be.

The same papers are required to accompany a lease in the Cherokee Nation, with the exception of certificate from the chief showing the date of delivery of the allotment and homestead deeds. (No. 5, supra.)

The foregoing papers apply alike to individual and corporation leases. In addition, the latter is required to furnish:—

1. A certified copy of articles of incorporation (and if a foreign corporation, a certificate of the appointment of a resident agent at South McAlester, Ind. T.).

2. A certified copy of the minutes of the board of directors showing the election of officers.

3. An affidavit by the president as to the election of the secretary.

4. An affidavit by the secretary identifying the impression of the corporate seal and certifying as to the election of the president.

5. A certified copy of the records of the board of directors authorizing the officers to execute leases and bonds to cover the same on behalf of the company.

Leases of minors must be accompanied by certified copies of:—

1. Letters of guardianship.

2. Order of the court authorizing the guardian to execute the lease.

3. Court's order approving the lease after the same has been executed.

Every tract of land leased in the Creek and Cherokee nations is inspected by an employe of this office, whose report goes forward with every lease.

The total number of leases received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was 665. Each lease was executed in quadruplicate. At a conservative estimate an average of 13 papers, including the bond, accompany each lease, making a total of 8,628 papers, which, with 2,624 parts of leases, make a total of 11,152 papers examined during the year. Each paper was critically examined, and every point made technically and legally correct. This necessarily entailed a large correspondence, because nearly every lease submitted is either not in proper form or fails of having the full complement of papers. Few are filed without an error of some kind.

When a lease is finally submitted in proper form, with all the necessary papers attached, it is forwarded to the Department with appropriate recommendation. Upon its approval by the Secretary of the Interior, this office is directed to notify the lessee to prepare the necessary bond and submit the same within sixty days from the date of the approval of the lease. When the bond is furnished and approved, the original copy of the lease, with all papers accompanying it, is retained at the Department at Washington; the duplicate is filed with the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, Ind. T. The lessee is also instructed to submit a sworn statement in duplicate as soon after the close of the month in which the lease was approved as practicable, showing the output under said lease during that time, and thereafter to submit monthly reports with a draft on St. Louis to cover the royalty due under the terms of the lease. All royalties, rentals, etc., so paid are handled by the financial department at Union Agency, Muskogee, Ind. T., and by it properly disbursed to the lessors, receipts being taken in triplicate for the same.

The following is a tabulated list of the leases filed and acted upon during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

Nation.	Oil and gas.		Marble and stone.		Coal and asphalt.	
	Number filed.	Number approved.	Number filed.	Number approved.	Number filed.	Number approved.
Creek	172	29	.....	.....	81	22
Cherokee	395	30	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	567	59	1	4	81	22

^aThis includes some leases filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, and approved during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

To this number of leases should be added seven agricultural leases filed during the year in the Creek Nation. None of them, however, have been approved by the Department.

One of the most important questions involved in this branch of the work was settled during the present year by Judge Raymond, of the United States district court for the western district, Indian Territory, in the case of M. P. Evans et al. v. J. Blair Schoenfeld, United States Indian agent, and Henry Hutton, and the case of the Indian Land and Investment Company v. J. Blair Schoenfeld, United States Indian agent, and T. A. Barnett, guardian, etc., in which bills were filed to enjoin the United States Indian agent from placing the defendants, Henry Hutton, a citizen of the Creek Nation, in possession of about 1,100 acres of land, and T. A. Barnett, guardian, etc., in possession of part of his ward's allotment. The question involved in these cases was whether or not a natural guardian could lease the allotment of his ward without the approval of the Federal court. These cases originated in this office when the United States Indian agent sought to place Hutton and Barnett in possession.

A quotation from Judge Raymond's opinion in the Barnett case, which was substantially the same in the Hutton case, will be found under the heading "Placing allottees in possession of their allotments."

Roads in the Creek and Cherokee nations.—Congress has passed many acts in reference to the Indian Territory and the Five Civilized Tribes, but it is doubtful if any single statute is more important, far-reaching, and necessary than the following provisions designed to give good roads to the Creek and Cherokee nations.

Section 10 of the supplemental agreement with the Creek Nation, approved June 30, 1902 (32 Stat., 500), is as follows:

Public highways or roads 3 rods in width, being 1½ rods on each side of the section line, may be established along all section lines without any compensation being paid therefor; and all allottees, purchasers, and others shall take the title to such lands subject to this provision. And public highways or roads may be established elsewhere whenever necessary for the public good, the actual value of the land taken elsewhere than along section lines to be determined under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior while the tribal government continues, and to be paid by the Creek Nation during that time; and if buildings or other improvements are damaged in consequence of the establishment of such public highways or roads, whether along section lines or elsewhere, such damages, during the continuance of the tribal government shall be determined and paid in the same manner.

Section 37 of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716), is as follows:

Public highways or roads two rods in width, being one rod on each side of the section line, may be established along all section lines without any compensation being paid therefor; and all allottees, purchasers, and others shall take the title to such lands subject to this provision. And public highways or roads may be established elsewhere whenever necessary for the public good, the actual value of the land taken elsewhere than along the section lines to be determined under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior while the tribal government continues, and to be paid by the Cherokee Nation during that time; and if buildings or other improvements are damaged in consequence of the establishment of such public highways or roads, whether along section lines or elsewhere, such damages, during the continuance of the tribal government shall be determined and paid in the same manner.

Although these acts were passed in the summer of 1902, no provision was made to defray the necessary expense of putting them in operation until, under date of November 24, 1903, the Comptroller of the Treasury advised the Department that such payments as might be necessary thereunder could properly be paid from the tribal funds of said nations. On November 30, 1903, this office was directed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to carry out and enforce the said provisions of law, and to comply with such direction there was issued from this office under date of January 8, 1904, the following notice:

UNION AGENCY, MUSKOGEE, IND. T., January 8, 1904.

To whom it may concern:

Section 10 of the supplemental agreement of the Creek Nation approved June 30, 1902 (32 Stat., 500), provides in part, as follows:

"Public highways or roads three rods in width, being one and one-half rods on each side of the section line, may be established along all section lines without any compensation being paid therefor; and all allottees, purchasers, and others shall take the title to such land subject to this provision."

Section 37 of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716), providing for the allotment of lands in the Cherokee Nation, etc., makes similar provision for section-line roads in the Cherokee Nation, with the exception that such roads are to be two rods in width, one rod on each side of the section line.

To the end that there may be uniformity in the establishment of roads throughout the Creek and Cherokee nations, all persons are hereby notified that where section lines are obstructed in any manner, such obstructions must be removed, and the section-line roads opened immediately.

I am instructed by the Secretary of the Interior to notify all persons failing to open roads as required, that if they do not do so the Department, through its proper officials in Indian Territory, will take steps to enforce the law.

Where roads are to be established other than on section lines, the actual value of the land taken elsewhere than along section lines will be determined by some person designated by this office.

If for any good and sufficient reason roads are to be placed elsewhere than on section lines, persons desiring them to be so placed must make application to this office, showing reasons why said roads should be placed; amount of damages done; character of damages; estimated value of land taken, together with a diagram showing the road as it is to be with reference to the section line.

Upon receipt of this application appropriate action in the premises will be taken by this office acting under recent instructions from the Department.

Since January 1, 1904, 1,500 letters, inclosing three notices, have been mailed, calling attention to the requirements of the law. While comparatively few reports of the opening of section lines have reached this office, it is estimated from the best available data that about 750 have been opened. One hundred and one applications for location of roads upon other than the section lines have been filed, either because of the location of natural obstacles along the section lines or because no provision for building bridges is found in the law, and the citizens are without means to build them themselves.

Some embarrassment has arisen by reason of the railroad companies failing to open section lines across their right of way, which this office has caused to be opened up to the same on both sides. The action of the companies is probably explained by the fact that they would be obliged, in all such cases, to go to the expense of building approaches, crossings, cattle guards, and fences. There is no provision in the law by which that expense can be met by this office, and I have not felt like taking the responsibility of cutting the fences of the railroad companies on section lines and keeping the same open to the great danger of life and property on such roads, particularly when, without crossings and approaches, such openings would be without value to citizens.

In the great mass of correspondence received at this office in relation to road matters, there has been a large number of letters from the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations making inquiry in regard thereto, which shows the awakening of a healthy public sentiment upon this important question of good roads.

This office has kept open the tribal roads in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations, promptly reopening them whenever obstructed, the courts having refused to assume jurisdiction.

In conclusion, I would suggest that if no legislation exists for the opening of section lines across the right of way of railroads in a practical and satisfactory manner, that such legislation be asked of Congress at its next session. I also recommend that Congress be asked to extend the road law applicable to the Cherokee and Creek nations to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Removal of restrictions.—On May 12, 1904, the following regulations governing the removal of restrictions under the act of April 21, 1904, were prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior:

The following regulations are hereby prescribed for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904, as follows:
 "And all the restrictions upon the alienation of lands of all allottees of either of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians who are not of Indian blood, except minors, hereby removed, and all restrictions upon the alienation of all other allottees of said tribes, except minors, and except as to homesteads, may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be removed under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, upon application to the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency in charge of the Five Civilized Tribes, if said agent is satisfied, upon a full investigation of each individual case, that such removal of restrictions is for the best interest of said allottee. The finding of the United States Indian agent and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior shall be in writing and shall be recorded in the same manner as patents for lands are recorded."

SECTION 1. Citizens by blood of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations desiring to have the restrictions upon alienation removed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of the law given above, may apply to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, Muskogee, Ind. T., by petition, which petition shall contain statements as follows:

(a) The age, sex, citizenship, and percentage of Indian blood of the applicant must be given.
 (b) Whether the applicant can speak the English language, and whether he can read in any language; and if so, the extent of his schooling.
 (c) The personal property of the applicant, if any, and particularly as to live stock and agricultural implements.
 (d) The business experience of the applicant, especially in handling of money. If he has ever had any considerable sum, what use he made of it.

(e) The total area of the allotment, and description thereof, with separate description of the homestead.

(f) The character and value of the improvements on each tract of the allotment except the homestead.

(g) Whether the allottee's title to the land has been perfected by the issuance of patent; and if not, whether the longest period has expired.

(h) Why and in what respect it will be advantageous to the allottee to have the restrictions upon alienation removed.

(i) The applicant's estimate of the value of the land.

(j) In case a contract for the sale of any portion of the land has been made regardless of the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior the details of the agreement must be set out, giving the price thing of value has already been received, whether in money or other property, and if so, what; also whether any money or other thing of value has already been received.

(k) Whether the allotment or any part thereof has been leased, and the terms thereof.

SEC. 2. Upon receipt of the application herein prescribed, the Indian agent shall give it a number and make a record of the name of the party, his citizenship, and a description of the land included in his allotment, indicating what tract or tracts make up his homestead, and he shall make an investigation, upon the strength of which he shall make a report to the Secretary of the Interior, to be transmitted through the office of Indian Affairs, covering the following points:

(a) Whether the allottee has a sufficient knowledge of English to conduct business in that language, with full understanding of the details of a transaction.

(b) The extent of his education and his intelligence (the latter compared with a white man similarly situated in life).

(c) His business experience and capacity, covering any business he has engaged in, and especially as to agriculture and stock raising. How he has supported himself and his family, if he has any, whether well or poorly.

(d) A description of the land included in his allotment, indicating what portion has been designated as a homestead.

(e) Whether he has himself improved his allotment and the extent of the improvements he has placed on it.

(f) What live stock and implements or other property, exclusive of his allotment, he owns.

(g) What money he has ever handled and as to whether he used it judiciously.

(h) Why it will be to the advantage of the allottee to have the restrictions against alienation removed.

(i) In case of a husband and wife applying, whether both applications should be granted; and if so, why.

(j) In case a husband has been relieved of restrictions upon alienation and his wife subsequently applies, the case of the husband should be cited and special reason for granting the application of the wife should be given.

(k) The extent of the applicant's family and the amount of land he has under his control or is available for the support of the family.

(l) If he has leased his allotment or that of his wife, give the status and terms.

(m) If he attempted to lease the allotments of his children as the natural guardian before the courts determined the natural guardian had no such authority, give the terms in case they are procurable.

SEC. 3. If the applicant is well known to the Indian agent as a man of established capacity and experience in business affairs, he may state that fact and omit going into the details required by the foregoing provisions.

SEC. 4. In all cases where the Indian agent is unable of his own knowledge to furnish the information required of him as herein set out, he shall, personally or through an employee or agent to be designated by him, make such investigation as will enable him to make a full report in accordance with these regulations.

SEC. 5. The report to be made by the agent shall be accompanied by a statement, which is designated to be recorded in case of favorable action by the Secretary of the Interior, as follows:

In the matter of the application of _____, a citizen by blood of the _____ Nation, for the removal of the restrictions upon the sale of his allotment except his homestead.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, UNION AGENCY,
 Muskogee, Ind. T., _____, 190-.

In accordance with the regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior May 12, 1904, in conformity to the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat., _____), I have made a full investigation in connection with the application of _____, a citizen by blood of the _____ Nation, for the removal of the restrictions upon the alienation of his allotment (except his homestead), described as follows: _____, and am, as a result of that investigation, satisfied that the removal of the restrictions as to the sale of the above-described lands will be for the best interests of the allottee, and I so recommend.

United States Indian Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 Washington, D. C., _____, 190-.

Approved.

Secretary of the Interior.

On May 24, 1904, the following rules governing the filing and hearing of petitions for removal of restrictions were established by this office:

RULE 1. Every petition shall contain a complete statement of facts as required by the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 21, 1904, regarding applications for the removal of restrictions upon the alienation of the allotments, except homesteads, of allottees of Indian blood.

RULE 2. All petitions shall be addressed to the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, Muskogee, Indian Territory, and shall be filed with him in duplicate, and both copies of the petition shall be signed by the applicant in person and verified by his or her affidavit, and must contain the post-office address of the petitioner and of his attorney.

RULE 3. The affidavit verifying the petition shall be in substantially the following form:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 District of Indian Territory, et:

_____, being first duly sworn, on his oath says that _____ has heard and read the foregoing petition by _____ subscribed, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and fact.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 190-.

(My commission expires _____.)

Notary Public.

RULE 4. Petitions will be given a number when filed, and attorneys and petitioners will thereafter greatly facilitate their business by referring thereto by number as well as by name.

RULE 5. Petitions which are for any reason defective will be returned to the attorneys or petitioners for correction.

RULE 6. If any petition returned for correction is not corrected and refiled with the agent within ten days, it shall, except for good cause shown, lose its place on the hearing docket and be placed at the foot of the same.

RULE 7. Petitions ready for hearing will be heard in the order of their filing. Attorneys for petitioners will be notified by mail of the date of hearing, and such hearing may be once continued for cause. If not heard at the second hearing, the petition will pass to the foot of the docket.

RULE 8. Petitions will not be heard out of their regular order as provided in Rule 7, except in cases of emergency where the interests of the petitioner would otherwise be materially damaged, and then only upon the affidavit of the petitioner or his attorney showing good cause therefor.

RULE 9. Upon the hearing of any petition the petitioner must appear in person and be examined touching the matters set up in his petition, and must produce at such hearing his certificate of allotment or his allotment deed, and his homestead certificate or his homestead deed.

RULE 10. When a certificate removing restrictions upon allotment is received from the Secretary of the Interior with his approval, it will be mailed to the allottee, and must be by him recorded in the same manner as patents for land are recorded. In event of an adverse decision by the Secretary of the Interior, the allottee will be notified by mail.

Under this law and the rules and regulations above cited, when a petition is received in proper form it is given a number, jacketed, and all the information at hand regarding the same is placed upon a card, which card is filed alphabetically and is used as an index for all the files and records of this office pertaining to such petition. All correspondence concerning the same is given the number of the petition and filed therewith, as are all copies of correspondence and other papers and memoranda referring thereto. Under the same number and in a book kept for that purpose is entered the name of the petitioner, his citizenship, a description of his allotment, indicating the tracts that make up his homestead, as required by section 2 of the regulations.

When reached in its numerical order, an investigation is made. At the hearing the petitioner is required to be present in person. Testimony is taken, and with that as a basis, supplemented by other facts bearing on the subject, however acquired, a report is made to the Secretary of the Interior and transmitted through the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in accordance with section 2 of the regulations, with appropriate recommendation. Up to this date the testimony in but one case has been heard.

Four hundred and forty-four petitions had been received up to and including June 30, 1904, distributed as follows: Chickasaw, 28; Cherokee, 52; Choctaw, 142; Seminole, 3.

The nature of these proceedings make it necessary that the applicant should be present at the hearing, and for that reason it is practically necessary that hearings be had in one and possibly two of the larger towns in each nation, as the majority of the Indians would be unable to reach the agency on account of the expense involved.

At the date of this writing 1,000 petitions have been filed, distributed among the different nations as follows: Choctaw, 398; Creek, 334; Cherokee, 184; Chickasaw, 67; Seminole, 11; duplicates and open numbers, 6.

The reasons given by petitioners for desiring to remove the restrictions upon the alienation of their lands are of great variety. In a majority of cases the reason given is a desire to realize money from the sale of their surplus lands to improve their homesteads. Some have been filed by persons of advanced age, who desire to realize money from the sale of their lands to live on during the remainder of their lives. Quite a number have been presented by persons afflicted with disease, who desire to raise money with which to restore their health. Quite a number desire to borrow money to continue business transactions, and a few confess a desire to speculate. In a limited number of cases the basis of the petition is the desire of the allottee for a better education. A considerable number desire their restrictions removed in order that they may have a better standing in the business community and better credit with the banks; while a considerable number seek to have their restrictions removed, to use their own language, "As a simple act of justice."

There are, among the petitioners, those who might be comprehended within section 3 of the regulations above quoted, namely, persons who are well known to the Indian agent as of established capacity and experience in business affairs. A large number of petitions have been filed by full-blood Indians who can neither read nor write, and the petitions, in a number of cases, afford conclusive evidence that the allottees are in the hands of speculators. In fact, in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations it is notorious that such is the case. Some speculators have even told me personally that they have four or five men out in the mountains and on the prairies hunting out the owners of desirable land in order to persuade them to have their restrictions removed and sell their land.

After carefully investigating the entire situation and after familiarizing myself with the contents of the large number of petitions filed, it is my judgment that the removal of restrictions should be confined: (1.) To such persons as are embraced within the meaning of section 3 of the regulations approved May 12, 1904. (2.) To men not known to me personally, but who satisfy me that they are engaged in actual business and possess the requisite business ability to properly care for their own affairs. I believe such citizens should be encouraged in their attempts to follow a business life. (3.) To cases where, by reason of advanced age or grave sickness, the

allottees must now have the advantage of their allotments by selling the same and using the money to make the last years of their life easy, or restore their health; or, being unable to sell their land, lose all the value of their allotments. (4.) To cases where, although no necessity exists on the part of the allottee for the sale of his land, it becomes a matter of public importance that he should be allowed to sell a portion thereof for some public improvement, such as a school building, and for which he will obtain an adequate compensation and probably increase the value of the balance of his allotment thereby.

Delaware-Cherokee Improvements.—The act of Congress approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 205), contains a provision as follows:

"That the Delaware-Cherokee citizens who have made improvements, or are in rightful possession of such improvements, in the Cherokee Nation at the time of the passage of this act, shall have the right to first select from said improved lands their allotments and thereafter, for a period of six months, shall have the right to sell the improvements upon their surplus holdings of lands to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments, at a valuation to be approved by an official to be designated by the President for that purpose; and the vendor shall have a lien upon the rents and profits of the land on which the improvements are located for the purchase money remaining unpaid; and the vendor shall have a right to enforce such lien in any court of competent jurisdiction. The vendor may, however, elect to take and retain the possession of the land at a fair cash rental, to be approved by the official so as aforesaid designated, until such rental shall be sufficient to satisfy the unpaid purchase price, and when the purchase price is fully paid he shall forthwith deliver possession of the land to the purchaser: *Provided, however,* That any crops then growing on the land shall be and remain the property of the vendor, and he may have access to the land so long as may be necessary to cultivate and gather such growing crops. Any such purchaser shall, without unreasonable delay, apply to select as an allotment the land upon which the improvements purchased by him are located, and shall submit his application with satisfactory proof that he has in good faith purchased such improvements.

Under date of May 11, 1904, the President of the United States designated the United States Indian agent—

To perform the duties prescribed by said provision of law relating to the approval of the valuations at which the improvements of Delaware-Cherokee citizens upon their surplus holding of land may be sold, and relating to the approval of the cash rental at which the vendor in such cases may take and retain possession of the land sold.

Instructions as to the particular duties that will be imposed upon you by this designation will be given you by the Secretary of the Interior.

The instructions referred to were forwarded under date of May 12, 1904, and thereunder the following circular letter was prepared, and has been and is being sent to all applicants for information with reference to the matters therein referred to:

Replying to your letter of ———— relative to sales of Delaware-Cherokee Improvements, you are advised that before I can inspect the improvements and appraise their value it will be necessary that the following regulations of the Department and rules of this office be complied with:

- (a) That the contract for sale of such improvements shall be reduced to writing, showing the valuation placed upon the improvements.
- (b) That if the vendor elects to take and retain possession of the land until the rental thereof shall pay for the improvements contracted to be sold, such rental contract shall be in writing.
- (c) That I be furnished with the following information, which shall either be included in the contract or set out in an affidavit attached thereto, and made a part thereof:
 1. That the vendor is a Delaware-Cherokee citizen.
 2. That the vendor is a citizen of the Cherokee Nation, entitled to select an allotment.
 3. That the vendor has selected his allotment, and that the improvements contracted to be sold are on the vendor's surplus land.
 4. A certificate from the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes showing that "the vendor has satisfactorily established before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes the fact that he was, on April 21, 1904, in rightful possession of the land upon which the improvements he proposes to sell are located, and that there is no subsisting adverse claim thereto."
 5. An accurate detailed description of the improvements contracted to be sold.
 6. A copy of the sale and rental contracts for preservation in this office as a part of the record required by the regulations to be kept.

Up to the present time five contracts for sale of such improvements have been received, but in no case have the improvements yet been appraised. Numerous letters have been received from the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes giving the information that certain Delaware-Cherokees have selected their allotments, sometimes for themselves and sometimes for their families, and giving a description of the surplus land, the improvements upon which they claim the right to sell under the provision of said act. Such letters also contain a statement of the improvements on such surplus land, together with the adverse claims thereto, as shown by the improvement plats of said Commission. In each letter I have been requested to inform the Commission of any conclusion I may reach of the status of this land on April 21, 1904, and have uniformly advised them in reply that under section 3 of the regulations of May 12, 1904, for my guidance in appraising Delaware-Cherokee improvements, which is as follows:

Before giving your approval in any case it must be shown that the vendor has satisfactorily established before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes the fact that he was on April 21, 1904, in rightful possession of the land upon which the improvements he proposes to sell are located, and that there is no subsisting adverse claim thereto.

there is evidently placed upon the vendor of improvements the burden of establishing before the Commission, rather than myself, the facts referred to in said section.

Correspondence.—The correspondence at this office has increased in volume during the past fiscal year. Every communication received is answered or referred to the proper officer for attention. The letters received average about 500 per day, and those sent out between six and seven hundred.

Indian police.—The Indian police force at this agency is made up of 1 captain and 2 lieutenants, with 23 privates. The officers receive a salary of \$15 per month and the privates \$10 per month.

The Indian police, acting under instructions, place allottees in possession of their allotments and remove therefrom objectionable persons; seize timber unlawfully cut; drive cattle unlawfully held in the Indian Territory therefrom; assist the deputy United States marshals, when requested to do so, in making arrests, and perform such other duties as may be required of them under law. Their services, considering their small pay, have been satisfactory.

Railroads.—The constant increase in population and the general development of the Indian country has induced much railway building, and many new miles of railroad have been constructed during the past fiscal year. Many of the older lines are constructing new and important branches, and many new and thriving towns are springing up. I have no data as to the number of lines that have been and are now being constructed, nor the number of new miles actually operated.

Revenue.—Attention is respectfully invited to the report of the revenue inspector for the Indian Territory, which is submitted as an appendix to mine.

Conclusion.—I think it proper for me to express my thanks to your office and the Department in giving me cordial support in discharging the many difficult and arduous duties of the agent at this agency.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF REVENUE INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY.

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., August 6, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. The revenue inspector, prior to March 15, 1904, worked under the direction of the United States Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory, but in a letter of that date the Secretary of the Interior said, among other things:

"In view of the fact that the Indian policemen are under the control of the agent, it is considered advisable that he be especially charged with the duty of collecting the cattle tax in the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, and that the revenue inspectors be placed under his direction and control."

Since the receipt of the above-mentioned instructions the revenue inspector and the district revenue inspectors have been under the direction of the United States Indian agent.

The nature of the taxes collected for the several nations, as well as their respective amounts, are as follows:

Creek Nation.—There remains in this nation considerable unenclosed land very desirable for grazing purposes, and in order to utilize this for the benefit of the nation it has been provided that the same may be leased for grazing purposes at a rental of not less than 15 cents per acre. In practice it has been uniformly leased at the rate mentioned. These leases, or rather grazing permits, in no case extend beyond the current year within which they are granted, and of course in no way interfere with the selection of allotment by any citizen of the nation.

The total amount of this tax or rent collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was \$11,361.85. This sum would doubtless have been increased but for the fact that the opening of high-ways frequently cuts the pasture into tracts too small to be utilized, and from the further fact that it has been found expedient in a number of instances to refuse to grant the use of the public domain where it could only be used in connection with allotments of citizens, the right to use which on the part of the cattle owner could not be so shown. In other words, grazing permits have been refused in those cases where it was evident that to grant the same would probably work hardship and injury to allottees.

The only other tax in the Creek Nation the collection of which falls within the duty of the revenue inspector is the Creek permit tax, which includes a merchandise and an occupation tax. Pursuant to the direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, lists of persons subject to this tax were made during November, 1903, and notices demanding payment of the tax duly served. Upon petition by the merchants of the city of Muskogee to the Department, the collection of this tax was stayed or suspended until the decision of an action involving the legality of the tax, pending in the court of appeals for the Territory. This action being still undecided, the matter remains in abeyance.

Chickasaw Nation.—The only tax in this nation falling under the jurisdiction of the revenue inspector is the Chickasaw cattle tax. The law prescribing this tax was enacted by the Chickasaw national council May 3, 1902, and approved by the President of the United States on the 16th day of the same month. It requires all noncitizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to pay a permit tax of 25 cents per head on all cattle, horses, and mules, save minor exemptions, fully seven within the limits of the Chickasaw Nation. To facilitate the collection of this tax, the nation has been divided into three districts, and the work of collecting the tax has been and is now being actively pressed in said districts by district revenue inspectors.

The day of large herds of cattle in the Indian Territory has gone by, and with the fencing up of allotments and the increasing conversion of grazing land into cultivated fields, there is a corresponding decrease in both the number of cattle and the size of the holdings, the latter ending with a few head owned by the small farmer or tenant upon some citizen's allotment. This process, while it reduces the number of cattle in the nation, increases the labor of collecting the tax by increasing the number of separate owners to be seen and notified. In order to enforce the law it has been found necessary in several instances to drive the cattle of certain noncitizens out of the Territory. This is rather an expensive proceeding but usually has a salutary effect.

Cherokee Nation.—Down to the 4th day of January, 1904, there was a royalty of 20 cents per ton on all hay shipped out of the Cherokee Nation, but on that day the President ratified the act of the Cherokee council repealing the same. The amount of such royalty collected during the fiscal year up to that date was \$1,676.81.

The only other tax coming under the cognizance of the revenue inspector in the Cherokee Nation is a pasturage tax, somewhat similar to the Creek pasturage tax above mentioned, upon cattle introduced into the Cherokee Nation. Because of some uncertainty or ambiguity in the regulations relating to the collection of this tax the same have been referred to the Department for interpretation, where they are now under consideration. The collection of this tax was not directed until too late to be of any avail during the year 1904. Up to the end of the fiscal year there had been collected under this head the sum of \$112.60.

Choctaw Nation.—By the act of the Choctaw general council, approved by the principal chief October 3, 1893, and by the President March 12, 1901, it is provided:

"SECTION 1. That there shall be paid upon cattle of whatsoever kind owned or held by noncitizens of the Choctaw Nation a privilege tax of twenty cents per head.

"SEC. 2. That such privilege tax shall hereafter be payable to such person or persons and collected under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

"SEC. 3. That the expenses of collecting such privilege tax shall be deducted from the gross collections, and the balance paid quarterly into the treasury of the Choctaw Nation.

"SEC. 4. That such privilege tax shall be due and payable annually upon demand, and if such tax is not paid when demanded the cattle upon which such tax is due shall be held to be in the Choctaw Nation without its consent, and unlawfully upon its lands, and presence of said cattle and the owners or holders thereof in said nation shall be deemed detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians.

"SEC. 5. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage and approval by the President of the United States."

It will be noted that this law is very similar to the Chickasaw cattle-tax law. Immediately after the law became operative an employee was dispatched to the Choctaw Nation to ascertain as far as possible the names of all persons owning or holding cattle in that nation subject to tax. From the sheriffs of the Choctaw Nation and their deputies and other interested persons, a large list of names of persons from whom taxes should be collected was secured, to all of whom notices were duly mailed. The nation was divided into three districts, to each of which was assigned a district revenue inspector, about June 1, 1904.

The result of the first month's work, representing the combined effect of the notices sent out and the vigorous efforts of the revenue inspectors in the field, has been most gratifying, the total collections reaching the sum of \$5,361.75.

The cattle tax is the only tax collected by the United States Indian agent. The Choctaws, under their own law, collect permit taxes, etc., as their tribal government still retains some of its functions. The same remark is also applicable to the Chickasaw Nation, the Chickasaw cattle tax being the only tax collected in that nation by the United States Indian agent.

Respectfully submitted,
J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,
United States Indian Agent.

S. H. TAYLOR, Revenue Inspector.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN IOWA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SAUK AND FOX.

Toledo, August 6, 1904.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IOWA.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose and submit my annual report as agent for the Sauk and Fox Indians in Iowa for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The Sauk and Fox Reservation, or Indian lands, are located in Tama County, in the Iowa River Valley and on the adjacent hills, near the center of the State of Iowa, and consists of 3,000 acres of land (approximately), and includes within its scope nearly every variety of soil found in the central part of the said State, and is admirably adapted to general farming and grazing purposes, stock raising, etc.

The Iowa River runs the entire length of the reservation from west to east, and with its numerous tributaries, which empty their waters into the said river on the Indian lands, affords excellent water privileges for stock, and with intelligent and judicious management this whole tract could be converted into a veritable paradise for the stock raiser.

The Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads intersect these lands, running the entire length of said reservation from east to west, the latter road crossing the Iowa River on the Indian lands. Also the public highway leading westward from Tama to Montour runs directly through the south center of the Indian lands, and, crossing the Iowa River on the Indian Reservation by means

of an excellent steel bridge, affords an easy passage to the Indians over the river, also affording them a good road to Tama and Montour, where these people do a large part of their trading.

Some of these people are beginning to appreciate the fact that in these rich alluvial bottom lands they have a goodly heritage, which is evidenced by the fact that each succeeding year sees more land brought under cultivation, better methods being used, and more attention given to the cultivation of corn and forage crops than heretofore. It is a subject of common remark that the Indians have the best prospect for a full crop of corn this year that has been apparent on the reservation for many years. The acreage under cultivation by them is estimated by the additional farmer to be 550 acres, almost the entire area of which promises to be a good average of the county in which the reservation is located. This crop was planted in better time and was better cultivated than any previous crop in the history of these people, plainly indicating the progress that is being made, agriculturally, by them.

As a further evidence of the advancement made during the year 1904 by these people I very respectfully invite a comparison of the report of 1903 with that submitted for the present year. As stated above, they have—

In cultivation this year:	
Field corn.....acres.....	550
Sweet corn, squaw corn, etc.....do.....	75
Yam hay.....do.....	40
Oats.....do.....	20
On their farms:	
Farm wagons.....	70
Spring wagons.....	30
Buggies and carriages.....	15
In their homes:	
Cook stoves and heaters.....	35
Sewing machines.....	30
Telephones.....	1
Typewriters.....	1
On their premises:	
Horses.....	75
Horses (Indian).....	255
Cattle.....	11
Hogs.....	61
Chickens.....	525
Other poultry.....	75

Factional discord is being gradually relegated to the past, and only an occasional outburst is apparent on the surface, and were it not for the malign influence of certain parties who profit by keeping this factional fight alive it would soon be a matter of history of the past. Their advancement may appear very slow to the person who is constantly in close association with them, but to the individual whose visits occur only once in two or more years the progress is more plainly apparent.

In their social and domestic relations the Indian customs still prevail, and while their laws in regard to marriage and divorce are still the law of the tribe the latter is of much rarer occurrence than heretofore, and but a single case has fallen under my observation within the past year.

The law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians has been so enforced in the past that no infraction of said law has occurred within the year of which I could obtain sufficient information to convict the offender; hence no information has been filed and no suits brought against offenders, either in the Federal or State courts. While doubtless some liquors have been surreptitiously sold to the Indians, I have not been able to secure evidence sufficiently direct to convict the guilty parties.

One murder has been committed on the reservation since my last report, the victim being John Seepo (See po wa sa moah), who was a member of the police force of the agency and who was most heartily disliked by certain members of the tribe, who trained with the retrogressive element. I do not accept the theory that he was murdered because of his connection with the police, but because of personal dislike and jealousy. The young woman with whom he was sitting, near the bank of the Iowa River, gave evidence that a certain young man approached him from behind and threw him into the river, but did not see him strike Seepo.

When notified of this occurrence I immediately summoned an officer and repaired to the scene of the tragedy, found the girl who was with the murdered man when the crime was committed and placed her in charge of the additional farmer, and

wired the deputy United States marshal at Cedar Rapids, who reported at the reservation at daylight next morning and accused the man charged with the crime by the girl. When confronted with the girl, she said he was the man who threw Seepo into the river. She corroborated this statement before United States Commissioner Stewart and again before the Federal grand jury, but refused to make the same statement in open court when the man was put on trial, and as she was the only witness to the crime the criminal goes unpunished.

A careful census of the Indians enrolled at the Sauk and Fox Reservation, Iowa, was taken June 30, 1904, as follows:

Total number of Indians enrolled June 30, 1904.....	343
Males.....	179
Females.....	164
.....	343
Males over 18 years of age.....	93
Females over 18 years of age.....	86
Males 6 to 18.....	63
Females 6 to 18.....	56
Males under 6.....	23
Females under 6.....	22
.....	343

Besides the number of Indians enrolled at this agency, there are a few Winnebago Indians who make this reservation their permanent home (having intermarried with these people), which would swell the number of residents to 350.

While the above figures show 119 children of school age, it would require a reduction of that number by at least 25 per cent to arrive at the correct number of available school children, because of early marriages and those who are incompetent.

As compared with the census of one year ago, an increase in numbers will be observed, showing 5 more births than deaths. This increase of 5 during the year can easily be accounted for by the better houses in which they live and better sanitary conditions by which they are surrounding themselves.

The agency school, situated 1 mile west of Toledo, has been fairly successful during the past year, having maintained an average attendance of about 75, which is near the capacity of the buildings. The prospect for maintaining or even increasing this average is very good for the present school year, and had we the capacity to accommodate double the number enrolled last year I am confident that we could procure the pupils with little effort.

We are much in need of an employees' building sufficiently large for a mess room and kitchen and rooms for at least 6 employees. I have already recommended this building for the year 1905, and if it can be completed it will greatly increase the comfort and, I believe, the efficiency of the school.

We are fortunate in that no death has occurred among the pupils enrolled at this school since its installment as a school, but we have just passed through a period of suspense because of a serious case of typhoid fever, happily now convalescent. Just how far the insanitary conditions of the water-closets and lavatories in the second story are responsible for this case of sickness I can not say, but I regard them as a menace to the health of the school, and again very respectfully recommend their removal from the school building. I have on at least two former occasions urged the removal of these plague spots and have been supported in my recommendations by the school physician and two superintendents and by Inspector James T. Jenkins and Supervisor of Indian Schools Mr. House.

Some minor repairs are needed in the school building, which will be placed before the Indian Office in due time with a request for authority to make said repairs.

I still remain of the opinion expressed in my annual report last year—that an additional 80 acres should be added to the school farm, and the capacity of the school should be increased so as to accommodate at least 200 pupils.

Before closing this report I wish to express my high appreciation of the many courtesies received from the Indian Office while acting as Indian agent for the Sauk and Fox Indians of Iowa, and also to the superintendent of the school and the employees for their uniform and prompt response to the calls to duty while acting in their several capacities under my general supervision.

Very respectfully,

WM. G. MALIN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF KICKAPOO, IOWA, AND SAUK AND FOX.

KICKAPOO TRAINING SCHOOL,
Horton, Kans., August 22, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report as superintendent and special disbursing agent of the Kickapoo training school, Horton, Kans., and superintendent in charge of the Sauk and Fox and of the Great Nemaha day schools.

Kickapoo Agency.—Allotment.—In pursuance of act of February 28, 1899, and an act of March 3, 1903, amending section 5, act of February 28, 1899, and in conformity to the decision of the council held May 16, 1903, by the chief and headmen of the Kickapoo Indians, in which they accepted the terms of the allotment, under instructions from your Office, the work of completing the allotment of all the surplus land on this reservation was accomplished during the year. Assistant Allotting Agent Coffland, assisted by Surveyor Marion and corps of assistants, re-established all corners and again ran all the lines required by the allotment of 6,000 acres of surplus land. Many of the cornerstones of the earlier survey were removed by the Indians through prejudice or ignorance of the value of location. Surveyor Marion, having made the previous survey, more readily accomplished the task than another could have done. Some difficulty in making up the rolls for this allotment was met with, owing to the fact that a part of the Kickapoo Indians known as the "Mexican Kickapoo" or "Kicking Kickapoo" left for old Mexico rather than accept their allotments or allow their children to be allotted. This required a revision of the former roll prepared by Inspector Beede. After carefully scrutinizing the roll as revised the allotment was made and submitted to your Office for approval.

Death of Ko wah ko uk.—During August of last year Ko wah ko uk, the last of the prominent or recognized chiefs of the Kickapoo Indians, passed away at an advanced age, and with him almost the last vestige of opposition to progress. While he possessed many of the virtues characteristic of the old Indian, he was very stubborn in his opposition to all progress.

Indian marriages, drunkenness, industry, and lease matters.—With the exception of some seven or eight chronic offenders, the Kickapoo tribe of Indians in Kansas represent a fair standard of citizenship. These offenders in the past have been in high standing among the Indians, but by vigorous prosecution of drunkenness, "boot-legging," and gambling the reservation has been fairly well rid of vice, and a much better public sentiment among members of the tribe has prevailed. The State authorities have heartily cooperated with the superintendent in all his efforts to bring about a better condition of affairs.

Visiting officials.—During December Supervisor Chalcraft visited this agency and met with nearly all the Indians of the Kickapoo tribe and talked with them individually, and later collectively, about matters of interest to them. His visit was productive of good results, and a decided change for the better was immediately discernible among some of the Indians who had become disaffected over the rigid enforcement of discipline, law, and order. Inspector Nesler called unofficially and gave considerable encouragement by his advice on some perplexing matters.

Inherited Indian land.—During the year over \$30,000 worth of inherited land has been disposed of by the Indians on this reservation. Owing to the earlier lax marriage relation, it has often been difficult to determine who are the proper heirs. Among the first sales many of the recipients of the proceeds frittered the money away in drinking and gambling, but later a more encouraging use has been made of the money. Several new houses have been erected and other good, substantial improvements made from the proceeds of the sales.

Roads.—The Kickapoo Reservation is very readily recognized by anyone passing through the country because of the poor roads and want of bridges. A great deal has been done to remedy that condition during the year by voluntary contributions from the Indians. The lessees have also contributed in work to the betterment of the reservation roads. The county judges have promised to build some very much needed bridges on the reservation during the coming year.

Leases.—Before the recent allotment to children the Indians on this reservation had much more land than they could cultivate with profit to themselves. The old and superannuated, the women, and young children have each 30 acres of land, most of which is tillable. This necessitates a number of leases. The Indians have been encouraged to devote the proceeds of the children's leases toward improving

the children's land with houses and other necessities of a home. Very little opposition to Government leasing has been met with on this reservation, and what little did develop was created by disgruntled lessees who had been in the habit of leasing the Indians' land at a nominal figure, and in many instances defrauding them of the little which they had promised them in the so-called State leases. A number of the Indians in this tribe have cultivated their allotments, or a part of them, this year for the first time in several years.

The Sauk and Fox of the Missouri Reservation.—This small reservation, of about 80 Indians, has shown by far the most progressive results of the three tribes under this supervision. It has been recommended that they be allowed to draw their head money, and also that full citizenship be granted them upon making application, with proper recommendation, for the same.

Leasing.—A greater per cent of the farms on this reservation are cultivated by the Indians. Those incompetent to farm have leased, through the Government, with very few exceptions. The remainder of this tribe are certainly as competent now as they will ever be to assume full prerogative of citizenship and should be allowed to do so at an early date. There are a few of the older Indians who will still need the protective care of the Government.

Inherited land.—Over \$10,000 worth of inherited land on this reservation has been sold during the year and the money mainly wisely invested.

Iowa Reservation.—These Indians have long been restless under the restraint imposed upon them by the Government wardship. The great preponderance of white blood among these Indians is one of their remarkable features. They have very largely refused to make Government leases on this reservation, and the State lease or individual leasing by the Indians is the rule.

Drunkenness.—Licentiousness on this reservation has been curbed to some extent during the past year, but much remains to be done before the reservation can be viewed with any pride. These Indians are as competent now as they ever will be to attend to their own affairs. It is felt that they should also be given full citizenship. Some of them can accept it creditably, and many of them should learn the lesson that necessity alone will teach. With a very few exceptions among a very few of the old Indians, members of this tribe should no longer demand any attention or care of the Government.

Kickapoo training school.—This school is located on the Kickapoo Reservation, 7 miles west of Horton, Kans. The buildings consist of one large dormitory, with a capacity for 70 pupils, in good repair; one employees' cottage, nearly new; one office building, recently erected, and several minor buildings, in fair condition. The dormitory is heated by the hot-water system and lighted by gas. The water for the school use is pumped over one-half mile from a spring in the pasture. The pump is run by windmill during the windy season and a gasoline engine at other times. The hot-water system in the dormitory was not placed until after the building was completed, and an excavation had to be made in the basement for the boiler, and the boiler was not placed upon a solid foundation. It has been gradually settling, and the pipes to the rooms above have in settling wrecked the building to some extent. This will be overcome during the present year by placing the boiler upon a firm foundation. Great need for additional room for employees will be sufficiently met by building a superintendent's cottage, for which funds have been appropriated for the ensuing year.

School work.—Schoolroom work during the year has been very satisfactory, the teachers having acquitted themselves well in the literary work of the school.

Health.—During the year 104 pupils were enrolled, but the provision for the increased attendance was not deemed sufficient, and the enrollment was reduced to 70, the capacity of the school. During the latter part of the winter quite a number of cases of pneumonia developed, 11 being confined to bed at one time, but by careful nursing and close medical attention no deaths resulted. The latter part of May and June epidemics of measles and diphtheria both broke out in the school at the same time. A strict quarantine was placed and observed. The diphtheria did not spread, but the measles went through the school, over 30 being sick at one time. Two pupils who developed incipient consumption were sent home, and both died later, one after a period of five months and the other three months, at home.

School farm.—Thirty-five acres of oats were sown, but owing to continued rain just as they were ripening, which beat them to the ground, not a grain was saved. Seventy-five acres of corn were planted and well tended by the school force and will produce over a thousand bushels, which will be ample for the needs of the school. Over 20 tons of hay have been harvested. A large garden was planted and tended by the school children under the direction of the teachers and will yield ample returns, excepting the potato crop, which was drowned by excessive rains. The boys of the

school, under the direction of the industrial teacher, have taken unusual interest in the stock and farm, and as a result the work in this particular for the year has been highly satisfactory.

Domestic affairs.—Under the able management of the matron all the domestic departments of the training school have made satisfactory progress. Products of the garden—green beans, cabbage, etc.—have been properly cared for.

Great Nemaha day school.—Neither the attendance nor the progress of this school has been satisfactory during the past year. Dissensions and discord between teachers and patrons, partly owing to the turbulent nature of the patrons and partly to the want of tact on part of a teacher, have been the cause. The teacher has been transferred and a male substitute requested in her place.

The Great Nemaha building.—This building has been repainted and repaired throughout, at a cost of about \$400, and should now require but very little expense to keep it in repair for several years.

Sauk and Fox day school.—After some trouble in securing a suitable site, a school building was completed on this reservation, at a cost of about \$2,000, and was ready for occupancy the 1st of April. Nearly all of the children who would be accommodated by this school were enrolled elsewhere, and hence there is very light attendance shown by the two months during which school was maintained this year. It is believed that an enrollment of 30, with an average attendance of 25, can be maintained during the ensuing year.

During the year there has not been a runaway or any serious infraction of the rules and regulations.

With a slight exception, all the employees have been faithful, industrious, and efficient.

The liberal appropriations secured for the needs of the Kickapoo training school will place this school and the agencies and schools under this supervision in excellent condition.

Gratefully remembering the courtesies of my superiors, I am,
Very respectfully,

O. C. EDWARDS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF POTAWATOMI.

POTAWATOMI AGENCY,
Hoyle, Kans., August 25, 1903.

Sir: In compliance with the requirements contained in section 509 of the Revised Regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the affairs at the agency and school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The most important event of the year past at this agency was the action of the tribe in filing in a petition to the honorable Secretary of the Interior requesting authority to allot the surplus land belonging to the tribe under the provisions of section 7 of the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1903, to the children born since the allotment of 1894 and absentee members of the tribe.

During the fiscal year just passed the Indians have made a number of substantial improvements; they have erected a number of frame residences and stables, built and repaired several miles of fences, adding to the value of their allotments and the comfort of their families.

The deaths have exceeded the births for several years and are gradually diminishing the population of the tribe. There has not been an epidemic of any disease, but tuberculosis, the foe to Indian life, is the cause of many deaths. While the census shows a small increase, it is accounted for by the enrollment of absentee members.

Census.—The population of the Prairie band of Potawatomi Indians shown by the census, as corrected to June 30, 1903:

Males 18 years years of age and over.....	182
Females 14 years of age and over.....	160
School children 6 to 17 years of age.....	170
Children under 6 years of age.....	97
Total.....	609

Reservation.—The Potawatomi diminished reservation is located in Jackson County, Kans., and is 11 miles square and contains 77,370 acres. About 83 per cent of the reservation is good soil and adapted to agriculture. The remainder is good grazing land, all in native grass, which makes fine pasturage, and has been leased from year to year at from 75 cents to \$1 per acre. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad runs near the east line of the reservation, affording a market for the produce raised and for the surplus hay, which is a very considerable item of income to the Indians. Hoyt, on the Rock Island Railroad, is the post-office and telegraphic address of the agency and nearest railroad station.

Conditions.—The most noticeable change in the Indians is their attitude toward the school, and all the change is in its favor. I have not experienced any trouble in keeping up the attendance, which has averaged perhaps the largest of any year in its history, and all accomplished without friction.

Surplus land.—The Potawatomi Indians, after several years of contention and strife, at last decided to accept the provisions of section 7 of the Indian appropriation act dated March 3, 1903, and allot the surplus land, about 19,000 acres, to the children born since the allotment of 1894 and to the absentee members of the tribe.

Allotments.—In addition to the 588 allotments made to the members of the tribe under the provisions of the act of 1887, 190 additional allotments have been made under the act of March 3, 1903 (Indian appropriation act) to the children born since the allotment of 1894 and absentee members of the tribe. Many of these designated as "kickers" against allotments were very prompt in making known their choice of land and filing their claims to tracts of their own choosing. There will be perhaps 3,000 acres of the surplus remaining unallotted. The council will ask the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to recommend an amendment to the act of March 3, 1903, to allot the remaining surplus to children born to the families of the tribe since March 3, 1903.

Leasing.—The records of this office show 250 leases in force, and this number will be largely increased on account of the late allotments. The annual cash receipts for rents amount to over \$28,000, besides providing for various improvements amounting to many dollars and often more valuable to the Indian than the cash paid him. The payment of the rents has been promptly met, and not a single default has been recorded in the past four years. As a rule, the renters are a good class of men, and their presence employ the Indians as laborers, teaching them many things about farming. It is not uncommon to find one or two Indian boys in the field behind the plow doing good work and earning the same wages as the white employees.

Inherited lands.—In my judgment the sale of the inherited estates on this reservation will do much toward solving the "Indian problem," as many of the estates are passing into the hands of men who buy them for the purpose of settling upon them and making homes. The majority of these purchasers are men who will give their best energies to developing the lands into paying farms and thus be an object lesson to their Indian neighbors.

I am forced to the conclusion that it would be much better for the Indian if these estates were sold on payments, and not for all cash at one payment, as the sums usually paid are more than the Indian can manage, and they dispose of it without realizing much benefit, and I fear in some cases the trader or money lender gets the largest share of the money. Another advantage in favor of time sales would be, many men of small means would buy land for permanent homes and pay better prices than are realized under present regulations, and the Indian would be benefited in receiving his money in small sums from year to year.

Industries.—There are no industries on the reservation except those of farming and stock raising. Some of the more intelligent and progressive members of the tribe are engaged in the stock business, and a few of them quite extensively. A few are beginning to show some interest and a desire to make a beginning, and are getting a few hogs and a cow, while the majority are satisfied to own a few ponies.

Missionary work.—The Catholic and Methodist churches both do missionary work upon the reservation. The Methodists have let a contract for the erection of a chapel and residence for the missionary.

Civilization.—The civilization of the Potawatomi tribe has made marked advance in the past few years. Nearly all dress in citizen clothes; a few still wear the costume in part, but the marks of the savage are rapidly disappearing. A large majority of the tribe speak and understand the English language and are competent to transact their own business without the aid of an interpreter. The general condition and habits of the tribe are fairly good, with the usual exceptions, who at times give some trouble, but a few weeks' work and confinement at the agency has had a salutary effect, and one such punishment is sufficient.

Intoxicants.—This reservation is environed by small villages and the Indian can procure with less trouble than any other person all the whisky or other intoxicants he may want. Notwithstanding prosecutions in the United States district courts and under the prohibitory law of Kansas, the ubiquitous "boot legger" thrives and prospers at the expense of the Indian.

Education.—There is only one school on the reservation, the Potawatomi training school, which has a modern equipment with a capacity rated at 80 pupils, although over one hundred have been accommodated. There is at least one new building needed—an employees' cottage. With this building and some minor improvements to the laundry and a sewing room, the accommodations at the school would then be very good. The attendance for the past year has been very satisfactory and the outlook for the coming year very promising.

Improvements.—A very neat and substantial superintendent's cottage and a granary and tool house have been erected at the school during the past year, buildings repaired and painted, and the grounds and general surroundings are receiving attention.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the courteous treatment and generous support rendered me by the Department and of the advice and encouragement of Special Agent Conson, and the faithful and efficient service of the clerks and other employees, who have worked in harmony during the year past.

Very respectfully,

G. L. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LEECH LAKE AGENCY.

LEECH LAKE AGENCY, MINN., September 16, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency.

The census of the Indians belonging to the several reservations under my charge shows the total number to be 3,348, composed as follows:

Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa	981
Males above 18 years	225
Females above 14 years	287
Children 6 to 16 years	277
Cass and Winnebagoishish Pillager Chippewa	405
Males above 18 years	119
Females above 14 years	132
Children 6 to 16 years	114
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewa	643
Males above 18 years	103
Females above 14 years	182
Children 6 to 16 years	185
Red Lake Chippewa	1,338
Males above 18 years	330
Females above 14 years	353
Children 6 to 16 years	327
Removal Mille Lac Chippewa	11
Total	3,348
Reported, 1903	3,287
Gain	61

Schools.—The five boarding schools within the agency were well attended last year. Improvements were made at Bena, Cass Lake, and Cross Lake schools, which increased their capacity and made room for 50 more pupils.

The Red Lake school was not filled at any time during the year, partly owing to bad management, but principally caused by general aversion among the older uncivilized Indians to sending their children to school or putting any restraint upon them.

The Leech Lake school was crowded, and many had to be turned away for lack of room. Plans and estimates were submitted for enlargement of this plant, but have not met with favorable consideration.

I am firmly convinced that the only hope for the Indian is the education of his children, and a general law should be enacted requiring all Indian children of school age who are under the supervision of the Government to attend school, whether their parents were willing or unwilling. To compel attendance now is next to impossible, and moral suasion has little or no effect. I respectfully invite the attention of the Department to this recommendation, which, I believe, can be done without serious trouble, and is vital to the welfare of the Indian.

Hospital for schools.—I would recommend that small hospitals be erected at each of the boarding schools for the accommodation of children who are ill, and a nurse provided for to care for them. Without any means for separating the children who are ill from others, and no one specially detailed to look after them, proper care can not be given them, and their presence in the dormitories among the other children is neither sanitary nor in the interests of the service.

General condition of the Indians.—There was some suffering among the Indians during the long hard winter, confined principally to the old and comparatively helpless and the young children. The almost complete failure of the sugar, berry, and wild rice crops did much to bring this about. There was no case of actual starvation, but it was only prevented by the Department giving me a limited amount of money to buy pork and flour for them during the latter part of the winter. Conditions are more favorable this year, and I do not anticipate a recurrence.

Allotments.—The Indians on the different reservations—except the Red Lake band—are all allotted, or nearly so. Many changes have been made owing to mistake having been made in original selections.

Permission to allot on cut-over lands on the Leech Lake Reservation was granted, and has enabled me to adjust the Leech Lake allotments satisfactorily. This work is about completed.

The allotment of the Red Lake band should be deferred until the pine is cut from their diminished reservation, the proceeds going into a general Red Lake fund. After this is done there will be no trouble in allotting them upon suitable lands.

Red Lake land sale.—Under provisions of a new law 11 townships, comprising the western part of the Red Lake diminished reservation, was offered for sale at public auction. About one-third of it sold at a fair price, and sale was postponed until October 3, when the remainder will be again offered. It is probable that three-fourths of the tract will be sold within the next few years, and the Indians will realize a reasonable price for their land.

I still believe sealed bids would have been in the interest of the Indians.

Timber.—Under the provisions of the Morris bill three public sales of timber were made and good prices obtained. There was a great deal of opposition to the provisions of the Morris bill, particularly those which required sealed bids and the bank sale, by those who were opposed to the bill and who desired to purchase the timber under the old law on standing estimate and at public auction. Fortunately this opposition did not prevent its sale, and the Indians will now realize a fair return for their property.

The following statement shows the result of operations under this law:

Purchasers.	Norway.	White pine.	Oak.	Jack pine.	Spruce.	Tamarack.	Amount received.
Northland Pine Co.	2,532,616	11,828,020	5,189	.....	.....	.....	\$93,686.21
Pine Tree Lumber Co.	496,425	5,495,222	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,021.21
J. Nells Lumber Co.	3,261,700	158,369	.....	35,498	.....	.....	17,819.89
Brainerd Lumber Co.	2,630,826	218,292	.....	23,822	354	.....	16,880.85
Standard Lumber Co.	2,404,410	41,523	.....	3,610	.....	.....	18,106.73
Sever G. Lee.	36,490	184,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	862.87
D. M. Winton.	1,275,706	3,147,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,365.80
John M. Richards.	804,585	1,772,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,272.73
Robert H. McCoy.	1,979,752	4,159,998	.....	.....	.....	947	29,906.70
Total	15,386,820	20,803,186	5,189	64,925	354	937	252,373.09

Contracts were awarded after advertising for bids for sale of blown-down timber upon part of the Red Lake diminished reservation. This timber was cut and paid

for during logging season. The following statement shows result of operations and disposition of proceeds:

2,818,387 feet white pine, at \$4	\$11,273.65	
7,005 feet white pine (waste), at \$8	50.52	
7,718,211 feet Norway, at \$3	23,154.03	
25,058 feet Norway (waste), at \$6	150.35	
		\$34,635.05
One-half scalars' salaries	572.98	
		35,208.03
Total received		35,208.03
Expenses printing, etc.	3,211.26	
Paid to Red Lake Indians	19,459.00	
Deposited to credit United States Treasurer	10,541.00	
Balance on hand in bank	1,996.77	
		35,208.03

Contracts have already been awarded for sale of Cross Lake blown-down timber on diminished Red Lake Reservation. This will be cut during the coming winter.

Town sites.—During the year speculators have endeavored to locate town sites upon Indian timber lands before timber was cut and land opened for settlement. This has caused a great deal of trouble to the Department and much dissatisfaction among the Indians. The rejection of such fillings by the General Land Office has been salutary and commendable. A continuance is to be hoped for.

Forestry.—The Forestry Bureau has continued carrying out the provisions of the Morris bill upon the ceded lands selected for that purpose. Final definite selection of area has been delayed on account of fowage lines being yet undetermined and allotment of Indians within proposed selection. The fowage lines are being determined by the War Department and are not under my supervision. The allotment of Indians within this area can be discontinued without injury to them or the Government.

In my last annual report I recommended that action be taken to pay the Indians for timber withdrawn from sale for forestry purposes. I renew that recommendation; as the Indians are indebted to the Government for funds advanced (reimbursable); this item could be readily adjusted by giving them credit for value of land and timber thus withheld, upon the books of the Department, and would require no appropriation to pay it. With an equitable adjustment of this feature of the forestry proposition, it will be a blessing to the Indian and in no way detrimental to his interests.

Intemperance.—The unlawful sale of alcoholic liquors to Indians by saloon men still continues in all the small villages adjacent to the Indian country. An Indian has but little trouble in getting all the liquor he wants, so long as he has the money to pay for it. While the law is adequate and plain, it is difficult to convict anyone under it. Public opinion fails to recognize that it is more harmful to permit traffic, which tends to debauch and destroy the Indian, than to permit it among the white people. And while a great majority of white people in these towns are law-abiding citizens and do not approve of selling intoxicating liquor to Indians, much of the revenue by which the town is supported is derived from the saloon element, who do not hesitate to sell to anyone who has the price. To antagonize this element would cut off this revenue, and evidence can not be obtained from local citizens for this reason.

Would recommend that special agents be sent out to obtain evidence and prosecute offenders or the law forbidding its sale be revoked.

Swamp lands.—A claim was made by the State, and allowed by the Department, of swamp lands within the ceded Indian territory in the State. In selecting these lands the State claimed land heavily timbered with pine, and same were withdrawn from sale when the pine on adjacent tracts was sold. In behalf of the Indians I protested against what I believe to be an unlawful and unjust disposition of their property, and the matter is now being carefully investigated by the Land Department and patents will not be issued for same until this matter is adjusted.

If the State is entitled to swamp lands, it should be restricted to that class of land. To take land not swamp now and never has been, and give it to the State, after same has by treaty been guaranteed to the Indian, is taking his property from him without compensation and giving it to the State, which is unjust, unfair, and unconstitutional. If the State owns the swamps, let them take them; but there is no justice in enriching the State at the expense of the Indian by bestowing upon it property which has been guaranteed by the Government to the Indian, and which the State claims only by virtue of field notes of survey fraudulently and inaccurately made and wholly unreliable.

My thanks are due the Department for courteous treatment accorded me during the year. To my employees one and all, to whom I owe whatever success I have obtained, I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness.

Very respectfully,
G. L. SCOTT,
Major Tenth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LEECH LAKE SCHOOL.

LEECH LAKE SCHOOL,
Oulawa, Minn., September 23, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Leech Lake School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

During the year 69 boys and 66 girls were enrolled, a total of 125 pupils, averaging 81 years of age. Although the school at this agency was one of the first established in the United States (being established in 1857), this enrollment is the largest in the history of the school. Some 25 other pupils were turned away on account of not having room either in the schoolrooms or dormitories for their accommodation. As the rated capacity of the school is only 60 pupils we could not accommodate more than 50 as boarding pupils, so those living near enough to attend as day pupils were so enrolled and carried as such throughout the year with the hope that during the vacation period the proposed addition to our school would be made, thus relieving our crowded condition before the opening of another session of school. Unfortunately this was not accomplished and a repetition of the last year's condition of the school will be the result. Having set a higher average attendance by some 30 pupils than we were wonted to keep last year, even though it were only a temporary arrangement, to tide over that year, we are now supposed to keep it up to the standard set. With an approximate scholastic population of 250 pupils and among Indians with the moneyed interests in sight, as is apparent among the Chippewa tribe, it is high time suitable provision is being made for their education. As it is now, over one-half of our school population is without educational facilities, and, as their fathers were before them, so are they growing up in ignorance and superstition, timid and without restraint.

Upon the whole the past year has been all we could expect. The pupils were more numerous than ever before; better contented than had ever before been noted by old workers in this field; fewer runaways; excellent work in all departments.

The health of pupils and employees was good, although a number were sick with pneumonia, bronchitis, and various other ailments, more or less severe, though by proper care and treatment no deaths resulted. Two pupils who were returned to their homes on account of ineffectual tuberculosis died some months later from that disease.

The sanitary condition of the school plant is excellent; buildings kept in good repair, and the heating, lighting, water, and sewer systems well cared for and were efficient throughout the year, except during a part of the unusually cold winter, when no part of this section was exempt from trouble caused by freezing up.

Our need for an increased capacity of this school has been made the subject of special reports and is before the department for their consideration, and it is to be hoped that favorable action on our recommendations will be taken at the earliest practicable date. With the improvements suggested, together with the installation of a steam laundry and with a small hospital, the general efficiency of the school will be very materially improved.

The school work has been conducted along all lines in harmony with departmental instructions, and our efforts have elicited satisfactory and favorable comment from visiting officials and our frequent visitors from various points. Any success we may merit is largely the result of the faithful cooperation of an efficient corps of employees who have labored with me to build up this school and fulfill the wishes of our superiors.

With grateful acknowledgment of your kindly interest and every assistance in the successful management of the school, I am,
Very respectfully,

LEONIDAS M. HARRIS,
Superintendent and Physician.

Maj. G. L. SCOTT, Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BENA SCHOOL.

BENA BOARDING SCHOOL, August 26, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the Bena Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

School opened September 1, 1903. This being the rice-gathering season, the school did not fill up until the latter part of the month. The enrollment for the year was 61 (27 girls and 34 boys). Of this number 5 were transferred in September to the Morris Indian School. One death occurred in February, leaving at the close of the year an enrollment of 53 (21 girls and 32 boys). The average attendance for the forty weeks that school was in session was 46.7. With the exception of the month of September the attendance was regular and considerably above the authorized capacity of the school. Six runaways occurred during the year, all except one being promptly returned to the school.

A better feeling was manifested by both pupils and parents this year toward the school than ever before, but there were some, however, who are still indifferent and some opposed to giving their children any educational advantages. I have not had an occasion to insist upon these children being sent to school for the reason that there have always been children willing to come in to fill the school. There are at present about 75 children of school age in this district who have never been enrolled in any school. As these children can not be compelled to go away to nonreservation schools, I believe that, better to promote the education of these Indians, some provision should be made for more school accommodations here whereby the attendance of all the children living in this district could be enforced.

Health.—There occurred in the school during this year two deaths, a pupil and an employee, Mrs. Katherine Friesman, cook, both fatalities resulting from pneumonia. Aside from this the health of the school was perfect.

Literary.—The corps of employees was faithful and untiring in its efforts toward the literary advancement of the pupils, though the change that was made by abolishing the matron's position and having the teacher in charge of this work at the beginning of the year made it much harder to maintain the standard of our work as it had been before the force was reduced.

English speaking by the pupils was rigidly enforced throughout the year, and the rapidity with which the children acquired a vocabulary sufficient for ordinary conversation was gratifying.

All national holidays were observed, and the entertainments given on the occasions were helpful to the pupils in many ways.

Sunday school was held regularly every Sunday, and the International lessons taught.

Industrial.—During the year several changes in the industrial force occurred, and for this reason the efficient work in the sewing room and kitchen was somewhat hampered. Special work was done in these two departments. A sewing society was organized by the matron, which met once a week. The cooking class was carried on regularly once a week.

The work in caring for the school stock, hogs, and poultry, and gardening, under the supervision of the laborer, was performed by the boys.

Farm and garden.—No farming is done here, and I am sorry to state that conditions are such that we can not expect ever to accomplish much in this line. We had a 5-acre garden in which was considerably damaged by the early frosts. The yield was 50 bushels of potatoes, 7 bushels of carrots, 120 pounds of cabbage, 10 bushels of corn (sweet), 9 bushels of tomatoes, 10 bushels of beets, 16 bushels of turnips, 7 bushels of onions, and 60 squashes.

Owing to the lightness of the soil the yield was and is usually small for the acreage cultivated.

Live stock.—The school has 3 milch cows, and 3 heifers that will come in this winter, and a yearling bull. There was no increase this year; consequently our supply of milk was limited. Besides these the school has a team of horses, 25 pigs, and some poultry. These are all in good condition, and the school is well supplied with buildings for the proper care of the same, which were allowed and erected during the year.

Buildings.—With the exception of the laundry the buildings are in a good state of repair. Authority has been granted for the painting of all the school buildings and for other needed repairs.

New buildings.—A combination horse and cattle barn, 26 by 50 feet, was erected during the year. This barn has a capacity of 14 head of beef stock and horses. A hogsty, 16 by 48 feet, and a henery were erected at the same time. A few pigs and chickens were furnished with the buildings as a nucleus for hog and poultry raising. The result thus far has been good.

The school was visited during the year by Supervisor O. A. Wright, who gave us many kindly suggestions and much encouragement in our work.

In conclusion I desire to express to Maj. G. L. Scott, acting Indian agent, my thanks for his interest and able support in connection with our work. Thanking you for courtesies extended us during the year, I am,

Very respectfully,

HENRY W. WARRICK,
Principal in Charge of District.
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
(Through Maj. G. L. Scott, acting Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CASS LAKE SCHOOL.

CASS LAKE, MINN., September 20, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of Cass Lake School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

The pupils have made rapid progress in their schoolroom work. Great stress was made upon their speaking the English language and the result is gratifying, as it greatly simplifies the work in the schoolroom. The class room was divided into two sections, morning and afternoon, having a session of two and a half hours each per day. "Evening home" was maintained throughout the year, every member of the school employee force in turn presiding. Singing has improved so as to become a pleasant task for the pupils and teachers instead of a period of vacation. While we regret the loss each year of some of our advanced pupils, which takes away some of the results of our labors, we, as a whole, encourage the older children to attend nonreservation schools, where obstacles are less than on the reservation schools.

The work among the girls was divided into four sections: (1) Sewing room, (2) kitchen, (3) laundry, (4) matron or the care of the rooms. These divisions changed in rotation from one department into another every two weeks, thus giving each girl to do, to a certain extent, every kind of work necessary for rational housekeeping. Each department aimed to instruct and not merely to do a certain amount of work. In this way the girls were interested in their work. Consequently, there were few who might have been classed as shirkers.

The boys, under the supervision of the laborer, cared for the stock, provided fuel, filled the school garden, and did other manual labor connected with the school. The success we have had in the past in this particular speaks highly for the laborer and the boys for their efforts for the proper care of the cattle and horses.

The work as outlined in the "Course of study for the Indian Schools" for individual gardening for the pupils does not prove satisfactory at this latitude. When the garden plants come up it is then nearly vacation time; thus a pupil only starts a work and does not finish same. This is why I call it unsatisfactory, because a child, especially an Indian child, should be taught to complete every work which can be completed by him.

When we receive a new pupil who is thinly clad, we do not clothe him as heavily as other children, but increase his clothing gradually until he gets his full quota. In this way many cases of bad colds caused by sudden change of clothing are avoided. During the deep snow in winter we make it a point to have a place where every child will be tempted to take a great deal of free exercise, and with plenty of wholesome food, served hot, with plenty of time to eat a hearty meal, have enabled us to keep our pupils in excellent health throughout the year, except in the month of March, when we had several cases of pneumonia. By following the directions of the agency physician we did not lose a case.

The average attendance was 40.31 and the enrollment was 51. The average attendance would have been a little better, but I had to dismiss three pupils on account of scrofulous sores, and the pupils sick with pneumonia were sent home to recuperate, as they were quite run down after the malady left them.

The religious training for the children was attended to by the resident missionary, and those who are not members of the church were taught at the school as per requirements.

Our communication with the outside world is very poor and difficult, and much time is spent when we are compelled to attend to any official business in town, and to that extent our effectiveness is lessened. I can not urge the Indian Office too strongly to relieve us in this particular part of our trouble. There are two ways to remedy the case—one is to build a bridge and another to have a boat of sufficient size to haul the school freight.

The addition is incomplete, and this should be completed before the cold weather sets in. There has been perfect harmony among the employees. We have a rule, "Peace at any cost," which we intend to keep among ourselves, and with it we hope to improve.

Thanking you for the uniform courtesies shown and your appreciated kindly help you have given us, I am,

Very respectfully,

Maj. G. L. SCOTT, Acting Indian Agent.

BENJAMIN CASWELL,
Principal Teacher.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RED LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RED LAKE, MINN., September 20, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Red Lake Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Since the change of this school, January 12 of the present year, the enrollment was raised from 69 to 91, this being 11 over the school's estimated capacity, and the average attendance for the quarter ending June 30, 1901, was 85. The Indian patrons of the school have shown considerable interest in it and have effected some evidences of their interest in the school by helping to fill it.

With but few exceptions the employees of the school have given the best of satisfaction in the prompt and efficient discharge of their duties.

The literary work has been satisfactory in some respects, but we hope to improve upon it the coming year.

The industrial work of the school has been ably conducted by an Indian industrial teacher (a Haskell product) who has shown marked ability for his work. The boys have been well trained in the care and cultivation of the farm and garden. The school has but 15 acres under cultivation and but 30 acres fenced for pasture, which is not sufficient for the 22 head of stock the school carries.

Much of the fence about the school plant had to be repaired or rebuilt in the spring, and owing to the dry season of last year the farm and garden land was in bad condition, and it has taken a great amount of work in the preparation and care of it for this year's crop; but through the interest, good nature, and careful work from our Chipewyan boys and those in charge the work has been very satisfactorily done, and the prospect of a splendid crop from farm and garden is their reward.

Two good teams of horses are kept for the farm work and the driving of the school, and the herd of 12 head of cattle has been increased by 6 spring calves, all in the best of condition. In my opinion, based on the cost and scarcity of feed here, it is more stock than the school should try to keep in this cold climate.

During the months of January and February we had much sickness from la grippe, and for three weeks the school was a veritable hospital, with hardly enough able ones to do the necessary detail work and wait upon the sick. Since the passing of la grippe the general health of all connected with the school has been most excellent.

The water supply of the plant is good, also the fuel supply. The school plant is well located, the natural drainage is splendid, and the sanitary conditions should be perfect.

A barn and a woodshed, both commodious and convenient, were needed additions to the school plant the past year.

A steamboat of sufficient size and power to insure safety and comfort to those who use it has been purchased for the use of the Indians and schools of this reservation, and has been assigned as part of this school plant. The boat has proven a very necessary factor and convenience to the schools and people here, and especially so to the school and Indians of Cross Lake, located 12 miles across Red Lake from Red Lake School and Agency.

One of the requirements of the school is a superintendent's or employees' cottage, that the rooms may be occupied by employees in the dormitory may be given over to the school for study and clothes rooms. This is an unnecessary requirement and I trust it may be had the coming year. The laundry is very lame in its material for doing the best of laundry work. Material for this work has been asked for, but as yet not received. Repairs for the steamboat are another requirement that should not be overlooked.

Other than the requirements stated above and a few needed text-books for schoolroom work Red Lake School is well equipped to do the best kind of work.

I thank you for the kindness, ever-ready assistance, and courtesies shown me in this work.

Respectfully,

G. L. SCOTT,
Major 7th Cavalry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

H. C. NORMAN, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROSS LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

CROSS LAKE AGENCY, MINN., September 20, 1901.

SIR: In accordance with instructions I have the honor to submit this, the fourth, annual report of the affairs of this school.

Attendance.—The enrollment the past year has been larger than any previous year. The average attendance for the entire year was not what it should have been. This was caused by the indifference of the Indians for things educational, and the fact that many improvements were in course of construction the fore part of the year, which necessarily demanded almost the entire attention of the principal teacher and precluded any effort on his part to get the children in. After the completion of these improvements the attendance reached beyond the expectations of anyone.

In my last report I mentioned the fact that "these Indians tolerated the school with sullen indifference," but that I looked for this animosity to be overcome within the next year or two. I am of the opinion now that outside of two or three disgruntled ones, the Indians here are friendly toward the school and are showing their friendliness in a material way. This, of course, has taken time, patience, tact, and very much hard work.

A summary of the attendance for the different quarters is here given:

First quarter enrollment 32, average attendance 27.1; second quarter enrollment 41, average attendance 35.77; third quarter enrollment 60, average attendance 16.2; fourth quarter enrollment 65, average attendance 60.19.

Literary work.—It is the misfortune of this school to have been run short-handed two years of the four years of its existence. This has taxed the endurance of most of the employees, that of the principal teacher in particular, beyond reason. As a natural consequence the work in the literary department is not what it should be. When the work of two persons is shouldered onto one single person it is sure to be neglected. This is what is being done here. The school feels it; the school shows it. It is an injustice to these people and to the employees of the school as well. I have tried, a number of times, to show the Department the necessity of more help. I have failed to get it. The progress in the literary work has been, is being, and will be hampered as long as a teacher is denied this school. The duties of the principal teacher are such that it is impossible for him to find time to conduct schoolroom exercises properly.

Industrial training.—The instruction in this branch of the school has been very good. Much time has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. A fine garden was raised; the care of stock has received the attention chickens and hogs have been raised and cared for. The larger boys have had practical work and instruction in blacksmithing and carpentry. Housekeeping, sewing, laundrying, and cooking have received much attention and excellent results have been obtained.

Buildings.—The completion of the addition to the main building, an addition to the warehouse, a shop and pump house, and the installation of water and sewer systems the past year has put this plant in excellent shape. The older buildings were repaired, repainted, etc. As a result of these improvements the capacity and efficiency of the school have been greatly increased.

Health.—Onset of an epidemic of grippe last winter the health of the pupils has been very good. **Employees.**—I can not speak too highly of the efficiency of the employees during the major portion of the year. It has been a great relief to have employees that are trustworthy and efficient.

Official visitors.—During the year Supervisor Wright and Maj. G. L. Scott, our agent, visited the school.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MORRISON,
Principal Teacher.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MISS., September 2, 1904.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in office letter of June 6, 1904, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year of 1904.

From the census of the Indians belonging to this reservation, I show the total number to be 4,823.

White Earth Mississippi	1,046
Gull Lake	343
Removal Mille Lac	518
Removal White Oak Point	92
Nonremoval Mille Lac	723
Otter Tail Pillager	720
Removal Leech Lake	206
Removal Cass and Winnabagoshish	58
Removal Fond du Lac	102
Pembina	319
	4,823
Males above 18 years of age	1,125
Females above 14 years of age	1,317
Children between the ages of 0 and 10	1,240

Railroad.—The Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company has built 30 miles of railroad running the whole length of the reservation, from the south line of the reservation to the northern boundary line, and have located a station about four miles west from the agency. On September 1, 1904, regular daily train service goes into effect.

Schools.—The school facilities for the children of the White Earth Indian Agency consist of three Government boarding schools, three Government day schools, and one Catholic mission school; all of said schools will give accommodations to about 500 children. A large number of students have taken advantage of the opportunity to attend nonreservation schools. Much good work has come from the schools of the reservation during the fiscal year last past.

Allotments of deceased Indians.—During the last year a number of allotments of deceased Indians have been sold under the law pertaining to the sale of inherited Indian lands. In most instances the money derived from these sales has been used to good purposes.

Dead-and-down logging.—During the winter of the fiscal year of 1904, 5,113,020 feet of white and Norway pine was cut from the dead-and-down timber on the reservation, under the following plan: Contracts were entered into with responsible Indian

loggers for the cutting and landing of logs at prices ranging from \$3.75 to \$5 per thousand feet, and receiving their pay from the proceeds of the sale of the logs, which logs were sold by sealed bids.

3,013,200 feet, at \$9 per M	\$35,218.80
785,520 feet, at \$8.05 per M	6,323.44
414,870 feet, at \$7 per M	2,903.67
5,113,020 feet	11,445.91
Paid to Indians for logging and other expenses in logging ..	25,156.51

Paid to Indians per capita, as stumpage

19,289.40

The logging operations of last winter furnished the Indians with employment and assisted them substantially in earning a livelihood.

Government sawmill.—During the summer just past a sawmill has been established with a sawing capacity of 20,000 feet per day, and lumber is now being manufactured for the building of houses for the removal of Mille Lac Indians.

Mille Lac Indians.—About 125 Mille Lac Indians have removed to the White Earth Reservation under the agreement of August 30, 1902, and I expect that the remaining Mille Lac Indians will be removed here as fast as they can be provided for.

Police.—The Indian police of this reservation consist of one captain and eleven privates. The number of police on the reservation are hardly sufficient, but peace and order have been well maintained during the year just closed.

Permit me to thank you for the encouraging and valuable suggestions and courteous treatment received at your hands.

I remain, very respectfully,

SIMON MICHELET,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET INDIAN AGENCY,
Hrowning, Mont., August 25, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for this agency for the year ending June 30, 1904.

The annual census shows the following:

Males	1,020
Females	1,039
Total	2,059
Children of school age (males, 297; females, 273)	670

Previous to 1901 there were on the ration roll of this reservation the entire population, about 2,100. We start the fiscal year 1905 with something less than 100. I do not believe that any actual suffering has resulted from the inauguration of this policy, and these people are fast learning the lesson that you "can't get something for nothing." The result has been that each year has seen an increasing number of families cultivating little patches of root crops to take the place of the rations formerly issued. Owing to the unusual drought prevalent this year—no moisture having fallen since early in May until the middle of August—many of these little gardens have fared badly, and it may be necessary to renege some of the people on the ration roll before the spring opens up.

During the past year the fencing of the north, east, and south boundaries of the reservation was authorized. Work was commenced about the middle of May and prosecuted with a large force until the 1st of August, when the Indians were sent to their homes to put up hay, get up firewood, and do the other things necessary for the coming winter. The fence on the north and south boundaries is completed, and it is in contemplation that the work will be actively resumed about September 1 and finished before freezing weather sets in.

A contract for new boarding school buildings, located on Cut Bank Creek, about 6 miles from the agency, has been let, and a representative of the contractor is now on the ground making preparation for actual construction work in the spring.

In February of this year, W. H. Matson, superintendent of the agency boarding school, died. For over ten years Mr. Matson had been in charge of this school, and to his painstaking efforts and industry, in the face of many difficulties outside of the usual routine of school work, he made a record for the Willow Creek school which needs no apology. The report of Mr. T. C. Price, his temporary successor, is submitted herewith.

A much-needed addition to the funds available for the Holy Family mission school has enabled them to increase their enrollment to the full capacity of the school. Efficient and creditable work is done.

The division of the reservation into districts, and the placing of each district under the direction of a farmer or an assistant, to the end that a closer supervision of the work and affairs of the individual Indian may be had, will be inaugurated this fall, authority for the erection of quarters for the employees having been obtained. It is the intention so to organize this work that the different camps may be visited daily and the Indians directed in their work continuously.

At the sub-agency has been established a home for old and indigent Indians. It is yet too early to determine the benefit or otherwise of this institution, but it will make impossible any chance for complaint that any Indian goes hungry. So far it has resulted in cutting off entirely quite a number of idleable-bodied hangers-on who made a practice of coming up the rations issued to old and helpless Indians.

As to the health of the Indians, I quote from the report of Agency Physician Martin:

Four hundred and twenty-nine cases have been treated, necessitating traveling 1,131 miles. The general health has been better during the past year than for several years past. Tuberculosis continues the greatest enemy of these people, being responsible for about 67 per cent of the deaths occurring in my practice during the year. The amount of venereal disease is very small—less than in most any white community of similar size. These people are gradually adopting a better mode of living, and they also are taking more care in nursing and treatment of their sick. Could the recourse tuberculosis be eradicated from among them their health would compare favorably with that of any community. There is an increasing call on their part for my services and attention when sick, and much less difficulty in obtaining fair nursing and the giving of medicine than there was some years ago.

I thank you for needed and courteous help.
Very respectfully,

JAMES H. MONTEATH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BLACKFEET SCHOOL.

BLACKFEET BOARDING SCHOOL, August 23, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I furnish you herewith a report of the Blackfeet boarding school for the part of the year 1901 during which I have been temporary superintendent. I assumed the superintendency on the 27th of February following the death of the former superintendent, Mr. W. H. Matson.

I found the school sadly deficient in discipline; runaways were of frequent occurrence; the boys were in the habit of barricading their doors, painting their faces, and indulging in Indian dances. This state of affairs was due to the sickness of my predecessor, who for a month was unable to attend properly to the duties of his office. I immediately took measures to put a stop to these practices, and I am pleased to state that the results exceeded even my expectations.

The corps of employees is all that anyone could desire, and, while laboring under many disadvantages, have performed their work in an excellent manner. The matron especially is to be complimented on the faithful manner in which she has discharged her very onerous duties.

The industrial work of the boys in the winter time is confined to the care of the school stock and the furnishing of wood and water. In the spring we planted a small crop, but, owing to the fact that no preparation had been made the preceding autumn, and that the gophers are very numerous and destructive, our efforts have met with only partial success. We will have some potatoes, but nothing else.

The girls, under the instruction of the matron, cook, and seamstress, have been taught the ordinary branches of housework and cooking, also the making and mending of clothes.

The work in the literary department has not shown as good results as I would have liked, due in a measure to the lack of teachers.

The health of the pupils was excellent, the sick room being occupied only two or three times during my incumbency.

My thanks are due the Rev. F. A. Riegin, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for his helpful talks to the pupils on Sunday afternoons.

The buildings have been reported on by my predecessor, and I consider any further report unnecessary. They can easily be made habitable for another year by the expenditure of some glass and assistance of the agency carpenter for a few days.

Thanking you for your uniform courtesy,
I am, very respectfully,

JAMES H. MONTEATH,
United States Indian Agent.

T. C. PRICE, Superintendent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., September 6, 1904.

SIR: In submitting this my third annual report of the conditions of these Indians and their reservation I take pride in saying that a gratifying advancement has been made with both, and the loyal and energetic support of the employees and the willingness of the Indians to work and carry out planned programmes figures largely in the progress we have made.

The past three seasons have been discouraging ones along the lines of agriculture, as each has been accompanied with drought and grasshoppers, and the amount of grain and hay harvested was very small in comparison with the number of acres filled.

On July 1, 1902, this tribe was, in round numbers, 1,000 Indians, with practically all drawing rations. On that date we reduced 1,000 from the ration rolls, and reduced still further 500 on July 1, 1903, and are not at this date issuing rations to an able-bodied Indian. Money has been furnished for the employment of labor in lieu of rations for the purpose of tearing down Fort Custer, building of Indian houses, and construction of agency barn, school barn, and shops. We have nearly completed the demolition of Fort Custer, and have the material well assorted for further use in the construction of buildings on the Indian allotments.

The following is a statement of results obtained from \$15,000 sent for employment of Indian labor, and nearly all material used came from Fort Custer buildings: Agency warehouses, 40 by 200, value \$8,000; agency barn, 34 by 138, value \$5,000; school barn, 34 by 100, value \$4,000; carpenter shop, 30 by 100, value \$3,000; 82 individual Indian houses.

In the house building the Indian for whom the house was built has aided materially in its construction; in a number of cases he has employed labor at his own expense and built his house complete. The houses already built are a credit to any farming community, and have been constructed so far as possible to conform with the Indian idea of what he wished, and very few contain less than three rooms. In connection with their homes over 2,000 native shade trees were planted on the reservation, and the Indians purchased and set out nearly 1,000 fruit trees, together with a nice lot of the smaller fruits. Many of the above did not live and some were not properly planted, but good orders have again been given by the Indians, and persistent work along these lines will do much to interest and encourage in the home building.

Below is a list of purchases made by the Indians the past year, which is of much interest, and shows that he is beginning to think and act for himself:

Steam-threshing outfit and traction engine	1	Lumber wagons	12
Head of cattle	695	Sets work harness	17
Mowing machines	30	Harrows	4
Self-blinders	4	Hay rakes	6
Sulky plows	24	Steel horsepower	1

None of the above purchases were made by any of the white men married to Indian women. In nearly every instance purchase was made by the uneducated full-blood Indian.

Below is given a list of the annual estimate made by this office for supplies and subsistence from 1899 to 1905, inclusive:

Year.	Supplies.	Subsistence.	Total.
1899	\$61,914.25	\$67,390.84	\$126,305.10
1900	38,146.06	68,361.00	101,507.06
1901	30,531.43	61,531.50	92,062.93
1902	19,615.98	64,950.00	74,465.98
1903	19,415.98	34,802.00	51,378.48
1904	24,732.80	35,792.50	60,525.30
1905	8,466.91	15,917.50	24,384.41

We are in absolute harmony with the Department's idea of withdrawing support from the Indian as rapidly as possible and throwing him on his own resource.

Special attention has been paid the past two years regarding Indian accounts with the traders. In this connection the traders have worked in harmony with this office in discouraging the Indian from buying on credit unnecessary and foolish articles that

were a detriment to his progress. They have also been encouraged and instructed in the necessity of paying their obligations and not running in debt unless they have prospects of paying. The following shows progress along this line, giving the total indebtedness at the five trading stores:

December 1, 1901.....	\$21,540.20
December 1, 1902.....	10,658.07
December 1, 1903.....	15,839.36

In view of the fact that the rations were taken from them within the above dates I think he has made a worthy and commendable showing.

One of the most important matters pertaining to the future success is the fencing of their agricultural lands. His idea of a fence is one answering a temporary purpose and in the past he has built accordingly; consequently the wire was stretched on small and worthless posts extending in any haphazard direction, and the results are that the reservation was strewn with barbed wire and endangered the life of anyone who rides or drives across the country. We have been able to save considerable of this old wire and have compelled the gathering and using of it wherever it could be done. We are now insisting that the Indian get good cedar posts and set them on surveyed lines and comply with State laws regarding public roads, and the fences so built have made a wonderful change in the appearance of the country, and has added more to thrift and progress of the Indians than any one thing outside of the irrigation ditches.

The irrigation work has been of immense value to the Indians, and the Big Horn Canal, which is now nearing completion, will irrigate one of the finest valleys in the west, and the construction of the ditch and the head gates are regarded as one of the best and most substantial pieces of irrigation work in the United States and reflects credit upon the Department for ordering the work, the engineers who planned and superintended the same, and the Crow Indians who did the work of construction; and when completed it will be a proven and gratifying fact that the cost of putting water on these lands will not be more per acre than the average cost of other irrigating ditches built for and by the white people of this State.

Experienced men should be employed whose duties should be to the looking after the supply and handling of water on these lands that are now being irrigated. In my mind this will be necessary in order to avoid a calamity similar to that which has befallen many in Montana by an injudicious use of water, thereby alkalinizing their lands, which have made them worthless. Large sums of money are now being expended in experiments looking to the reclaiming of these lands. We can hardly expect the Indians to have different results unless extreme care and judgment are used from the start.

Much time and vigilance are required in protecting the stock from organized gangs of thieves who continually annoy us by driving off horses and cattle. We succeeded last fall in capturing a gang of five men on the west side of the reservation with a large bunch of Indian horses. They also had a number of horses belonging to white men. We turned them over to the State authorities, who prosecuted and convicted all and sent them to the penitentiary with terms of five and six years. On the south side of the reservation we tried to capture a gang of four and succeeded in getting three. One got away and is still at large; one turned State's evidence; one we sent to the penitentiary in Montana for one year; one burned the buildings of a deputy sheriff (who aided me in their capture) and was convicted and fined \$800, which was collected, and sent to the penitentiary of Wyoming for fifteen years. We convicted two men in Wyoming last fall for selling liquor to the Indians. Both were sent to the penitentiary for six months.

A sufficient number of police should be furnished to enable me better to protect the interests of the reservation. The present force is used mostly in seeing that the Indians are at work on their allotments, keeping them from congregating in camps. The most discouraging feature is the fact that they (the Indians) are willing and anxious to leave everything for the sake of dancing, attending a circus or fair and never consider the damaging consequences resulting from such actions. It is necessary to maintain strict discipline and we obtain best results by having the police see that orders and programmes are carried out. Several years of the strictest attention will be required in breaking up tribal relations and customs before many will be able to plan and carry out their own work to advantage.

The lack of morality is a matter of grave consideration. The marriage vows have little consideration, and an old custom has been to throw away wives whenever they chose to do so and steal (as they call it) the wife of another. For these offenses we are meting out severe punishment, and have been able to reduce the offenses greatly. The adoption of children of one family by another is an evil we have completely stamped out during the past year.

There are several cases where whites have settled and used lands belonging to Indians on the old ceded strip. This office recommended that a special allotting agent be sent to this locality for the purpose of adjusting these matters. This was done, and the report of this agent is now in the hands of the Department.

The following claims of long standing have been collected during the past year:

Indians hauling hay to Fort Custer in 1893	\$1,004.80
Long Bear heirs against white settlers	1,000.00
Northern Pacific Railroad right of way damage to Indian allotments	1,600.00
Paul McCormick, cattle destroying hay	125.00
Oats sold in 1898	575.13

There are no unsettled claims excepting a few small ones against railroad companies for killing of stock, and these will be settled in the near future.

The schools are conducted by competent employees working in harmony with each other, and have the confidence of the Indians. The Catholic mission at St. Xavier is doing a good work, both with the school children and with the Indians at large. The Baptist Home Mission Society located at Lodge Grass are ready to start a day school in that district. The Indians are pleased with this school and speak very kindly of those who have it in charge.

The recommendations for new buildings and remodeling of old at this agency have been sent to the Department and we have hopes of seeing this school plant made complete. Our advantages are great for giving the boys a good industrial training. We have a gristmill, engine room with pumping plant, plumbing shop, tin shop, and carpenter and blacksmith shops. We have a fine school farm with an ideal system of irrigation, so it can readily be seen that we are in the best condition possible to educate our children along the line of work that is in keeping with their surroundings.

In conclusion, I desire to extend my thanks for assistance and courteous attention to numerous requests.

Very respectfully,

S. G. REYNOLDS,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW SCHOOL.

Crow Agency, Mont., September 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Crow Agency Boarding School. I took charge of this school, April 5, 1901, and am too new in the work to make as complete a report as I hope to make in another year.

Attendance.—The entire enrollment during the year was something over 175 pupils.

Transfers.—Sixteen pupils were sent to nonreservation schools this year. Five to Hampton, Va., 5 to Fort Shaw, Mont., 6 to Rapid City, S. Dak., and 1 to Riverside, Cal. I would suggest a grade limit be made for the removal of these children to higher schools. Of the number removed last year their ages extended all the way from 6 to 16, eleven of them could have profitably remained here for several years. When pupils are collected indiscriminately, it breaks into our grades and plans and often results in no special advantage to the pupil.

Health.—The health of the children, aside from sickness probably caused by unsanitary plumbing, and eruptions of a constitutional nature, was excellent, due to healthy location, good water, and constant attention.

Class-room work.—The school work, under the charge of 3 teachers and a kindergarten, has progressed in a satisfactory manner. These ladies are faithful, capable, and enthusiastic.

Farm and garden.—Through the valuable assistance rendered by you and the agency force, about 12 acres of fine agricultural land was broken out and sown in oats, which has furnished enough hay and pasture to pay for labor and seed, leaving the land in excellent condition for crops in future. About 3 acres have been sown in alfalfa, part of which has been cut twice already. The fences made necessary by change of roads and streets are nearly all completed. The most of the nonirrigable land on the school farm has been fenced for a horse pasture, and the remainder not under cultivation is held in reserve for fall and winter pasture for the school herd.

Our farm is not large (about 100 acres), yet it is more than enough for present needs. The soil is mostly clay loam and naturally quite fertile, identical with that of the major part of the Crow allotments. We expect to break out all the irrigable land the coming year, and with the opening of school the farmer and his detail will begin preparations for next year's crops. Our aim is to make the school farm a model, in some degree at least, for the Indian to copy from and conduct it in such a manner that the Indian boy may go to his allotment and apply what he has learned directly to the development of his own land. All the Crow lands require irrigation, and when he learns to irrigate the crops suitable to this section he can apply the methods used here on his own farm.

While it may be outside of our province, we are, in connection with the United States Department of Agriculture, experimenting in a small way with crops not grown upon the reservation, hoping thereby to introduce some grain or plant which may add greatly to the wealth and food supply of the Indian. We have a fair crop of sugar beets, grown from seed furnished by the Agricultural Department. We expect to plant some winter wheat from the same source as an experiment.

The school herd has done well, considering the fact that it is pastured on the common range. The calves are coming in the school pasture and not allowed to run with the cows, and have also done well. Our hogs are doing well, and by December 1 will begin to yield a substantial revenue to the school with but little expense.

Industrial work.—The future hope of the Crows certainly lies in agriculture; therefore the aim of the school will be to train and develop the boy into a practical, up-to-date farmer, with sufficient knowledge and practice in the use of tools to make such emergency repairs and odd jobs as any farmer is frequently obliged to do, and to give the girl such practical training along domestic lines as shall fit and prepare her to manage and care for his home. To reach this ideal means work for all who come in touch with the child; yet I believe it can be done.

About 80 individual gardens were planted, and the different vegetables were studied in the various stages of development, from seed to maturity, in the schoolrooms. The children were then taken to the garden, where the seeds were planted under the supervision of the teachers, farmer, and superintendent. Each garden was marked by a stake bearing the owner's name, who gathered and ate his own product.

In addition to the regular work of the farm and caring for the live stock, the farmer and his help have built much new fence, both board and wire, and torn down and moved many old, unsightly shacks and fences. Many wagonloads of rubbish have been hauled away. A fine garden of all kinds of vegetables has been raised in spite of the unparalleled attacks of insects. Much work was done that space forbids mentioning.

The superintendent and industrial teacher, with a detail of two boys each, have calcimined all the walls and ceilings, repaired the plastering, and painted all the floors and roofs of the boys' and girls' homes. Each schoolroom teacher, with the help of the industrial teacher and detail, calcimined, painted, and thoroughly cleaned her own private room and class room. The boys' and girls' homes have been thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and fumigated by the superintendent and matrons.

The matron has fitted up a very cozy and pleasant reception room for the girls' home and employees' quarters.

We have a few boys who show a marked preference for some of the trades. Three boys have been detailed to the school carpenter and are making rapid progress. One has been detailed to the engineer and one to the blacksmith for the half-day industrial work. Each boy above the kindergarten and primary is scheduled for five hours per week in the carpenter shop during the winter for instruction and practice in manual training in woodwork.

The girls above 12 years of age, in addition to the regular detail work, are given lessons in all the common cooking for a family of eight; also in the making of jellies, preserves, etc., of the wild and cultivated fruits. A graded sewing class has done well. Each girl's clothing is marked with her name, and she is required to keep the same in repair. The small boys are taught to learn their own stockings and sew on buttons. When we get better facilities we shall do more supplementary work along domestic lines. None of our girls are able to cut and fit their clothing, nor do individual laundry work properly, and as long as the present facilities and conditions prevail never can.

Recommendations.—I would respectfully request that, pending the erection of the proposed laundry recommended in Supervisor Charles's report in reference to needed buildings here, I be allowed to purchase the necessary machinery and install it in the present laundry until such time as the proposed laundry is built, when it can be transferred to the same. My reasons for this will be set forth in a separate report.

The needs of the school, as to new buildings, changes, and repairs, have been so strongly urged and carefully indicated by Mr. Charles last winter—who pointed out so strongly how urgent and immediate was the necessity for them, not only for the health and comfort of the children and employees, but possibly for the preservation of life itself—that my recommendation from me seems superfluous. The constant vigilance of all concerned can not keep the plumbing in a sanitary condition.

In view of the fact that the school has depended largely upon the agency for much of the farm machinery in the past, we are short of many necessary implements. I think the school farm should have its own outfit, and shall make separate and itemized request for the same.

Employees.—The position of carpenter, allowed July 1, has already been of great advantage to us. With a few exceptions, no one could desire a better corps of employees than I now have. The desire for work and anxiety to please our school well to the front rank of reservation schools are almost universal.

Thanking you for your earnest and hearty support in everything pertaining to the welfare of the school, and for your kindness and courtesy toward myself and employees, and also for the assistance given by yourself and office force, I am,

Yours, respectfully,

S. G. REYNOLDS, *United States Indian Agent.*

LORENZO D. CREEK.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PRYOR CREEK SCHOOL.

PRYOR CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL, August 29, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this school.

Progress.—The work done this year has been most prosperous and progressive. The pupils show great physical, mental, and moral improvement. No difficulty was experienced in securing the attendance of every child of school age. There were no runaways during the year and no complaints from any source.

Attendance.—The enrollment for the year was 60; the average attendance, 57—boys, 32; girls, 25. The average age of the pupils is 11 years.

Health.—There are 61 children of school age in the Pryor Creek district. At the opening of school 4 were rejected as physically unfit to attend for the following reasons: Boy of 15, tuberculosis (has since died); boy of 16, spinal caries; boy of 6, almost blind; girl of 9, totally blind and afflicted with spinal caries. During the year 5 pupils, 1 girl and 4 boys, were excused on account of impaired health (incipient tuberculosis) and were treated at home. One, a boy of 18, died of pneumonia. The other 4 are progressing favorably. As a whole the health of the pupils has been good. There were no epidemics or serious sickness. The pupils show marked physical improvement over last year.

Buildings and improvements.—The buildings, four in number, excepting for a few minor repairs, are all in good condition. Two frame buildings belonging to the Catholic Mission Bureau, situated on the school grounds and to the rear of the main building, were recently purchased by the government, thereby giving the school ample accommodations for the present. These buildings are used as employees' quarters and commissary.

Farm.—A farm of 120 acres was set aside for the school. At present 60 acres can be irrigated. A new ditch now being built will add 40 acres more. Considerable fencing was done this spring. Besides building a fence around the entire farm, the pasture and garden were also inclosed. Forty

additional shade trees were planted and the school and playgrounds graded and beautified. Twenty acres of farm land were scraped and leveled, so as to render irrigation less difficult.

Industrial work.—The school is situated in an excellent agricultural and stock-raising country, and special attention was given to farming, gardening, and dairying. All kinds of vegetables were raised in abundance last year, and this year's crop will be fully as good, although the weather was more unfavorable this spring than last. The individual gardens were also a success, giving the school vegetables in abundance at least two weeks earlier than last year, besides creating in all the pupils great interest in gardening, and, further, giving them a knowledge of every vegetable raised. The farm and garden under cultivation consist of 5 acres of oats, 6 acres of alfalfa, 3 acres of timothy, 3 acres of potatoes, 2 acres of garden vegetables, and 12 acres of corn.

The school herd, consisting of six head of fine-bred Holsteins, have supplied the school with plenty of milk and butter. Besides receiving careful instruction in the various branches of housekeeping, the pupils have been taught the details of dairying.

Schoolroom work.—The capacity of the class room is 25, and, with 60 pupils enrolled and 1 teacher in charge, it was necessary to arrange the children so that all were half-day pupils. With the exception of 10, none of the pupils had ever been in school, nor could these speak or understand English. With pupils ranging in age from 5 to 18 years the work of grading and teaching English was a difficult problem. The phonetic method of teaching words was used, and the successful result was soon apparent. The larger pupils in a short time learned to pronounce correctly all the words from the sounds. The meaning and use in sentences were taught at the same time, and their progress in speaking and writing English was rapid. In the other branches taught their progress was equally rapid. To help in learning English they were taken to the various departments and taught the names and uses of the articles employed there.

They took great interest in gardening, and their work outside was enjoyable and profitable. The evening work was divided as follows: Two evenings were devoted to singing, one to social pleasures, one to religious instruction, and one to literary work. The children worked industriously and were much interested in their classes.

Religious instruction.—The children here are all Catholics. There had been formerly a Catholic mission school at Pryor. Sunday school was held every Sunday morning, and in the evening there was a song service which employees and pupils attended. Father Prando came regularly and held services for the children. Very many of the old Indians attended, and the good influence of the instructions received is very apparent. The Pryor Indians have often been favorably spoken of as being industrious and moral. Father Prando has worked among the Indians for almost a quarter of a century, and was formerly in charge of the mission here.

Official visits.—During this year the school has been visited by Messrs. Chubbuck, Charles, and Jenkins; also on several occasions by our agent.

Conclusion.—I wish to thank the agent, Mr. S. G. Reynolds, for his courtesy and interest during the past year.

Respectfully, yours,

H. L. OBERLANDER,
Superintendent and Physician.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through the United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FLATHEAD AGENCY.

FLATHEAD AGENCY,

Jacko, Mont., September 9, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, dated June 8, 1904, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of affairs at the Flathead Agency, Mont.

Up to June 30 of this year the season has been hardly a reasonably satisfactory one. An unusual amount of rain in the early fall of last year, followed by mild weather, put the ranges in exceptionally good condition for winter pasturing; and a mild winter, with less than the average snowfall, enabled stock to come through in fine condition with much less expense for feed than for some years. At the spring round-up it was estimated the loss on range stock would not exceed 5 per cent, which is somewhat less than normal.

There has been considerable demand for ponies this spring, and prices have ranged higher than for years past; and from all the data I can obtain I find that more than 4,000 have been sold during the year, decreasing the number remaining on the reservation in the neighborhood of 2,000 from last report. The fall demand for beef cattle was good, but very poor this spring, which results in an increase of at least 1,000 over last report.

The grazing tax on residents has been pretty generally paid, as I gather from the records, although I find that my predecessor has had considerable trouble with the mixed bloods in its collection, necessitating at one time the aid of the military forces to remove a mixed blood who had been ordered to leave the reservation, together with his stock, for refusing to pay his tax. This action had a very salutary effect, by paying his delinquent tax and a fine amounting to the cost expended in his removal—which done, the order was rescinded.

In regard to crops, a larger area was planted last year than ever before and the harvest was an unusually good one, the yield being fully 10 per cent greater than the year previous and prices for hay and grain higher than for some years. The prospect for the present year is not so good, while the acreage planted is increased. There has been a scarcity of rainfall in May and June, and later the drought has continued until it looks now as if but half a crop will be obtained, many of the

farmers cutting their grain for hay. The ranges are completely burnt up at the present writing, and it is doubtful if the fall rains will recuperate them sufficiently to be of much benefit for winter.

There will be large numbers of cattle sold at the fall round-up, as the owners will not have hay sufficient to carry them through the winter. If a greater number of irrigating ditches were taken out to reclaim land suitable for cropping, much of these crop conditions would be remedied and the land rendered more valuable when the reservation is thrown open. No advantage can be gained by delaying this most necessary work, and I would earnestly urge that early steps be taken toward its consummation.

In regard to the boarding school, I can but indorse what my predecessor has said, that "it is regrettable that we are still compelled to get along without a larger boarding school." The accommodations are entirely inadequate for the inmates, and during the past year it has been filled to its maximum capacity, nearly two-thirds of the attendance being full-bloods. If the buildings were of a character suitable for the purpose intended, many more pupils could be had and correspondingly better results attained. I believe the matter of new school buildings is one which should receive immediate attention.

The police force is entirely inadequate for the proper preservation of order over this large reservation, although for the past year it has been greatly assisted by the additional farmers; but for the present year the police force has been reduced by four and the farmers by two, making it extremely difficult to suppress satisfactorily disorder, especially the bringing of liquor on the reserve, and this difficulty is on the increase since the knowledge that the reservation is to be opened has been disseminated. A larger force is absolutely necessary.

The Indian court is presided over by three full-blood judges of mature age, who thoroughly appreciate the importance of their position, act in a dignified manner, and by precept and counsel endeavor to improve the condition of their fellows. The morals of the people are about on a par with any community of like size, but little domestic infidelity and very slight evidence of secret turpitude.

During the past year I am unable to learn of any marriage contracted according to Indian custom, but on the contrary all of which I am cognizant have been solemnized by the church or civil authorities.

During the year there has been considerable road work done, bridges built and repaired, grades lessened and widened, so that with few exceptions all the roads are in good condition at all seasons of the year, one particular piece of work being the grading of a new road from the agency to Arlee, the railroad station, 5 miles in length, as straight as a line and as level as a railroad bed.

At St. Ignatius mission, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, Sisters of Providence, and Ursuline Nuns, are nonaided schools, with an average attendance of 150. The reports show good work being done both educationally and religiously.

I inclose statistics and report of Superintendent Root.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL BELLEW,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FLATHEAD SCHOOL.

FLATHEAD BOARDING SCHOOL,
Jocko, Mont., August 26, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Flathead Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. I assumed charge of the school April 3, being the third superintendent in charge during the year.

The whole number of pupils enrolled during the year was 56 and the average daily attendance was 46.35. During the year there were 13 runaways. There were too many large boys for the limited amount of industrial work; consequently they had an abundance of time in which to become discontented.

We have no farm or team, so nothing could be done in the line of farming. Belonging to the school are 6 milk cows and 13 head of young stock, all of which graze on the open range. This season has been exceedingly dry and the grass near the school has been picked so close that stock has to go some distance for feed. As a result our cows can not always be found at milking time and the flow of milk is greatly decreased. Thus far no provision has been made for stable or sheds.

The school garden covers about 2 acres of ground. It has been well cared for, and, judging from present appearances, we will raise more vegetables than can be used by the school during the coming year. The industrial work in the kitchen, laundry, yard, and garden has been taught conscientiously, and the results are satisfactory.

Four different persons filled the position of matron and seamstress during the year. I have reason to believe the first three performed their work faithfully, but the last one was a poor disciplinarian, and found it easier to do the work herself than to see that the girls did it properly. A civil-service matron and seamstress is now in charge, and I am looking for better results the coming year.

The literary work has received proper attention, and the class garden is a success. Instead of

making it up in beds it was laid out in rows, so it could be properly irrigated, and each child was given a part of a row.

The buildings are rented from the Catholic fathers. They are entirely too small, inconvenient, out of repair, and are poorly located. More pupils have applied for admittance to the school for next year than we can possibly care for. A new school plant with a capacity of at least 100 pupils is one of the greatest needs of this reservation.

The happy crowd of friends and relatives of the pupils, numbering over 200, who attended our closing exercises in June bears evidence of the good feeling toward the school.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL BELLEW, United States Indian Agent.

WILLIAM A. ROSE, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY,
Harlem, Mont., August 31, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Reservation.—The reservation is located in Choteau County, Mont., contains 537,000 acres of land, and is well adapted to stock growing, also farming in portions.

Indians.—The Indians consist of the Grosventro and Assiniboin tribes. The Grosventro are located on Peoples Creek, near the southwest corner of the reservation. The Assiniboin are partly located on Lodgepole Creek, near the southeast corner, and partly on Milk River, the northern boundary of the reservation.

Census.—

Total population, males, 582; females, 652.....	1,234
Males over 18 years of age.....	440
Females over 14 years of age.....	306
Children between 6 and 16.....	242

Education.—The school did not open until October 1 on account of the plastering and repairing of the rooms in the boys' building. The enrollment for the year was 92—boys, 49; girls, 43. The attendance was regular, there being no runaways. Nearly all of the healthy children of required age on the reservation were in school. The health of the pupils was better than the year previous. The work in the school-rooms was good. The "Course of study" was followed as far as possible. A class in fancy work was conducted by each teacher from 9 to 10.30 a. m. and from 3 to 5 p. m. A fair was held in March to sell the articles made. A little "pin money" was thus earned by the girls. Manual training was taught by the carpenter during the hours the girls had fancy work.

In the spring night work in the schoolrooms was stopped. The hour was given to employees and pupils for the general improvement of the school grounds. This proved a success in two ways. First, the health of the children was better for the outing; second, there was a profusion of flowers to cheer those detailed to work during the vacation months.

The primary pupils had a class garden. In the higher grades each pupil had a small one of his or her own and took great interest in raising lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, and onions, besides having several flower beds of his or her own. Shade trees were planted on the grounds and are nearly all in good condition.

As most urgent wants of the school I mention the necessity for new roofs on two of the buildings, the old ones leaking like sieves during a heavy rainstorm. The water pipes should be lowered to avoid their freezing and bursting. The heating of the school building has been far from satisfactory, either from lack of knowledge or the plant being too small. The cows are almost worthless for milk and butter. They should be disposed of and standard dairy cows purchased.

The industrial teacher, with his detail of boys, has made the garden a success. There will be all kinds of vegetables sufficient for fall and winter.

A good fence has been set up, which greatly improves the looks of the school grounds and is of great benefit in keeping the stock from around the buildings.

A Sabbath school was conducted throughout the year. Informal talks were given on Sunday evenings.

A class in sewing was conducted by the matron and seamstress, besides the regular school sewing.

Missions.—St. Paul's Mission, located on Peoples Creek, under the auspices of the Society of Jesus and presided over by the Rev. Father I. G. Vasta, S. J., is an institution that any reservation would be proud of. The work of the reverend father and

his collaborators has been only for good. Here the Indian youth receive a thorough training in farming, stock growing, and the three R's. In fact, no detail is overlooked that will enter into their future life to make them upright, honest, and Christian American citizens.

Recently there has been another mission established on lower Milk River, among the Assiniboin, by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. This mission is presided over by the Rev. A. N. Coe. As the mission building at the present moment is unfinished and Mr. Coe has hardly taken up his work, I am unable to judge how successful it will be. There will be no school attached to this mission, Mr. Coe's efforts being more in the line of preaching the gospel and proselyting.

Agriculture.—Notwithstanding that we have had a very dry season, we have succeeded in raising a good crop of hay, oats, and wheat; also most of the Indians have fair gardens. This of course only applies to the irrigated portions of the reservation. Near the mountains, in the unirrigated districts, the crops have been almost a total failure.

Irrigation.—Very little work has been done this season in extending our irrigation system, owing to the shortage of funds available for this work. However, a number of individual Indians have built ditches and dikes of their own, and in that line have done good work.

Fencing.—A large amount of fencing has been completed by the Indians, including their farms and pasture land. The fence inclosing the reservation has proved a great success, our grazing permits amounting to \$10,735.

Health.—The general health of the Indians is improving. There have been no contagious diseases during the last year (tuberculosis excepted) on the reservation. The prevalent disease continues to be tuberculosis, manifested principally as scrofula and consumption. The records show 16 deaths during the year of diseases which were unmistakable; 5 of these were males, and 1 died of tuberculosis; 11 were females, 9 dying of the "white plague." The cause of this alarming mortality I ascribe to the close and poorly ventilated houses of the Indians more than to their filthy habits. Conditions promise to be more favorable in the future, as they are learning the benefit of fresh air and light.

Police.—The force, while depleted in numbers, continues to be effective in enforcing the regulations governing the reservation.

Court of Indian offenses.—During the year the court has had very little criminal work, and the judges have given up a great deal of their time in assisting the Indians along the lines of husbandry.

Thanking the honorable Commissioner and your Office generally for support and courtesies shown, I am,

Very respectfully,

W. R. LOGAN,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

Fort Peck Agency, Poplar, Mont., August 12, 1904.

Sir: In accordance with your instructions of June 6, I have the honor to forward herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. The census and statistical report are herewith inclosed:

Reservation.—The reservation begins at the junction of the Milk and Missouri rivers. It extends down the Missouri for a distance of 80 miles to the mouth of the Big Muddy; thence north 40 miles; thence west to the Porcupine; thence down the Porcupine to its junction with the Milk River; thence down the Milk River to the Missouri. It contains about 4,000 square miles. My report of last year says:

The reservation is well watered, and contains abundance of lignite coal distributed throughout every part of it, and is well timbered along the Missouri River. It has some of the finest grazing and agricultural land in eastern Montana, which constitutes a rich inheritance for the 1,682 Indians that own it; and, could they be induced to make full use of the natural advantages which it affords, both by their own work and by leasing that portion they could not work to advantage, they would rapidly become not only self-supporting, but independently rich.

During the past year I have had occasion to travel over a great deal of the reservation, and the more of it I see the stronger I am confirmed in the above opinion.

The census.—There are two tribes on this reservation, the Yankton and Assiniboin Sioux. The Yankton number 1,116, the Assiniboin 535; total population, 1,651. The decrease from last year is 47. The males number 797, females 854. Seven hun-

dred and sixty can read and write the English language, and 850 can use enough English for ordinary conversation. There are 469 children of school age; males 246, females 223.

Agriculture.—There has been a gradual increase in the amount of attention paid to agriculture. The present season has not been as favorable as could be desired, on account of the lack of rains; however, the Indians are raising fair crops of corn, potatoes, etc. They will get enough from this source to aid them very materially in their support for the coming year.

Allotments.—No allotments have been made on this reservation. The Indians have taken a great interest in this matter. During the past year it has been freely discussed among them, and a majority among the most enlightened are of the opinion that allotments should be made and the reservation thrown open for settlement. In my opinion the welfare of the Indians demands that this course should be pursued and that it should be done at once.

Education.—The Poplar River Training School is the only Government boarding school on the reservation. During the past year it has had an enrollment of 220 and an average attendance of 193. The work of the school during the past year has been very successful. A great deal has been accomplished in both the literary and industrial departments.

Last October a day school was started on the east end of the reservation; 27 pupils were enrolled, and the average attendance was 20. This school was very successful, and I look forward to an increased attendance and interest during the coming year.

The Presbyterian Church has a combination boarding and day school at Wolf Point, with a capacity of about 30 pupils. The school is under the charge of Mrs. C. D. King. It has been filled to its utmost capacity and has been successful in every sense of the word.

Religion.—The Presbyterian and Catholic churches maintain missions at this agency, and a very large proportion of the Indians belong to these churches. The Presbyterian Church has four church buildings outside of the agency. They are in charge of native missionaries, who are able, earnest, and truthful men. The Catholic Church has one outside station, but has no priest residing on the reservation. A clergyman comes here, however, at stated intervals.

Morality and marriage customs.—I think that I can truthfully say that morality is on the advance. Polygamy is unknown, and all marriages are celebrated after the required license has been issued. When once married they do not again remarry without obtaining a divorce from the courts.

Police and Indian court.—The police force has been reduced to 9. The Indian court consists of three judges. This would seem to be an excessive proportion of noncombatants to combatants. However, both have done good work and have certainly earned the meager salary paid them by the Government, as well as the thanks of myself, for their efficient services.

Industrial.—About \$14,000 has been paid to able-bodied Indians for work done for the Government. This amount has been a godsend to them. We aim to furnish the Indians work during the interval when they can not obtain work from outside parties. The Indians work very readily and are improving in fidelity and skill every year.

Road work.—A great deal of attention has been paid to repairing roads and bridges, and the Indians have contributed considerable voluntary labor for this purpose.

Grazing permits.—A year ago last May a system of grazing permits was inaugurated, and we have received about \$12,000 during the past year from this source, without impairing the value of the reservation or inconveniencing the Indians in the slightest degree.

Very respectfully,

C. R. A. SCOMBY,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

Tongue River Agency, Mont., August 20, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Reservation.—The location is in the southern part of Rosebud County, Mont., and it contains in round numbers approximately about 420,500 acres of land, which is not allotted. There are many large beds of good lignite coal underlying a great part of

the reservation, which will in time be of great benefit to these people. A large part of the reservation has a fine growth of pine timber growing, from which lumber can be manufactured to build and repair Indian houses.

Outside of Tongue River Valley but a very limited acreage of land can be had for agricultural purposes on account of the scarcity of water, as the water question on Lamedeer, Muddy, and Rosebud creeks is getting to be a serious question with the Cheyenne. Many springs are fast drying up. If the flow of water does not increase this winter, I am of the opinion some provision should be made for sinking a few artesian wells in the Rosebud Valley in the near future.

Agency buildings are mostly log. Many are not worth repairing, as the cost would exceed the value of the buildings. Officers' quarters at old Camp Merritt have been repaired and are now being used by the agency physician for dwelling and dispensary. Other old buildings at Camp Merritt are of little use and might be given to industrious and deserving Indians.

Schools.—Day school at agency, log; three rooms—class room, sewing room, and kitchen; capacity, 32. Enrollment, 22; average attendance, 17½.

St. Labres mission boarding school, under charge of the Ursuline nuns, has capacity for about 65 pupils, and has an average attendance of about 50 pupils. A mother superior and four nuns constitute the school force. Catholic Church and nuns furnish the means to operate the school without cost to the Government.

New boarding school on the Rosebud completed June 9, 1904, at a cost of \$48,158. Buildings are brick, combination dormitory, capacity, 75. Employees' quarters, two-story brick; laundry and warehouse, brick. The school has a farm of 320 acres set aside for farming purposes. A large amount of work has been done in the way of fencing and other improvements during the spring and summer. School will open September 1, 1904.

Agriculture.—More attention has been paid to farming this year than last, and larger acreage has been planted by some of the Indians, while some have not done any farming, saying that they can not raise crops without water, and that there is no use in throwing seeds away by putting them in the ground and not getting anything back, because they have no water to make them grow. Their reasoning is worthy of careful consideration, as it is an indisputable fact that without water farming in this section of the country generally results in failure. Grasshoppers have again done considerable damage on the upper Rosebud, in some cases destroying the entire crops of the Indians.

Health.—Sanitary conditions among the Indians fair. General health good; a few fatal cases of consumption among the younger people during the past spring.

Labor.—A very considerable amount of work was done on the reservation in the way of building new roads, fences, corrals for branding, bridges, and small irrigating ditches, during the past summer, for which work they were paid by the Government, and the rations stopped on about half of the tribe, which in my opinion has had the effect of making the younger men more economical in their mode of living. They begin to see the necessity of looking to the future and taking better care of their earnings. Considerable talking was done by some of the old men against the young men going to work, but without effect. The young men should be furnished with steady employment until they are able to support themselves and families. To stop work now will entail great hardship on a great many deserving young men and their families and in all probability have a tendency to induce some of them to live on their neighbors' cattle.

Religion.—The Roman Catholic Church maintains a mission on Tongue River, where they have a church and mission school. The Mennonite Church has established a mission on the Rosebud; mission buildings now under construction.

Police.—This force consists of 23 privates and 2 officers, who are very efficient in the work. Probably the force will be reduced to half next year.

Irrigation.—As yet work has not been started on the irrigating canals for which preliminary lines were run last season. The lack of water to irrigate their lands with is a great drawback to the progress of the Indians living in the Tongue River Valley.

Stock.—Their cattle herd has increased during the past year fairly well. At the spring round-up a fair percentage was branded. A majority of the Indians are taking good care of their cattle. With the continuance of the care they have been exercising over their cattle during the past year, it should not be many years before they have a fair herd of cattle. As their present herd is small for the number of Indians enrolled they should have at least another thousand head of cows and calves issued them to start fairly out in a short time on the road toward self-support.

Labor.—The Indians have earned in round numbers about the following amounts during the past year:

Labor off the reservation	\$370. 00
Transportation Indian supplies	3, 052. 65
Sale of wood, hay, coal, etc	2, 670. 00
Labor on Government buildings, roads, etc	11, 801. 00
Total	17, 893. 65

Population.—Shows a decrease of six from last year. It is—

Total of all ages, males 670, females 730	1, 409
School children between 6 and 16	400

Statistics are forwarded herewith.

Very respectfully,

J. C. CLAFFORD,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF OMAHA AGENCY.

OMAHA AGENCY, NEBR., August 15, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit report of the Omaha Agency for the fiscal year 1904.

After a consolidation with the Winnebago Agency existing for some twenty-five years, this agency was last year separated and placed under my charge as superintendent of the Omaha training school.

Upon arriving here last November I found nearly every vestige of the old agency obliterated, the buildings having been burned or torn down, and as a consequence the work here is subjected to much inconvenience and hardship, with no prospect of relief, as, owing to the fact that the trust period of the Omahas will close in a few years, it is considered unadvisable to erect any new buildings or make any extensive improvements here. It is therefore necessary to rely on the accommodations of the school plant for agency purposes, and as these are none too large for the demands of the school alone the work is necessarily carried on under cramped and crowded conditions.

This agency is located on the east side of Omaha Reservation about 3 miles from the Missouri River, which forms the eastern boundary, and 20 miles from the western boundary line, which is marked by a section of the Northwestern Railway line extending between Omaha and Sioux City. Bancroft, Nebr., on this line, is the nearest railway station.

Census.—The population, Indian and mixed blood, by the census for the fiscal year of 1904, is as follows:

Total population: males, 614; females, 618	1, 232
Children between 6 and 18 years of age; males, 211; females, 187	400

Leasing and sales of Indian lands.—The land of this reservation being nearly all excellent for agriculture, there is a strong demand for leases, and a large proportion of the allotments as well as most of the tribal land is leased, only that which is actually necessary for occupancy by the Indians being without lease. This brings in a large revenue in the form of rents, which at present forms the main support of the Omahas. Owing to the amount of land in their possession and its high rental value, a large majority of these people are practically independent of labor, with such demoralizing results as usually attend idleness. From the standpoint of the Indian's progress, the practice of leasing land is as pernicious as the issuing of rations. Living upon their rents and such other moneys as they receive from annuities and sales of land, these people are falling into ways of vice which will ultimately end in their utter demoralization. There was a time when the Omahas were self-supporting, industrious, and thrifty, when they raised large quantities of vegetables and grain. That has passed, or is rapidly passing, under the conditions now prevailing in regard to the leasing and sales of their lands.

During the past eight months, since I have been in control, 55,560 acres of land have been under lease, realizing \$43,763.63; in the same time 5,735 acres of inherited lands have been sold, bringing \$149,305.50.

Liquor traffic.—Constant complaint comes to this office of drunkenness and disorderly

conduct arising therefrom, and very little can be done to combat this evil. Indians will not give information leading to the apprehension of those who furnish liquor, and as there are numerous towns on the borders of the reservation all having saloons, it is easy for all Indians who desire drink to obtain it. A lack of sympathy in regard to the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians on the part of the local authorities and the white people of these towns renders the upholding of the law still more difficult. Another source of difficulty is the leniency of the district court toward those whose conviction is secured. The penalties imposed are not severe enough to deter the offenders from a repetition of the offense or to induce others to refrain from following their example. Until severe measures are adopted for the punishment of violators of the liquor law, there can be no hope of repressing drunkenness and its attendant evils among these Indians.

Schools.—Besides the Government boarding school at this agency there are six small "district schools" organized under the laws of the State and established by the whites who reside on the reservation by virtue of leases on Indian lands. A few of the Indian children attend the district schools whose homes are located conveniently, and during the past year 94 pupils were enrolled in the agency boarding school. About 50 others are in attendance at the various nonreservation schools.

The Omahas have reached a stage of enlightenment in which they are not opposed to the education of their children, and no difficulty is experienced in securing pupils, except in the case of their own boarding school located here at the agency. The trouble in this respect is due to their desire to have this school closed, because it is supported out of the interest of their tribal fund. As the school plant is an old and badly constructed affair, thoroughly unsuited to the use required, and as it must inevitably close in a short time with the close of the trust period, I believe it will not conflict with the interests of anyone concerned to anticipate the inevitable by closing the school at once. Provision can be made for the education of all the scholastic population by means of the district schools above mentioned and by transferring all the older children to nonreservation schools.

The work of the school during the past eight months was very satisfactory, and Mr. W. J. Scott, principal teacher in charge, and the employees generally deserve commendation. The attendance in September and October was far below the average, but during the balance of the year the largest enrollment ever attained here was secured. I submit herewith detailed report of Mr. Scott.

Agency employees.—In the re-establishment of this agency half the office force of the consolidated agencies was assigned here, the other half remaining at Winnebago. There was complaint before of the number of clerks being too small for the work to be done; that complaint is still more justifiable under the new arrangement. The work was not merely cut in halves by dividing the agencies; on the contrary, a considerable amount of new work was created thereby, for which there is no provision made. The amount of labor involved in the leasing and sales of land is enormous and requires overtime work on the part of the clerks here every day.

The mixed bloods and George F. Phillips cases.—The claims of certain mixed bloods to allotments which have agitated this reservation for some fifteen years past have been finally rejected by the courts, and the lands they claimed are now being allotted to Indians of the tribe who for various causes failed to receive their shares of the land from the allotting agent.

The case of George F. Phillips and other white squatters, who for the past two years have been engaged in a conspiracy to deprive the Omahas of several sections of their land near the Missouri River is now pending in court, with fair prospects of an early settlement favorable to the Indians.

In conclusion, I desire to express thanks for all favors extended by your Office.

Very respectfully,

JOHN F. MACKEY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL TEACHER IN CHARGE OF OMAHA SCHOOL.

OMAHA TRAINING SCHOOL,
Omaha Agency, Neb., July 21, 1904.

Sir: In accordance with the requirements of the service, I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Omaha Training School for the year ending June 30, 1904. Mr. MacKey, superintendent and special disbursing agent for the Omaha Agency, entered upon his duties November 14, 1903. My services began here January 5, 1904.

The average attendance, by quarters, is as follows: First quarter, 41; first fraction of second quarter, 68; second fraction of second quarter, 65; third quarter, 78; fourth quarter, 88. Highest enrollment was 94 during fourth quarter; capacity, 95; total enrollment for the year, 100.

Owing to the poor showing of attendance made in the beginning of the school year, the positions of assistant matron and industrial teacher were abolished at the beginning of the third quarter. The position of assistant matron was restored after several weeks, but that of industrial teacher was not restored until July 1. The abolishing of these two positions came at a time when the school was rapidly filling up to its rated capacity. The industrial work in particular was seriously handicapped thereby, and many things might have been done for the improvement and advancement of the school that are still undone, and some things can never be done, since the occasion for them is past. The other employees, however, worked earnestly and faithfully without grumbling in order partially to fill the gap caused by the absence of those two employees.

School spirit.—It has been the policy of the present management of the school to inculcate a friendly spirit for the school among pupils and parents. In order to do this it was not necessary to pander to foolish whims on the part of parents nor yield any principle. To this end athletic supplies were furnished to the boys and girls. A school room was given to the pupils every other Friday evening. Care was always taken that no child should feel that he was punished unjustly or too harshly. Employees were encouraged to engage the children in conversation. Boys and girls were seated at the same tables instead of on different sides of the dining room. They were frequently allowed to play together under the care of some employee. As much as possible, an appeal was made to the child's reason in matters of discipline.

The efforts on the part of the employees to make the school a real home were highly successful (evidenced by the facts that complaints from parents became less frequent toward the end of the year; that pupils showed constant improvement in reliability and cheerfulness while doing their work; that there was but one runaway during the fourth quarter; that two chronic runaways were completely cured. Notwithstanding the fact that school did not close until June 30 and that the larger boys were needed at home to help with farm work, yet all stayed the full time. Pupils are held in this school by the wishes of their parents and guardians, since nearly all of them could be sent either to reservation or day schools. Pupils were not watched to keep them from running away to their homes.

Industrial and farm work.—Had there been more large pupils in school, results along the lines of industrial and farm work would have been more satisfactory. Instruction in harness mending, painting, and handling woodworking tools was given the farm detail. Eighty rods of wire fence were stretched with the aid of the farm detail. Thirty acres were put in corn, 6 acres in millet, 3 acres in potatoes, and 2 acres in garden, where we now have 60 hills of Hubbard squash, 75 hills of cucumbers, 6,500 cabbage plants, 600 tomato plants, besides water melons, sweet corn, winter cabbages, beets, and turnips. The farm detail, together with many of the smaller boys, rendered faithful and efficient service on the farm and in the garden. The corn, potatoes, and garden all promise a good crop. The various farm details also cared for 16 head of cattle, 32 hogs, and 6 horses. Product of farm during the past year:

Corn.....bushels.....	500	Oat hay.....	2
Turnips.....do.....	70	Butter.....	150
Potatoes.....do.....	48	Milk.....	gallons, 1,500
Millet.....do.....	10	Eggs.....	dozen, 116

The cultivated ground of the farm has been run in crops too long without proper rotation. It has become a veritable weed patch, and its continued tillage is wasteful of time and labor and the yield is not what it should be. This could have been obviated had much available new ground on the school farm been broken out several years ago and that that is now in cultivation been put down into meadow and pasture.

All the girls helped with the housework. The larger ones were given systematic instruction in bread making, laundering, and sewing. During the year the sewing room turned out 582 pieces. **Schoolroom work.**—The schoolroom work on the whole, has been satisfactory. A great deal of attention has been paid to acquiring an English vocabulary. Note reading was taught two evenings of the week during the latter part of the year. Many songs were learned by rote. Talks were given by the various employees.

Each schoolroom planted and cultivated a school garden. This work was correlated with work in the schoolroom.

Religious instruction.—The children attended Sunday school and church every Sunday, the latter half of the year at the Presbyterian mission church half a mile from the school. Many bible stories were told the children at evening hour Sundays.

Health.—There were no deaths. The health of the children was excellent. There were but two cases of pneumonia, one of which was severe. A few children had an attack of a slight rash, and there were several cases of sore eyes and swollen glands. The good health of the children can be attributed to various causes, among which were an abundant supply of pure water, warm clothing, cleanliness, an abundance of wholesome, well-cooked food, sleeping in cold and well-ventilated dormitories, and plenty of exercise every day in the open air. Then, too, the Omahas have improved to such a degree in their manner of living that tuberculosis does not claim nearly so many victims as formerly. Judging by the ramshackle and generally antiquated condition of our plant, one would naturally infer that the health of children housed in such a place must necessarily suffer, but such has not been the case during the past year.

Needs of the school.—A new water system was installed last year. It consists of a 12-foot windmill, with reservoir and connecting pipes. Ordinarily it serves the purpose for which it was intended, but, owing to the smallness of the reservoir, a two-day calm suffices to exhaust the water. This has happened several times. Had the reservoir been made ten times larger and placed farther up the hill slope, it would have been very effective in case of fire and would have furnished an abundant supply of water at all times.

The present hog house should be used as a warehouse for worn-out property and a house built for the hogs which is less ornamental and more useful.

Employees.—A literary society was maintained during the latter part of the year among the employees. It met every two weeks and followed a programme previously prepared by a committee. Visitors often took an active part in these entertainments. These meetings did much good by stimulating the employees intellectually and promoting good-fellowship.

Thanks are due employees for cooperation in making the school a success. With one or two exceptions, the employees showed a high degree of efficiency and an earnest desire to further the interests of the school. I wish especially to thank Mrs. Olive Lambert, matron, and Miss Dahnney E. George, primary teacher, for valuable assistance. Thanks are also due the Indian Office for supplies furnished, Superintendent MacKey for his cordial support, and John H. Harrison, chief clerk.

Very respectfully,

W. J. SCOTT,
Principal Teacher in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through John F. MacKey, superintendent and special disbursing agent.)

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., August 26, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Santee Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

This agency includes two reservations, the Santee and the Ponca. Strong racial characteristics, intensified by radically different treatment at the hands of the Department, make these tribes as separate and distinct as any under the jurisdiction of the Indian Office.

The Santees were allotted strictly grazing lands as agricultural. Their allotments are therefore in very many instances utterly worthless for any other purpose than leasing for grazing. The revenue to be thus derived is \$20 per annum for an 80-acre tract or \$40 for a quarter-section. For the balance of his subsistence the average Santee must work and work in civilized pursuits. The Poncas were allotted agricultural lands on a grazing basis. Consequently we find them with an income from rented lands sufficiently large to support them in comparative comfort without work. Being farther removed from the agency, they have never been given the same protection against bootleggers. The result is that while the Santees, as a body, have advanced far beyond the average tribes, the sober, industrious Ponca has advanced quite as far in less time, while his lazy, drunken brother is little better than a homeless vagabond.

Census.—The following is a recapitulation of the census taken June 30, 1904:

	Santee.	Ponca.
School children, 6 to 16 years:		
Males.....	132	31
Females.....	123	19
Males over 18 years.....	311	107
Females over 14 years.....	336	131
Total males.....	519	167
Total females.....	529	151
Aggregate.....	1,075	258

A comparison of the above with that of last year reveals a continuation of the steady growth in population which has been a marked feature of both tribes for many years. This increase may be attributed to the fact that they have practically passed the crucial transitional period between barbarism and civilization. The health is generally but slightly below the normal standard. Consumption is too common, but gonorrhea is almost unknown. Marriages seldom occur before full maturity is attained; divorces are rare, and large families of healthy, well-developed children are frequent.

Education.—The attendance at the Santee training school increased sufficiently during the year to warrant an increased allowance of 25 per cent. In other respects the school maintained its usual standard.

The Santee Normal Training school completed another successful year's work under the veteran teacher and missionary, the Reverend Doctor Riggs.

Hope School for girls, located at Springfield, S. Dak., is intimately connected with the agency. It did not open until late in the year on account of incomplete improvements. It will probably be filled to its increased capacity during 1905.

Many of the children attend district schools; some under contract and others not. It has long been understood that this office is not to make any arrests without specific instructions from the Department. In consequence of such instructions the matter of attendance is largely voluntary. This makes the large attendance a matter of credit to the Indians as well as to the employees.

Crime.—Each and every one of the petty crimes committed by Indians on either reservation was done under the influence of liquor. During the first half of the fiscal year I succeeded in furnishing the Federal authorities with sufficient evidence to secure 14 convictions. Of these 12 received sentences of sixty days and \$100 fine each. Two received a year in the penitentiary. As a result, the Santees are total abstainers. The Poncas are more remote and have greater facilities for securing liquor, and it is evident that nothing but a systematic raid by secret-service men will break up the traffic on that reservation.

Leasing.—Although there was no organized fraud, and certainly many of the illegal

lessees were men of integrity, yet the books of this office show it to be an indisputable fact that the rentals on practically all Indian lands other than grazing and hay have doubled, and in many instances quadrupled, at this agency during the past two years under the governmental regulations. It pays.

Land sales.—After having disbursed approximately \$100,000 of money derived from the sale of inherited lands, I am absolutely unable to trace 5 per cent of this as invested. It has invariably gone to pay store bills, which were almost always contracted subsequent to authority to sell with the expectation of meeting same with money derived from such sales. Where the heirs were so unfortunate as not to be able to sell they are now hopelessly in debt. The sales should be limited to only such estates as have many heirs; otherwise let them lease.

Thanking both the Department and local employees for that courtesy and assistance which they have so universally extended during the past year, I am,

Respectfully,

W. E. MEAGLEY,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., August 30, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of affairs at this agency and school:

Location.—This agency is located in the northeastern part of Nebraska, 14 miles west of Sloan, Iowa, and 25 miles south of Sioux City, Iowa. The reservation comprises about 110,000 acres, nearly all of which is in Thurston County, Nebr. The eastern portion of the reservation, along the Missouri River, is very broken. The western part of the reservation is good farm land. The central portion is rolling prairie and best adapted for grazing.

Census.—All ages (males, 572; females, 513), 1,085; children of school age, 8 to 16, 255.

Leasing.—Of the 110,000 acres embraced in this reservation about 85,000 acres must be considered surplus, leaving about 25,000 acres above which these people can not, in reason, be expected to cultivate themselves. The most of the work at this agency is the leasing of lands, collecting the rentals therefrom, and disbursing them. The prices paid as rentals are good considering the short time for which the leases are made, lack of improvements on the land, school and church privileges, etc. There are about 700 leases in force on this reservation.

Allotments.—About all of this reservation has been allotted except the timber lands, which should be held in common, so that all may be provided with fuel.

Sale of inherited Indian lands.—Under the act of Congress of May 27, 1902, providing for the sale of inherited Indian lands, there have been sold since I took charge of this agency about 3,810.40 acres, the average price obtained being \$27.50 per acre. There is a large amount of inherited land on the Winnebago Reservation, owing to the fact that many of the allotments were made over thirty years ago and very few of the original allottees are now living. It is very difficult in some cases to obtain satisfactory proof of heirship to these lands. The family history is very obscure and we have no records of value as to family history, except of recent years.

Education.—There is a Government school located at this agency with a capacity of about 90 pupils. Many of the Indian children go to the district schools on the reservation, others attend nonreservation schools, but some children are not in any school on account of being diseased or having been married at an early age.

The Government school has been conducted very well during the past year and good results obtained, but there have been so many changes in the employees' force during the year that better results might have been obtained with the same force of employees during the whole year.

Returned students.—There are many returned students on this reservation from various schools, but I am sorry to state that most of them are not doing very well. However, this is a hard place for a young Indian to do much in the way of right living, for the reason that there are so many bad influences surrounding them.

Morals.—The morals of these Winnebago Indians are very corrupt. They give no heed to marriage laws of the State, but marry many times according to Indian custom

and are divorced likewise. These Indians are the worst for drinking liquor that I have ever had anything to do with. At the town of Homer, 9 miles from this agency, they can get all the liquor they have money to pay for, and the result is many drunken Indians, quarrels, fights, divorces, and murders. They spend about one-half of their time in preparing for and dancing a hideous dance called medicine dance. This takes their money as well as time, as these dances usually cost about \$300.

Church, etc.—There is one church, Presbyterian, located at this agency. The pastor in charge, Reverend Mr. Scudder, seems to be an earnest, hard-working missionary, but these Indians are slow to respond to his efforts. Very few attend church exercises, and most of the time none of them attend.

The Catholic church has recently sent a priest to look after the spiritual welfare of these Indians, but he has never held any church exercises of any description for the Winnebagoes.

Sanitary.—The following by Doctor Hart, the agency physician for the Winnebago Indians, is submitted:

Each sanitary report upon the condition of the school, pupils, and Indians upon this reservation must necessarily be much of a repetition of former ones.

As to the health record of the Winnebago school during the past year, it has been about the same as preceding years. During nearly the entire winter respiratory diseases prevailed, there being many cases of bronchitis, laryngitis, etc., of a severe type. There were also 9 cases of acute lobar pneumonia among the boys, no case occurring among the girls.

The lack of a small hospital, where the first case or cases of this and other communicable diseases could be isolated, was very likely the cause of the greater number of these cases. While the school buildings are probably sanitary, large, and pleasant, still with no place where contagious or communicable cases of diseases can be isolated, it will always be impossible to avoid having much sickness among the pupils.

There have occurred but two or three cases of tuberculosis among the pupils, these children being sent home as soon as discovered. Tuberculosis does not prevail largely among these Indians. This is true also of scrofula.

As to the sanitary conditions among the Indians outside the school, I would say that in my opinion they are not improving over former years. This is to be attributed to the increased use of liquor, which is weakening them mentally and physically and increasing the death rate to an alarming rate. At the rate they are dying directly and indirectly from this cause a quarter of a century will see but a remnant of the Winnebagoes alive.

Agriculture.—Owing to a late spring and wet weather crops were not put in until late and will not be as good this year as might be expected. However, a good oats crop has been raised, but the wheat is very poor. The corn will not make a good crop unless we have a very late fall. There is a good hay crop. Potatoes and other vegetables are all a good crop.

Roads, etc.—The roads on this reservation are in a bad state of repair; in fact very little or no road work is done. Nearly all of the bridges on the reservation are in a very bad state of repair and it is very dangerous to attempt driving a team over some of them. The roads are supposed to be kept in repair by the county, but as this county is very poor little is done for the good of the roads. Whenever the Indians are ordered out to work by the road supervisor they usually plow a furrow or two along the side of the road, usually making the road worse than it was before.

I have been ordered by your Office to tear down the old agency mill, and will use what lumber is available for the purpose of repairing some of the bridges near this agency.

Annuities, etc.—The annuities received by these Indians are small, being only about \$8.66 per capita. I am of the opinion that these small annuity payments should be discontinued, and that the whole trust fund of the Winnebagoes should be paid to them either in money or in farm implements, etc.

Liquor traffic.—As stated in other communications, the liquor traffic at the town of Homer, 9 miles from this agency, is very bad. These Indians spend a great deal of their money at this town for whisky. It seems to be a very easy matter for them to get all the liquor they want. I have endeavored to stop this liquor traffic, but so far have met with little success. The people at Homer claim they do not like the state of affairs there, but at the same time they are not doing anything to stop the sale of liquor because they say it would interfere with their business. I have reported cases to the United States court, but they were not acted upon for the reason that there was not sufficient money to pay witness fees, etc. I am of the opinion that the judge of the United States district court imposes too light a sentence on bootleggers when convicted. If a few of them would be given the limit of the law as a sentence, I believe the liquor traffic at Homer could be stopped.

Crimes and offenses.—There have been several mysterious deaths of Indians on this reservation the past year, and all traceable to liquor. I believe if the truth was known that these persons were really murdered, but it seems to be impossible to get any evidence along that line. There is now one Indian in jail at Omaha, Neb., accused of killing an Indian girl. His case will be tried at the October term of court,

The justice of the peace at this agency has imposed many fines and sentences on these Indians, but few of the fines have been paid and none of the sentences executed. The county claims to be so poor that they will not incur any expense by confining prisoners.

Marriages and divorces.—No attention is paid to the law of this State as relates to marriage or divorce by these Indians. A common-law marriage is recognized by law in this State, but many of these Indians have several common-law wives or husbands, as the case may be. Many of them have been married legally, but have separated, and have taken up with others without a divorce from their first wife.

Minors, orphans, and guardians.—Many of the children of this reservation have guardians. Some of them are orphans and some are not. I am of the opinion that although it is according to the law of this State to appoint guardians of these Indian children yet it is undoubtedly a bad thing. It seems to me that if the Government should have control of any of the Indians that it should have control of the children.

Employees.—The clerical force connected with this office has been overworked. Only three clerks have been allowed to do the work at both agency and school, when in reality there is enough work for five clerks. However, the work has been kept up by the clerks working overtime and by requiring other employees to assist in clerical work. The clerks here are efficient, and one especially deserves mention Mr. Theodore Sharp, as he is a very efficient clerk, and always willing to work overtime, if necessary.

The school employees have done good work at the school, but there have been too many changes in employees there for the best interest of the school.

Official visits.—This agency was visited during the month of June by Inspector James E. Jenkins. He has had much experience in the Indian Service and his visit was a material benefit to us all.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I will state that the work at this agency has been very hard and trying during the last year on account of the sales of inherited Indian lands and the leaving of land. I desire to acknowledge the generous treatment and many favors extended by your office during the past year.

Very respectfully,

HORACE G. WILSON,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, WINNEBAGO RESERVATION.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., August 15, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report for the five months ending August 1, this position having been created March 1:

I have found the women slow to follow my wishes in the matter of housekeeping; yet in a few cases some effort has been made. They visit a great deal, and so I often find them gone when I come. Nursing the sick occupies a good deal of my time, and I hope by this to find an avenue to their hearts and get them interested in better, cleaner living. I find great need of more and warmer clothing for the children, a large number wearing but a single garment, a little calico dress.

Sewing has progressed somewhat. Many women have machines of their own, which they use to make garments after their own Indian fashion. But here I have been able to make a very little change in introducing a shirt-waist pattern which they could wear as they have worn the old Indian shirt.

There are many serious problems here. One the marriage relation. Frequent change of companions exists, with no lawful marriage ceremony in a large number of cases.

The whisky drinking here is almost beyond relief, both by men and women. On the days following payments it is hardly safe for a woman to be out on the roads alone, and far into the night I hear the wild, distorted cries of those returning from the neighboring town. Some of our best educated Indians are falling into this snare, and as a consequence farming and home life are not attended to. They go into camp or visit among relatives.

The weekly and semi-weekly medicine dance is another demoralizing agency, the mind being entirely taken up with plans for each one as it comes.

The desecration of the Sabbath fills our hearts with sadness as we realize that to them it is only a day of races, baseball, and gambling, together with the dance, while the example of the white settlers about them is not pronounced for a clean Sabbath.

The work of the little church here has been a witness for the higher life, and much hand-to-hand and heart-to-heart work has been done by the missionary, who after sixteen years' service, answered the call home. The women frequently express their sorrow that he is gone. But another faithful man is in his place, and we hope the Christian life will find its place in these hearts to help them to a plane of higher living.

I have been in over 100 homes, finding 350 in these homes, as nearly as I could find out. They are so unsettled that it is not easy to locate them. A beginning has been made in helping with plastering, papering, making flower beds, and starting flower beds and house plants, putting up pictures, and sewing. It will take great patience and much perseverance to accomplish anything here; yet all seem to welcome my coming. If I do not go too fast some will be willing to improve and changes will come.

Respectfully,

Supt. H. G. WILSON.

SARAH H. CHAPIN,
Field Matron to the Winnebagoes.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PAIUTE ON WALKER RIVER RESERVATION.

CARSON CITY, NEV., August 5, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for this school, and will begin by saying that the location, climate, topography, and altitude are practically the same as last year.

The general condition of the buildings and grounds is fair, with minor improvements and repairs being made constantly. The capacity of the present buildings is not adequate for the number of pupils that have been carried, but with the three new buildings that are now in process of construction and with the enlarged dining room, for which an appropriation has been made, we should have very fair accommodations for about 300 pupils. The piping of the water from about 2½ miles above the school will be a great improvement, in that it will give us a high pressure for fire protection and save to us much water for irrigation that is now lost by seepage and evaporation, and will furnish us water power that can be used with great advantage and economy in pumping additional water, or possibly in generating electricity for lights. The installation of steam heat in all our main buildings will be a great convenience and render us much less liable to danger from fire.

The Indians from among whom our pupils are drawn differ somewhat from most Indians of the United States. They live in scattering settlements, few in a place. They are not subject to any agent or superintendent, and it can almost be said not to the local laws, as local officials are disposed to take no cognizance of their affairs. They are self-supporting, living by their labor on the ranches and in the families of the white people, where they are in great demand, and they receive good pay. Many of them have quite comfortable homes, dress well, and without are in quite comfortable circumstances. This being the case, their attendance at school is entirely voluntary, but some of them appreciate the importance of their children being educated and are anxious to have them in some school, while others think that their boy or girl will be able to pitch hay or wash as well without schooling. There are enough children scattered among these settlements in Nevada and the adjacent parts of California to fill a school of 600 or 800 pupils if they were all in attendance.

There seems to have been a feeling of animosity toward this school among the Indians, with what foundation I hardly know; but I am convinced that this feeling must be overcome before the work can be done here that should be done. It is along this line that I have exerted a special effort the past year, and believe that some improvement can be noted. We hope to see the time that the feeling will be such that pupils will be brought voluntarily from these settlements whenever their age and health entitle them to admission, though it may be impossible to accomplish this in many years. However, it is gratifying to report that the school has some very good friends and supporters in almost every Indian settlement.

We have recommended the establishment of day schools in some of the principal settlements, thinking that it would enable them to start nearer home and get children in school who would otherwise never attend any school.

The literary and industrial instruction for the year has been very satisfactory, the schoolrooms being in charge of the same teachers as the year before, with the exception of the kindergarten room, enabling them to do better work than where numerous changes occur.

The various shops have done very well in instruction and in the quantity of work accomplished.

The farm and garden have been quite successful this season, having produced a large quantity of vegetables for the use of the school and considerable hay. Our farm operations are necessarily limited by our limited supply of water; but this year water has been more plentiful than usual, which, with Farmer Norton's devotion and skill, has made the farm more successful than usual. An appropriation has been made for the purchase of some additional land and water rights, which, with the pumping plant mentioned above, should enable us to do very successful farming in the future and produce large quantities of feed and vegetables.

Special attention has been given to domestic training so far as our force of employees would permit. Cooking classes have been maintained in which the girls take special interest, the only difficulty being to keep peace with those demanding the advantages of the class before they could be arranged for. The seamstress, farmer, and carpenter gave special class work in subjects pertaining to their departments.

More attention has been given to placing pupils in white families to work than in

former years and with a fair degree of success. Most of the pupils so placed have given satisfaction and have been a surprise to many of the white families, and have awakened some of them to the fact that Indian boys and girls are capable of more than they had been accustomed to give them credit for. While some few have disappointed us we are still of the opinion that the proper way for girls and boys to learn to do actual work is to be required to do it, and if they have some hardships and discouragements which they overcome, so much the better for them. One girl who was placed with a white family and sent to the white school made a specially good record, maintaining the position at the head of a class of 20 for several months.

It is difficult here to get Indian children into the white schools, as there is a decided prejudice against them. However, we hope to get a few more this year, and an increasing number each year. This prejudice is not surprising, in view of the fact that these people have lived adjacent to the Indians all their lives, have seen them in their ignorance and sometimes silt, and have come to consider that their only possibility; so we feel that we have a necessary and important work to do in educating the white people to appreciate that the Indian is capable of education and improvement and able to do almost anything that they themselves can do. In many cases this prejudice extends to positive opposition to this school or to any Indian school, and we believe has been an important element in creating a similar feeling in the minds of the Indians. As said above, this opposition is not surprising when we consider the environment and point of view of these people, and they only need to be convinced of their error to be our friends and earnest champions.

The health of the school for the past year has been very good, taken throughout; but we had an epidemic of smallpox which lasted for some six or seven weeks, there being 7 cases, some of which were very bad, but fortunately none died. There were some cases of scrofula and tuberculosis developed, but no deaths occurred in the school the past year, though two or three died after being returned to their homes.

In the line of amusement our boys have taken a good interest in football and baseball, and have had games with the leading clubs of this locality, winning fully their share of the honors. We believe these games are beneficial to the school in the attention it attracts to us and in the friendly intercourse with the white schools and communities. An effort will be made to keep up and improve this interest the coming year, and to extend the sports to include basket ball for the girls. Our weekly socials for the pupils have been very pleasant, and we believe profitable, in amusing the children and cultivating proper conduct in company.

I desire to mention the work of Rev. R. G. Pike, who is missionary to the Nevada Indians, having his home in Carson City. He has made regular visits to the school, conducting service and speaking words of cheer to employees and pupils. He visits as many of the Indian settlements as he is able to reach, becoming well acquainted with the Indians, and well known of them, and is no doubt doing much good with a class of Indians who are much harder to reach than the reservation Indians.

Walker River Reservation.—The Indians of the Walker River Reservation have done very well, having produced their crops and sold their products at a good price. Their land produces good alfalfa, grain, and potatoes, and they are particularly fortunate in their market, living immediately upon the Carson and Colorado Railroad, over which they have special advantages in shipping to the mining camps along the line, where they get good prices for hay and grain. They have some cattle, but their range is limited, and it will never be possible for them to own a great number. We believe that with their alfalfa and grain hogs would be profitable, a special communication on this subject having been made recently.

As they are at the lower part of Walker River they are sometimes short of water, it all being taken from the river by the ranchers above the reservation; but this matter is in the courts and may be adjudicated at some future time. This season the water has been plentiful, being the largest flow in the summer for many years. The Indians make good use of the water they get, and we plan to extend their irrigating system to enable them to get the benefit of all the water possible when it does come down.

The reservation is now being sectionized, with a view to its early allotment. As only the irrigable land will be allotted, and that in small tracts, I predict good use of the land and a general improvement to result therefrom.

There is a day school maintained on the reservation, with a teacher and housekeeper, in which very good work has been done, including some industrial training for the girls in sewing and cooking.

A site has been reserved for the erection of a church which the Methodist Episcopal Church expect to erect at an early date, services having been held by the Reverend Mr. Pike in the schoolroom and in the Indian camps.

Rations have been issued to a few old people only, and through the summer when their people were earning money even this has been discontinued. I inclose census of the reservation with this report.

California day schools.—The three day schools at Bishop, Big Pine, and Independence are under the jurisdiction of this office. They are poorly housed and all need some equipments if they are to be maintained as schools by the Government.

The Bishop school is in a rented building, which is not located in the best place and is not well equipped for the purpose. There are many children in that community and a good school should be maintained there.

The school at Big Pine is held in a poor building that was built by the Indians on ground that was contributed by some one of the community. The title to the land has been imperfect, but has recently been approved, and we trust with the intention of making some improvements there. The attendance there has been good, nearly every available child being in attendance. The Indians take a good interest in the school and think their teacher, Mrs. Peter, is the highest authority in the land.

At Independence there are but few children, but they are all in school, and the Indians take a good interest in the school, which is held in a little building that they built themselves at their own expense. And they have bought an organ and various supplies for the school and pay a janitor from their own funds. The present teacher is well liked by them and they have great confidence in her, but not more than she deserves. A small tract of land has recently been allotted to the families who have children and a site was reserved for the school, where I trust a suitable building may be erected soon.

These three schools are situated in the Owens River Valley in Inyo County, Cal., in which county there are probably six or eight hundred Indians, all self-supporting, working on the ranches and in the families, and tending some small crops on their own account. Several of them own small farms, which they have entered or bought and make good use of them.

I desire to thank the Indian Office for support and liberality in the granting of minorities for the good of the school the past year.

Very respectfully,

C. H. ASHURY, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF PAIUTE ON MOAPA RESERVATION.

MOAPA, Nev., August 15, 1903.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my first report of the Moapa River Indian Reservation and the Paiute Indians that belong here.

This reservation is located in southeastern Nevada within 1 mile of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, which is completed from Salt Lake City to Moapa and perhaps 2 miles from the depot.

On arriving here January 20, 1903, I immediately took charge of the reservation and the Indians that I found here, being about 100 at that time.

The present reservation, according to the Government survey made in 1881, contains something over 900 acres, and under date of July 31, 1903, an Executive order was issued by President Roosevelt setting aside 103.28 acres to be added to this reservation, making something over 1,000 acres, of which about 600 acres (and water for every foot) is good tillable land, the balance being hills and mountains.

At present the Indians have less than 100 acres in cultivation, which is in small pieces of alfalfa and grain land, fenced with brush and poles as best they can, not having any kind of fencing provided them. They produce about 100 tons of hay annually, feeding some and selling the balance, which brings them from \$6 to \$7 per ton. Also, about 25 sacks of wheat and about 50 sacks of barley, which brings them from \$1.50 to \$2 per 100 pounds.

Cedar posts for fencing have to be obtained from the mountains some 40 miles away. The greater part of the tillable land upon the reservation is set with sacatan sod, making it impossible for the Indians to do anything with it with the means at hand. I would earnestly recommend that the Department provide sufficient teams, harness, and soil plows to break the land, that the Indians might be able to cultivate the same, thereby earning a living upon the reservation for themselves and families.

At present the Indians that are able to work are away in search of labor for a living. Some are working on the railroad and some are working for ranchers. They work where they can find work to do, as a rule, though we have a few that will not work at all. The squaws are very industrious and are better to work than the men, and earn

quite an amount making baskets, washing, and working for ranchers down at St. Joe, Overton, St. Thomas, and other places where they get employment.

In 1880 the Government turned these Indians out upon their own resources and have not had charge of them since until I came. The Indians for a number of years and until the fall of 1901 did well for themselves, having plenty to eat and money to pay for anything they might wish to purchase, at which time Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McKenna located at the Old Colorado Crossing, about 3 miles down the river, and opened a store and saloon, selling whisky to the Indians, for which offense they were prosecuted in the latter part of 1902, convicted and fined \$400 and cost, which they paid. The sale of liquor to the Indians keeps them broke of their cash, and it is just to say that the above firm are still in business here yet. They have to pay cash for liquor, and get credit for dry goods, groceries, and shoes. The Indians are reluctant to tell where they get the liquor, usually saying they got it from "hoboes" or tramps. Some tell where and from whom they get their liquor, but it appears that they are always alone with the person selling to them.

Last October we had a portable seven-room cottage and a school building (capacity 25 children) shipped from New York City to Callente and freighted from there to Moapa by teams and wagons. We have both buildings up, completing them the first part of May last.

We expect to open school this fall with from 15 to 25 children in attendance. All the Indians favor school for their children and seem quite elated over the prospect, but they think the children ought to be provided with a noonday meal, which I have previously requested of the Department and which I hope we will obtain, as it will be an encouragement for the children to attend school. I expect to see that every child upon the reservation of school age attends school, provided they are able.

Census (estimated):

Males above 18.....	48
Females above 14.....	45
Males between 6 and 18.....	11
Females between 6 and 16.....	13
Under 6—males, 13; females, 11.....	24

Total number of all ages..... 141

Several deaths have occurred since I came here; cause, mostly old age. The Indians have quite a number of horses and ponies, mostly of inferior stock. They have no cattle of any description. I have a milk cow, and the Indian children frequently call and ask for milk. I have been trying to induce the Indians to get hold of some milk cows, and some of them express a wish that they had a cow so they could have some milk and raise a calf. There is an abundance of pasture on the reservation for a few cattle, and the Indians could keep a few cows, but they are too poor to purchase them at present.

The Indians have but few items of tools or implements to work with at present, but hope to have some in the near future.

Last year large herds of cattle would trespass upon the reservation and damaged the Indians' growing crops and their hay after being put in stack. So far this year we have not been bothered with cattle or horses belonging to other people.

Some of the Indians seem to be quite anxious to have assistance from the Department in building some houses. They only have tepees, or sheds made of brush, to shelter them winter and summer. Of course, when one dies they all break up camp and move, if only a short distance.

All the Indians dress in citizens' clothes, and the most of them are quite neat in appearance. The men all have their hair cut; no long-haired Indians upon the reservation. A great many squaws are quite handy with the needle, making their dresses, aprons, bonnets, and underclothing, which are very well made.

Official visitors.—In March, 1903, we had Special Agent Mr. Daniel W. Manchester with us a few days, and in May, 1904, we had Special Agent Thomas Doves with us a few days, whose presence in the midst of this desert was very acceptable, and I hope that anything they may have said or reported may be for the future benefit of these Indians and all concerned.

I wish to acknowledge the courtesies of the Indian Office and thank the officials in starting in my new field of labor.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM C. SHARP,
Industrial Teacher and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA AGENCY TRAINING SCHOOL,
Wadsworth, Nev., September 17, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my annual report, together with census and statistics, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

Indians.—During the year just passed there have been no material changes in the affairs of the Indians of this reservation. They still continue to show a steady advancement toward civilization, and are industrious, and, I believe, appreciate what is being done to educate their children.

The Indians on this reservation are wholly of one tribe. Besides working their own ranches, they are employed all over the surrounding country, and during the past summer they have invariably received the same wages as the whites.

Indian land.—All of the land of this reservation that is under cultivation is situated on the river bottom. Our present irrigation system is excellent, and we have an ample supply of water throughout the year. More land was cleared and placed under the plow during the past year than any of the previous seven years in which I have been in charge here, and this labor was performed by former pupils of this school.

There are no mineral deposits on this reservation.

Census.—The following is a recapitulation of the census taken of the Indians June 30, 1904:

Males of all ages.....	299
Females of all ages.....	316
Total.....	614
Males over 18 years.....	207
Females over 14 years.....	253
Children of school age, 6 to 16 years (males, 62; females, 60).....	122

Education.—The work in the school has progressed successfully during the year. The health of the children has been excellent. There has been no epidemic or serious illness among them.

Fort McDermitt.—In June I visited the Fort McDermitt Reservation and made inspection of the buildings, and submitted recommendations which, I find, it will be necessary to carry out before a day school can be established there. At the time I was there I found very few Indians in the vicinity of the proposed schoolhouse site. They were away, working on ranches and shearing sheep.

Indian court.—There has been no change in the court the past year. Through the assistance of this court I have been enabled to settle disputes regarding land and to settle some family matters. It has not been found necessary to commit a single Indian to jail for an offense committed here. Notwithstanding the fact that the Indians can procure liquor in Wadsworth, they do not bring it out to the headquarters. The Indian police consists of 6 privates, 2 of whom are constantly on duty around the agency and school. They also assist the constable at Wadsworth whenever it is found necessary.

Trespassing.—During the past year I fined two trespassers only, which is a decrease as compared with former years. One sheep man I fined \$250, and the other was a cattleman. The latter I fined at the rate of \$1 per head for all I found on the reservation.

The town of Wadsworth is pretty nearly a thing of the past. The Central Pacific Railroad no longer runs either its passenger or freight trains through the town, the main track having been moved. They are at present operating a slow train, consisting of a coach, a baggage car, and a switch engine, from a stopping place or new junction situated about 3 miles southeast of the old town of Wadsworth. Wadsworth itself, from a town of 3,000, will not contain 150 persons by the 1st of January, 1905.

I reiterate the statement contained in my last two reports that I do not believe the citizens of the town will take any action toward acquiring title to the town site under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act approved July 1, 1898. I also reiterate the statement I made that the wiping out of existence of the town of Wadsworth can not but have a beneficial effect upon the Indians of this reservation. The town has always been infested with the lowest class of white men and the lowest types of dives, and despite the support I have always received from the United States district attorney and marshal it has been impossible entirely to suppress the liquor traffic with the Indians.

Needs.—The needs of this reservation are a warehouse and a place to keep drugs

furnished the Indians. A modern storehouse can replace the ones we now have, as they are in very poor condition—the foundations are rotten, the roofs in dilapidated condition. The drug room is now adjoining the police headquarters and is very inadequate. I have asked for money to make these needed repairs, and I most respectfully state that these necessary improvements are badly needed.

Inspector Jenkins made us a visit during the past year. In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Indian Office for the kindness and courtesy extended during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

Fred B. Spriggs, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AT WADSWORTH, NEV.

NEVADA RESERVATION,
Wadsworth, Nev., July 10, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report as field matron:

In the six months I have been here, dating from January 1 of this year, I have spent the greater part of each of the one hundred and seventy days on duty in visiting the Palute in the Indian village which lies just north of the town of Wadsworth and separated only by a broad street. There are but 20 Palute living in 30 good houses, 15 cloth-roofed houses, 4 tepees, and 12 "shacks." These last scarcely deserve the name of dwellings. This number of dwelling places varies considerably with the deaths which occur, and the coming and going of the people. We know there are two houses where but one family lives alone; aside from this we can not assert how many families occupy each house. The better class of houses have windows and doors, generally a good floor, and always a stove. In some cases a table, bedstead, cupboard with dishes, and a chair or so. But I have seen but four families eating from a table. They generally place the food on the floor in the frying pan or vessel in which it is cooked and all sit around eating without dishes excepting cups. The cloth-roofed houses have no floors, which is mostly covered with old carpet, blankets, or tent cloth. The only piece of furniture is a stove and a few cooking utensils. These houses have doors, no windows, but a space over the door for ventilation.

Excepting in the case of the very old, they have sufficient clothing and bedclothes. The men wear the civilized dress, and the women, especially the younger ones, look remarkably tidy in new or cleanly washed and ironed light calico dresses with white aprons, their heads covered with gray silk hairkerchiefs. The mothers carry their babies on their backs in a baby basket made of willow, covered with buckskin trimmed with beads and a fringe of buckskin threaded with large key-colored beads.

They go down town to meet each passenger train that arrives and could have an opportunity for selling their basket and bead work, but this trade is controlled by a white woman, who has installed herself here with a table laden with Indian curios which she seldom if ever buys from the Palute. This has been a great annoyance to our Indians.

The white families of Wadsworth hire the Palute women for housework, washing, and ironing, and in some cases sewing. They are not fond of using their knowledge of housework in their own homes, but they wash, iron, and sew quite as well as white women with the same accommodations.

The men often follow their wives, who are employed in town, caring for the young children and always expecting to be fed from the same table. Frequently several members of a family will be supplied with at least one meal at the expense of her employer, but their labor is in such demand that this imposition is seldom questioned. They never work long at a place where they are expected to be occupied all day, but spend the afternoon gambling with the money earned in the morning. The difficulty we at first found in gaining entrance to their homes was only over come by walking through the village two or three times a day, each time gaining a few friends.

The great number of sick and constant cry of the "sing doctor" convinced us that there was more need of instruction in this respect than in any other way in which we could benefit them. In most families they have for some time just refused to call in the physician until the "sing doctor" was supposed to have failed in his efforts, and in most cases the patient by this time was beyond recovery. This custom had originated in a superstition that they would surely die if a white doctor attended them. The "sing doctor" also encourages this belief, as he is well paid for his services.

Therefore our efforts to aid the sick by urging them to accept the ever-ready and willing Government physician was a very difficult matter for the first three months, and we took the liberty of giving some of the simpler home remedies under the direction of the doctor, and in time persuaded them to call in the physician. After this persistence had broken down their objections, a change for the better was very noticeable. They listened more kindly to all forms of advice, and told their troubles with a confidence that they would be aided.

We carried soap and prepared food for the sick; helped them make over old clothes for their children; mended their sewing machines and cooking utensils; making over old dresses to fit the aged; helping to mend their old clothes, and often feeding them. They were frequently requesting our time in writing and reading letters.

We often cautioned them about the use of opium. This drug they have fallen into the habit of using somewhat extensively, because of the close proximity of the Chinese quarters and from the fact that they found it would soothe their pains and relieve them when refusing proper medicines. It has been difficult to persuade them not to burn down their houses after a death has occurred in a dwelling; but when the disease was not contagious we have urged them to desist, and in some cases have succeeded, always disinfecting thoroughly. They have a slight knowledge of contagious diseases, but become offended if urged to exclude themselves.

We visited them at all times of the day, early and late at night, to hinder immorality, if possible. They have become accustomed to the visits of drunken and immoral white men, but we have aroused a feeling against this and caused such persons to be driven away, with threats of arrest. They yield readily to advice in family quarrels, and we have gone to adjoining towns to bring women back to their homes.

They are fond of their basket and bead work, and although the work is not excellent we have, by timely suggestions, helped them sell some, but they have an exaggerated idea of the value and often try to sell a very inferior article for the same price as would be awarded a fine piece of workmanship.

The training we have found necessary to give them on this subject leads them to imagine that their nation would try to profit by their labor, and so we found it safest in no way to become the salesman, although there have been many opportunities to benefit them in this way.

Some of the Indians have obtained a living by eating the food thrown from the dishes of the restaurants and hotels. These places are all connected with saloons and are therefore exposed to the worst influences. We have aroused a criticism against this mode of living and succeeded in influencing some to secure respectable occupations.

We have labored at least to modify the prevailing habit of finding fault and telling falsehoods of everyone in authority over them. This habit is fed by unwise white people. We have listened to them, corrected, and we hope, led them into a better frame of mind.

We had commenced a series of council meetings, beginning with a few of the more influential men of the tribe, intending eventually to lead these into a Christian service. This we hoped would give the gatherings an importance in their sight, which our church never seems to arouse in them. By this appeal to the leaders to act for the advancement of their people we gained headway much faster.

In one of the council meetings we talked to them of the way in which they were allowing their young people to become diseased and blind, and dying with consumption by clinging to their old superstitions. The good effect of this meeting in this respect was a surprise. Everyone, sick or well, wanted to take medicine.

At one of these meetings we called their attention to the conditions reported from Dulce, N. Mex. (212, Govt. Report), and tried to convey to their minds the financial loss which might occur to them or their children if they neglected to keep their family name, also the given name, after the allotment of lands, to be made by the Government in the near future. The policeman who has been with them for years has often seemed bewildered when we mentioned the name of some person, until we have pointed out the house of the man of whom we were speaking. Women often refuse to give their names. This arises from the fact that it has been considered a breach of "kute etiquette" to speak the name of a woman in her presence. Both men and women change their English names to suit their convenience, and no one likes to take the liberty of telling the name of another.

When we first entered the work here we were discourteously informed that nothing could be done for the advancement of this portion of the tribe; that they were untractable, ungrateful, and depraved. Acknowledging the truth of a part of this statement, we also feel that much good has been and more can be done for them. At the close of only six months we find we have gained surprise control over them. We can enter their homes and are welcomed. Those most difficult to convert to our ways of thinking, and where kindness had the least effect, now seem offended when we neglect them for more pressing duties. We have taught mothers how to care for their sick babies and modified many superstitions. Their greatest need is a hospital where they may be treated for their many diseases, principally blindness and consumption.

Many of these Indians are, we fear, intending to follow the white families who have employed them to the new town. This, we are convinced, will not tend to decrease the existing evil among them. We wish to thank the Department for so kindly sending us the official report, which has benefited us. Also, I wish to thank the Government physician here, who has greatly aided us in our work, often supplying medicines from his own private drugs.

Very respectfully,

LILLIAN A. M. B. MAYHEW.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WESTERN SHOSHONI AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONI AGENCY,
Owyhee, Nev., September 10, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report for the Western Shoshoni Agency and School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

These Indians have made an effort to improve their homes and are building substantial log houses, inclosing more hay lands, and building dams and ditches to water their meadows better. As a result their hay crop is increasing from year to year, and as there is a regular demand for all surplus from \$8 to \$10 per ton in the stack, they are beginning to get on a permanent self-supporting basis. About \$4,000 worth of hay and \$3,000 worth of horses have been sold this year.

There is considerable demand for the ponies that are owned by the Indians, and while the price is small it is in proportion to the size of the ponies, and we are urging them to sell while there is a demand and put their money into cattle. The number of cattle owned by these Indians is gradually increasing. Some were bought during the year by individuals and 50 cows and calves purchased with grass money were issued to deserving heads of families, so that nearly every family who is prepared to care for cattle has a start. Several have broken cows that supply them with milk for the table.

Allotments should be made as soon as possible for the reason that permanent homes can not be satisfactorily made upon community lands. The Indians are anxious to have their reservation surveyed and allotted. It is thought to be an important matter and one that should receive early attention. The subject has been mentioned in a special communication, but at this time no action has been had thereon.

The southeast corner of the reservation is said to contain much of the yellow metal and some applications have been made for permission to prospect for mineral. All such have been denied for the reason that no provision is made for mining on this reservation.

Bands of sheep continue to feed as near the reserve as they can without crossing the line and constant watching is necessary to keep them off the reservation.

An inspecting official who recently visited the agency, in his report on the conditions, stated that "A more unsatisfactory spot of ground for a school and agency could hardly have been found." Notwithstanding these conditions, a concerted effort is being made to improve the general appearance of the school and agency. The fences are being rebuilt, the grounds cleaned up, the buildings repaired, and given a fresh coat of paint. The grounds surrounding the agency were plowed and leveled in the spring and sown to bluegrass, which is growing nicely, and if some unexpected obstacle does not prevent there will in a few years be as nice a lawn here as can be found anywhere.

The agency is now connected with Elko, Nev., by wire, a new line being built from Tuscarora to the agency during the year.

School.—The enrollment reached 80, and the average attendance for the year was 74.3, while the capacity of the plant is given as 60; 100 pupils could have been secured if there had been sufficient accommodations.

The health of the pupils was unusually good, as only one case of serious sickness occurred during the year, and that, which was tuberculosis, resulted in death after the pupil was sent home. Considering the crowded condition of the plant we think this a splendid record.

The pupils have labored earnestly and their advancement is very gratifying and a credit to the instructors as well as the pupils. Instruction was given in the usual household branches to the girls, while the boys had practical lessons in ranching, such as will be of benefit to them in this country. Another effort was made to raise a garden, but very little success was had on account of the late frosts. Two good crops of alfalfa have been harvested, which, when fed to our dairy herd, will produce an abundant supply of milk and butter.

A band of 24 members, including a number of returned students, was organized during the winter, and under the instruction of Mr. A. W. Moses, principal teacher, has made rapid progress.

The employees of the agency and school are capable, efficient, and willing, and there has been concerted action on the part of all, singly and collectively, for the advancement of the work. I am of the opinion that few places in the service are as fortunate as this in the personnel of its employees.

Inspector James E. Jenkins visited the agency in May, and his helpful suggestions are beneficial to us in the work. Thanking you for the consideration shown us, I am,

Very respectfully,

HORTON H. MILLER, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF JICARILLA AGENCY.

JICARILLA AGENCY,
Dulce, N. Mex., August 9, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year 1904. The census taken June 30 shows a population of 782, divided as follows: Male, 380; female, 402, of which 234 are children of school age. This census shows that the tribe is increasing slowly.

My efforts during the past year to straighten out the allotment question on this reservation forces me to the conclusion that it will be absolutely impossible to identify the allottees with their allotments. There are 205 living members of the tribe who were certainly allotted but who can not be identified with any allotment. These people neither know the names by which they were allotted nor do they know the location of their allotments. In view of the difficulties presented in dealing with the present allotment schedule, and also the fact that irrigation construction has made a few of the allotments very valuable, while the remainder are of little value, I would respectfully recommend that necessary action be taken to wipe the present schedule out of existence and that a new allotment be made on a different basis, viz, that each member of the tribe now living be allotted 10 acres of land that can be irrigated and that the remainder of the reservation, which is only grazing land, be divided equally among the members of the tribe.

On account of having an unusually favorable season the tribe harvested a considerable quantity of grain and hay last summer. This added very materially to their means of support. The present season has been very dry, and the tribe will raise nothing.

I am still adhering strictly to the policy adopted last year in the matter of issue of rations. None but the aged, the infirm, and the widowed, with those dependent upon them, are allowed to receive rations. These classes make about 35 per cent of the total population of the tribe, but the number can not be reduced without causing the helpless to suffer, as I have personally investigated each individual case.

The year just closed has been one of the most prosperous in the history of the tribe, owing to the exceptionally favorable season and the large amount of outside work available. It is estimated that the tribe have received, as a result of their efforts during the year, about \$25,000. This money was divided as follows:

Paid by the Government for labor on irrigation construction ..	\$11,000
Paid by the Rio Grande and Southwestern Railroad for labor ..	5,000
Earned by Indians as laborers on ranches and at sawmills	2,000
Proceeds of sales of baskets, beadwork, etc	3,000
Sales of farm products, stock, etc	4,000

The irrigation construction accomplished during the year consists of 2 reservoirs, which will irrigate about 4,000 acres of excellent land. In addition, about 7 miles of ditch has been built and about 2,000 acres of land has been cleared, ready for the plow.

There has been no new road work done during the year, we having confined our efforts along this line to repairs of the old roads. The recent purchase of a quantity of improved road machinery will greatly facilitate this work, and we expect to devote considerable time to road building during the coming year.

I am pleased to report that drunkenness has very materially decreased. This is due to the fact that an unrelenting campaign has been waged against the "bootleggers," and also that there has been plenty of work to keep the Indians occupied most of the time.

The Hicarilla training school opened October 19, and by January 15 there were 130 pupils in attendance, which is 5 more than the rated capacity of the school. During February and March the school was visited by epidemics of both chicken pox and measles, but all the pupils recovered nicely. The schoolroom work has been very satisfactory, and when it is taken into consideration that there were no English-speaking pupils at the beginning of the year, the progress shown is certainly remarkable. Pupils have been detailed to the various departments, as is customary, and their progress along industrial lines has been very satisfactory. The building of the hospital and barn, already authorized, will add very materially to the school plant. The greatest need at present is a suitable assembly hall and schoolhouse.

Very respectfully,

H. H. Jonsson,
Superintendent in Charge.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO, N. Mex., August 17, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the report of the Mescalero Agency and School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The last census of the Mescalero tribe of Apache shows a population of 464, as follows:

Males 18 years and over	107
Males under 18 years	88
Females 14 years and over	174
Females under 14 years	95
Total	464
Children between 6 and 16 years	105

The progress of these people, as a whole, is not sufficiently manifest to afford much encouragement. While certain individual members of the tribe have renounced those inherited tendencies and forsaken those racial characteristics which have so

long constituted barriers to their advancement, it is a fact that a great many members, notably the old women, have determined that they will never—no, never—abandon their nomadic habits. They were born savages, have relapsed into savagery, and will die savages. They cling tenaciously to savage customs, cultivate that hatred of the white man which is innate, exert every influence to prevent the young from adopting the pursuits of civilized life, and thus constitute a millstone around the neck of the tribe against which the younger element must constantly struggle or else be drowned in that sea of barbarism from which the white man is endeavoring to rescue them. A realization of this condition has stimulated this office to work with renewed energy to repress the evil and advance the remedy.

The policy of rewarding the progressive by a generous issue of the articles furnished by the Government and imposing privation upon others who obstinately persist in refusing to adopt civilized habits has been productive of good results. It has brought forcibly to their attention the realization of the fact that, while the Government is disposed to be kind and generous to them if they will accept the instruction and advice imparted through its representatives, it will not support them in idleness.

The past season has witnessed the most serious drought this section of country has experienced in fifteen years. The summer of 1903 brought no rains and the succeeding winter was marked by the lightest snowfall ever known. In consequence, the soil was so dry that oats did not germinate until late in June, after the summer showers had set in, and the yield will necessarily be light unless, perchance, the season should be longer than usual, in which event the grain will mature. The yield of wheat, although not as good as last year, will enable the Indians to furnish the flour called for on the annual estimate. The drought also affected the sheep industry in that the Indians were not able to save quite 50 per cent of their lambs. The wool clip exceeded that of 1903. During the current fiscal year the Indians will furnish 15,000 pounds of mutton for the school.

The grazing and labor permit systems are still operative on the reservation and the results attained, especially from the former, are most satisfactory. The annual revenue now being derived from the former is about \$8,000. Of this sum, less than half is distributed per capita, the remainder being employed in enlarging, improving, and facilitating the stock and agricultural interests of the Indians.

The mortality continues excessive. Tuberculosis has this little tribe in its grasp, and unless approved facilities are provided for isolating and treating the afflicted the Indian problem at Mescalero will soon settle itself.

The small band referred to in the annual report for 1903 as living in the Republic of Mexico was permitted by that Government to return to the United States in June last. This band, comprising a membership of 37, had been separated from the tribe for more than a quarter of a century. Their arrival at the agency, the reuniting of families, the realization that many loved ones had gone to their last reward, the cries of joy commingled with wails of anguish, the tears, the shrieks, the groans—what tongue can tell, what pen describe, what brush portray the pathos of that scene! The erstwhile wanderers lived among the Mexicans so long that they have lost many racial characteristics. Indeed, they seem to have thoroughly acquired the habits, language, style of dress, and manner of living of the people with whom they have so long been associated, and they are industrious, or, rather, they are not averse to work. The influence of the newcomers should be helpful to the civilization of the tribe.

It is with no small degree of pride that the Mescalero school can be referred to as the only institution of its kind in the service where the attendance exceeds 100 per cent of the scholastic population, and it is no less gratifying to observe the excellent results obtained throughout all the departments. The character of the work done will compare favorably with that of corresponding grades in public schools. This might not seem a correct comparison to the casual observer, since the Indian child has yet to overcome his inherited racial stolidity which causes him to appear to a disadvantage in all work requiring oral expression. The class-room work is in charge of a kindergarten and two teachers. The course of study is essentially that prepared by the Superintendent of Indian Schools, modified only by that latitude in adherence to a curriculum which is made necessary by certain peculiar local conditions. The greatest obstacle with which instructors must contend is attributable to that communistic social system of which the Indian has always been a part and which has devalued his originality and made him painfully conscious of the opinions of his associates.

The improvements made during the past year embrace the following: A new sawmill plant, equipped with modern machinery, and located in the Tularosa Valley, 10 miles above the agency; a planing mill and woodworking shop in connection with the power house; a laundry and sewing room; a granary; 3 cottages for school employees; 4 cottages for Indian employees, and a sewage system. The school employees' quarters were not finished, this owing to the lack of seasoned lumber.

It is gratifying to know that the plans and specifications for two dormitories, a dining hall and kitchen, and a water system have been approved by the Department, and that bids for their construction are to be invited within a few days. On the recommendation of this office, the contractor will be authorized to purchase from the agency sawmill all necessary lumber required in the construction of the proposed buildings, thus saving the Government from \$5,000 to \$7,000.

In conclusion, this office extends its thanks to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his continued support; to Inspector James E. Jenkins for valuable counsel, and to a corps of employees whose efficiency and fidelity to duty is worthy of especial mention.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. CARROLL,
Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NAVAHO.

SAN JUAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Farmington, N. Mex., August 29, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the San Juan Training School and that portion of the Navaho Indian Reservation lying north of a line drawn east and west through the center of the reservation to the eastern boundary of the Moqui Reservation.

The San Juan School, now in course of erection, is located on the San Juan River, in New Mexico, 35 miles west of Farmington, N. Mex., and 70 miles southwest of Durango, Colo., the nearest railroad point. The location of this school is an ideal one, situated, as it is, in the midst of a large cottonwood grove on a good tract of fertile land and near the center of the Indian population. The climate is unsurpassed, and good pure water for domestic purposes is secured from shallow wells. The San Juan River furnishes an abundance of water for irrigation. As yet only three buildings have been erected at this school. It is hoped that the school plant will be completed and the school in full operation by September 1, 1905.

The portion of the Navaho Reservation under the charge of this superintendency comprises an estimated area of 6,000 square miles, viz, 2,000 square miles in northwestern New Mexico, 2,250 square miles in northeastern Arizona, and 750 square miles in the southeastern portion of Utah.

The greater portion of this reservation is suited for grazing purposes only.—In fact, many thousands of acres of this land are a barren waste and of no value whatever. Extensive forests of valuable pine timber, which have never been disturbed, are growing on the Carrizo Mountains, located in the center of this part of the Navaho Reservation, and on the Lukachuka Mountains, located near the southern boundary. Only a small portion of the reservation is available for farming purposes, the greater part of which is located along the San Juan River, commencing near Farmington, N. Mex., at the eastern boundary of the reservation, and extending northwest to the western boundary of the reservation, near Bluff City, Utah. A small quantity of farming land is located in the foothills near the mountains, where springs of water are found and utilized for irrigating small crops.

Extensive veins of bituminous coal of excellent quality underlie a portion of the reservation, extending north and south. Opposite Fruitland, N. Mex., where the San Juan River has cut its course through a mesa, the rocks and earth have caved into the river and exposed a bank of coal of good quality 200 feet wide and 30 feet thick. The overburden covering this coal is less than 30 feet thick, 4 feet of which is sandstone lying directly over the coal. Outcroppings and indications show that this vein extends some 50 miles south, and is without doubt the most extensive coal field in the Southwest. When the contemplated railroad reaches this point the coal will no doubt be of great value to these Indians.

Population.—On account of the extensive area of this reservation, and owing to the fact that a majority of these Indians frequently change their location in order to find desirable grazing for their herds of sheep and goats, I find it impossible with my present small force of employees to take an accurate census. The total population is estimated to be 7,000. Of this number there can not be less than 2,000 children of school age, with practically no school facilities to accommodate them. About 75 of these children are attending the Fort Lewis, Colo., school; 12 are enrolled at the mission school located near Farmington, N. Mex., and supported by the Methodist Church; 4 are enrolled at a mission school just off the reservation at Jewett, N. Mex., supported by the Presbyterian Church, and 10 are enrolled in a school at

Aneth, Utah, on the reservation, which is supported by contributions secured through the efforts of a nonsectarian missionary named Antea. At all of the schools referred to above the children are being well provided for and are making good progress. When the San Juan school is in operation it will provide for only a very small portion of the children of school age on this reservation.

The Indians located on the portion of the reservation lying east of the Arizona line feel the need of educating their children and are willing, and in many cases anxious, to place them in schools where they can receive practical instruction in the pursuits which they will need to follow in making a living when they have returned from school. They are particularly anxious to have them taught practical farming by irrigation, stock raising, carpentry, and blacksmithing. They are opposed to sending their children to distant schools, claiming that it unfitting them for pursuits which must be followed when they return to the reservation. They also claim that the climatic conditions at the distant schools seriously interfere with the health of children from this locality.

The Indians in the locality mentioned above are, by their own efforts, making rapid strides toward progress. Those living along the river are taking out ditches and utilizing the land available for farming purposes. They have, by their own efforts, taken out some twelve irrigating ditches and the results of this year's crops have greatly encouraged them, being more than double the amount raised in any one year heretofore. The Government enlarged and extended two of these ditches last year, which will be of much practical benefit to the Indians when they are settled and the head gates so arranged that water can be secured when most needed, one of these ditches being a high-water ditch and the other but little better.

A number of substantial stone houses have been erected on different parts of the reservation by the Indians, and a great many more would be built if the Indians could secure lumber for doors, window frames, and flooring. A portable sawmill, located in the Carrizo or Lukachuka Mountains, to saw lumber for this purpose would give the desired assistance to a greater part of them, and would accomplish much toward encouraging them to build more substantial and better houses.

Stock raising, blanket weaving, and silversmithing are the principal industries of the Navaho Indians. It is a poor family that does not possess from 100 to 1,000 head of sheep and goats. The greater portion of the wool from the sheep is made into blankets by the Navaho women, for which they find ready sale at all times. While the native Navaho sheep are of a hardy nature, and are good rustlers for feed, the long breeding has caused their wool to be of inferior quality, becoming mixed with kemp and straight hair. Last fall authority was secured to purchase and issue 400 blooded bucks, which will no doubt greatly improve the quality of the wool produced and make the sheep more valuable for mutton.

The Indians located northwest of the Carrizo Mountains and in Utah, with some exceptions, are far behind those living east of the mountains, living, as they do, isolated in a poor country, where they have had no opportunities to come in contact with the white people and to see and know that better modes of living than their own exist.

The Indians residing on this reservation, while not large, robust people, are, as a rule, strong and healthy. Morally they are above the average of Indian tribes. We are practically free of the liquor traffic. I have not known or heard of any liquor being brought upon the reservation during the past year. I have heard of a very few cases where liquor was sold to Indians at Durango, Colo., and at Largo, N. Mex.

The marriage customs prevailing among the Navaho are little different from those of other Indian tribes, except that a man never looks into the face of his mother-in-law and the mother-in-law never looks upon her son-in-law. In the case of a man wishing to marry the daughter of a widow he may first marry the mother, then her daughter, thus avoiding the restriction of mother-in-law and son-in-law looking at each other. In many cases of this kind the man also takes the other daughters for wives, if there be other daughters, as they become old enough. Polygamy is practiced to a considerable extent on this reservation, and is being discouraged in every way possible. Some of the more intelligent men have been induced to give up all but one wife.

The burial customs differ somewhat from those of other tribes. In some cases, as soon as breath has left the body the hogan is pulled down over it and abandoned at once; in others two of the relatives take the body to some out-of-the-way place and deposit it in a crevice in the rocks. The persons burying the dead in this manner must strip off all of their clothing before touching the body, and must not be seen and must not eat for four days.

The Navaho are a hard-working, industrious people and never lose an opportunity to secure work. At different times, when I have sent out for 10 or 15 men to cut wood or work on the roads from 50 to 100 would apply for employment.

Besides the three new buildings erected at the San Juan school during the past year, a substantial cottage and a barn were erected near by for the use of one of the field matrons.

A telephone line is now being constructed between the school and Jewett, N. Mex., which will connect us with all the white settlements in San Juan County and also with the Western Union Telegraph system at Durango, Colo.

I herewith inclose statistical report.

Very respectfully,

W. T. SHELTON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUEBLO.

ALBUQUERQUE INDIAN SCHOOL,
Albuquerque, N. Mex., August 19, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Indian school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and of the Acoma, Laguna, Isleta, San Dia, Santa Ana, and San Felipe Pueblo, all of which are under my supervision.

School.—The Albuquerque Indian school is located 2½ miles north and west of Albuquerque.

The farm consists of 66 acres; the soil is exceedingly poor, being impregnated with alkali; not to exceed 15 acres will produce crops under present conditions. It is believed that if an abundance of water can be procured and ample drainage provided, the soil could be reclaimed; however, at considerable cost. A few patches of alfalfa have been sown and irrigated principally from the pumping system of the school plant.

An item in the appropriation for the present year provides funds for the purpose of additional farming land adjacent to the present school land. I do not recommend the purchase of to exceed 30 acres of additional land for this plant. I believe 20 acres will be ample for vegetables, and an additional 20 acres for alfalfa will be all or more than the school forces can handle with profit in this locality. A portion of the land now owned by the school should be redeemed by washing and fertilizing. I have investigated to some extent the manner of reclaiming adobe and alkali soils, and am of the opinion that it is practicable where water can be obtained in abundance; but I do not consider it feasible to attempt farming and gardening at this school on a large scale.

There are two gardeners living in the immediate neighborhood who are handling small farms to advantage, but at heavy cost. One of these has a farm of 40 acres, which requires annually 1,000 loads of fertilizer, at \$1 per load; he pumps 400,000 gallons of water daily and employs on an average 18 men at \$1 a day; his total income is about \$15,000, and his expenditures from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year. The other gardener cultivates 57 acres; his sales are about \$10,000 annually, and his expenditures from \$12,000 to \$13,000. It will be observed that these two gardeners make from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per annum, but the strictest economy is required in the management of their farms, which would not be maintained if these gardens were operated by a school superintendent and worked by civil-service employees and Indian pupils. Therefore I believe only a small farm is practicable, and it should be under the immediate supervision of an intelligent trained farmer who has made scientific study of the management of alkali and adobe soils. The salary should be sufficient to secure a competent man.

Buildings.—There are about thirty buildings, all told, at the plant; a few of these are excellent, but some of them are old and infested with vermin. The liberal appropriation of \$50,000 was made by the last Congress for rebuilding and rearranging the entire plant; this is now being done. Originally there was no systematic plan for the arrangement of the various structures, which were added here and there as suited the fancy of the one in charge. It is proposed to erect from the appropriation a new dining room and kitchen, a new laundry, and a new dormitory for the boys; all of these buildings are needed.

Water system.—The water for domestic purposes is obtained by means of a small steam pumping plant, which is inadequate for irrigating extensively. A gasoline or electric pumping plant should be provided to furnish water for irrigating; such a plant would cost in the neighborhood of \$6,000 or \$7,000. It is practicable to obtain water by this means in this section of country. A short distance below the surface there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year. A milling plant located

within a mile of the school pumps 1,000,000 gallons of water daily without apparently diminishing the supply.

It is not practicable to obtain water from the river for irrigating for the reason that it is not always obtainable; besides, the cost of maintaining ditches from the river is very great. The Rio Grande carries with it a large amount of sediment, which quickly fills up the ditches and requires them to be constantly cleaned out, at a heavy expense.

Lighting system.—The school is lighted by electric current furnished by the Albuquerque Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, at a cost of \$1,200 per annum. No change is recommended for this system at present.

Heating system.—The school is heated by ordinary coal and wood stoves; 400 tons of coal and about 75 cords of wood are required annually. This system should be replaced with a steam heating plant, not only for economy, but to insure safety against fire.

Pupils.—A stigma has rested on this school for years past on account of the Mexican element, of which the pupils were largely composed; but by order of your Office 210 pupils were sent out last year and their places filled from the Pueblo and Navaho tribes with full-blood pupils. The average enrollment of the school for the year by the quarter was 332.5. The average attendance for the year was 308.1. About 160 of these were full-blood Navaho; the remainder were from the Laguna, Isleta, Acoma, Santa Ana, and Zuni Pueblo, with the exception of 5 Apaches from the Mesalero and San Carlos Agencies.

For the most part the pupils were very desirable. There was but little discontent throughout the year; for several months there were no desertions, nor even the thought of it was entertained by the management.

Literary work.—The progress made in schoolroom work was fair, considering the fact that a large per cent of the pupils were brought in from the camps at the beginning of the school year and knew but little of the English language; perhaps 60 per cent of the pupils were unable to speak or even understand English. With the exception of a small class of old pupils, the entire school was primary.

Sanitary conditions.—The sanitary conditions of the plant are good. During the year we had a large number of cases of mild type of diphtheria, none of which resulted fatally or excited any degree of alarm. We had a few cases of pneumonia, two of which resulted in death; four cases of tuberculosis, all of which when developed sufficiently to determine the nature of the disease were sent to their homes, and resulted in the death of the pupils.

Public sentiment toward the school.—Public sentiment among the Navaho has been very favorable during the year, pupils being obtained much easier than before. The kindly feeling among the citizens of Albuquerque and surrounding country has assisted the management very much toward the success of the school. Upon the whole, the prospects for building up a first-class industrial school at this place are all that can be desired.

Agency.—Enumeration of the various Pueblo and Navaho tribes under my supervision shows the following totals:

Name of tribe.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 11 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 11 years.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 18.	Females between 6 and 18.
Laguna.....	101	127	283	252	1,365	187	203
Acoma.....	189	234	188	126	737	129	93
Isleta.....	338	329	122	110	979	119	100
San Felipe.....	203	112	98	43	456	69	60
Santa Ana.....	36	64	31	30	224	20	24
San Dia.....	25	23	17	11	79	8	7
Total Pueblo.....	1,232	1,219	731	618	3,874	515	489
Navaho tribe.....	41	32	41	36	179	30	31
Total.....	1,273	1,251	835	644	4,053	575	520

Six pueblos are under supervision of the Albuquerque superintendent, viz: Acoma, Laguna, Isleta, San Dia, Santa Ana, and San Felipe, with an approximate population of 4,000. These Indians are living upon tracts of land originally granted to them by the Spanish Government, which have been patented in the last fifty years by the United States Government. I will treat each of these pueblos separately and in the order above written.

The Acoma grant contains 95,791 acres, and is located about 75 miles south and west of Albuquerque. Probably 5 per cent of the land is suitable for agricultural pur-

poses; this is in the northern end of the grant, through which flows a small stream of water. It is cultivated by the Indians. The crops were excellent this year. The farms being located on the upper end of the stream, the Indians were enabled to secure the water first from San Jose River for irrigating. The cultivated acreage, number of stock, and other data will be found in tabular statement.

A description of the customs and habits of the Acoma will apply to all other Pueblos under my supervision. They elect annually, on the 1st day of January, a governor, lieutenant-governor, war chief, and secretary, who are recognized as authority during their administration. They meet at the call of the governor in council to discuss public matters or settle disputes among themselves. The governor or the council, which consists of the older men of the Pueblo, try cases of misdemeanor or any violation of their laws, and determine the punishment, which is rigidly enforced, and generally with justice.

This pueblo is in want of modern agricultural implements; all their crops are planted, cultivated, and harvested in a crude way. The wheat is cut with sickles and tramped out with horses. The Acoma village, located near the center of the grant, is one of the oldest villages in America; it was occupied by these people when Coronado first visited this section—about 1541. In recent years they have built houses along the San Jose River at Acomita and McCarty's, on the Santa Fe Railroad, which they occupy during the crop season, making frequent journeys back to Acoma, about 12 miles distant, to hold religious worship, which consists of a combination of the Catholic form and their original fiendish rites. This pueblo numbers 737.

The Laguna tribe is divided into several pueblos, namely, Laguna, Paganate, Mesita, Encinal, Paraje, Casa Blanca, and Seama; the total number of Laguna Indians being 1,365. In some respects these people are more progressive than others of the pueblos, notwithstanding the fact that they have less water for irrigation than many of the others. Their grant consists of 125,225 acres, which, like the Acoma and other pueblos, was granted to them by the King of Spain in 1689 and afterwards confirmed and deeded to them by the Government of the United States. They take more kindly to schools than any of the other pueblos, and upon the whole are better workers perhaps than the others are.

Last year the Santa Fe Railroad employed a large number of young men to work on the road and in the car shops at Albuquerque, Gallup, and Winslow, the greater portion working in the shops.

They were paid at—

Albuquerque.....	\$3,956.11
Gallup.....	10,862.88
Winslow.....	28,224.17

Total..... 43,043.16

It is possible that a number of these Indians were employed from other pueblos than Laguna, but the largest per cent were Lagunas. They were employed as car-repair helpers, inspector helpers, stationary engineers, and car inspectors, some receiving as high as \$85 per month.

The Indians of the Laguna pueblos are the only ones who are Protestants. A missionary is stationed at Laguna who holds services regularly at the various pueblos, services being held in the schoolhouses and often conducted by the Indians themselves.

The Isleta pueblo is located 13 miles south of Albuquerque; the grant contains 110,080 acres. These people are Catholics. They make their living by filling the soil. A few of them work for railroad companies and a few are merchants. They obtain water for irrigation from the Rio Grande and have an excellent system of irrigating ditches and keep them in good condition. These Indians are a little more progressive in some respects than even the Lagunas. They have better agricultural implements and a large number of wagons; one of them owns and operates a thrashing machine. One evil which prevails among them is the manufacture of wine from home-grown grapes; the wine is used by the Indians. The population of this pueblo is 979.

The San Dia pueblo is located 9 miles north of Albuquerque; the grant consists of 24,187 acres. The soil is excellent and fair crops are raised by the Indians. They have a larger per cent of agricultural land than any other pueblo. These people are also Catholics. They will not patronize Government schools and are of rather a low type of Indians, having intermarried for a great many years. The total population of this pueblo is 79.

The Santa Ana pueblo is located north and west of Bernalillo about 4 miles; the grant consists of 17,360 acres. Their agricultural land is located along the Rio Grande; a portion of it is very good. They raise fair crops, having free access to the river for water for irrigating. They have placed every eligible pupil in the Albuquerque school. The population of this pueblo is 224.

The San Felipe pueblo is located 10 miles north of Bernalillo; the grant consists of 34,786 acres. Perhaps 10 per cent of this grant is good agricultural land. The Rio Grande, passing through it, provides plenty of water for irrigation. On account of their small ponies and want of agricultural implements and the primitive method of planting and harvesting crops, they produce little more than sufficient to subsist on. The total population of this pueblo is 489. These people adhere to the Catholic religion, but include in their church services many of the old rites of their ancient belief and form of worship. They also oppose sending their children to Government schools, except to the day school located at the pueblo, which has been fairly well patronized during the past year.

Taxation.—Last March the supreme court of the Territory decided that the Pueblo Indians are citizens of the United States, and as such subject to taxation. The decision has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, with a possibility that it will be affirmed. This decision brought out strong opposition on the part of the Indians.

In April a convention was called of the governors and other leading men of the pueblo, which convened at Santa Fe. They petitioned your office, the Secretary of the Interior, and even the President, to secure some action by Congress or otherwise, by which the Pueblos would be exempt from this burden. Nothing was accomplished, however. Recently another convention was called for the purpose of selecting delegates to visit the Indian Office for the purpose of urging the passage of a bill for their relief. In this convention some discord prevailed, a portion of the delegates recognizing that unless some action is taken by Congress they must submit to the inevitable; other delegates expressing themselves as being ready to oppose the collection of taxes by force, if necessary, and oppose sending any delegates to Congress.

While a few of these Pueblo Indians are ready for citizenship and have indicated the same by their energy and willingness to accept services from the railroad companies and elsewhere, and by accepting the benefits of schools and churches, a large per cent of them are unable and not yet enough advanced along the lines of civilization to take upon themselves the burden of citizenship. It is my opinion that in the event taxation is imposed it will be but a short time before the masses of the New Mexico Pueblo Indians will become paupers. Their lands will be sold for taxes, the whites and Mexicans will have possession of their ancient grants, and the Government will be compelled to support them or witness their extermination.

The following tables show an estimate of produce raised, stock owned, and amounts earned by the Indians under my jurisdiction:

	Laguna.	Acoma.	Isleta.	San Fe- lpe.	Santa Ana.	San Dia.	Navaho.	Total.
Wheat.....bushels..	1,221	2,925	10,000	1,000	300	800		16,246
Oats.....do.....			1,200					1,200
Corn.....do.....	914	1,000	14,000	2,000	270	300		18,484
Onions.....do.....	200	50	61	50	20			441
Beans.....do.....	65		30	150	15			260
Vegetables.....do.....	80	15	120	100	20			335
Hay.....tons.....	53	125	400	200	75	50		903
Wood.....cords.....	843	385		300				1,528
Horses.....do.....	1,237	1,000	300	200	320	90	1,000	4,167
Mules.....do.....	109	50	20	60	15	15	20	289
Buttress.....do.....	215	100	25	100	10	12	12	525
Cattle.....do.....	2,456	700	150	200	40	21	150	3,717
Swine.....do.....	69	60	100	80	13			262
Sheep.....do.....	15,646	10,000	6,000	1,000		50	2,000	34,696
Goats.....do.....	990	300	500	200		75	500	2,465
Fowls.....do.....	980	600	300	500	50	48		2,978
Value of products of In- dian labor sold to Gov- ernment.....	\$375	\$185	\$100					\$660
Sold otherwise.....	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000		\$200	\$100		\$15,900

Day schools.—There has been maintained at this agency nine day schools during the past year. One is located at Laguna, one at Paganate, one at Paraje, one at Seama, one at Acomita, one at Isleta, one at San Felipe, and one was established at Mesita about February 1. At the beginning of the year a school was maintained at Santa Ana for the benefit of the Indians of that pueblo, the enrollment being 12. The parents were induced to transfer their children to the Albuquerque school, and the one at the pueblo was closed. At the same time authority was given for establishing a day school at McCarty's, which opened January 1, and maintained an average attendance of 10 during the remainder of the year.

All the day schools under my supervision made excellent progress. There were enrolled in these schools during the year 354. The average attendance was 241.

Canyon Cito is located 40 miles west of Albuquerque. A band of Navaho located in this canyon about forty years ago. It numbers about 170, and is less nomadic than the Navaho usually is. During the last year this band was placed under the supervision of the superintendent of Albuquerque school. Authority has been granted to establish a day school there, the Indians expressing a willingness to send their children to school.

In concluding this brief report, I desire to express my appreciation of the courtesies extended to this school and agency by your office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMIE K. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUEBLO.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 17, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report, the same being the fifteenth annual report of the Santa Fe school.

Plant.—The Santa Fe school is a substantial brick plant of ten buildings, besides some unimportant frame buildings, valued at \$98,000. Five other brick buildings will be built the coming year, and round out and help to make the plant equal to any in the Southwest. The cost of the five buildings will not exceed \$31,000.

Location.—The school is 2 miles from the ancient and historic city of Santa Fe, and in consequence receives many visitors, who are attracted to the historic spot where Coronado set up the Spanish ensign in 1510, making it the oldest settlement in the United States. The climate of Santa Fe is ideal, and in consequence the health of the school is excellent. Its location makes it particularly a desirable school for the Indians of the Southwest, who have been raised in a high altitude and dry climate.

Tribes.—The following is the the enrollment by tribes for the past year:

Pueblo	256
Papago	95
Pima	23
Navaho	41
Apache	4
Hopi	3
Ute	2
Western Shoshoni	6
Puyallup	1
Cascade	1
Total	431

Of this total enrollment 350, or 81 per cent, were full bloods, the same being an increase of 3 per cent in full bloods from last year. Of the 81 mixed bloods enrolled none were less than one-fourth Indian blood, while many of them were much more Indian.

Literary work.—The school work proper has been in better form the past year than heretofore; the work of the seven teachers has been closely supervised by the assistant superintendent. Pupils have been carefully graded and promoted from one grade to another as rapidly as their ability would permit. Those of mature age and dull in study have been classed by themselves as far as possible. Drawing and nature study have received proper attention. Occasional entertainments have been helpful in bringing out the pupils and giving them confidence to appear in public. But the eight grades have been kept up, and for the most part the lower grades have been the fullest; few of these children ever reach the eighth grade.

In connection with the school a regular Sunday school has been maintained throughout the year; also Sunday evening meetings, a Christian Endeavor society, and a Catholic Sunday school, all of which have been beneficial to the children.

Industrial work.—To teach the Indian habits of industry, regular hours, and to do some work well is paramount at least to other school work, and the industrial training of the pupils has not been neglected. The boys have been trained in the care of stock, truck gardening, irrigation, etc., and, while we have no extensive farm,

practical instruction has been given in just the class of farming that these Indians need. The value of alfalfa, when to cut same, how to irrigate, substituting the California system as far as possible for the old Spanish system of flooding, are all essential and have received proper attention.

In addition to the farm work, a large class of boys have been trained in the trades. The carpenter and his detail have attended to the general repairs of the plant—which is no small task—and in addition have done the carpenter work on one employees' cottage. This has been valuable instruction for the boys; they have practically built a cottage worth about \$1,500. Additional work of this kind has been provided for the coming year, when the school boys, with the aid of the carpenter, will build three modern cottages for employees.

The tailor shop has given employment to a large class of boys. This class of work has been criticised by inspecting officials, no doubt assuming that the tailor's trade was not adapted to the Indian. This is not so with the Pueblo Indian. In the pueblo proper all of the sewing is done by the men, and it is an interesting sight to see the man making a garment or a pair of shoes for his wife, while she in turn grinds out the daily meal of corn between two stones. The boys who have completed their trade as tailors at this school have, as a rule, done well. Three tailors from this school were employed last fall for several months at the woolen mills at Albuquerque; others have found employment in the neighboring towns and cities. All of the clothing except some of the cheap, every-day clothing, has been made at the school, and the boys have been well dressed and present a natty appearance on parade and at inspection.

A class of boys have been trained at the shoemaker's trade, and all of the boys' shoes, and some of the girls' shoes, have been made at the school. Aside from the fact that the shoemaker's trade teaches the boy to do something and to do it well, I do not look upon this trade as at all important.

Boys have been trained at blacksmithing, plumbing, painting, and engineering, and in all departments they have done reasonably well. The Indian boys are reasonably faithful and persistent to acquire any of the ordinary trades, and, as a rule, take to the different industries in preference to the school work proper.

The industrial work of the girls has not been neglected; they have been taught to cut, fit, and make their own clothing; to cook, nurse the sick, to do their own individual laundry, and to do general housekeeping.

Outing pupils.—The outing system has been practiced for the past two years quite successfully, but the matter of finding employment for the boys as well as the girls has been quite a question. Last year, when the Santa Fe Central Railway was building a large number of our boys found work there, but this year they were sent to Colorado to work in the sugar-beet fields. Ex-Superintendent Ralph P. Collins, who now lives at Rocky Ford, Colo., has immediate charge of the 40 boys sent from this school to the beet fields. The boys will possibly make a net saving of \$1,500, and considering the distance to be traveled, the shortness of the season, and the wet weather in Colorado during the early season, I consider that the boys have done remarkably well.

I intend to send more boys another year, and shall try to overcome some of the objections of the old conservative Pueblo who object to their boys going away from the pueblo to work. This is particularly true at Santo Domingo and Taos. The pueblo authorities have forbidden me to allow any of their boys to leave the school to work, knowing full well that when these young men get out in the world, see the ways and manners of the people, they will not go back to the old pueblo life and way of living. This is perhaps one of the best ways to break up the old Indian customs, get the young men out into the world, let them earn money and come to know the value of it.

It is harder to find suitable employment for Indian girls; this summer I have not permitted my girls to accept employment as domestics in the city. My objection to letting the girls go out as servants is that I can not find people who will exercise the right sort of supervision over the girls. They will promise anything and do nothing. The servant question is as much a problem here in New Mexico as elsewhere, but until housewives can learn to look after the welfare of the Indian girls intrusted to their care they must get on as best they can.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been excellent. Pneumonia is the one dread disease in this altitude, and while not necessarily fatal, many deaths occur even with the best of treatment and care. An epidemic of measles, which was checked and stamped out before it became really an epidemic, attacked the school. There was less trouble from sore eyes the past year than heretofore. When the new lavatory is completed and better facilities of this sort are provided, there will be much less.

Athletics.—The school maintained an excellent football team during the season and played the different Territorial institutions, and while it failed to score in any of the games, it managed to keep the other parties from doing so. Athletics are a help to the school in creating an interest and pride in the school, as well as helping to develop the individual.

Improvements.—Among the permanent improvements made at the school during the past year should be mentioned the steam-heating plant. A boiler house, with two 85-horsepower high-pressure boilers, has been completed and the entire plant piped and provided with a sufficient amount of radiation to furnish heat during the coldest weather, which seldom reaches zero. The hospital was provided with an independent plant, as it is often necessary to keep up steam all night when there are pneumonia or other very sick patients.

A deep well is being bored at the school with the hope of getting artesian water, which is somewhat doubtful. The well is down now to a depth of over 500 feet, and while there is no indication of an artesian flow, there is plenty of water, which rises to the 100-foot level and remains there. It is therefore probable that should an artesian flow not be struck, a pumping well will be secured that will furnish all of the water needed for both irrigation and domestic use.

A very substantial four-room brick cottage, with entrance hall, bath, and basement was built during the year. Plans are now being prepared for a girls' home, lavatory, and additional cottages, which will be built during the present fiscal year.

Employees.—The employees of the Santa Fe school have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, and the success of the school is due in a large part to their efforts. A number of transfers have taken place during the year, but in most cases it has been at the solicitation of the employee, and for some very good reason. There have also been a few resignations, which have been to the interest of the employees as well as the school. The present force is a band of experienced workers, having the interest of the Indian at heart, and knowing that their positions demand a sacrifice and hard work; and with such a corps the school can not help but have a successful year before it.

Official visits.—I have the honor to acknowledge official visits from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Inspectors Frank C. Churchill and James E. Jenkins, and Supervisors John Charles, Edwin L. Chalcraft, and Levi Chubbuck. I have been materially benefited and encouraged by the inspecting officials, and shall be glad to receive other visits from this same corps.

Agency.—The abolition of the Pueblo Agency in 1900 placed the supervision of the Pueblo Indians under the superintendents of the Santa Fe and the Albuquerque Indian training schools. The following is a list of the pueblos, together with their population, arranged according to their tribe or linguistic family, which are under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Santa Fe School:

Tano:	
Taos.....	465
Picuris.....	101
Tewa:	
San Juan.....	419
Santa Clara.....	251
San Ildefonso.....	154
Nambé.....	100
Tesuque.....	88
Piro:	
Jemez.....	408
Keresan:	
Cochiti.....	217
Santo Domingo.....	846
Sia.....	116
Total.....	3,253

The population was taken carefully, and still in some of the pueblos I have reason to believe the same may not be absolutely correct. It is, however, without doubt the most accurate census of the pueblos under my jurisdiction that has ever been taken. The census that was taken in 1900 was in many instances but an estimate. This is supposed to be an actual count.

The Pueblo are village dwellers and agriculturists, keeping small herds of cattle and more horses. In some instances a few sheep and goats are also kept, but that industry is chiefly confined to the more southern pueblos under the Albuquerque

superintendent. The manner of farming among the Pueblo is crude in the extreme. To be sure, the old wooden plow has been discarded, though not so many years ago, and the old Spanish ox cart has given way to the modern wagon, though few of the Indians can afford good wagons. Each Indian farms a small patch, which will in most instances not exceed 2 or 3 acres at the most. He raises wheat, oats, corn, melons, pumpkins, chili, and beans. The land is all irrigated, as without water nothing can be grown in New Mexico. The corn is hoed by hand; the wheat is harvested with the sickle and thrashed or tramped out with horses; it is winnowed in the breeze and washed in the acequias (ditches), and ground on what is known as a "metate," a flat rock. Thus the Indian is kept busy doing very little. The Pueblo are hard workers, law-abiding, and in all respects can be called civilized, though they may and usually do wear Indian dress and have Indian customs. They have their own peculiar government, also religion, though there are Catholics as well.

Their original grants, for they are not reservations, consisted of a league each way from the pueblo church. This gave them nearly a township, the Spanish league being less than the English. There is hardly a pueblo in my jurisdiction but what has lost some of the original grant, and in some instances they have lost more than one-half. This has come about by the encroachment of the Mexicans, who in many ways are similar to Indians. I speak now of the Mexicans who live in or near the pueblos, and have no doubt at some time in the past intermarried with the Pueblo until they are themselves more or less Indian. In addition to their regular square leagues, some of the pueblos have had pasture grants in the past; most of these, however, were not confirmed by the United States land court, though a few were. Santo Domingo has more land than most of the pueblos; the average pueblo grant contains about 17,000 acres, while Santo Domingo has some 85,000 acres. The Pueblo Indians are constantly having trouble with encroachment upon their land as well as their water rights, which necessitates the employment of an attorney constantly.

The Pueblo are entirely self-supporting, and about all the Government is doing or has done for them is to furnish schools, an attorney and a superintendent and acting agent to exercise supervision over their welfare and to see that they are not defrauded or cheated by the citizens.

The matter of citizenship and real status of the Pueblo has long been somewhat in doubt. It has been supposed that the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, by which New Mexico became United States territory, guaranteed to the Pueblo the same rights as were given to the Mexican. This the Territorial legislature denied, and the Pueblo have never been permitted to vote or exercise the right of citizenship. Neither have the Pueblo demanded this nor asked for it; but some years ago an attempt was made to tax the Pueblo, and the matter was carried into the Territorial courts. The case was decided in favor of the Indians—that is, that they were not subject to taxation—but it was appealed to the Territorial supreme court, and a recent decision has ruled that the Pueblo are citizens in the full sense, and that as such they are subject to taxation and all the responsibilities that go with citizenship. This the Pueblo do not want, nor are they capable or ready to meet this responsibility. The Pueblo have little or no money, and they can not understand why they should be singled out from all other Indians and be compelled to bear burdens which they are not able to assume.

Since the decision of the supreme court an attempt under the law has been made in at least two instances to levy taxes upon the Pueblo land and chattels. If carried out, this will, I fear, be the ruination of the Pueblo. They will not vote, nor are they sufficiently well informed to do so intelligently. Their lands will be taken from them for taxes, and the once numerous race of Pueblo, the descendants of the Cliff Dwellers, will fade away and be known only in history. There is little question but that the decision of the Territorial supreme court is in accord with the treaty and existing facts, but something should be done to relieve the situation that now faces a peaceful and industrious class of Indians who have never revolted against the United States, but have at all times been helpful in suppressing the raids and incursions of the Navaho and Apache. But one hope can be held out to this poor and innocent people, and that is that the United States should pass an act relieving the Pueblo from taxation for at least fifty years, when it is to be hoped they will be in better condition to meet the problem of citizenship.

Day schools.—There are 9 day schools in my district, or one in each pueblo except at Tesuque and Santo Domingo. In all of these schools the buildings are rented, and they are inferior and ill adapted for schools, but they are the best that can be obtained, and a great improvement has been made in this direction in the last five years by inducing the owners of pueblo property to improve the school quarters.

In addition to these day schools, medical attendance has been secured for all the pueblos except three—Péique, Jemez, and Sia—and I hope that it will be but a matter of time when all of the pueblos will have the benefit of medical attendance, which in many ways is as important as the school.

Taos.—The day school here is in charge of one teacher and an Indian assistant; the average enrollment was 50 and the average attendance 37. The quarters are adobe, consisting of one schoolroom, office, three living rooms, and a small storeroom. The teacher's husband is the additional farmer. The Taos Indians are what might be called the nonprogressive, but a good work is being done, and the effect of the school is seen in pueblo life.

Picuris.—Has had an average enrollment of but 13 and an average attendance of 10. This small attendance is due to the fact that the pueblo is small, and a class of 10 are in attendance at the Government school in Santa Fe. The school has been in charge of one teacher. No assistant was allowed last year. The pueblo has evinced considerable enterprise in building a four-room schoolhouse, and is using the rent money to pay off the indebtedness.

San Juan.—Has had a change of teachers during the past year, which usually tends to retard a school, but in this case it has worked to the contrary. The average enrollment has been 45 and the average attendance 35. The school has one teacher and housekeeper. The Indians of San Juan are good patrons of both the day and boarding school. The school is held in a room adjoining the Catholic Church, and the teacher's quarters are in a comfortable adobe cottage of three rooms.

Santa Clara.—Has one teacher and a housekeeper. The average enrollment was 28 and the average attendance 24. The quarters consist of one schoolroom and three living rooms. The school has made more of a record for better work, not attempting to swell the reports by large enrollments.

San Ildefonso.—Has been taught by one teacher and assisted by a housekeeper. The average enrollment was 21 and the average attendance 18. The quarters are particularly poor at this pueblo and the Indians an indifferent set. The teacher has done better than another might have done under similar circumstances. A noonday meal has been served at this day school for the past four years.

Nambe.—This is a small pueblo and school. It is taught by one teacher and assisted by a housekeeper. The average enrollment was 17 and average attendance 13. The quarters are very good and the Indians good patrons of schools, many of the children attending the mission school in Santa Fe.

Cochiti.—The day school here has been in charge of one teacher, no housekeeper having been allowed heretofore, though one has been provided for the present fiscal year. The quarters have been much improved, and, while not what they should be, are a great improvement over what they formerly were, when the school was taught in one room and the teacher lived in a 15 by 10 foot room and cooked her meals in the fireplace. The average enrollment was 18 and the average attendance 13. This school was interrupted during the latter part of the school year by an epidemic of diphtheria, which carried off 17 children in the pueblo within one month.

Jemez.—The Jemez day school has the best quarters and facilities for a school of any in my district. The buildings were formerly used for a mission school conducted by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, from whom the building is now rented. It consists of one schoolroom, work or sewing room, storeroom, four living rooms, hall, wood shed, corral, and outbuildings. The school has been in charge of one teacher, who has spent many years at this same school, and has it well in hand. She also has a housekeeper, and should have an assistant teacher. The average enrollment was 30 and the average attendance 20.

Sia.—This is the poorest of all the pueblos, as these Indians have very little water. Still one of the better day schools is maintained here, taught by one teacher, who has been here for several years. She is not only teacher, but a sort of an adviser for the pueblo. She has an Indian girl for a helper. The average enrollment was 25 and the average attendance 22. The buildings here are poor, though the best in the pueblo.

Thanking the Office for the many courtesies extended, I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully,

C. J. CRANDALL, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ZUÑI.

ZUÑI TRAINING SCHOOL,
Zuni, N. Mex., August 1, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter dated June 6, 1904, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

In June last I received the following instructions: That hereafter each Indian agent be required, in his annual report, to submit a census of the Indians at his agency, or upon the reservation under his charge, the number of males above 18 years of age, the number of females above 14 years of age, the number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, the number of schoolhouses at his agency, the number of schools in operation and the attendance at each, and the names of teachers employed and the salary paid each teacher.

In obedience to the foregoing instructions I detailed my doctor and field matron, who made a careful census of the Indians, visiting every family on the reservation, of which is the following number:

Males above 18 years of age	520
Females above 14 years of age	509
Children between 6 and 16 (males, 134; females, 118)	252
Children under 6 years (males, 116; females, 125)	240
Total population	1,521
Births	41
Deaths	37
School building	1

School.—In looking over the work for the past year it seems to me very little progress has been made; but in comparing the situation of to-day with the time when I first came among these people I can see a great improvement toward civilization. First of all they are taking more interest in education, beginning to see the advantages of talking and writing English, and as the years roll by they are losing their interest in some of their dances, ceremonies, games, etc.

The school has done remarkably well the past year. The children all seemed interested in the school and the industrial work of laundry, sewing, cooking, gardening, etc. The average attendance for the past year was 98.2. Owing to the children going out with their parents to their farms in the spring the attendance was decreased, but in the fall and winter months, when nearly all the Indians are in the pueblo, we have all the children the school can accommodate.

The employees have been faithful, painstaking at their work, and very industrious, and have shown an interest in the welfare of the school.

The physician and field matron have been very attentive to their duties, and ready at all times to attend to the wants of the Indians.

There are 252 children or more of school age, according to the last census—enough to fill our new school, which is in course of erection, but I fear it will be some time before it will be ready for occupancy. The new school site is 34 miles east from the pueblo, situate on a plateau about 75 feet, commanding a beautiful view up and down the Zuni valley. The buildings when completed will show to an advantage to a person on entering the valley. They will be a few hundred yards from the reservoir and dam.

The school farm of about 300 acres will be near the school, and at the head of the irrigating canal. There will be no excuse for not having the best garden, and farm equally as good, if not the best, in the Indian service. Mr. John D. Harper, superintendent of irrigation, and his able assistants have made rapid progress, considering the difficulties they have had to contend with. When the dam is completed and the reservoir full of water we will have enough water to irrigate all the land the Zuni can cultivate. Mr. Harper has been very thoughtful regarding the Indians' crops—as to making irrigating ditches and flumes, etc. He has employed an average of 40 Zuni every day, and also Navaho, paying them \$1 per day, which has been a great help to them.

The demand for Indian labor has been such that sheep men engaged all they could get, advancing their wages early in the spring, so there was no need of able-bodied Indians being in want in this section of country.

Stock.—The stock has suffered for want of water and grass. We have had no rain, practically speaking, for a year, and a very light fall of snow last winter. Lambs died this spring by the thousands for want of grass and lack of nourishment from their

mothers, who would walk away and leave them on account of being so poor they would not nurse them. Sheepmen told me they killed their lambs in order to save the mother. This year has been the longest drought since 1883. Studying the situation over, I wrote to the Indian Office for two windmills, which they promptly sent, and last week finished putting them up. The expression on the Indians' faces I shall never forget when I turned the windmill on and when it threw out a 3-inch pipe full of water into their troughs and reservoirs. If these mills prove to solve the water question for furnishing water for stock I will recommend more to be distributed on the reservation.

Roads.—The Indians at the farming places keep the roads in repair to the pueblo of Zuni, each village keeping their road in good shape. Government officials who have visited these farming places say they are the best roads on Indian reservations.

Sanitary.—The general health of the reservation has been fair. The physician, Dr. Edw. J. Davis, reports as follows:

I assumed charge of the medical work among the Zuni October 23, 1903. Since that time to the end of fourth quarter I have treated 306 Indians. Of this number 33 proved fatal and 6 remained under treatment at end of quarter, the rest having completely recovered. My records show an increase of population by birth of 41—an increase over deaths by 6. It is safe to say that the difference is much greater, because it is almost impossible to obtain knowledge of every birth, especially while the Indians are so widely scattered and my facilities for reaching them so limited. All deaths are accurately recorded, because every deceased is interred in the one burial ground at the center of the village.

There has been a marked improvement on the part of the Indian in voluntarily seeking medical aid at my office. This, however, does not mean that they accept at all times my medicine. The minor cases of illness seek me most. The more serious ones cause the greatest trouble from interference by native medicine men, who exert a powerful influence. The number of tubercular and venereal cases has been exceedingly small. The sanitary condition of the village, while far from satisfactory, could be much worse. The Government could not do better than have the Indians spread their village out more.

I need not comment on the insanitary condition of our school buildings, since we are soon to have a new home. The construction of a dam at this point has materially increased our population, and, hence, my responsibility. This has extended the casualty list very materially, as my last report shows. No serious accidents have, however, as yet occurred.

Missionaries.—There are two missionaries here, Rev. Andrew Vanderwagen and wife, who have been here for about six years, doing as good work as could be expected with these people. This mission is supported by the Christian Reform Church of Holland, Mich.

Criminal offenses.—There have been no criminal offenses on the reservation the past year. The Indians have been industriously attending to their stock, farms, and new houses which they are building outside of the pueblo, which I am glad to see.

Last November when they had their Shaleco dance I determined to put a stop to the drunkenness. I wrote to the Indian Office asking for a detachment from Fort Wingate. I soon received a reply that my request had been granted. I said nothing to anyone. The afternoon the Shaleco arrived the detachment rode in, the Indians thinking they were passing through, and were making preparations to have a good time. When they were notified that a Navaho was celebrating they promptly arrested him and brought him over to the guardhouse, and during the evening two others were arrested with whisky in their possession, and also a Pueblo Indian. The detachment remained until the dance was over and the visiting Indians had left for their homes. I estimated there were over 500 visiting Indians from all parts of this section of the country.

Reservation.—This reservation is situated in the western part of New Mexico, and has an area of 33 miles long by, on an average of, 12 miles wide. The pueblo of Zuni is nearer the western end, and is 45 miles southwest of Gallup on the Santa Fe and Pacific Railroad, and is reached by livery team from Gallup.

Visiting officials.—This school has been visited by Inspectors Churchill, Cole, and Chubbuck. It was a pleasure to meet these gentlemen, and I am indebted to them for many valuable suggestions and recommendations.

In conclusion, I am pleased to report there is to be noticed in every way evidence of progress and improvement, and in another year or so there will be further advancement, and it will not be long before these people will be to the front. I herewith inclose statistics. The census has been forwarded. I desire to acknowledge official courtesies from the Department and employees for the support I have received.

Very respectfully,

DOUGLAS D. GRAHAM,
Superintendent and Special Disturbing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG ZUNI.

ZUNI PUEBLO, N. MEX., July 25, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report as field matron with the Zuni Indians. While strangers coming in sometimes say they surely do not improve a bit, I can see a vast change from what they were four years ago. Especially this last year they are taking more interest in learning "American ways." They often ask me, when they have fixed up their places, "Does it look nice?" "Does it look like an American house?" and when I tell them, "Yes," they answer proudly, "After while we will be just like Americans."

The building of this dam is the best educator for the Zuni men of anything that has ever been done here, as it not only gives them employment, but teaches them to be prompt and steady. They have an excellent teacher of these traits in Mr. John Harper, for if they grow careless and come late, or stay away for a day or two, they find their places filled, and they are told they are not wanted because he can not depend upon them.

At first they were very independent about it, and told me they would not work unless they could get big wages—even had the town crier call out not to work. I told them, "All right, the Navaho were anxious for the work and would get all the money." Now they come and beg of me daily to write them a letter asking for work.

I have been quietly working against some of their superstitions, especially trying to get them to stop putting ash on the faces and bodies of their babies by showing them how much better the babies I am bathing and caring for get along than those treated in this way. When I came here it was almost impossible for anyone to get a photograph of any of them. Now they beg me to take their pictures to send to their children who are in the Albuquerque school, also to adorn their homes. I notice that in the many letters I write for them for their children off at school they are expressing more ideas than formerly, telling more home news and asking of their school life.

When I came here it was almost impossible to get any of the Zuni to speak of their dead, even to tell me the names of those who had just died. Now they speak very freely of their dead friends.

I have been teaching them to prepare wholesome food for their sick. I have cooked and carried to them a good deal myself, also bathed and cared for them in many ways.

I have persuaded five families to buy sewing machines this year, which makes ten altogether.

I find one of the hardest things for me to do is to get them to mend their clothes. They seem to consider patches more disgraceful than holes. I am having them make braided rips of their old clothing.

The doctor and myself have taken the census. We made it 1,539 in all; 891 over 20 years of age; from 14 to 20, 175; from 5 to 14, 225; from 5 down, 235. The death and birth rates two years ago were the same. Last year they had six more births than deaths. This year the death rate exceeded the birth rate by 3, as there were 57 deaths and 54 births. This is the first year the death rate has been greater than the birth rate since this record has been kept.

From July 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904, I have instructed 3,417 in all kinds of work. We have made 75 shirts, 6 aprons, 84 dresses, 43 shawls, 12 pairs trousers, 9 bonnets, 29 curtains, and 2 beds; total, 252. I hung 108 curtains and put up 1,043 pictures, of which Inspector Churchill helped me to secure a goodly number. I had 339 calls for medicine, administered 1,392 doses of medicine up to November 27, since then we have had a doctor. We have had no epidemic of any kind this year, and but little sickness, except indigestion.

I recommend that a nice laundry be fitted up. I have talked to the Zuni about it and about washing their clothes with they are very anxious for me to get a laundry started.

Very respectfully,

JOELIE A. PALIN, Field Matron

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF EASTERN CHEROKEE.

CHEROKEE, N. C., August 22, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, together with revised census returns and statistics of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Upon taking charge here January 1, 1904, I found a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition existing in both agency and school matters. The manner of dealing with these Indians had been such as to promote factions among them, besides producing a feeling of general discontent and dissatisfaction, especially with reference to Government protection and supervision. This is not to be wondered at considering their experiences during the last few years, and the recent investigation of affairs at this place by Inspector Charles F. Nesler, which brought to light some of the impositions which had been practiced upon them.

In view of these facts and conditions I was looked upon for a time by some of these Indians with suspicion, and it has been no easy matter to overcome in a measure the many difficulties and prejudices which they have had to contend with, due almost entirely to the influence and peculiar methods of my predecessor. It was not expected that the obstacles encountered in this particular would be entirely surmounted, nor that any great improvement in general conditions could be brought about in the short period of a few months, but I do feel justified in saying that we have succeeded to quite an extent in mollifying these factions as well as creating a

better general feeling, not only among the Indians themselves, but also toward the Government, which is endeavoring to protect their interests.

As will be seen from the statistics, these Indians have been fairly prosperous during the year, though their condition is not entirely satisfactory, nor will it be until their status is settled or it is definitely determined what that status is. Their present peculiar condition, viz, that of being neither wards nor citizens, with no right of suffrage, yet paying taxes on their land to the State of North Carolina, under the laws thereof, is not one which is conducive to contentment or satisfaction with their environments, and makes impracticable an entirely successful administration of their affairs under Government supervision. The Eastern Cherokee have been self-supporting for a number of years, are anxious to become citizens of the State and nation, and, in my opinion, are more capable of assuming the responsibilities of citizenship than many of the white mountaineers surrounding them. They might be this, however, and yet not competent to make good citizens. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, in justice to these Indians, that their rightful status may be determined at an early day.

Another source of trouble and contention is their timber and unoccupied lands, which are subject to continual trespass and the schemes of unprincipled white men, in addition to being a burden on account of the tax thereon. It is the desire of the band to sell these lands, which, in my judgment, should be done under the proper approval and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds held in trust for a period of years.

The census returns herewith show a small decrease in the population of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians during the past year, due principally, I think, to the severity of the winter and an epidemic of pneumonia among them which caused an unusually large number of deaths. Whooping cough and pneumonia were also epidemic at the school, one case proving fatal. Aside from this the general health of the pupils has been good.

Since the completion of the new dormitory a full school has been in attendance, the classroom work has been satisfactory, and a good feeling between teachers and pupils has prevailed. Also the general discipline of the school, which was found to be very lax, has been much improved.

The following improvements have been completed during the year: New girls' dormitory, capacity 100 pupils; installation of electric-light plant, satisfactory in every respect; steam-heating plants in office, employees' quarters, and hot water in superintendent's cottage; water system overlaid, new reservoir walled and cemented, capacity 50,000 gallons; new board walks connecting all the buildings, and other minor improvements.

These additions have greatly increased the efficiency of the plant, but there is still needed a new boys' dormitory and laundry, which it is hoped will be appropriated for next year as requested. There should also be purchased for use of this school more farming land, the present tillable acreage not being sufficient to carry on properly the necessary instructions in the various branches of agriculture so essential to the future success of the Indian, the majority of whom must earn their living by farming.

In closing I desire to thank your Office for courtesies extended, and consideration given my requests; also the employees for their loyalty and cooperation, to which is due largely whatever good may have been accomplished during my short administration of affairs at this school and agency.

Very respectfully,

WILLARD S. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF DEVILS LAKE AGENCY.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., September 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report for the Fort Totten school, and my first for the Devils Lake Agency. In compliance with an order promulgated by the Department I assumed charge of the Devils Lake Agency under date of April 1, 1904, the former agent, Mr. E. O. Getchell, having resigned to take effect at that time.

The Devils Lake Agency and the Fort Totten school are located about 12 miles southwest of the town of Devils Lake, and on the Devils Lake Reservation. The Fort Totten school is conducted in two departments—the headquarters at the old Fort Totten military establishment, and the Grey Nuns' department about 1 mile north, with the agency headquarters about midway between. The location is on the south shore of Devils Lake, and the several departments, taken together with Sully's hill and a few small woodland tracts as a background, make one of the most sightly places within the State.

The Devils Lake Sioux.—The Devils Lake Sioux are a portion of the band of Cut-head, Wahpeton, and Sisseton Sioux, who came to the Dakotas after the Minnesota massacre. While they form a portion of the great Dakota family they differ in many respects from the major, or plains, portion of the Sioux. The census of this tribe just completed is:

Total population, 1904 (males, 492; females, 521).....	1,013
Total population, 1903 (males, 507; females, 544).....	1,051
Six to 18 years (males, 122; females, 110).....	232
Births.....	46
Deaths.....	49

It will be seen by comparison with last year's census that there is a decrease of 38. This is due for the most part to a more careful enumeration, there having been a few dead Indians carried on the former census. Then several cases have been found where the same person was enrolled here and at other agencies. A comparison of births and deaths show, however, a decrease of three during the year. The past year was very unusually severe, even for this extreme climate, and it is doubtless from this cause that the deaths exceed the births.

The Devils Lake Reservation is located in one of the most productive portions of the State. Much of the land, however is hilly and full of stones, and some contains much sand and gravel. There is a considerable portion of smooth, tillable land that, with proper cultivation, yields very large returns. Originally there was considerable timber around the lake shore and among the hills, but this has been cut away and sold until now there is little more than brush left. There are no water courses running through the reservation, but there are a number of inland lakes which furnish abundant water for live stock.

During 1890 and 1891 allotments in severally were given to this tribe to the number of 1,132, and recently this number has been increased by 61, making 1,193 in all. These selections comprise a little more than one-half the reservation lands and include most of the choice tracts.

Of this number of allottees about 40 per cent are now dead, and the heirs are offering the lands for sale. About 140 tracts were listed last summer and fall, but only about 20 successful sales have so far been made. This comes for the most part through failure to obtain bids, and where successful bids were made many of the deeds failed of approval. No money was paid over to any of the heirs until June of the present year. Listing was begun again early in the present summer, and now there are 72 tracts being offered, the sale dates running through September, October, and November. Listing will doubtless cease now until late in the winter, as it is not deemed advisable to offer lands so that sale dates will come after the snows. The bids on these lands last year were not satisfactory, but now that the reservation is being opened to settlement, and there are hundreds of land seekers looking the reservation over, it is expected a greater number of people will be interested.

The Devils Lake Sioux have never taken to schools and education with much degree of enthusiasm. Then the fact that the agency and schools have been under separate management has been detrimental to school work. That feature now being eliminated it is hoped some improvement will be observed, in fact, increased interest has already been observed; but inasmuch as cash payments will be made soon, together with the disturbance incident to settlement of the reservation, it is probable they will show but little more interest in schools for a few months than has manifested in the past.

In addition to the two departments of the Fort Totten school, there is one day school maintained on this reservation. The Sioux send their children almost exclusively to the Grey Nuns' department and to this day school. The Grey Nuns' school will be treated separately.

The annual report for the day school shows: Total enrollment, 38; average attendance, 17.87; capacity, 30. The teacher of this school is a full-blood Sioux from the Standing Rock Reservation and the house-keeper a full-blood Sioux from this reservation. As the school for the most part is intended to take in large boys who no longer go to the Grey Nuns' department, and others who have never been to any school,

the fact that the teacher is one of their own race may have resulted in a larger enrollment, but otherwise it has doubtless been detrimental. The literary work has made very slight progress, and the industrial features are not yet properly developed. In fact, the purpose for which the school was started has retarded its success. Neither the promoters nor the Indians had in view the purpose nor plan of organization usually aimed at in day school work.

The Indians of this reservation have been cultivating little but flax for the past few years, and it has resulted somewhat disastrously to them. The spring plowing and late maturing of the crops have combined to seel their lands to every manner of noxious weeds. Then the crop has "run out" by repetition, until the last two years have yielded very slight returns. The crop of 1903 was so light as to add but little to their general support, and as it was followed by an excessively hard winter much want and suffering resulted, both for the people and their live stock. It is estimated that they lost about one-half their ponies during the winter and early spring. This fact, together with a shortage of funds to purchase seed, results in but little more than half the cultivated land being seeded for the present harvest. The present crop, consisting of wheat, oats, and flax, looks quite well considering the lateness of seeding. Were it not for prospective cash annuities from sale of surplus lands much want would doubtless be in store for them the coming winter.

These Indians live for the most part in small log huts in winter and the tepees in summer. These houses are plastered at beginning of winter, both inside and out, with clay mortar, making them very warm, but with no ventilation. They are then kept excessively warm, making very bad sanitation. Of course tuberculosis prevails to a very large extent, fostered by insufficient sustenance and bad sanitation. With this exception, the health of these Indians is good.

North Dakota is by statute a prohibition State. This evidently reduces the amount of liquor used by the Indians compared with what it would be with open saloons, yet they get intoxicants in considerable quantity and from sources wherein the worst quality is to be found. It is probable in this, as in some other matters, their rights through citizenship, as they have been lead to understand, have been magnified.

The last session of Congress approved, in a modified form, the treaty made with the Devils Lake Sioux in the fall of 1901 by which they ceded their surplus lands, about 100,000 acres, for settlement under the homestead laws. The opening of these lands to settlement is now in progress, and by this time next year it is probable many white settlers will be living within their midst. This will gradually change their old manner of life; and, while the first year or two may work some hardships and present some drawbacks, it will later, as has been my observation with other tribes, result in a higher standard of life and ambitions.

Radical changes in environment or manner of life with full-blood Indians usually means a cessation of progress, if not actual retrogression. With the influx of white settlers and the institution of annuity payments, I can not look forward to any marked advance for the first year or two; but this should be only temporary, and followed by a period of substantial improvement in all that goes with advancing civilization and higher ideas of life. I therefore feel that my taking charge of their affairs comes at an opportune time to do much to their future advancement.

Turtle Mountain Chippewa. The reservation set aside for the Turtle Mountain Chippewa comprises two townships lying a few miles west of Rolla, N. Dak., the headquarters being at Belcourt, near the east side of the reservation. The census taken under date of June 30, 1904, based on the former census, is as follows:

	Number.	Families.	60-65 years.		Births.	Deaths.
			Male.	Female.		
Mixed bloods on reservation.....	1,837	396	282	288	81	28
Mixed bloods residing off reservation.....	638	131	101	92	33	8
Full bloods, total enrollment.....	229	87	28	24	10	8
Total.....	2,714	617	418	403	124	44

A careful census of this tribe was taken in the summer of 1892 by a commission of three appointed under a special act of Congress, which commission reported 1,758 persons. Since that census the custom has prevailed of enrolling every person, male or female, who married a member of the tribe. In this way the enrollment has increased very rapidly, until now it shows a total of 2,714 persons. This enrollment includes the names of many whites, as well as many mixed bloods, who have no legal right to membership in the tribe. The reservation being located so near the international boundary line, and the original homes and hunting grounds of this

tribe lying on either side of this line, it has always been a difficult matter to apply any rule to the enrollment or tribal membership that could be enforced without injustice to the individuals or the tribe, or both. Then, with the custom of enrolling whites and rejected mixed bloods by reason of marriage with tribal members, a most complicated condition has grown up. I have just received instructions, however, to compile a new census based on the enumeration of 1892 and additions by births since then. This will, of course, eliminate many names now carried as members of the tribe.

This tribe includes all degrees of blood and civilization, from whites to full bloods and from highly cultivated civilization to the most benighted of the uncivilized. Many have drifted entirely away from the tribal home, and are out in the world making their own living. Many others would have done the same were it not for waiting year after year for the long-expected settlement to be made by the Government for lands formerly claimed by the tribe. This long waiting has been disastrous to many of the tribe and has been a great obstacle to their advancement, both in civilization and in material matters.

In this connection the small band of full bloods living off the reservation, near Dunsceith, calls for special mention. After the reduction of the reservation to two townships nearly twenty years ago and the opening to settlement of all except those two townships, this little band has resolutely refused to leave their old home and move in on the reservation or consent to removal to any other reservation. It seems the policy was adopted not to extend any aid or protection to them except to dole out their small allowance of rations. Whatever houses or homes they had were built by them of logs or poles on their lands. They were not encouraged to open up and cultivate lands, and of course did not do so. They were left to fight their own battles against the unscrupulous within reach of them, and they have lost—lost everything. That which was good in surrounding civilization shunned them, and that which was bad contaminated them. They starved for days before issue of rations, and doubtless bartered, in some instances, their subsistence for poison and vice afterwards. At time of my first visit to them last spring, after taking charge of the agency department, I found them as absolutely destitute of food and clothing as it is possible to be and not experience actual starvation. It was about ten days until ration day, and nowhere did I find more than three or four days subsistence in their homes. This little band presents a most conspicuous example of "putting the Indian into civilization and allowing him to stay there."

The Turtle Mountain Chippewa have maintained a claim against the Government for many years for lands lying in the northern portion of this State, which were opened to settlement without any relinquishment of the Indian title having been procured. In 1892 a commission operating under an act of Congress formulated an agreement with the majority of the tribe by which they relinquished this claim for a consideration of \$1,000,000. After being before Congress for nearly twelve years this agreement was ratified last winter in a modified form. These modifications must now be accepted by the tribe before the treaty becomes operative. The interests of the Indians demand its acceptance, not so much for the money they will receive as to remove this obstacle to their advancement. The delay and uncertainty has doubtless retarded their progress more than the money will advance them.

The mixed-blood members of this tribe have given their children to the schools quite freely, and marked improvement follows in almost every case. There is more return seen among them from schooling than any Indians or mixed bloods I have ever yet worked with. It takes only a few years' good school work to bring the boys and girls to a standard of living to which they cling with great persistence. They are discontent to return to the old manner of life—one of the surest signs of effective civilization. There are three schools on this reservation, showing the following record for the past year:

	Largest enrollment.	Average.	Capacity.
Day school No. 1.....	30	12.4	40
Day school No. 2.....	31	19.1	40
Mission boarding school.....	126	102	110

As there are 821 children of school age enrolled it will be seen that these children must go away from home if schooling is to be had. This the mixed bloods have done to a very satisfactory extent, but the full-bloods had resisted all efforts to obtain children from among them until the last three years. They now have nine or ten in

school each year, and the enrollment is increasing. This is about the first actual step toward civilization they have made so far.

About one-third of the lands of the Turtle Mountain Reservation is suitable for cultivation, and this is occupied to the extent of about one family to 40 acres, and often more. The treaty provides for a survey of the lands and allotments in severalty, but it is difficult now to forecast a plan whereby the heads of families can be given lands sufficient to make homes on.

The health of these Indians is generally good. Tuberculosis is making some headway among them, but there is very little in nature of fevers or disorders of digestion as compared with most tribes. Liquor is generally easily obtained, and large numbers indulge when money can be found with which to purchase. Discipline among these people has generally been very lax, but a very successful warfare has been waged against the sale of intoxicants.

It is not a difficult problem to evolve a policy to meet the future needs of these people, but there are some legal technicalities in the way, as well as other obstacles. In the event of the acceptance of the modified treaty whereby \$1,000,000 will be due them, a large portion of the mixed bloods should be located on homesteads on the public domain, and sufficient of their pro rata share of the treaty fund paid them to enable them to build homes, taking a relinquishment of all claim to reservation rights. But under the present rulings of the Department of the Interior the provisions of the general allotment act does not apply to them, and in consequence few of them would profit by homesteads longer than it would take to perfect title. If this plan could be carried out it is probable the tribal membership could be soon reduced one-half or more. But there is considerable portion of the tribe wholly unprepared for such course, and they should be provided for in a manner that will admit of complete Federal guardianship for a term of years yet. In event of the acceptance of the treaty it is probable legislation to remove the obstacles referred to would be wise.

A large number of these Indians have been occupying lands on the public domain for a number years. They have declined to make entry on these lands by reason of their claim against the Government not being settled, and such claim included the tracts thus occupied. No steps had been taken by them or anyone else to have these lands withdrawn from entry, as is provided for by the public-land laws, hence settlers have made homestead entries on very nearly every tract. The lands thus put in question are now worth anywhere from \$50,000 to \$100,000. No accurate list has been made, and I can neither give the number nor the value, but it is probable the greater portion of these homes are beyond recovery. I hope to save several thousand dollars' worth, but it will take a great deal of hard work and much disappointment will come to both me and the Indian claimants. Had this matter been taken up at the proper time many homes would now be safe, whereas now the Indian claimant will soon be evicted.

Fort Totten School.—This school is operated in two departments, but appropriated for and maintained as one. The quarterly reports for the past school year show:

	Total Enrollment.	Average.	Capacity.
School at fort.....	212	221	235
Grey Nuns department.....	114	93	115
	326	314	350

Appropriation for 1904, 300 pupils; for 1905, 325 pupils.

School at fort.—The enrollment for this school comes almost entirely from the Turtle Mountain Chippewas, and in consequence numbers but very few full-bloods. The pupils come in early in September, and as their homes are nearly 100 miles distant the attendance is seldom interrupted. This gives excellent opportunity to effect good work, and the school is performing its mission well.

The literary work was hindered some by overcrowded rooms. The average of 221 was divided between four teachers and of course the highest results could not be obtained. But as this work was not interrupted either by vacancies or epidemics, and as the teachers worked faithfully and to a purpose, a very satisfactory showing was made. With so many pupils to each teacher the schoolroom plan outlined by the course of study became impossible. The work was laid out and confined to essential school work. By doing this a higher order of interest was maintained among the pupils in their class work.

The industrial departments for both boys and girls are well organized and well

equipped. No new departments were added last year, but in the matter of farming and stock growing, engineering, and cooking, further extensions or developments were made. In fact this school presents rather unusual opportunities as compared with most schools doing reservation work. The school owns and operates a valuable farm of ample dimensions. The products of the farm and dairy herd, and the increase in live stock, amounts to a very large sum each year. In fact, without it I can not see how the school could be maintained on the appropriation of \$167 per scholar.

The heating and lighting plant under way of construction at time of my last report was completed in October, and was in use during the entire winter. The system of heating put in is new to the Indian Service, being hot water with forced circulation. It is a most admirable system in point of efficiency and comfort, and in new and modern buildings would doubtless prove economical in matter of fuel. But in these old buildings, and considering that the amount of floor space heated was more than the size of the school demanded, it added rather largely to the fuel item of the school. Appropriation has been secured for an increase of pupils to fill up the surplus space, and with the careful repairs being made to the buildings it is expected that the fuel bill will be greatly reduced as compared to the average attendance. The running of this system in cold weather requires the employment of two competent engineers, and by reason thereof is not practical in small schools where the employee force is of necessity limited. Otherwise it is a very satisfactory system.

With the exception of three cases of pneumonia early in the school year the health of the pupils has generally been good. In fact, this locality is an unusually healthy one, and except for pulmonary diseases, eye, and skin troubles, there is little sickness to contend with.

A sewer system was completed a little over a year ago, and most of the house connections have since been made. This removes the last insanitary condition in connection with the school, which is now one of the most healthful in all its environments of any school coming under my observation.

There were very few changes in the school force during term time last year, and those were mostly by reason of promotion. This, of course, added largely to the general success of the year's work. By reason of that, the regular attendance of the pupils, and the fact that the work was not disturbed by any epidemic or sickness, I am able to report a continuance of good, efficient work for the entire year. The employee force has worked faithfully and earnestly all year, and the school has been remarkably free from those bickerings and disagreeable factions which often hinder successful school work. It is a great pleasure to me to offer this tribute to the faithful work of the employee force as a whole.

Grey Nuns' School.—The attendance for this school comes almost entirely from the Devils Lake Sioux, and boys are retained not to exceed 12 years of age. These Indians have never furnished a very satisfactory attendance, and much of the labor is lost by reason of the irregularity of children in the school. It is desired that this school shall maintain an average of about 100 pupils, which has usually been done. The last year, however, the average was only 93. But the attendance was far more regular than it has been within recent years, and I, therefore, feel that the year's work has probably been more effective than with larger average but irregular attendance. The principal causes contributing to this reduced average have been removed, and it is expected the usual number will be carried hereafter. If this can be done, and the regular attendance of last year maintained, the work of this school will not be so discouraging as it has been in the past.

The literary work is good. The Sioux tongue is there made to speak the English distinctly and in the ordinary tone. The pupils average very young, and of course this work is almost entirely of the lowest grades. But it is well done, and if the children could be kept in until more nearly grown the effective work of the school would be much more manifest.

The industrial work of this school is confined almost entirely to the domestic arts. In these lines the training is good, but as the pupils are sustained by the parents in resisting, so far as possible, all training or details having any appearance of work, enthusiasm in many important matters never rises very high. Most excellent work, however, is done in all kinds of needle work. This work is introduced successfully in the lower grades with both boys and girls—in fact, the best I think I have ever seen. This line of training is not only well done, but it is of an eminently practical character. Instruction in plain cooking was introduced in this school during the year, and achieved very satisfactory results. This department bids fair to become quite popular, and its utility, of course, can not be overestimated.

There was very little serious sickness in the school during the year. This is accounted for largely from the fact that the practice has prevailed generally of permitting the parents to take the children home when serious sickness occurs. Many

of these children suffer from permanent injuries to the eyesight by reason of past negligence. Pulmonary troubles and *scrofula* prevail to a very large extent. Much care has to be exercised to keep these cases out of school. There are several cases on the reservation wherein the child has no home, but the physical condition will not permit his retention in school. It is the tendency of many of the Indians to put this class of children into the schools if permitted to do so.

General.—The past winter has been one of the most severe known to this climate for many years. The first snowstorm occurred on the 12th day of September, and the last one on the 12th day of May, covering a period of eight months between. Of course, this was not all severe winter weather, but the unusual cold was accompanied with more windstorms than usual, and it continued much longer. This necessitated, as best I can determine, at least \$1,000 more for fuel than would otherwise have been needed, and the long duration became so trying to the nervous systems that many of the employes seriously considered asking for transfers before another year.

The greatest calamity from this source came, however, to the Indians. The crops of the previous summer were poor, leaving many without proper supplies for themselves and their stock. While most of the Indians had sufficient to eat, some were not sufficiently supplied. Very few had feed for their ponies, and large numbers died during the storms of the early spring.

The summer promised well for abundant crops, which would also give welcome employment to many young men. But at present the crops stand in danger of ruin from constant rains. If the weather will permit caring for the harvest most of the Indians will be fairly well supplied.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. DAVIS, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,

Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 22, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the Fort Berthold Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, which date also marks the end of the office of Indian agent in charge of said reservation.

The method of reaching the agency from the outside is somewhat improved by the extension of the Bismarck, Washburn and Great Falls Railway to Underwood, a new town in McLean County, 63 miles from the agency, and by the transfer of the control of said railway to the Soo Railway Company.

Buildings and repairs.—During the year a wood and coal shed has been constructed at the boarding school; also a new and fully equipped laundry building. At the agency the residence for two apprentices has been completed. The water main extending the water service of the school to the agency buildings has been completed. The hospital building has been repainted inside and out; also the small residence cottage adjoining.

The destruction by fire of the flour and sawmills and the storehouse connected therewith is recorded; the origin of the fire remains unknown.

Irregular labor.—The water main to the agency was laid with Indian labor. A large amount of work was done on an irrigation dam on Shell Creek, which was this spring somewhat damaged by unusually high water in that stream. The Indians also cut and delivered at accessible points over 20,000 fence posts for use in building a fence around the reservation. Needed coal and wood sheds were built at day schools Nos. 2 and 3. Four bridges have been constructed across as many ravines, and several considerable grades and cuts made at points on the highways.

Generally speaking, the Indians have shown a willingness to work at almost any kind of labor offered them during the year, and the wages thus earned have been expended with some show of frugality and judgment in most cases.

Marriages.—There were 11 marriage licenses issued during the year. About the normal amount of friction has occurred in the family and social relations of the Indians, and one or two parties have applied to the district court for divorces.

Courts and crimes.—The court of Indian offenses has had but little to do. No trials were had, all the petty matters of difference being adjusted before trial. There has been one case of murder. Milton Fowler, an Arikara, was killed about the 9th of May by a blow with an ax or hatchet in the face; with which crime his wife, a Sioux woman, is charged, and she is now held for the action of the grand jury of the district court of Mercer County, N. Dak.

Statistics.—The census for the year discloses but little change in the population of the reservation:

Arikara (males, 182; females, 198).....	380
Grosventro (males, 226; females, 245).....	471
Mandan (males, 123; females, 128).....	249
Total.....	1,100

The number of births were 44 and the deaths 39, leaving an increase in population of 8 persons. Thirty-three per cent of the deaths were caused by old age and the greater part of the residue were carried off by tuberculosis.

Live stock.—The number of horses lost during the year by reason of disease and exposure, 270 head, just about balances the number of colts dropped, so that the number here a year ago (1,953) is the number now remaining.

The record as to cattle is different, and the account is as follows:

On hand June 30, 1903.....	7,008
Increase during the year.....	1,032
	8,040
Sold for beef during the year.....	750
Killed for home use (old stock).....	410
Lost by disease, exposure, etc.....	1,720
	2,880

Number remaining on hand July 1, 1904..... 5,160

The long and severe winter is given as the excuse for the loss of so many Indian cattle, and the fact that many of the stockmen outside the reservation suffered as great or greater losses than the Indians, is used to excuse and disguise the failure of the latter to give their stock suitable care, shelter, and feed.

Farms and gardens.—The land cultivated in farms and gardens was about 10 per cent less than the year previous. The season was dry and unfavorable, so that with the best of preparation and cultivation only about half of a crop was produced. Ninety-six bushels of seed wheat was furnished to 16 Indians, who sowed and cut the crops and then permitted it to stand in the field, or stacked the grain so poorly that it was all spoiled by late rains, and not a bushel of grain suitable for flour or seed was saved. The products reported are as follows:

Wheat (little of it suitable for flour or seed).....	bushels.. 500
Oats.....	do.... 1,100
Corn.....	do.... 1,625
Potatoes.....	do.... 2,950
Beans.....	do.... 142
Onions.....	do.... 50
Hay cut and put up.....	tons.. 5,200

Missionary work.—Rev. C. L. Hall, for the American Missionary Association, has carried on a boarding school at old Fort Berthold, with a small attendance, at an expenditure of \$2,800, and has expended for church work \$1,000.

Schools.—The report of Supt. Horace E. Wilson as to the boarding and day schools is transmitted herewith. As the work at said schools is set out at some length, it is not deemed necessary to add anything here.

Respectfully submitted,

AMZI W. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BERTHOLD SCHOOLS.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 17, 1901.

Sir: Herewith is submitted my fifteenth annual report and the second of the schools of this agency. The schools are now very well equipped with conveniences, material, and fairly good employes, and at least average results have been accomplished. For a comparison of the condition of the schools just previous to my taking charge of them, and a little more than one year later, I respectfully call your attention to excerpts from Supervisor House's report dated at your office June 25, 1892, and

that of Superior A. O. Wright dated November 2, 1903, in which Mr. Wright says in part: "I found the schools in good condition and all the well children in school; transfers are being made to best accommodate the schools. There seems to be complete harmony and they are being toned up in methods and assisted in getting supplies. The moral influence of the boarding school is good, of which both the agent and the missionary speak in strong terms."

New buildings.—A laundry and coal shed which have been built, much to the advantage of the service. Physiclan's sanitary reports from time to time. Eighteen of the smaller boys constitute a yard force and examine every portion of the grounds morning and night and remove all forms of debris in old 5-gallon tin cans and wire-cans.

Improvements and repairs.—Under this head a few will be referred to. At the beginning of the school year last September, the girls' dormitory became overcrowded and I changed the seamstress and her sewing and the repair details to the chapel, as it was only used for evening exercises, and transferred 16 of the smaller girls to the room thus vacated, which has worked all right and operated greatly to the advantage of the girls, sanitarily and otherwise, and placed them next to the head matron's sleeping room and in her charge.

A sick room was sorely needed, and I took one that had been occupied as a teacher's apartment, and adjoining the matron's, so she could give her personal attention to the care of the sick children. The interior of the buildings have been oiled, both walls and floors, twice within twelve months and the plastering whitewashed. Considerable plumbing has been accomplished by the engineer, H. L. Hughes, and his apprentices, especially in changing the position of the water pipes so as to avoid their freezing up, and in arranging the lavatories more conveniently.

A society for the older pupils was organized for the special purpose of improving their use and knowledge of the English language, as suggested by the superintendent. An employees' social has been held once every three weeks by the suggestion of Superintendent A. O. Wright, and was valuable in inviting, which they seemed to appreciate and enjoy. Some of these evenings were occupied in debating.

March 8 a band of 15 pieces was organized and new instruments purchased, and good progress has been made under the leadership of good instructors. The value of such attractions consists largely in occupying the leisure time of the older boys with something that is both amusing and instructive, and greatly assists in diverting their thoughts from less elevating channels.

Seventy-five box elder, ash, and cottonwood trees have been set out, and at the present writing 163 shade trees are in a good, growing, healthy state. These were set out during the years 1903 and 1904; and fine bushes have been placed in front of the buildings.

Industrial and farm work.—Under the supervision of the industrial teacher, John S. Hauge, the boys have cut in the timber and hauled 45 cords of wood, in addition to this amount, hauled 96 cords, and heated a total amount of wood hauled in various ways, 37 cords. Loaded and hauled on, wheeled to the different buildings 100 tons of coal. Taken from the stables and elsewhere and spread on the farm lands 40 loads of manure. Worked ten days hauling logs, besides considerable miscellaneous team work and handling hay and vegetables.

Flowed, planted, and cultivated 13 acres garden truck and 22 acres of other kinds of produce and broke 2 acres of sod for garden use. The fact should be recognized that the planting and tending of 1 acre in a garden involves as much labor as many acres in corn or the smaller grains. The crops are looking well, and the school, as during the past year, will be abundantly provided with vegetables.

Eleven good calves have been raised, and the other stock is doing well. Five hundred and fifty racks of ice, 11 feet square, packed, 2 miles of fence built and repaired, and some leveling of the school grounds, together with the care of the school stock and the numerous miscellaneous chores, repair-labor, and other duties the boys have been required to perform, constitute no insignificant amount of hard as their strength would safely admit of, and I am confident that all fair-minded and impartial people hereabouts will wish for the same.

Three boys were apprenticed to the engineer's department, and have learned to run the engine and to perform ordinary plumbing and steam fitting necessary at the school. The engine room has been supplied with carpenter, shoe, and harness repairing tools, and when the boys were not otherwise employed they have been required to repair woodwork, shoes, and harness, and to manufacture ax handles, under the instruction of the engineer, who is a good all-around mechanic.

The girls have performed the usual amount of labor necessary in the kitchen, bakery, sewing room, resting room, laundry, dining room, doing general housework and assisting at the mess table, and private work for employees, for which they were paid. During the latter part of the year the girls have accomplished much better results in taking turns at cooking for individual tables and in butter making than ever before.

Two girls have learned to accomplish good office work at the school, and when it became necessary for me to prepare agency quarterly reports, by reason of the transfer of the chief clerk about May 1, these girls rendered me a great deal of assistance in copying and running the typewriter.

Miscellany.—Ventilation and sanitary matters in copying and running the typewriter. The irrigation facilities that were arranged for last year have been put to good use in supplying the gardens, trees, and campus with plenty of water. Sixteen pupils have been transferred since June, 1903, which required considerable of the superintendent's time, but in this work I was assisted by both agency and school employees.

I have always from my first entrance into the Indian school work favored the sending of the most healthy and advanced pupils to the nonreservation schools. If the children were allowed to act their own minds, it would be an easy matter to fill this class of schools, for a great many more of the children express a desire to be transferred than are allowed to go.

The health of the school has been good and no epidemics have visited us during the past two years, and I believe that the employees are entitled to some credit for this favorable showing. From the best of my knowledge, experience, and belief average harmony and good will have prevailed among the employees in the schools of this agency during the past twelve months. Having the day schools boarding schools, it has been necessary to leave much of the literary and school work to my wife, the principal teacher, who has, I believe, rendered efficient service.

Day schools.—In accordance to instructions of Departmental letter dated January 23, 1903, I have made periodical inspections of the day schools same as for the year 1903. The work accomplished year and by Superintendent Wright, November 2, 1903, which was very satisfactory. There have been no

changes in the employee force at any of these schools for several years and I would not recommend any now. My last inspection was made the latter part of the month of May, after the gardens had been planted.

At No. 1 day school two additional acres of land have been cleared of brush and seeded and a dam has been completed for irrigation purposes, which will, another year, be very serviceable to the school and the means of instructing both the pupils and Indians in the art of irrigation. This school has better natural facilities for gardening and farming than the other day schools, and Mr. Minchou, the teacher in charge, is energetic and well liked by the pupils and Indians.

No. 2 day school, though not as favorably located as the others and with a smaller school population and attendance, but larger than last year, accomplishes good results in gardening and the usual industrial lines. Mr. Shultz is a good mechanic and teaches the boys the use of tools. He has also gone to the homes of the children and worked with them in putting in their gardens, which is certainly very commendable. With the assistance of the boys has built a large log coal and wood shed.

No. 3 day school and district are larger than the others, and under the immediate management of Mr. C. W. Hoffman, the teacher and a member of the tribe. He has very good influence with these Indians, and exercises good control over them, to the advantage of the school. The families live near the school and the attendance is quite regular. The gardening has not been a success in former years, which is thought to be due largely to dry weather and the presence of alkali; but an effort is being made to counteract this difficulty by the use of heavy manuring to neutralize the effect of the alkali, as well as to prepare the soil to resist better the effect of dry weather, and better results are expected this year.

The girls have been taught and required, at these schools, to perform the usual amount of housework. During my calls the teachers have accompanied me in the visitations of Indian homes. Work-benches and some tools have been furnished the schools, and I have urged the purchase of small ranges to supplant the little "runt" called stoves now in use, for it is quite impossible for the housekeepers to get up the right kind of a meal, promptly on the kind of stoves they now have.

It would undoubtedly be more in the interest of the schools for the day-school teachers to be in charge of their respective districts, instead of the farmers; then there would be but one head to the business.

The most cordial relations have existed between the day-school employees and myself and among themselves, and suggestions have usually carried the force of an order. The graded system of transfers adopted last year has been in force this year. United States Indian Agent A. W. Thomas and myself have dwelt in harmony at all times.

Most respectfully submitted.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through the United States Indian Agent.)

HORACE E. WILSON, Superintendent.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRONS, FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK., August 15, 1904.

DEAR SIR: We again take pleasure in submitting to you our report of field matron work done on the Fort Berthold Reservation during the year 1903 and 1904.

The work in the older part of the field has progressed, as usual, with encouragements to offset the effects of obstacles long struggled against, but yet not fully overcome.

Of the new field, in the work with the (two) women, I can say that it is one of the pleasantest I have experienced. The women are cordial and hospitable. If I happened into a place where beef had been killed, a piece was always offered me, to show their friendliness, which I accepted in order not to offend their feeling. They received suggestions and instructions with the kindest of spirit.

I met with one exception in Mrs. B., who acted unfriendly and unwilling to give me an entrance into her home. After the third and fourth attempt to approach her I met with the same repulse. On hearing that a son of Mrs. B. was seriously ill, and, though in fear and trembling of heart, I made an immediate trip to the house, taking one of the returned students to talk for me. We gained entrance with less difficulty. At once I made known my errand and was courteously replied to, and led into the room and to the bedside of the youth.

After some inquiries, and a little visit, I presented to him the magazines and papers for his reading, and left instructions for the papers to be used for cupboard shelves when he had finished with them. Bidding him good-by I returned to the other room for a little talk with his mother, when, to my surprise, my companion informed me, Mrs. B. was preparing a lunch for us, who said that it was cold, we had driven a long distance, and wished us to have a bite before returning. During our instructions in regard to housework, sewing, etc., which she took pleasantly and cheerfully. She also promised to make use of the scrubbing brush and mop which I had taken along.

Some time afterward I learned the cause of her cool reception received at other times. She had seen me approaching the place the youth ran away, taking refuge among the hills until I had taken back to school. Now that this misunderstanding has been done away with there is no woman more respectful and friendly than Mrs. B.

With the aid of some school girls, now home keepers, the women's sewing gatherings were revived, for which much interest has been manifested. Some of the old women merit special mention for walking long distances through deep snow and storms to be present and to do their part in giving encouragement to the younger branch of work. Many quilt patches were sewed and tied together and garments for young children were cut and made. These were sold and the money obtained was used for charitable purposes.

Mr. Whitebody, the husband of the president of the sewing society, was a real help and comfort; always on hand on my arrival to relieve me in the care of the horse. He stoically met my flame-wraps were on.

The pecuniary interests of the people met with heavy loss of cattle and horses this year, the same as last. The past winter was exceptionally long and the severest as regards cold that has been known for many years in Dakota. The hay was gone long before the depth of snow had melted sufficiently at the close of the devotions to harness the horse and have it at the door for me as soon as my wraps were on.

The result was the late blizzards and storms.

Food was very scarce in most of the homes, and some were obliged to go from house to house to sustain their need.

A touching scene has been the effort of some of the very old people toward self-support. In some instances the feeble old women have undertaken to prepare the ground for their little crop and garden with their short-handled hoes. I came upon two old women thus employed, and was impelled to go hire a man to plow their lot for them. We feel that it would be a kindness and consideration which they merit if such old persons, who have no near relatives to do for them, could have some assistance in the way of governmental provision for providing such relief for them in such effort for self-support. We learn that they have equally hard times to get hay for their little stock, and help for such ones can not be lost.

The housekeeping in the homes has been a special pleasure and feature in our varied duties. In beginning the work with these of the older women, who have not had the privilege of school instruction, it is our method to cheer and encourage, as well as instruct, by the "lend-a-hand" motto. Thus we are able to cast a dignity upon labor which is likely to appear drudgery to those not used to doing such. It also affords acquaintance with the talents of the housewife, and in what ways she may be developed in efficiency. Among those who have already had our demonstrated assistance it is our purpose to put the performance of the labor upon themselves, our part being the necessary suggesting, or urging, if need be, of such being systematically continued from day to day, week to week, or season to season.

We have put forth a repeated effort toward encouraging the canning or preserving of the native fruits, but always are confronted with the poverty that will not allow any overlux in the use of sugar; but our encouragement toward drying of the fruits has not been thwarted, and this year large quantities are being thus prepared and stored for winter use. Occasionally we find a young woman venturing jelly-making, and all would enjoy doing so could they afford it.

It has been said: "All is not gold that glitters." But an interested field matron can as truly say: "All is not ease that beams with sweet palliance," as the following incident evidences: A general body of our women taking occasion to remonstrate with a very slothful, though better-taught young woman, for her ill-kept and untidy appearance even at public gatherings received the following response: "Well, I shall go to church with my dirtiest, grasiest dress and see if it will kill Mrs. — and the rest of you to see me on Sunday." In our remonstrances finally made impression even upon such touchy mortals. When the Fourth of July celebration came around this same mother had her whole little flock and herself in clean, wholesome appearance, herself as proud of their condition as any other woman. And when time fit came had called their clothing she returned to her home and in the evening washed and set all in order for a fresh, neat appearance at camp again the next day.

We are relieved and rejoiced of the rumor that an appropriation has been made for a trained nurse for our agency and field. So often our appointments for work in certain homes have been necessarily postponed on account of calls for nursing and caring for sick ones so long that the enthusiasm for the work being done has cooled almost to stagnation in the heart of the housewife. Trained nurses are treasures in our work, and we feel that the people will joyfully greet the coming of the promised one here. Many have learned the value of fresh air and other sanitary precautions which they treated with scorn some years ago. Now the value of scientific knowledge and assistance in time of illness is appreciated by many. Some even have asked for carbolic acid for disinfecting. Though many are the evils yet to be corrected.

One point in our work has been the effort to teach the mothers and sisters in the homes to care properly for the sick ones of the family. Such has been accomplished in this way, and several faithful and interested nurses have been made among the women. The schoolgirls are not so efficient in this long duty as in housework, because of no experience or even theoretical knowledge. We wish we might recommend a little of such instruction during the latter part of their school course.

The poverty of the people calls for the exercise of the strictest economy if they are to make any progress toward reaching a better condition in the near future. We are teaching in every way penny-saving methods to the women, such as the often repeated mending of old garments and making over of the same for the little ones; have also given practical demonstrations of uses of old pieces in garments, quilts, etc., after they have been freshened and brightened by dyeing.

We have met and borne in common with a few of the educated young people many slurs and rebuffs, because of our stand in trying to suppress some of the old customs of the Indian dance, such as the giving of horses, etc., in honor of other persons, and of contributing large sums for feasting at times of public gatherings. It is hard to maintain an independent attitude in this respect, but we mean to prevail and win better and more beneficial methods of enjoying such celebrations.

A number of the schoolgirls have been interested in doing Indian bead and porcupine work. The only discouraging feature for them is the mere pittance which our local dealers are willing to pay, and they very much prefer ready cash to having to wait some time for selling in distant places.

We wish to express our gratitude for the hearty cooperation of the schoolgirls, who have proven themselves able to be depended upon in carrying out our suggestions and propositions to them for work in the homes, or for giving their assistance in various ways in other homes. They are our bright hopes, and to use an Indian expression, "We shake hands with them all."

Very respectfully, yours,

ANNA DAWSON WILDE,
ADELINE P. BEAUCHAMPEL.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY,
Fort Yates, N. Dak., August 25, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the affairs of this agency, with a census of the Indians of this reservation.

Location.—The agency is situated in Boreman County in North and South Dakota; but as this country is unorganized the agency is attached for judicial purposes to Morton County in North Dakota and Campbell County in South Dakota. The nearest railroad points are as follows: Pollock, S. Dak., on the Soo Line, 25 miles, connected by triweekly stage; Bismarck and Mandan, N. Dak., on the Northern

Pacific Railway, 65 miles, connected by daily stage from Bismarck; Everts and Eureka, S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, about 67 miles, and Strassberg and Linton, N. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, about 20 and 25 miles, connected by private conveyance and ferry with the agency. Post-office address is Fort Yates, N. Dak.; telegraphic, Mandan or Bismarck, N. Dak., and telephone to the agency.

Bands and Population.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of the Sioux tribe. The population, by the census for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, is as follows:

All ages (males, 1,706; females, 1,808)	3,514
Males over 18 years of age	981
Females over 14 years of age	1,205
Between 6 and 16 years of age (males, 342; females, 340)	682

A comparison with the census of last year shows a small decrease, which seems to have been the case for several years.

Improvements.—During the fiscal year the sum of \$30,119.00 was expended in the employment of Indians at \$1.25 per day for man and \$2.25 for man and team, the same being given them in lieu of rations, and for the purpose of constructing roads, reservoirs, and making general improvements on the reservation. This plan of giving all able-bodied Indians labor in lieu of issuing them rations is an excellent one, and if followed for a few years will result in great benefit to them. All but a very few of the old and indigent Indians will cease to look to the Government for rations when their food supplies run low, but seek employment. A feeling of self-reliance, independence, and self-support will be the result. It is gratifying to be able to say that all of the able-bodied Indians are willing to work and do so voluntarily whenever they are not needed at their own homes to work their fields, attend their stock, and put up their winter supply of hay. The present tendency is to neglect their home work in working for the Government, if allowed to do so. This is one of the evil tendencies of the plan of giving labor in lieu of rations, but I mean to guard it carefully and not allow the Indians, for this cause, to abandon or neglect their homes.

By this irregular Indian labor many needed improvements have been made during the past year. About 45 miles of boundary fence on the north and 20 miles on the south are being built. Also, a telephone system connecting the agency with the substations, boarding schools, and day schools is nearing completion. Three large dipping plants for dipping the Indian cattle of the reservation for scabies or mange have been built by Indians under the direction of the agency carpenter, and over 18,000 head of cattle were dipped twice by Indians under the supervision of the superintendent of live stock. This dipping the cattle will be of lasting benefit to the Indians. It will enable them to put what cattle they have over and above the amount required for school and issue on the market on an equal footing with whites off the reservation.

Earnings and revenue.—The following schedule represents the earnings of the Indians, so far as it can be compiled:

Irregular labor in lieu of rations	\$30,119.00
Annuities, interest on Sioux fund, proceeds of sales of beef hides, and Lemmon lease rental	43,177.80
Products sold to the Government	70,525.31
Freighting Government supplies	8,180.98
Total	151,003.15

There was also about \$30,000 paid regular Indian employees of the agency and schools, and about \$10,000 worth of produce sold other than to the Government, and about \$5,000 earned by Indians working for George E. Lemmon, lessee, and off the reservation.

Agriculture and stock raising.—Agricultural conditions have been very favorable during the past year, and crops at present are very promising and a good yield is expected this fall. The crops in some localities were greatly damaged by two severe hailstorms, one in June and the other in July. The grass is good and the Indians are putting up large quantities of hay. This country is best adapted to stock raising, and the Indians take to stock raising more readily than to agriculture. For these reasons stock raising should be the principal livelihood of the Indians and be their main dependence for self-support.

An accurate count of the Indian cattle on the reservation was made when they were dipping for scabies in June and July, and the total number found to be 18,058, which shows only a small increase over the number (17,599) reported last year.

While there were about 2,000 head sold to the Government, put on the market and slaughtered by Indians, and while a heavy loss of the natural increase was sustained during the unusually severe winter, yet I am sure the increase has been much greater than that shown. It is believed that there were not 17,500 head of cattle last year as reported. It is difficult to get an absolutely correct count on the cattle, as very few Indians know just how many head they have. This year each head was counted when put through the dip.

Horses have decreased since last year from 10,228 to 10,085. This is due to some extent to the fact that the Indians are being encouraged to exchange their surplus horses for cattle, it not being difficult for them to see that it is much more profitable to raise cattle.

This last spring the contract of W. J. Walker for furnishing beef for the schools of this reservation was cut down 25 per cent, as the Indians were able to furnish this amount of beef and more. This year there is no contract for furnishing beef for this agency and schools, the Indians being able to furnish all the beef and will still have a surplus to place on the market. It is very gratifying to observe this increasing interest taken in cattle raising by the Indians. If they do not become independent of the Government and self-supporting by means of cattle raising they will never become so otherwise in this country. No effort on my part or that of the superintendent of live stock is spared to help the Indians and show them the importance and benefits of increasing their herds and properly caring for them.

Sanitary.—The Indians are making slow but permanent progress along the lines of hygiene and nursing. At the present rate it will be only a short time when the "medicine man" will be unrecognized and unknown among these people. There were no contagious diseases prevalent on the agency during the past year. A case of diphtheria was reported at the Cannon Ball substation, and also one case at the St. Elizabeth's mission school, but by prompt action and proper care the disease was confined to the two cases, and no fatalities resulted. The greater part of the deaths during the past year was due to tubercular troubles.

Indian police and judges.—The Indian police and judges, with few exceptions, have been loyal and faithful and performed their duties without complaint.

Education.—There are three boarding schools and five day schools, supported by the Government, and one mission school supported entirely by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Agency boarding school.—This school has for several years been under the supervision and management of Ewald C. Witzleben, superintendent, who has made the school a success from the first. The past year has been a very successful one. This school is much in need of an assemblage or sitting room for the boys, the basement used for this purpose at present being unsuited and insufficient. Also, suitable quarters should be provided for the engineer. Other improvements are needed. Herewith is submitted report of the superintendent.

Agricultural boarding school.—This school has had a very prosperous year. The plant is old, but in fairly good condition. The capacity is insufficient, but when the improvements, for which contract has been let, are made the capacity will be sufficient and the plant, as a whole, modern and convenient in all departments, just what has been needed for some time. Submitted herewith is report of Superintendent Marth Kenel.

Grand River boarding school.—The school plant is in very good condition. The principal buildings are new and modern in all apartments. The heating plant at this school was very unsatisfactory last winter, but this, it is believed, was the result of not having an engineer or any person at the school who understood the heating system. It is believed, with the repairs which have been made and are being made, the heating system will give no more serious trouble. Posts, wire, and staples have been purchased for inclosing a pasture for the use of the school. The idea is to have a school herd of cattle sufficient to furnish all the beef, butter, and milk required for the school. In this way valuable object lessons may be given Indian pupils in the proper care and use of stock. Submitted herewith is report of Superintendent J. Thomas Hall.

Day schools.—The buildings of the five day schools are in only fair condition, but repairs are now being made which will put them in very good repair. With one exception the day schools are now in charge of married men whose wives are housekeepers. The schools have done very good work during the year, considering the frequent changes in employees until married men for teachers and their wives for housekeepers were secured. The outlook for good work in day schools for the coming year is very promising. The report of the day school inspector is herewith submitted.

St. Elizabeth's mission school.—This school is situated on Oak Creek, South Dakota. The entire expense of maintenance is borne by the church and church missionary

societies of the Protestant Episcopal Church. On several visits to this school it was found in a prosperous condition. The children seemed to be well cared for and making rapid advancement.

Missionary work.—The missionary work of the Catholic Church is under the general charge of Rev. Fr. Martin Kenel, O. S. B., assisted by three priests. The following is the report of missionary work done by this church during the past year: Persons engaged in missionary work, 3 priests and 9 sisters of the order of St. Benedict; total number of baptized members or souls belonging to the church, 1,639; number of regular practical communicants, 654; number of Catholic families, 354. Members of St. Joseph's Society, 308; members of St. Mary's Society, 453; total, 821. There are 7 churches on the reservation. Baptisms—children, 71; adults, 10; total, 81. There were 21 formal Christian marriages and 62 Christian burials. Expended for educational purposes, \$304; religious and missionary purposes, estimated salaries of priests and sisters, expenditures for church and mission buildings, repairs, etc., \$7,170.86. Received from Indian church and altar societies, sick members, burials and cemeteries, church festivals, Christmas trees, etc., \$2,452.35; expended, \$985.70; balance on hand, \$400.65.

The missionary work of the American Missionary Association under the Congregational Church is under the charge of Rev. George W. Reed in North Dakota and of Rev. Mary C. Collins in South Dakota. The Protestant Episcopal Church in South Dakota is under the charge of Rev. F. J. Delora and of Rev. Thomas Ashley in North Dakota, both being full-blood Sioux.

All of these missionaries have done good work during the past year and deserve much credit for their untiring energy and conscientiousness in their efforts for the betterment of the Indians.

Employees.—I desire, in conclusion, to extend my thanks to those employees who have been loyal and who have been of assistance to me in the administration of the affairs of the agency.

Thanking your Office for the courtesies and assistance received, I am,

Very respectfully,

J. M. CARRISAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STANDING ROCK SCHOOL.

AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL.

Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., July 19, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Attendance.—Capacity, 156; average attendance for the year was 119 1/2; total enrollment, 197; average age of pupils, 11 years and 6 months.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been good. Tuberculosis under some form is the prevalent disease, but to my view the health of the children at this boarding school is far better than that of the Indian children at their homes.

Parents.—Parents readily appreciate what is being done by the Government for their children, and they recognize to some extent the necessity of education for the rising generation. Indians of this reservation have been gradually but well trained in regard to matters pertaining to schools, and take it for granted that their boys and girls should attend school. We have no trouble in filling our school to its capacity.

Teachers' institute.—The first teachers' institute held at Standing Rock Reservation was conducted by Supervisor Wright of this district. This institute brought about a better understanding in regard to transfer of pupils from day schools to boarding schools and a definite system of transfer was inaugurated, which has thus far proved satisfactory. The institute was also beneficial in many other ways and the utility of these institutes is apparent.

Industrial work.—The work in this department has been a vast improvement over that of former years, especially in the farming line. Effort has been made to teach farming and gardening with a view of obtaining the best results in regard to soil and climatic conditions of this section of the country. It is the general view that the Standing Rock Reservation is not well adapted for farming and that it is mostly a stock-raising country. However, it is also evident that a large number of Indians will not be able to make a livelihood from stock raising alone; that they must therefore take to diversified farming. For this reason it has been our aim to make the farm work practical and systematic, so that the pupils may follow along the same lines in future.

Special attention has also been given to dairy work. For some years it has become evident that the State of North Dakota is an excellent dairy country and we have aimed to keep abreast with this condition. The children have been furnished with large quantities of fresh milk and butter, the product of 16 cows raised at the school.

The engineer department is under the supervision of a full-blood Indian, who has had much practical as well as theoretical training in this work. He instructs a class every two weeks and the pupils belonging to his detail are quite efficient.

The carpenter shop is also under the care of a full-blood Indian, who, however, is but a tyro in the trade. Still he is very faithful and devoted to his work and considering his little experience, as also the compensation, the result is very good.

Domestic department.—This department has added a special cooking and baking class where girls are taught to prepare meals for small families. The results are very gratifying. Special pains are also

taken in teaching dressmaking, in cutting and fitting. It is our view that a girl who has passed some years at this school will be a proficient housekeeper.

Course of studies.—It has been our aim to follow the course of studies as outlined as much as possible.

Conditions of school plant.—The school has very few, if any, of these so-called modern improvements and the arrangements in many respects are not very convenient. It is very desirable and necessary for the well-being of the school that changes and improvements be made. The boys' assembly room or sitting room is a damp basement. While it is a very good basement it is not a place for children to meet and spend a large portion of their time. It is to be hoped that some arrangement can be made by the department so that this condition may be improved at once.

Employees.—The efforts of the employees are especially to be commended. They have worked faithfully.

Water system.—During the early part of the fiscal year a new water system was put in. The excavation, laying of pipe, in fact all the work in connection with the placing of this system, was performed by the Indians of this reservation, under the direction of Mr. Pringle, of the Indian Office. The pipe system was from 3,800 to 4,200 feet long and when completed and tested was found to be without a flaw. The rapidity and efficiency with which this work was performed and the perfect satisfaction it has thus far given, is a striking example of what may be accomplished with Indians under skillful direction.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks for the great assistance at all times received from the Indian agents. This assistance has enabled us to conduct the school without any trouble.

Very respectfully,
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

EWALD C. WITLAKES, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, July 25, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school. The school had a total enrollment of 138 (63 boys and 75 girls), with an average attendance of 121.25 for the ten months school was in session. Average age of pupils, 14.26 years.

No case of death occurred among those who were enrolled during the school year. Owing to the hard winter and the very changeable weather prevailing the greatest part of the year we had more coughs and colds than usual, but not a single case of serious or acute disease.

The course of study received, as far as practicable, due consideration in the class rooms and in the industrial work. The pupils made good progress in their oral work and recitations, and those who were able to write furnished as good a set of legible compositions and monthly letters as could be found anywhere in the same grades. A thoughtful composition, and a well written, good letter generally indicates a good literary education.

Last year's farm crop was a failure, as far as wheat and oats were concerned, for want of rain. Corn and potatoes did fairly well. Garden vegetables were plentiful, but some were injured by the old enemy, early frost in fall. This year's prospects would have been better from account of frequent rains up to date, which furnished plenty of moisture, but both garden and farm were greatly damaged by two very destructive hail storms, which swept furiously over the school and its surroundings on June 28 and July 17.

This proves how hard and risky farm operations are in this section of the country. They require an endless amount of work and care to produce any kind of fair results, and then they often fail. If it is not drought, it is hail or insects or something else that destroys the hopes of the farmer. According to these discouraging experiences made from year to year, with a few exceptions only, the situation and condition of a school located in this region is rather unfortunate, if its progress should be judged and measured merely from the results of farming according to farm statistics required and accounts to be rendered.

The severe and long winter made the work of our industrial employees very laborious, as even stock raising requires a very strenuous life in this northern latitude. It is greatly to the credit of our industrial force that we brought our school herd safely through all the hazards without any loss except that of one cow, and that occurred more by an accident which could not be helped after the harvest was over. Their work had certainly not the character of a sinecure during the past winter. The school herd, of which 10 steers and 5 cows were slaughtered, furnished beef for subsistence of pupils for over three months of the school year.

The corral and larnyard were enlarged and surrounded with new fencing, old fences and inch fences were removed, more shelter and protection for cattle, wagons, and implements put up, so that every thing has its proper place and division to teach the boys how their own future places should be kept and properly arranged.

About 75 more acres were fenced in for pasture, which makes about 218 acres under fence, 91 of which are cultivated, comprising farm and garden, with corn, potatoes, oats, wheat, and a variety of vegetables.

In comparison to other schools, we have little to show in the line of buildings and modern accommodations, as no improvements of any kind have been made since Agent James McLaughlin left here in 1885. The school can not even boast of the very simplest sort of a sewer system or any building facilities except those that can be had and procured everywhere. But the vast improvements contemplated and considered of late will put the place in excellent condition if in the end it is thought necessary and advisable to make them. The present plant, although of very modest appearance, and put up at comparatively little expense in the course of time from 1879 to 1885, is well preserved, owing to great care, good order, and discipline, which is often commented upon by inspecting officials, visitors, and especially builders and mechanics, who have opportunity to examine certain portions of the buildings.

The teachers' institute, held at the Agency school last September, conducted by our experienced veteran in the school service, Supervisor A. O. Wright, and the first one ever held on this reservation, was a very profitable and enjoyable occasion.

In conclusion I wish to extend my sincere thanks for courtesies received through your Office and the agent and his employees.

Very respectfully,
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
(Through the United States Indian Agent.)

MARTIN KESSEL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND RIVER SCHOOL.

GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Little Popo, S. Dak., August 26, 1905.

SIR: In compliance with request, I have the honor to submit the eleventh annual report of this school. I entered upon duty here August 1, 1903.

Enrollment.—The enrollment for the last year was 152; attendance averaged 132.

Health.—The health of the children was generally good, notwithstanding the fact that the school was without a physician for nearly three months during the term.

Literary work.—In this department the school was under the disadvantage of new workers, but the results were highly satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that a Klondiker was much needed.

Industrial department.—The work in these departments has been very satisfactory. Although many of the employees were new to the service, most of them manifested considerable interest in their work, and promise better results for the coming year.

The allowance of a capable engineer instead of an industrial teacher next to a much needed requirement in the school. By preserving the heat, light, and water systems from deterioration, more than the difference in their salaries is gained.

Farm improvements.—Up to date very little farming had been done in the past year, a desirable tract of about 75 acres of meadow land was laid out for a school farm, for in losing a field the required posts and wire was promptly allowed in the spring, and the school can now justify its proud of one of the best little farms in this section of the country.

A short distance above the farm a large reservoir was constructed with Indian labor, in order my immediate supervision, and it is hoped that it will be possible to irrigate the farm when necessary from this reservoir.

We have a promising field of 6 acres of alfalfa growing on this farm, from which one cutting was harvested this year. The crop, consisting of 8 acres, produces a satisfactory yield for seed land. We have also harvested 15 tons of millet and speltz, and have beautiful yield of pumpkins and stock feed promised for fall harvest. Of the latter we hope to have many tons, which will add greatly to the food for milk cows this winter.

The first butter in the history of this school was produced this spring, and since that time 200 pounds have been made, besides giving the children all the milk they would drink of the more than 20000 pounds produced. When it is remembered that this is from a very inferior grade of milk cows, the result is not at all discouraging.

The required quantity of wire and posts have been allowed for fencing four sections of land near the school for stock pasture. Most of this material from the ground and a fence will soon be under construction by Indian labor. This pasture, stocked with good cattle and a good dairy herd added, together with the foregoing and other plans under contemplation, it is possible for this school to become to a considerable degree self supporting.

A hog and calf pasture of some 15 or 20 acres fenced this spring, being of incalculable value in providing suitable environments for these animals.

As an experiment 12 each of plum and cherry and 25 apple trees were set out in the spring, and most of them are in a thriving condition, making it encouraging to increase these by adding others each year.

Other improvements.—During the months of July and August almost the entire interior of the main building and schoolrooms was painted, re-plastered, or oiled, thus putting these buildings in an excellent sanitary as well as inviting condition for the opening. Before the close of school a much needed coat of paint was added to the yard fence and the roofs of many of the buildings, as well as painting the water tank. All of this work was done by the carpenter, boys, and such returned students as could be employed.

With the assistance of Indian labor a legation house and a chicken house were rebuilt in the spring, and a small stock of chickens have been added, the first in the history of the school.

By the prompt response of the Fish Commission I have been enabled to stock the recently constructed reservoir with catfish, which reached the school in perfect condition. After the proper lapse of time we hope to see fish added as a pleasing variety to the diet of the children and employees.

In conclusion, the general trend of the school during the year has been marked by progress, due to the cooperation of loyal employees and sympathetic and up-support of the agent and your office, for which I am very grateful.

Very respectfully,
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
(Through J. M. Carleton, United States Indian Agent.)

J. THOS. HALL, Superintendent.

REPORT OF DAY SCHOOL INSPECTOR STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, August 27, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the first annual report of day schools of this reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Attendance.—The total enrollment of pupils during the year was 182, average attendance, 119.6. The low average attendance was due to several pupils being excused by physician on account of sickness and transfer of pupils to boarding schools. Following is the total enrollment and average attendance of each school during the year:

	Enroll-ment.	Average attendance.
Cannon Ball day.....	70	43.5
No. 1 day.....	26	20.2
No. 2 day.....	28	17
Porcupine day.....	37	21
Bullhead day.....	21	14.6

School was closed at Cannon Ball for two weeks on account of exposure to diphtheria. By the prompt action of Doctor Diekmann, the agency physician at that station, it was confined to a few cases, all of which recovered.

Education.—The school work has been much broken on account of changes in school employees, but in each case the change has been for the best. Three of the schools were in charge of single teachers with Indian assistants, and the work was very unsatisfactory. Upon recommendation of Supervisor A. O. Wright, these were transferred and their places filled by man and wife, as teacher and housekeeper. All schools, with exception of Cannon Ball, are now in charge of man and wife, and the change is a decided improvement and work more harmonious.

The course of study set out by the superintendent of Indian schools has been followed as closely as practicable in both school-room and in industrial work. Seeds were issued to all the schools, and each pupil was given a plot for his own individual garden. The result was even better than was expected. All the schools had good gardens, and there was strong competition among pupils as to who would have the largest yield from their individual gardens. The work at No. 2 day school deserves special mention. Fifty bushels ofatoes, 2 bushels beets, 150 bushels of beans, 1 bushel turnips, 2 bushels melons, 1 bushel peaches, 8 bushels turnips, and 75 pumpkins will be stored in cellar for winter use, besides a plentiful supply of radishes, peas, beans, cucumbers, and pea-twig ears used during season. No. 2 is in charge of Edward S. Weatherby and wife, who ran a hotel at the school during the summer. Much could be done in this line and in improvements if day school employees were paid annual salaries, as in boarding schools, as the vacation month of July is the time when the garden needs most attention.

Improvements.—The school buildings in general were in poor repair, but authority was recently granted for expenditure of a sum sufficient to put present buildings in good condition, and work is being pushed, with hopes of having them ready by beginning of school year.

At No. 1 school 30 rods of pasture fence were built. At No. 2 school 300 rods of pasture fence were built, a storeroom and wood shed added, and a root cellar built. At Poncapine school 500 rods of pasture fence were built, a new fence built around the school yard, and a well dug, which supplies an abundance of good water. At Bullhead school 250 rods of pasture fence were built and a new fence built around the school yard.

Needs of the schools.—Two rooms for employees' quarters and kitchen and an outbuilding for wood shed and storeroom are much needed at Cannon Ball school. At present two teachers and a housekeeper are occupying two small rooms and using children's kitchen, which is too small for the needs of the school. At school is in need of a wood shed, a small storeroom, and a stable. At No. 2a room for children's kitchen is needed, as no provision was made for rooming meal in the building of this school. At Poncapine school a stable is needed, and at Bullhead school a building for wood shed and storeroom.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to our agent, J. M. Carignan, for his interest shown and hearty support given me in the work.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER P. SQUIRES, Day School Inspector.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through J. M. Carignan, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF ST. ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL.

ST. ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL, Dakota, June 30, 1904.

SIR: Aside from the statistics sent with my report at the close of the fourteenth year, in June, of our boarding school work on the Standing Rock Reserve. It gives me pleasure to say that the one just past has been particularly satisfactory in many respects, especially so that the young woman in the culinary department was one who had been with us from a little child, as were our four assistants. Also, the man of all work was one of our first-year pupils.

Our average attendance being about 60, we have not been overcrowded, having had the children who were most seriously affected withdraw.

The encouragement of the industry of handwork in the school was one of delight to our boys and girls, who excelled considerably through the same by working at odd moments.

Our Dakota male employee referred to, being skillful in the use of the Indian clubs, trained the older pupils in the art. The equipments for playing baseball have, with the bat and rings, varied the means for recreation.

The Dakota patrons of the school have contributed toward its support in cash, clothing, and shoes for their children, hay, wood, and labor to the amount of \$340.

Feeling particularly indebted to you and the farmer in charge for your kind interest and courtesy, in behalf of our mission, begging you will accept our thanks for the same, I am,

Yours, most respectfully,

MARY S. FRANCIS, Missionary and Principal.

J. M. CARIGNAN, United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO.

CANTONMENT TRAINING SCHOOL,
Cantonment, Okla., August 24, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this school and agency.

The school is located on the west bank of the North Canadian River, 20 miles west of Okemee, Okla., a town on the Rock Island and Frisco railroads, and 12 miles north of Eagle City, a small town on the Frisco Railroad. The Kansas City, Mexico and

Orient Railroad, now under course of construction, passes within 3½ miles of the school. The company proposes to locate a station at a point south of the school. This will give us good transportation facilities, and will increase the value of land adjoining. It is believed that this road will be completed to this point some time during this summer.

Census.—A complete census of the Indians under my charge is submitted herewith, which is summarized as follows:

Cheyenne: Males, 250; females, 272	528
Males over 18 years of age	119
Females over 14 years of age	193
0 to 16 years of age—males, 58; females, 60	124
Arapaho: Males, 121; females, 110	237
Males over 18 years	68
Females over 14 years	78
0 to 16 years—males, 25; females, 20	45

Allotment.—There are 890 allotments under my charge. The majority of them are located near the North Canadian River and extend along it for 50 miles. A part of this land is very fine, but much of it is covered with jack oaks, the soil being very sandy and suitable only for grazing purposes. Thirty miles southeast of here the country is exceedingly rough, the land being traversed by deep canyons, while the hills are simply vast beds of gypsum rock and dirt.

It has been found that this gypsum can be manufactured into an excellent cement plaster, and during the past year the Cantonment Plaster Company has erected a complete plant for the manufacture of gypsum plaster, with a capacity of 250 tons per day. Many allotments which are located in the rough district are of no special value as farm lands, but are rich in gypsum rock, principally selenite, with some alabaster. The erection of the gypsum plant will be a continual source of revenue to the owners of these allotments in the way of leases and royalties.

Leases.—The number of leases in effect for farming and grazing purposes on allotments under my supervision on July 1 was about 350. I consider it advisable to continue the leasing of this land for a few years at least, until it is brought into cultivation and fenced, by which time many of the Indians will have received sufficient money from the sale of land and other sources to equip them with teams and farming implements, when those of the Indians who are able-bodied can take charge of their own allotments and become self-supporting. The leases now in effect call for an annual rental of about \$15,000, 81 miles of good and substantial fence, and the breaking of 3,047 acres of new land. There are some miscellaneous improvements in addition to the fencing and breaking. I am endeavoring to persuade the Indians to take as much as possible of the rental in improvements instead of cash, as the permanent improvements will enhance the value of the land.

Agriculture.—The Indians of this agency devote some time and attention to farming, and a few of them take some interest in stock raising, but the majority of the stock raised are small ponies and some worthless Mexican mules. There has been a marked improvement during the past year along lines of industry. Many of the Indians have raised good crops of corn and other spring crops. Considerable winter wheat was planted last fall, but the heavy winds during the early part of the spring, just as the wheat was coming up, cut the young plant off close to the ground; thus nearly the entire crop throughout this section of the country, among both whites and Indians, was destroyed. In most cases either field, kafir, or broom corn was planted where the wheat was destroyed. The corn yield this year will be very good, and many of the Indians will have sufficient horse feed to carry them through the winter.

The Indians are now cutting and caring for their hay, and the indications are that they will harvest enough to subsist their stock during the winter.

During the past year we have succeeded in getting three houses built with money derived from the sale of inherited lands, and many of those who now have lands advertised for sale contemplate building if their lands sell.

Industry.—There has been a marked improvement in this line in the past year. A large increase is shown over former years in the number of able-bodied Indians who realize that it is best for their own interest to stay at home and work their farms. Very few of the Indians at this agency spent any time at all visiting with Indians of other tribes or other agencies. I was granted authority to expend the sum of \$3,000 in the employment of Indians in improving the roads, fences, buildings, etc., at this agency; \$2,653.32 of this amount was earned by them during the year for their labor at the rate of \$1.25 per day. Their services proved satisfactory. Broom corn is one of the principal crops of this district this year, and many of the young Indians are out

working now for white men, earning from \$1 to \$1.50 per day, thereby learning how to raise this most important crop.

The Indian must and does show a great strength of character to resist the importunities of his would-be friends, his white neighbors, who are continually throwing on him horses and carriages of attractive appearance, beef, and other articles, at extortionate prices, to buy with his money. In many instances his money is spent before he gets it, but as a rule he pays his debts.

Improvements.—There have not been any extensive improvements at this place in the past year. Authority has been granted by your Office to repair and remodel the hospital building and increase the capacity of the commissary building, which will mean much to the improvement of the plant for the coming year. About 8 miles of new fence has been built on the Government reserve, and considerable repairing has been done on old fences, which improves the pastures and gardens very much. The roads in the reserve and near vicinity have been repaired and considerable new road opened, which also adds greatly to its improvement. The mess house and laundry and one or two other small buildings have been repainted outside, improving the appearance considerably. The school building has been calcimined and oiled, and in some part repainted inside, adding greatly to the appearance and cleanliness of that building.

The water and sewer systems at this place are in a very poor state of repair, unsatisfactory and very insanitary. They should be connected with the out-uses; about 400 feet of the sewer line should be taken up and laid deeper and should be extended at least 300 feet, so as not to endanger the health of the pupils and employees. It will be necessary to extend the water system to the hospital building before it can be used for quarters, and it should be extended to the shops and commissary for fire protection and other purposes. These repairs will necessitate the expenditure of about \$3,000. This amount would include the repairing and rearranging of the bathrooms, which are also poorly equipped.

Missionaries.—There are two Mennonite missionaries located at this agency, one of them working among the Anapaho and the other among the Cheyenne. These men have been located here for some years and have practically mastered the languages of the tribes with which they work; they seem to have the confidence of the Indians, and accomplish much good among them. One or the other of the missionaries came to the school each Sunday evening while school was in session last year and talked to the children and employees in the assembly room. The Mennonite Society has two church buildings located on the reserve, one known as the Cheyenne church, under the management of Rev. R. Petter, and the other as the Anapaho church, of which Rev. John Funk is pastor. Services are conducted at each of these churches on Sunday morning throughout the year, and the pupils, employees, and adult Indians attend the church of their choice.

Marriages.—In past years it was quite difficult to get any of the Indians of this agency to comply with the marriage laws of the Territory relating to allotted Indians. They were inclined to ridicule the idea of getting licenses and being married the same as the white people. During the last year there were eight marriages among the Anapaho. Five of these were solemnized by a justice of the peace in Blaine County and three by the pastor in the Mennonite Society. Among the Cheyenne there was one marriage, solemnized by the prolate judge of Blaine County.

Sale of inherited lands.—Under the provisions of the act of Congress of May 27, 1882, relative to the sale of inherited Indian lands, about 100 allotments have been advertised for sale during the last year at this office. Many of the bids were below the appraised value, and on several of the allotments no bids at all were received. Of the number advertised, 10 allotments were sold, containing 2,539.10 acres. The total amount received was \$28,572.60, making an average of \$11.21 per acre. When the Orient Railroad is completed and a station located near this point the demand for land will be much greater, consequently sales will be more numerous and the price will be considerably higher.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians of this reservation during the past year has, generally speaking, been good, there having been no epidemics of a fatal character among them. The health of the pupils in the school was exceptionally good. The deaths among the adult Indians during the past year can in most cases be traced to tuberculosis, scrofula, and diseases of that nature. For special information upon this subject you are respectfully referred to the report of the physician, recently submitted.

Education.—The average attendance of this school for the past year was 74.5, a decrease of 13 from that of last year. This decrease can be accounted for by an epidemic of measles which prevailed in the school for some time during the winter. Many of the pupils were allowed to go home and stay for some time. The capacity

of the school is 80, and with the exception of the time when sickness prevailed the school was full most of the time. The schoolroom work was under the charge of one teacher and one kindergarten, both of whom rendered efficient service, and the progress made by the pupils in this direction was satisfactory. The pupils were given special training in the various industrial departments connected with the school. The work of farming and stock raising was under charge of an industrial teacher. A full report as to the progress in this line will be forwarded at the end of the present calendar year.

Minor orphans.—The subject of caring for the interests of the minors and orphans among the Indians of this agency is one that I have given considerable attention. I have succeeded in getting the appointment of guardians for 44 minors and orphans by the proper courts, and several more letters of guardianship are now ready to be forwarded to your Office for filing. All moneys belonging to these minors have been turned over to the respective guardians, where it will be zealously guarded until they arrive at age. Following is a list of minors and orphans, their guardians, amounts of bond, guardians' bondsmen, and the amount received for by the guardian for each of the wards under his guardianship:

Ward.	Guardian.	Bond.	Bondsmen.	Received for.
Little Elk	A. H. Keith	\$500	F. C. Staley, J. N. Wolbridge	\$18.50
Sipper	do	1,000	H. W. Doty, J. W. Thompson	167.72
Anna Left Hand	do	1,000	do	118.22
Red Water	do	1,000	do	18.75
Little Coyote	do	1,000	do	13.55
Four Heels	do	200	H. W. Doty, J. N. Wolbridge	13.75
Fannie Bull	do	200	do	4.41
Rumtug Behind	do	200	do	26.31
Piechee Sashby Horse	do	1,500	J. W. Thompson, H. W. Doty	16.12
Lea Little Man	do	700	F. C. Staley, J. N. Wolbridge	87.00
White Buffalo	do	200	H. W. Doty, J. N. Wolbridge	None.
James Fat Wolf	do	1,000	H. W. Doty, J. W. Thompson	133.83
Agnes Fat Wolf	do	200	do	81.63
Big Hawk	do	800	do	80.00
Anna Read Traveler	do	200	F. C. Staley, J. N. Wolbridge	None.
Cozy Wolf	do	200	do	116.72
Bad Breath	do	200	do	35.83
Strong Man	do	600	do	18.33
Driving Behind	do	200	do	18.31
Coming Up	do	1,500	H. W. Doty, J. W. Thompson	69.70
Dana Black	do	2,500	do	1,290.00
Jennifer Black	do	200	do	None.
One Eye	do	200	H. W. Doty, J. N. Wolbridge	5.83
Red Moon	do	200	do	23.31
John Lee	do	500	F. C. Staley, J. N. Wolbridge	None.
Elin Lee	do	500	do	None.
Nancy Lee	do	500	do	None.
Marino D. Tacket Raven	do	600	do	33.33
Cora Raven	do	200	H. W. Doty, J. N. Wolbridge	None.
Montie	do	200	F. C. Staley, J. N. Wolbridge	23.50
Bonnie Stander	do	400	do	20.00
Mary Curley	do	800	do	151.17
Richard White	do	200	H. W. Doty, J. N. Wolbridge	None.
Little Woman	do	200	do	1.50
Bird Tail	do	200	do	1.50
Stedlene Woman	do	200	do	None.
Carrie Theok	do	200	do	None.
Lime	do	200	do	None.
Black Rock	do	500	F. C. Staley, J. N. Wolbridge	None.
Mary Riley	do	500	do	8.88
James Riley	I. P. Ventloner,	500	do	17.72
Jennie Riley	George W. Kouns,	500	do	17.72
Helen Riley	and D. C. Adams,	500	do	17.72
Harriet Riley	do	500	do	17.72
Martha Warner	J. M. Pletcher	500	do	17.72

Letters of guardianship for all of the minors and orphans above listed are on file with the Indian Office.

Crimes.—There have been but two arrests among the Indians at this agency during the year. One of these was for murder, which was tried in the courts of the Territory and the defendant discharged. The other was for cattle stealing, which was tried likewise and dismissed.

There has been practically no drunkenness on the reservation, liquor selling being well guarded by the county officers. There has been some stealing of wood from isolated portions of the reserve, and in some cases Indians sell posts and wool cut

from allotments belonging to others. This is being discouraged, and I believe that in another year it will be practically stopped.

Government reserve.—There are five sections of land reserved here for school and agency purposes, about half of which is in pasture. One quarter section is occupied by the Mennonite Mission; about 80 acres as pasture by the Indian trader; about 160 acres lying on the east side of the river has been inclosed by a good substantial wire fence and is now being used as a meadow, off which a fair crop of hay will be realized. During the months of June and July the river was very high and in many places overflowed its banks. The greater portion of our meadow was submerged for nearly three weeks. This did some damage to our prospective hay crop.

The school farm as now operated consists of about 140 acres of pasture adjoining the school plant on the north, and about 40 acres of cultivated land scattered around the school and agency buildings. In addition to this there are about 10 acres of alfalfa and 2 acres in young orchard. The alfalfa yielded a fair crop of hay this season. The fruit crop was not very good. There was a small yield of plums. The weather early in the spring was very unfavorable for fruit growing, which accounts for this. Quite a large garden was planted at the school last spring, from which a very good crop has been and will be harvested, a detailed report of which will be submitted at the end of the year.

General conditions.—The general condition of affairs at this agency show an improvement over the former year. The Indians seem to take more interest in looking after their own business and are developing a desire for better homes and better ways of living.

The employees at the school and agency have all rendered efficient service and the year has been a very pleasant one for all.

In conclusion I wish to thank your Office for the uniformly kind treatment received at your hands during the entire year.

Very respectfully,

BYRON E. WHITE,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO INDIAN AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., August 6, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Location.—The agency is located on the North Canadian River, at Darlington, Okla., 11 miles from Fort Reno station, on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway, 14 miles from Darlington station, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, and 4 miles from El Reno, Okla. The Arapaho school is located directly at the agency. The Cheyenne school is located about 3 miles north of the agency.

About 20 sections of land of this agency was reserved and is used for agency and school purposes, all of the rest of the agency land being allotted to the Indians in severalty.

Buildings and plant.—The 40 agency buildings are in fairly good repair, with the exception of the lumber shed. The office needs a small heating plant, painting, and papering. Some of the other buildings require a coat of paint, papering, and some general repairs to be made from time to time. Some repairs have been made as required, trees planted and grounds improved.

The 12 buildings at the Cheyenne school are in fair state of repair. The heating plant was repaired, repairs and extensions made to the laundry and bathroom, tiling laid, boys' dormitory painted, and other general repairs made.

At the Arapaho school a large barn and stable was built at a cost of \$1,633.73, and all of the frame buildings given a coat of paint on the outside and general repairs made to the heating plant and part of the 22 buildings. The school building and some of the others require immediate repairs, and the tank and tower should be painted and repaired; also the cow shed. The other buildings are in good repair.

The drinking water for the agency and Arapaho school is hauled from a spring about 1½ miles away, and for other purposes a good water system piped into the buildings. The Cheyenne school has a good water system connected directly with a fine spring at the school.

Census. —	
Cheyenne.....	776
Arapaho.....	521
Males of all ages.....	1,297
Females of all ages.....	614
Children 6 to 16 years.....	683
Children 6 to 18 years.....	297
Children 6 to 18 years, school age:	322
Cheyenne (male, 106; female, 115).....	221
Arapaho (male, 81; female, 63).....	144

Of the scholastic population of 365, those attending public and nonreservation schools number 56, those married number 4, and those excused from attending school on account of sickness number 32.

Income.—From rental of allotments during the year \$60,320.53 was received, of which the Indians were paid \$59,404.01; the balance, being rentals due orphans, was not paid to them, but deposited with the assistant treasurer of the United States, St. Louis, Mo.

Interest money.....	\$23,100.16
Products of labor sold.....	4,141.00
Hauling freight.....	212.85
Employees at this agency and schools.....	7,680.00
Working roads.....	7,909.82
Sale of deceased Indians' lands.....	137,122.52

Rental payments are made to the Indians in the first and third quarters and interest money payments in the second and fourth quarters of the fiscal year.

Indian labor.—I am pleased to report that of the \$8,000 turned over to me for the employment of able-bodied Indians to work on the roads at the agency and schools, farming districts, etc., all has been expended except 18 cents. The Indians appreciated the chance given them to earn this money, and have made and repaired 37½ miles of road, including grading of school grounds, repairs in farming districts, repairs to bridges and approaches, and other agency improvements. The money was judiciously expended, and the work done has received the commendation of all. The number of different Indians performing this work was 180; 2,390 days' work, in the aggregate, was done by men with teams, at the rate of \$2.50 per day; 1,620 days' work, in the aggregate, was done by men alone, at the rate of \$1.25 per day.

Agriculture. —On the agency farm there was raised and taken up—	
1,500 bushels corn, value.....	\$600
75 tons hay.....	525
2,500 bushels oats.....	1,000
3,500 bushels wheat.....	2,110

Total..... 4,235

Raised on the Cheyenne school farm of 271 acres: 50 tons hay, 5 tons sorghum, 800 bushels oats, 100 bushels wheat, 12 calves, 1 colt, 48 hogs, besides milk, butter, and garden truck; value, \$2,943.50; cost of operating expenses, \$1,175.81; net gain, \$1,767.69.

Raised on the Arapaho school farm of 184 acres: 550 bushels oats, 300 bushels corn, 800 bushels wheat, 81 bushels rye, 50 tons alfalfa, 10 tons millet, 17 calves, 42 hogs, besides milk, butter, and garden truck; value, \$2,007.70; cost of operating expenses, \$1,103.83; net gain, \$903.87.

There were issued for seed to deserving Indians, to induce them to farm, 17,500 pounds corn, 4,000 pounds oats, 563 bushels wheat, besides a quantity of garden seed, and am pleased with the result, they having raised 6,325 bushels corn, 5,425 bushels wheat, 1,665 bushels oats, 750 bushels potatoes, besides a quantity of garden vegetables from seed furnished. Seed will again be issued to those Indians who are deserving and have their ground plowed and prepared for the seed, and I believe by increasing the issue yearly they can all eventually be encouraged to do some farming. They also cut 925 tons of hay for their stock, estimated at 1,294 horses, 229 mules, 608 head of cattle, 57 hogs, 1,050 domestic fowls.

At least one-half of the horses and mules are in good condition, and I believe they have 100 good work teams and 100 wagons. They are in shape to commence farming, and while the change is gradual, there is no doubt these people are preparing themselves for it.

Sale of deceased Indians' land.—Fifty-four tracts of land, containing about 100 acres each, and 21 tracts of lands, containing about 80 acres each, have been sold by the heirs, with the approval of the Department, at an average of \$13.28 per acre, the total sales aggregating \$137,122.50.

Most of the heirs have paid their debts, many have purchased teams and wagons, and a few have made some improvements on their farms, and have made good use of their money, but a number have recklessly squandered theirs. I have tried to impress upon the heirs the necessity of handling the money judiciously and trust that they will do better in the future.

Customs, etc.—The old tribal customs are fast disappearing and are now almost of the past. All of the men wear citizens' clothes, and nearly all of them speak English. The women all wear calico dresses made according to the Indian style, a very neat, modest dress, and suitable in every way to their wants; moccasins and shawls are also worn by them. The morals of these people are good, and they have easily adapted themselves to the legal marriage, and almost ceased marrying according to Indian custom, and where they are married that way first later a legal marriage is performed. The worst evil is, of course, whisky and the eating of mesquit, but the same is under fairly good control. Another evil is the propensity of the Indians to borrow money, and the unprincipled money lenders take advantage of them, charging from 25 to 200 per cent and up as interest on loans.

Health.—I quote Doctor Westfall, agency physician:

The health of the Indians in the main is encouraging. They have been free from the visitations of any epidemic. Tuberculosis does not appear to have greatly increased during the year, but no reliable statistics on the disease can be given, as many of the Indians live remote from the agency, and while coming for medicine for a time these living a long distance become bedfast or discouraged and go to some of the numerous physicians on the reservation or quit taking treatment.

Typhoid cases of consumption have been reported, of which eleven died. Eye and ear diseases are common, but on the decrease. Granular or scrofulous or tuberculous character is very common among young children, and conjunctivitis in one form or another is a frequent disease among both old and young.

The health of pupils of both schools has been unusually good, except for an epidemic of measles and mumps in a mild form, at both schools. The sanitary condition at the agency and schools is highly satisfactory.

Education.—There are only two schools on this reservation, both supported by the Government—the Cheyenne Training School, with a capacity of 140 and an average attendance of 140, and the Arapaho school with a capacity of 150 and an average attendance of 106. Good work has been done in both of these schools and the children are making good progress. The Arapaho school was not filled to its capacity, as we have not the necessary scholastic population, 69 being absent from the reservation in outside schools, 33 in public schools, and 36 in training schools, other than the Cheyenne and Arapaho schools.

No other schools for educating Indian children are on this reservation, as we have ample accommodations in the Government schools for all of these Indian children of school age. Reports of assistant superintendents of the Cheyenne and Arapaho schools herewith.

Missionaries.—In the main the work of the missionaries has been of benefit to the Indians. It is reported that, altogether, 307 Indians have been baptized up to date, of which 233 are communicants.

My thanks are extended to the Department for its consideration, and to the employees of the agency and schools for the careful performance of their duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Geo. W. H. Stouch,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO SCHOOL.

ARAPAHO INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL,
Darlington, Okla., July 21, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to forward to you the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

The enrollment for the year was 110 (57 girls and 53 boys), with an average attendance of 106.61. Average age of pupils 10.9 years. By comparing the report of last year with this year it will be seen that the attendance of this year is less than last. This is due to the fact that 23 children who live in the Cantonment district, and who were members of this school before the segregation of this agency took place, did not return to this school last fall.

There were 5 girls and 1 boy who were sent home on recommendation of the agency physician on account of tubercular trouble and died soon after leaving school. The general health of the pupils and employees has been good; no epidemics of any kind visited our school.

There are three schoolroom teachers, who are faithful and earnest workers, very much interested in the industrial as well as the literary training of their pupils and the success of the school.

Aside from the runaways the conduct of the pupils in this school was good; especially in the last three months it was excellent.

The correlating of the classroom work with the industrial work has been very successful, especially so along the lines of farm and gardening.

The buildings are in very good shape with the exception of the roofs on the girls' building and boys' building. The roofs on these two buildings are in, leak very badly, causing the plaster to fall from the ceiling and walls. Expert tinsmiths have been employed several times to repair these roofs, but still they leak. In my opinion nothing will do short of replacing these tin roofs with first-class shingle roofs. All except the girls' building have been treated to two good coats of paint—out-siding and roof.

A new barn, 36 by 60 feet, has been built at a cost of \$1,633.73, replacing the old dilapidated one, making the appearance of the plant a great deal better, besides having now better facilities for cutting for the horses, grain, and hay. A part of the old barn was moved to one side for implement and wagon shed.

A new coal house, 14 by 39 feet, was built adjoining the engine room. Besides the new buildings which have been erected, and all the buildings painted, and a new roof put on the teachers' cottage, and 100 pounds of asbestos put on the ceilings and walls of the buildings, and floors and porches relaid, and several hundred feet of walk rebuilt, and other repairing done, makes the plant in good condition.

The wheat and oats crop on the school farm, as well as throughout this part of Oklahoma, was almost a total failure on account of the long-continued drought—no rain from September up to the latter part of last April; though the corn, Kaffir corn, sorghum, millet, and all seeds that were planted after that are promising a fair crop. Prairie hay is yielding well and is of good quality. We have now, this year, cut two crops of alfalfa, each cutting making about 2 tons to the acre.

Very satisfactory work has been done along the lines of farming, gardening, and dairying.

Along with the regular detail of boys for milking, three girls were detailed to do milking. At first the girls were a little timid and backward, not being used to do such work, but in a short time would be pleased with the work, and it was found in every case they would do the milking as well, if not better, than the boys. After each pupil was done milking the milk was weighed, the amount decrease or increase, recorded in a book. This took some time, but the good results more than paid for the time spent in weighing each one's milk and noting the increase or decrease. The products from the dairy were: Milk 3,850 gallons; butter, 142 pounds.

The work done by monthly details of the pupils on the farm, caring for horses, cows and calves, and hogs, in the carp and engine room, in the laundry, in the kitchen and dining room, in the dormitories, and in the sewing room under the direction of various teachers in these departments was very satisfactory.

I desire to thank one and all of the employees for the interest they took in the school work, and the Indian Office for the aid granted, and you, and all employed in your office, for the support and cooperation in the work at this school.

Very respectfully,

G. W. MYERS,
Assistant Superintendent.

Geo. W. H. Stouch,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Darlington, Okla., July 25, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1901. Enrollment has been 71 boys and 71 girls. The attendance was more regular than ever before; pupils have been more happy, contented, obedient, and industrious than I have ever seen them; hence we have had very gratifying results.

Work in the industrial departments has been, on the whole, very satisfactory, but from unprecedented dry weather the first planting of seed was almost a total failure, the wheat being a very short crop and the oats being entirely destroyed. The corn and second planting of sorghum, however, promise a very good crop; the hay is abundant, and the second planting of garden seeds gave very good results.

The schoolroom work has been especially satisfactory.

The usual fire alarms and drills have been held and practical knowledge on this point has been shown to have been necessary, as several ugly prairie fires occurred which required the whole force of employees and pupils to protect the buildings and property. A fire started in the brick building by the explosion of a bracket lamp at midnight, but was discovered by a small boy, who, with great coolness and deliberation, reported it to the disciplinarian and it was extinguished with no noise or excitement whatever; the damage was very slight.

The health of the pupils has been so good during the past session that I feel called upon to comment upon it. This, I think, is due to the remarkably good location, fine water, and sewerage, as well as to careful treatment and cleanliness.

I take great pleasure in reporting that the whole force of employees, besides being efficient in duties, have lived in peace and harmony, for which I have expressed to them my gratification.

Thanking yourself and the office for much needed aid in my work, I remain,

Very respectfully,

THOS. M. JONES,
Assistant Superintendent.

Lieut. Col. G. W. H. Stouch.

10170—05—10

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO.

SEGER INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Colony, Okla., August 26, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to make this my second annual report as superintendent in charge of the agency, and the twelfth report as superintendent of the Seger Indian Training School.

This agency includes the Cheyenne and Arapaho south and west of the Canadian River, and includes two Indian boarding schools, namely, Red Moon Boarding School and Seger Training School.

The census of these Indians shows there are 730, of which 599 are Cheyenne and 131 are Arapaho; there has been a decrease of 7 in the past year; 353 are males, and 377 are females; there are 180 children of school age.

The Indians in the past year have been occupied in the following industries: Farming, hauling freight, and working as laborers, which usually consisted of road work, excavating, painting, calkmining, chopping, etc. Some Indians are employed as clerks in stores and in other work as they can find to do.

A summary of this work would show that they have earned hauling freight \$288.84; doing various kinds of work for white men, \$1,775; they have cut and sold wood to the amount of \$908; they have been paid for labor in lieu of rations \$5,000; they have been paid as regular school and agency employees \$2,408; the women have earned \$2,051.77 doing bead work; they have cultivated 1,087 acres, and have broken 82 acres of new ground; their net earnings, outside of farming, amount to \$13,331.01.

The annual payment to these Indians for land leased was \$25,069.53; paid as annuity, \$11,680.81. There have been 43 allotments of deceased Indians sold, which brought \$60,030. This makes a total of \$111,012 received by these Indians last year. The leases require, in addition to cash payment, that improvements be put upon the land. The leases now in force call for improvements as follows: Thirty-five wells, 9 sheds, 49 houses, and 491 miles of fence and the putting in cultivation of 20,419 acres of land. The value of these improvements is \$12,751.70. There is a provision in some of the leases which requires the retention of a portion of the lease money until the expiration of the lease. The leases provide for the retention of \$537.03.

It will be seen that these Indians have a large revenue; if they would use it judiciously they could support themselves comfortably. These Indians use their money so extravagantly they soon use it up and have to run in debt, which causes them to pay high prices for what they buy. Each Indian when he sells a piece of land usually buys a team and a new wagon and a carriage. He frequently pays high prices for them, as he usually buys them before the land is sold or before he receives his pay.

These Indians have not shown a disposition to settle down and improve their places as they should do, but I am in hopes another year to show better results along the line of home building. One Indian has laid aside \$500 for the purpose of building a house, and another one has promised to do so.

These Indians are married according to the laws of Oklahoma, and are law-abiding generally. They are interested in having their children educated and learn the English language. Their great drawbacks are drinking, gambling, eating mescal, and dancing, and having too much money to spend that they do not have to work for. One Indian, who is farming more land than is usual for an Indian to farm, apologetically remarked that he had no dead sisters' land to sell, so he had to raise corn. Their work depends a great deal on their necessities, and not because of their love for it. They do not differ much from white people in that respect.

The Red Moon School is situated on the Washita River, in the western part of Custer County. Adjacent to this school are 187 Indian allotments. There are about 42 children of school age, and all attended school last year. The school has been under the superintendency of William H. Blish, and has been conducted successfully. They have a school reserve which affords them plenty of farm land, as well as pasture. They have cattle and hogs and a fine piece of alfalfa, which contribute to the support of the school. The school is capable of accommodating 70 pupils, but they have not the children for the school, nor ever have had.

The Seger Indian Training School is located on Cobb Creek, in a natural grove of native forest trees. The ground around the school is a sandy loam. We are 15 miles from railroad. We have a telephone in our office which connects with Weatherford, our nearest railroad station.

The buildings are mostly brick, and consist of schoolhouse, girls' dormitory, boys' dormitory, reading room, office, employees' cottage, hospital, and commissary. The wooden buildings consist of a barn, sheds, shops, farmers' cottage, and laun-

dry. The improvements completed in the last year consist of an acetylene gas plant which lights the grounds and all the buildings, a complete sewer system, water-closets, and a new fence around the park. There has been purchased and is en route the machinery for a steam laundry, which we hope to soon have in operation.

The past year we have had 131 children enrolled, who have made improvement and have been generally healthy with the exception of an epidemic of measles which visited our school.

During the past year there have been 220 cases treated at the hospital, which did not include minor cases. The grown Indians, as well as the children, are treated at the hospital, and the hospital has been a great boon to all of them. A class of girls receive nurse training; the doctor gives a lecture to them each week. This class of girls receive training in cooking and family washing. The hospital fills a double purpose—that of caring for the sick and the teaching of domestic science; the whole is under the management of the trained nurse. The training at the hospital is intended to give the finishing touch to the training of the girls, preparing them for housekeepers and wives, the sphere that most of them will occupy in life.

The school children are started in the kindergarten, and as they grow and advance from year to year they are taught industries; the girls, such as pertain to housekeeping, sewing, and laundry work; the boys are taught the use of tools and to handle stock and do farm work.

We have on the school farm domestic animals, which include horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. We have furnished a large portion of our meat from our hogs, cattle, and sheep. We have an increase of 38 calves, 61 lambs, 37 pigs, and 6 colts.

The crops raised include the staple articles raised in this country. Our wheat, oats, and rye were a failure this year, owing to the severe drought which lasted nine months and only broke the last week in April. We are raising some corn, cotton, millet, and cane. We raised 95 acres of corn, which we estimate will yield 2,000 bushels. We had 140 acres of wheat sown and thrashed only 50 bushels. We raised 60 bushels of potatoes, 30 tons of millet hay, 9 tons of alfalfa hay. We have about 24 acres of cotton, which we estimate will make eight bales. We put up about 80 tons of cane and Kaffir-corn fodder. There have been 425 days of boys' labor used in raising this crop.

By permission of the Indian Office I took a party of school children and their parents to the World's Fair at St. Louis. The party consisted of 42 persons—22 were school children, the rest were camp Indians. They did not go for a show, but simply to learn all they could about this great large world we live in and the races of people that live in it. I do not think there were any persons at the fair who enjoyed it more than did these Indians. It will widen their lives, and as these children study their history and geography in the future they will comprehend it better and it will mean more to them. The school children were issued 21 ponies from a herd we had raised at the school, while the old Indians paid their own expenses. This visit to the exposition will always be an event of their lives.

I consider the year's work of this school, as a whole, to have been successful, to which much is owing to a faithful and efficient corps of employees, which, with the exception of two or three, were satisfactory.

I wish to thank the Indian Office for its kind consideration of my requests.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. SEGER,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CLERK IN CHARGE OF KAW INDIANS.

KAW TRAINING SCHOOL,
Wahungo, Okla., July 12, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my second report as clerk in charge of Kaw Sub-agency, Osage Agency, Okla., for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Location.—The Kaw Reservation is situated northwest of the Osage Reservation, Okla., to which it has been attached for some years. The reservation consists of 100,141 acres of land, which has all been allotted. A large number of the Indians are living on their allotments and farming some; others are making arrangements to move onto their land as soon as houses can be provided for them.

Leasing.—During the year practically all the land leased by white lessees has been leased through the Office on Government lease and has benefited the Indians materially on account of the increase of rents and method of payment; \$13,600 has been collected on the leases for the first payment of 1901. Quite a number of leases had been paid in advance under informal contracts and no money was collected on these this year. The increase of rents under Government lease will soon increase the amount of rentals to \$10,000 per annum. At this time 183 leases have been approved; 110 leases are pending action of the Department or are in the Office under preparation for approval.

Separation from Osage.—The Kaw Reservation was attached to Kay County, Okla., for all purposes at the passage of the Indian appropriation bill for 1905 and the reservation lines abolished. It has been separated from the Osage Agency and a bonded superintendent appointed; separation made July 1, 1901.

School.—Good work has been done at the Kaw boarding school during the past year, although the aim for the future will be to increase the efficiency of the school in all lines. The class-room work was carried on with the same degree of success as heretofore, the object being to give the pupils a sure foundation upon which to build later.

The individual gardens were a success. The children were interested in their cultivation, and were allowed part of the vegetables to use or dispose of themselves as an incentive to careful and attentive effort.

Farm.—The farm work during the past year was directed by the industrial teacher, the position of farmer having been abolished. One thousand four hundred bushels of corn were gathered during the fall of 1903. Onions, potatoes, and garden vegetables for the school were raised, sufficient for the year. Hogs enough were killed to supply pork and lard for the year. Eighteen acres of wheat were sown and 12 acres of oats, which have been cut and are ready to be stacked and thrashed; 25 acres of alfalfa sown which promises ample returns for the labor and money expended; 20 acres of corn planted and gives promise of a good yield.

Health.—The health of the school has been excellent, there having been no sickness, except trivial cases, during the year.

There has been some sickness among the Indians, two persons having died of consumption. A great part of the sickness among the people here is the result of exposure.

Improvements made.—During the year new floors were laid in halls and several rooms, the buildings painted inside and outside, and new walks laid to the school-house and outbuildings.

Improvements needed.—A coal house will be needed soon and a new chicken house is needed very much. The windmill has given very poor service during the year, and unless better satisfaction can be had it should be replaced by a better mill.

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation of the faithful work done by the employees of this school during the year. Thanking you, former agent O. A. Mitecher, and your efficient agency force for past favors and courtesies shown me, I remain,

Very respectfully,

FRANK FRANTZ,
United States Indian Agent, Pawhuska, Okla.

EDISON WATSON, Clerk in Charge.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR KIOWA AGENCY.

KIOWA INDIAN AGENCY,
Anularko, Okla., November 3, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following as annual report for the Kiowa Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

The agency proper is located on the Washita River, in Caddo County, Okla., and contains 1,541 acres of reserve lands, bounded by the Washita River on the north and west, the limits of the city of Anadarko, located on the Mangum and Chickasha branch of the Rock Island Railroad, and Indian allotments, on the south, and by Indian allotments on the east. The agency has supervision of the affairs of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes, all of whom have allotments in Kiowa, Comanche, and Caddo counties; also of the Wichita, Caddo, and affiliated bands, all allotted on lands in Caddo County, north of the Washita River, within bounds of the late Wichita Reservation which they occupied previous to the allotment, their allotments having been completed June 15, 1901, and subsequent to the date of completion of the allotment of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians, which was considered terminated on May 31, 1901.

The Indian population whose affairs are intrusted to the supervision of this agency is enumerated as follows:

Apaches (males, 77; females, 70)	156
Males over 18 years	39
Females over 14 years	57
School children between 6 and 16	35
Kiowa (males, 543; females, 617)	1,160
Males over 18 years	284
Females over 14 years	355
School children between 6 and 16	310
Comanche (males, 690; females, 719)	1,399
Males over 18 years	386
Females over 14 years	469
School children between 6 and 16	352
Wichita (males, 208; females, 218)	426
Males over 18 years	119
Females over 14 years	133
School children between 6 and 16	118
Caddo (males, 204; females, 271)	535
Males over 18 years	151
Females over 14 years	169
School children between 6 and 16	120
Total of all tribes	3,676

General condition of agency Indians.—As much improvement appears in the general condition of the Indians of this agency as could have been expected considering the hindrances that have come in the way of their prosperity. The civil authorities have done much in the way of overhauling and bringing to justice the professional thieves that have heretofore made it almost impossible for Indians to retain in their possession sufficient horse stock for use in cultivation of their lands. Something has also been accomplished by civil officers in suppressing gambling houses, established especially for accommodating the inherited gaming disposition of the Indian.

But the worst of all hindrances to their prosperity has been the experience had with the money lenders, from presidents of national banks down to the curbstone and the pawn broker. These sharks lie in wait for the Indians at times when they are out of money to purchase provisions to sustain life, offer them money at usurer's interest, varying from 25 to 200 per cent, taking as security anything the Indian claims to possess, generally selecting his work team and wagon, which eventually falls into the money-lender's hands, and is often sold at auction on the streets for less than 20 per cent of its real value. Usually the Indian who neither reads nor writes knows nothing of import of the mortgage papers until the day of settlement or foreclosure. There seems to be no way to stop this systematic robbery; it looks as if it would last as long as the Indian has a pony to mortgage. However, it is hoped that as the Indian advances in knowledge he will not be so easily duped.

A large number of these Indians have improved their homes and are trying to farm their allotments, have good crop prospects in corn, kafir corn, and cotton. It has developed that cotton can be grown successfully in this section of Oklahoma, and as it is a staple that finds ready sale for cash, it is probable that another year the Indians will go into this industry extensively, and it will become their chief dependence for self-support. The white settlers have succeeded well in raising cotton, and for the first time are offering employment to the Indians as cotton pickers. The Indians are taking to this chance to earn a little money, and are thus being brought into more intimate acquaintance with their white neighbors. I am pleased to state that as a rule the white settlers appear kindly disposed, and deal fairly with the Indians.

Schools.—The 3 Government Indian boarding schools, as well as the four mission boarding schools, have been fully attended and ably conducted. The Government school plants are in good condition. At the Fort Sill school a new dormitory is now building for accommodation of the girls, and an addition is being put on the boys' dormitory. When these improvements are completed, the pupils will be comfortably and conveniently quartered, and in excellent sanitary conditions.

Missionaries.—There are twelve church missionaries working among these Indians. They have churches for accommodation of Sunday worshippers, and the Indians manifest much interest in religious service. The missionaries have been of much benefit to these Indians. The Saddle Mountain Mission, conducted by Miss Isabel Crawford, under patronage of the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society, has come

most conspicuously under my observation, and has had marked success. Miss Crawford's prevailing theme in addressing her charges is the fact that Jesus when on earth worked for His living, and Indians who want to travel on the "Jesus road" must work to be acceptable in His church. The Saddle Mountain Mission Indians are industrious, and well advanced in civilized way of living.

Sale of inherited lands.—The Indians of this agency appreciate the value of their inherited lands, and it is seldom that anyone expresses a desire to have such inheritance offered for sale. Very few quarter sections have been advertised for sale to highest bidders. When bids have been offered, in exception of but three cases, all bids have been below appraised valuation, and no sale declared except in the three cases when bids were equal to the appraised value. It would often prove of advantage in making sales at fair prices for these lands if the time allowed for submitting bids were reduced from ninety to forty-five days. Many people who want the land for immediate use, in making preparation for first year's planting, can not afford to give good prices and wait so long as now required to learn results of their bids.

Pasture lands.—The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache possess 189,000 acres of land secured to them by act of Congress of June 6, 1900, to be held in common by the tribes. These lands are rented as cattle pastures, and bring to these Indians \$130,295 per annum, an average above 28 cents per acre, besides costs of fencing, which is part consideration and in addition to the \$130,295.

These Indians have been very much disturbed mentally on account of the bill introduced at the last session of Congress and which passed the House of Representatives, providing for the repeal of the act which secured these lands to the Indians, and opens it to settlement to whites, and to be paid for at rate of \$1.25 per acre, the settler being allowed five years to complete his payments. The gross receipts from such sales would amount to \$900,000, which, if placed to credit of the Indians in the United States Treasury at 5 per cent, would afford an annual income of \$30,000, as against the \$130,295 which is now derived per annum from this land as leased to cattlemen.

Remark is respectfully submitted with reference to this bill as follows, viz: Since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Lone Wolf case, the reservation Indians must be considered as the wards of the nation, and that Congress, the guardian, may deal with the lands of the Indian wards of the nation precisely as an individual legal guardian would deal with and dispose of the lands of an infant or other incompetent person, being careful at all times that no injustice was visited upon the ward. It is apparent that should the land property of these Indians be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this bill as introduced, injustice would be visited upon the Indian wards of the Government, and that if a legal guardian for an incompetent were to dispose of property at such disadvantage to his ward, his work would not find approval by a just judge in a probate court. It is hoped that the unfairness of this bill may be revealed to Congress, and the injustice of its passage averted.

These Indians understand the status of their relations to the Federal Government and are informed of the authority of the guardian to dispose of their pasture lands, and of the futility of such action being taken. The chiefs and headmen, and the educated young men of these tribes, claim that they are not utterly incompetent to have a voice in this matter. They therefore further claim that if it is the will of Congress that these lands be sold in the interest of white men, that it should not be done without due regard for their own financial interests, and that they should have a voice in the matter of fixing the valuation of their property, the income from which they are at present in great measure liable to be deprived of.

Employees.—The employees of the agency have rendered faithful and efficient service. More farmers could be used to great advantage in instructing and helping out the Indians that are disposed to make best use of their allotments.

Field matrons in several cases have been efficient in a marked degree. Miss Lauretta E. Ballew, of the Rainy Mountain district, deserves special mention. This woman has been with the Kiowa seventeen years. She is warmly attached to her work, and the Indians of her district are in most respects under her influence well advanced in civilized mode of living at their homes. Women of Miss Ballew's stamp, in the position of field matrons, can do more good to Indians than any other class of employees.

My office force is all I can desire. The clerks have in every way discharged their duties in an able and very creditable manner. Offering my thanks for the very kind consideration that has been received from the Indian Office,

I remain, very respectfully,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.

RIVERSIDE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Anadarko, Okla., August 29, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with custom and requirements of the rules of the service, I have the honor to submit the annual report for Riverside Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. This school is nicely located on the north bank of the Washita River, 11 miles northwest of Anadarko, Okla., and 1 mile northwest of the Kiowa Agency.

Attendance.—The greatest number of pupils enrolled at any time during the year was 151—76 boys and 75 girls, with an average attendance for the year of 143 pupils.

Health.—During the months of April and May the school experienced a serious epidemic of measles. There were 76 cases. All the pupils recovered except one small girl, who died on the 4th of April. There were 2 cases of typhoid fever of a virulent type; both cases recovered. One pupil was sent home on account of pulmonary trouble, who died later.

Literary work.—The work of this department was conducted by two classroom teachers and a kindergarten, and has been quite satisfactory. Miss Rees' Course of Study was much used in the classroom work, and proved to be a very helpful guide. A detail of employees to make talks at the "evening hour sessions" on their respective lines of work, as required by the "Course of Study for the Indian Schools of the United States," was made. The talks given by the heads of the different departments on their respective lines of work were usually instructive and entertaining to the pupils; however, some were not. Many of the talks were used as a subject for a composition and language lesson the following day in the class room.

The classroom gardening was conducted by assigning a plot of ground to each school-room teacher and kindergarten, who instructed in and supervised the planting and cultivation of their respective plots by the pupils. The more tender plants were started and cared for by the pupils, under the supervision of the respective teachers. In a hotbed covered with glass, until the plants became large enough to transplant, at which time the pupils, directed by the teachers, transplanted the plants in the gardens. The hotbed was within 20 feet of the school building, and under the immediate observation of the pupils each day, who were taught to care for the plants. Plants were also started in boxes in the schoolrooms for the purpose of teaching the germination of plants, but were necessarily much more tender than plants raised in the hotbed.

The band that was organized the preceding year under the leadership of William D. Brouniger, was largely broken up by the transferring of a large part of the best pupils composing the band. However, the band was reorganized last January and made fair progress until the close of school.

Industrial work.—The boys had training in farming, gardening, caring for horses, cattle, hogs, and domestic fowls. The girls had training in sewing, cooking, baking, laundry, and general housework. Classes in fine needlework were conducted by the classroom teachers and the seamstress. Much interest and patience were displayed in this work by the pupils, and some very fine pieces of needlework were produced.

This season has been unusually favorable for most of farm crops. The following is an estimate of the farm products raised: 3,000 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of oats, 28 tons of millet hay, 12 tons of alfalfa hay, 140 bushels of potatoes, 20 gallons of cucumbers, 500 watermelons, 200 muskmelons, 10 bushels of beans (green), 3 bushels of peas (green), 10 bushels of onions, 20 bushels of tomatoes. Increase in stock, 20 calves and 22 pigs.

In compliance with instruction in Education Circular No. 81 a regular detail of pupils, both girls and boys, was written out and fully explained to the pupils, teaching each one the exact date upon which he or she was to return to the school and enter upon detail duties. At the close of school on the 20th of June 5 girls and 10 boys were kept on detail until the 6th of July, at which date these pupils returned home and on the same day the new detail reported for duty, which change in detail has been kept up at regular intervals since. This new departure met with some opposition by the parents, but after an explanation to a few of the parents as to what was meant by it the opposition appears to have passed away. The detail has proved satisfactory and rendered much aid in putting up hay, cultivating trees, plowing for wheat, caring for school stock, and other work that properly belongs to a well-kept farm, and has received training in caring for matured crops that could not have been given at a different season in the year.

Improvements.—The school campus has been enlarged and inclosed by a new picket fence in front, and by a board fence on the ends and back side. This fence was a much-needed improvement and adds much to the general appearance of the school plant. A combined implement shed and hay mow has been erected. Two hundred and fifty shade trees were planted about the school campus in the spring, nearly all of which have grown nicely. Three hundred linear feet of brick walk has been laid. The front of the school campus was plowed up, graded, and seeded to Bermuda grass. The boys' dormitory has been erected and it is expected that authority will be granted to replaster this building before cold weather, as much of the plastering is now off and more falling daily.

Needs of the school.—A new boys' dormitory with a capacity for 100 pupils, a new warehouse, work shop, and a steam laundry should be built. The average age of the pupils in this school for the past year was 9 years. The water that must be used in the laundry work is full of mineral, which makes the washing more difficult. In order to have the laundry work rightly done without the use of machinery operated by steam, it necessarily deprives both boys and girls of a part of the training that they should receive in other departments.

In conclusion, I wish heartily to express my thanks to Col. James F. Randlett, United States Indian agent, for his courteous treatment, cordial assistance, and unvarying support in all affairs pertaining to the school.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. BUNTIN, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through Col. James F. Randlett, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT SILL SCHOOL.

FORT SILL SCHOOL,
Lawton, Okla., Sept. 1, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor herein to submit my annual report of the Fort Sill Industrial School for the scholastic year ending June 30, 1901. The enrollment of the pupils at the opening of the fall term was the most prompt and successful in the history of the school. At the close of the first week my dormitories were crowded to their full capacity.

Attendance.—Total enrollment of boys, 98; total enrollment of girls, 82; making the sum total 180. The average attendance for the year shows 156.6 in dormitory space for a school of only 180 pupils. During the year only 3 pupils ran away, all boys. Eleven pupils were transferred to Chilocco, 6 were excused from attendance on account of reaching the age limit of 18 years, and 12 were excused for a part of the time on account of ill health.

Health.—The health of the pupils was excellent. We only had one case of sickness that was protracted and serious. The 12 reported excused on account of ill health developed scrofula or tuberculosis and were promptly excused by the school physician for fear of contagion in our overcrowded dormitories. Doctor Shoemaker, our contract physician, was prompt and efficient in answering every call for his services in addition to his regular visits.

Industrial work.—The industries of this school are limited to farm labor and stock raising for the boys, and sewing, cooking, laundry, and all kinds of domestic or household work for the girls. Our wheat and oat crops were total failures on account of the protracted drought during the winter and spring. Corn, sorghum, kafir corn and hay crops are good, and we hope to harvest enough of these to supply the school with all the feed we need for our stock. The increase in stock has been as large as we hoped to have, in fact the herd of cattle has grown until I have asked to sell 100 of them because it will prove unprofitable to winter them. The fruit crop was a total failure, caused by frost after the trees and vines were in full bloom. The farm work was done by the larger boys in regular and systematic detail.

The Comanche Indian is a very proud fellow and regards manual labor as beneath his calling in life. I can teach him to farm and raise every product that this climate and soil will produce while here in school, but, alas! when his school term closes and the restatants thrown around him here have been raised, he, as a rule, with few exceptions, dons his shirt and becomes an Indian of worthless leisure. They do not have to work for a living, and until they do my hopes for any marked progress are few and small. The pupils are bright and tractable; it seldom occurs that any of them have to be disciplined, and their progress in their studies is satisfactory and encouraging to our teachers.

The new buildings and other improvements we hope to secure this fall will provide some long-needed wants, and I feel that both teachers and pupils will work with renewed energy to make the ensuing year the most successful in the history of the school.

I could were I disposed, find but few faults with my employees during the past year; the harmony among them was so marked, as contrasted with the previous year, that it seemed almost perfect. I am pleased to state that Colonel Rundlett, our agent, has done every thing in his power to encourage and assist us in our work. A most cordial and sympathetic feeling exists between the school and agency people, and the success of the work both here and at the agency is the aim and desire of all. Very respectfully,

J. W. HADJAS,
Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
(Through the United States Indian agent, Col. James F. Rundlett.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR OSAGE AGENCY.

THE OSAGE INDIAN AGENCY,
Pawhuska, Okla., August 25, 1904.

SIR: While I did not assume charge of this agency until July 1, 1904, it seems to devolve upon me, in the absence of anyone else to do it, to submit the annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

The last three months of the past fiscal year the Osage Agency was under the temporary charge of Special Agent Frank M. Conser, who did some excellent work during his short and temporary stay, but in the rush and bustle incident to closing up his three months of strenuous work the writing of the annual report for the agency was passed up to the next, and I don't blame him for it.

Having had no actual experience in the Indian service, notwithstanding a long and varied acquaintance with I. O. and, consequently, not having had anything to do with the "making of history" at this agency during the time to be written of in this report, I can but confine myself to statements and statistics found in the agency office records and furnished by the agency clerical force.

Until July 1, 1904, the agency embraced the Osage and Kaw (Kansa) Indian reservations, at which date the Kaw Reserve, with the subagency and boarding school pertaining thereto, was segregated and placed under a bonded superintendent.

The Osage Reservation is located between the Arkansas River on the west and south, the State of Kansas on the north, and the ninety-sixth meridian of longitude on the east, and has a mean elevation of 816 feet above sea level. The land is about 60 per cent prairie and 40 per cent timber. The prairie soil is about half sandstone and half limestone, and is fertile, raising an abundance of wild grass, and when placed under cultivation is productive of large and varied crops. The timber lands consist of river bottoms and broken hills, and has been called by another writer the best and worst land of the reservation. The entire reservation is well watered by innumerable springs and streams that traverse its acres, many of which assume considerable proportions and abound with all kinds of fish found in this locality. The reservation has an area of 1,470,055 acres. The slope of the land and general course of the streams is to the southeast.

The Kaw (Kansa) Reservation comprises an area of 100,141 acres. About 20 per cent of this reserve lies along the Arkansas River, and is as fine land as can be found in the West. The balance is nearly all limestone upland unsurpassed in fertility as wheat land.

The reservation has been equally divided among the Kaw or Kansa Indians, under an act of Congress dated July 1, 1902, each member having received about 406 acres, of which 100 acres is designated and considered as a homestead and is unalienable and nontaxable for a period of twenty-five years; the balance, about 246 acres, is nontaxable for a period of ten years but can be alienated at any time under certain conditions and restrictions imposed by the Department.

The tribe had a fund to their credit in the United States Treasury amounting to \$135,000, yielding an annual income of \$6,750. This fund together with all moneys due the tribe at the time of allotment has been individualized and will be gradually disbursed in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, each member receiving annually interest on whatever of his or her share remains in the Treasury. At the time of allotment the approved roll contained 247 names, of which number only 218 were alive, 89 full bloods and 129 mixed bloods.

Osage population.—A census of the Osage tribe at the close of the fiscal year 1904 shows a population as follows:

All ages, males, 946; females, 949.....	1,895
Males over 18 years.....	454
Males under 18 years.....	492
.....	946
Females over 14 years.....	531
Females under 14 years.....	418
.....	949
Between 6 and 16 years.....	594
Full bloods, all ages and sexes.....	838
Mixed bloods, all ages and sexes.....	1,057

A net increase during the year of 45 persons.

Revenues.—The Osage tribe of Indians are considered about the richest people as a tribe on the face of the globe. They have an annual income of \$418,611.30, being 5 per cent interest on the \$8,372,427.80 held in trust for them by the United States Treasury. To this is added about \$165,000 derived from lease of grazing lands, royalty from oil wells, etc. The amount from oil and gas royalties will greatly increase from this time, owing to increased development and facilities on account of pipe lines for reaching the market. This makes an annual income of about \$584,000. Out of this fund well-equipped schools are maintained, salaries of employees are paid, nearly all of the expense of the agency is met and the residue paid per capita to the members of the tribe in quarterly installments. The division of interest money alone amounts to about \$14 per month, or \$42 every three months to each man, woman, and child. To this may be added quite comfortable incomes to many individual members of the tribe, more progressive than others, from their homesteads and farms.

Traders' claims.—Under an act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, there were adjusted and allowed against individual members of the Osage tribe claims of certain licensed traders, aggregating \$429,590.32. At the close of the fiscal year 1903 this amount had been reduced by two payments to \$142,205.08. The Indian appropriation act providing for the fiscal year 1905 authorized the immediate payment of this balance from any moneys found to the credit of the Osage derived from grazing leases, oil royalties, etc., the tribe to be reimbursed by the individuals whose debts are paid from their shares of grass money and oil and gas royalties in the future, such shares to be withheld and returned to the Treasury until funds used for the payment of their debts is fully reimbursed. This final payment was made by Special Agent Conser in the latter part of June.

Oil and gas.—On the 16th day of March, 1896, a lease for ten years, covering the entire Osage Reservation, was given to Edwin H. Foster for prospecting and mining for oil and gas, by the terms of which the nation is to receive as a royalty 10 per cent of all the oil produced and \$50 per annum for each gas well that may be discovered and utilized. Until recently nothing was done under this lease other than that absolutely necessary to prevent the cancellation of the contract. About three years ago, by assignment, the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company became the sole owner of this lease, since which time much more activity in the way of prospecting and developing has been demonstrated, especially so in the year just past.

In compliance with my request, Mr. M. F. Stillwell, manager of the oil company,

made a detailed report of what his company has done in the Osage Reservation, which has been filed in the agency office and from which I quote, as follows:

The total number of wells which have been drilled upon the Osage Reservation up to June 30, 1903, were 33, of which 21 were producing oil wells, 4 gas wells, and 8 dry holes.

From June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904, there were drilled on the Osage Indian Reservation, by the Indian Territory Illuminating Company and its subsidiaries, 132 oil wells, 18 gas wells, and 43 dry holes, making the total number of wells drilled 225, of which 153 are producing oil wells, 22 are gas wells, and 50 are dry holes, at an estimated average cost of \$3,000 per well, amounting approximately to \$675,000 to complete the wells.

Up to June 30, 1904, all of the oil which had been sold from the Osage Indian Reservation was shipped to the refinery at Neodesha, Kans., in tank cars at a cost of \$0.22 per barrel railroad freight, until about April 1, at which time a pipe line was run from the refinery at Neodesha, Kans., to Caneey, Kans., where an unloading station was installed and the freight rate reduced 16 cents per barrel, with the exception of about 1,600 barrels which trolley run from their wells Nos. 2 and 3, on their south block, into a 65,000-barrel tank, which they erected in the Creek Station, and about 3,300 barrels of oil which was run from lot 233, on the Kansas line, which lease was connected up by pipe line with the pumping station at Peru, Kans. With these exceptions all the oil run from the Osage Reservation was from lot 32 to lot 11, inclusive, a distance of 6 miles. The total number of barrels produced in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was 86,416.55.

In the fall of 1903 the Pawhuska Oil and Gas Company developed a strong gas well within a mile and a half of the agency headquarters, and now the town of Pawhuska is furnished with light and heat from this source, and it is hoped that all agency and school buildings will be using natural gas for light and heat, an arrangement that will be a source of great comfort and convenience, as well as a wonderful saving in expense.

Traders and trading points.—There are now between 125 and 150 persons or firms operating under licenses to trade with the Osage Indians, representing all lines of the mercantile business and the various trades and professions. Free trade is enjoyed almost as freely by the Indians within the reservation as by their white brothers without, and I believe their interests are as fully protected. There are a number of trading points or villages in the reservation, all of which are growing as rapidly as is allowed. Pawhuska is now a place of something like 1,200 people, and Fairfax and Hominy are rapidly becoming important factors in the commercial status of the reserve. For full report in this connection I refer you to the report of H. C. Ripley, trade supervisor, which appends this writing.

Railroads and telephones.—Two railroad companies—the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Eastern Oklahoma, a part of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe—have completed their lines across the reservation and established stations and sidings at convenient points. Nehalem (an Indian name meaning "good water"), on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, gives the agency a station within 7 miles, while heretofore the nearest railroad point was nearly 30 miles away. Other railroads are knocking at the door of the reservation, and several surveys have been made. It seems that more building within the boundaries of the reserve during the ensuing year is highly probable. Considerable telephone improvement has been done, and now the agency not only has telephonic communication with all principal outside points, but with all the important places within the boundaries of the reservation.

Homestead filings.—A system of homesteading by the Indians of this reservation was inaugurated by Agent Mitscher, and vigorously pushed by him until a short time before he retired from the agency—March 31, 1904. This system, by permission of the Department, provides for the selection of a homestead of 160 acres for each member of the tribe for a home. The office records apparently show 1,392 of such selections. Not having been identified with the work I am not prepared to comment on the thoroughness with which it has been carried on, or the genuineness of the selections from a "bona fide home" standpoint.

This is an initial step toward the allotment of the Osage. A bill was introduced in Congress on March 17, 1904, by Delegate McGuire, of Oklahoma, providing for the "equal division of the tribal lands of the Osage Indians among themselves," and there is little doubt but what legislation along this line will be obtained in the very near future. The Indians want it and the conditions demand it.

Character.—While I have not had the chance to judge the character of the Osage Indian in his home, he has the reputation of being a mild-mannered, good-humored, contented sort of a fellow, with an appetite for something good to eat and plenty of it. He has a good opinion of himself and is ever jealous of his honor and integrity. The mixed bloods predominate in number, and among them are to be found some of as shrewd and progressive men as there are in the land.

Like many of their red brothers, the appetite of some of the Osage for "red eye" is insatiable, and their thirst for intoxicants would be invaluable to a confirmed toper. Yet, from what I have seen up to the date of this report and from what I have been able to learn from those familiar with these people, I do not believe there is any more liquor drinking among them than there is among the same number of other residents of the United States, taking the population throughout.

Churches.—There are four churches at Pawhuska, viz, Methodist Episcopal, Episcopalian, Baptist, and Catholic, where religious services are held regularly. During the past year the Episcopalians and Baptists have built nice churches and have expended considerable money in improving their properties in Pawhuska.

Police.—The work done by the police during the year has been quite satisfactory, and the record is certainly encouraging. The work done by the force is reported by Mr. Warren Bennett, chief of police, as follows:

I am unable to make an absolutely thorough report, for the reason that there has been several changes in the constable force during the year, and the data furnished by the constables now in service (some of whom were acting as special police part of the year) is the basis of this report.

All of the arrests shown have been for offenses committed on the Osage Indian Reservation, or pertaining thereto, and only arrests that have been of sufficient importance to be brought before the district court are embodied therein.

The constables, as a rule, have been energetic in executing the rules and regulations of this agency, have adjudicated all cases of disputes brought to their attention, assessed all persons who had stock grazing upon the reservation out of the regularly leased pastures, and assisted in the collection of the grass and permit taxes.

One constable was killed and one seriously wounded during the year. Constable John B. Jones, while endeavoring to arrest Ed Lysle, who was drunk and creating a disturbance at a picnic at the home of James Blighart, on July 4, 1903, was shot to death by Lysle, who was apprehended a few days later, and has since been convicted and given a life sentence. Constable Wiley G. Haines was seriously wounded in a fight with the notorious Martin gang, which was participated in by Constable Haines, Malors, and Sam and Bill Martin and Clarence Simmons, the outlaws, which resulted in the death of Sam and Bill Martin and the capture of their entire outfit, consisting of three stolen horses and a great quantity of firearms and ammunition.

Next below is a list in detail of the cases handled, showing the nature of the offenses committed and the disposition of them:

Arrests made.....	144
Convictions.....	50
Dismissed (district court or United States grand jury).....	39
Pending.....	61
Nature of offenses committed:	
Murder.....	1
Larceny.....	36
Introducing and disposing.....	65
Assault with intent to kill.....	14
Timber depredations.....	13
Miscellaneous.....	11
Number of Osage and Kansas Indians convicted:	
Incesting.....	10
Carrying revolvers.....	2
Stolen property recovered:	
Stock (horses and cattle).....	42
Saddles, shotguns, etc.....	10

The fact that the efforts of the police department have been directed more particularly toward the apprehension of stock rustlers, who have heretofore considered the full-blood Indians' stock common property, have reduced their losses by theft to a minimum. In some instances the recovery of stolen horses has been at considerable cost, but the fact that the force has been increasing its efforts in locating and returning stolen property to its rightful owners has had a salutary effect.

Sanitary.—As to the sanitary conditions that exist at the agency and schools, I refer you to Dr. Harry Walker, contract physician, who reports as follows:

At the Osage school there has been no material improvement since making my last annual report. The girls' dormitory is a good building and is easily kept in good sanitary condition. There should be another bathroom—there is only one—and there should be another water-closet—there are two, but one of these is in the basement; a third should be placed on the first or second floor. Rats are a great pest in this as well as the boys' dormitory. They get into nearly all of the rooms and bother the children at night. Some improvement should be made to shut them out of the dormitories, if possible.

The boys' dormitory is not in good condition and can not be made so without a liberal appropriation. The dining room is a wooden shack, really separate from the main stone building. This should be arranged for, and when that is done the stone dormitory should be renovated from top to bottom.

The boys' hospital ward is often full when the girls' ward is empty. A relative disproportion would occur if both buildings were in equally good sanitary condition, but the boys' dormitory must account in part for epidemics of winter ailments and approximate epidemics of pneumonia.

The hospital needs renovating. If a new one is out of the question, but there should be a new hospital and it should be modern in every respect. It should be as proportionately complete as any modern hospital. There should be two large, well-ventilated wards with plenty of light, and there should be a separate double ward for contagious diseases. During the last year I was forced to quarantine children in both dormitories in improvised wards for measles and chicken pox. This should not be necessary. Beyond that, the hospital should have its own heating plant; it should have a pleasant sitting or waiting room, a good kitchen, a well-lighted treatment room, two water-closets, and two bathrooms. The nurse should have comfortable quarters. A new hospital is needed and I am confident that a majority of the Osages are not opposed to it. I make this suggestion with some freedom of opinion, because this will be my last sanitary report and I can hardly be accused of personal anxiety or selfish motive.

There were no deaths among the pupils while in school and have been none in three and one-half years.

There has been only one at the St. Louis school during that time. This school is kept in a good sanitary condition. The building compares very favorably with the government girls' dormitory. It has, too, a good, healthful location. An epidemic of measles was followed by a number of cases of pneumonia at the St. Louis school. Children are generally hearty at both places.

There is little to add to my last annual report concerning the health and sickness of the Indian. The half-breeds are healthful and the full bloods are sickly. No full-blood family escapes it. The old, middle-aged, and infants die of it. Tuberculosis kills more than one-half of the infants, who die

In their first and second year. Outside of a very few tuberculous and malaria are responsible for all the deaths among children, and in the same proportion they cut short the years of the young adults and shorten the days of the aged. And this statement is without value except for sanitary statistes. The full bloods are decreasing in number every year. They are dying off, and no sanitary suggestions will save them.

Schools.—Two schools have been maintained under the supervision of the agent throughout the year, the Osage boarding school at Pawhuska and the Kaw boarding school at the Kaw subagency. As to these institutions I refer to the reports of Superintendent Baker and Clerk in Charge Edson Watson, both of which are appended hereto. Besides the Indian children who attended these schools a large majority of those of school age were enrolled in the nonreservation schools, the two Catholic boarding schools on the reserve, and several private schools in the reservation, besides quite a number attending different seminaries, academies, and colleges of the country. The education of the average Osage child is well looked after.

With thanks to those who have kindly assisted in compiling data for this report, and hopes for a successful year's work throughout the service, especially at the Osage Agency, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

FRANK FRANTZ,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OSAGE SCHOOL.

OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pawhuska, Okla., July 25, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

The school is located at the agency. The buildings, 11 in number, are of stone structure except the hospital, laundry, and engineer's and farmer's houses, which are frame. All are in fair condition. The school can healthfully accommodate 180 pupils, 100 boys and 80 girls. Total enrollment during the year was 97 boys and 67 girls, number of full blood enrolled 61, mixed bloods 70. Last September there were transferred from this school to the Haskell training school 10 boys and 5 girls.

The progress made by these pupils in their studies and industrial work has been satisfactory. The girls have taken part in all the household duties of the school and have worked well in every department. During the year they have had more social intercourse with the employees and boys than in the past years, and a marked improvement is noticeable in their conduct and manners.

About 85 acres of land, consisting of 30 acres of oats, 25 acres of corn, 8 acres of alfalfa, 6 acres of kafir corn, 6 acres of garden, and 10 acres of orchard were cultivated by the boys and their instructors, and 100 acres of pasture belong to the school. The prospect was very flattering for an excellent crop until the rain, wind, and hail in the latter part of June almost destroyed the oats and greatly damaged the corn. Alfalfa and kafir corn are fair, the pasture good, and the garden excellent, excepting the late-planted potatoes, which were injured by the rains.

The yield of the orchard was very light, because the greatest number of trees are only 1 and 2 years old, and some planted this spring. The orchard comprises apple, peach, pear, plum, and cherry trees, and a good variety of orch. We have also a large number of gooseberry and currant bushes.

The cattle, hogs, and pigs belonging to the school are all in excellent condition. The school has been very unfortunate with its teams. It lost 1 horse and 1 mule, both were very good animals, leaving 2 small inferior mules, 1 excellent mule, and 1 good horse. A good team will be needed before next spring. The school has 62 head of cattle, including 18 milk cows.

Besides assisting on the farm, the boys have done considerable other work, including care of stock, cutting wood, assisting in the laundry, the entire care of the school building, and under the direction and with the assistance of the assistant matron and assistant cook all the work in the boys' building, boys' dining room, and boys' kitchen has all been done by them in a very pleasing and creditable manner.

The pupils' individual gardens are also excellent; from them a large amount of vegetables have been procured for the school tables.

The greatest obstacle in the way of educating these children is found in the granting to parents the privilege of taking their children home every fourth week to remain two days, Saturday and Sunday. This privilege has been granted the Osage parents for at least ten years. Even if the child is returned promptly, his absence creates an extra amount of work for the employees; it interferes with the details, retards the progress of the school, and lessens the interest of the pupil in his work and in the school. It has been frequently the case that a score of pupils were absent on Monday mornings who had to be sent for, and on their return a bath and clean clothes were required.

During the school term religious services are conducted in the morning and evening at the different churches at the agency, where all the pupils assemble at morning services and the larger pupils attend the evening services accompanied by employees. On Friday evenings the pupils are given religious instruction by the ministers of their religious beliefs.

A storeroom and a steam laundry should be built and the contemplated new plumbing system installed in the girls' and boys' buildings. The plumbing of these buildings can not be executed as planned until the storeroom and steam laundry are erected and in use.

Two cyclone caves are being built for the protection of the pupils and employees from cyclones, and will quiet their fears during severe storms.

The engineer's and farmer's houses have been repaired and painted and the exterior woodwork of the schoolhouse and boys' building have been given two coats of paint. All the buildings and fences are in good repair.

From the beginning of the school year last September until its close in June more or less sickness prevailed among the pupils, measles, whooping cough, itch, chicken pox, malarial fever, and scarlet fever being the most prominent diseases. None of them, however, proved fatal, and, glad to say, there is not a single death to record for the school.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge cordial support and kindly interest of yourself, O. A. Mischeer, Special Agent in Charge, and agency and school employees for the success of the school.

I am, very respectfully,
FRANK FRANTZ,
United States Indian Agent.

J. L. BAKER, Superintendent.

REPORT OF OSAGE INDIAN TRADE SUPERVISOR.

THE OSAGE INDIAN AGENCY,
Pawhuska, Okla., August 25, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report as Indian trade supervisor for the Osage Reservation, embracing the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

The past year has been one of advancement along all lines on the reservation and it has been especially so among the traders, as the increase in the number of stores and in the amount of business done with the annuitants show.

There are now 9 trading points on the reservation and 110 licenses are in force, representing nearly every line of business. There are also 4 banks on the reservation and the amount of their loans is included in the totals of business done during the year. There are 23 general stores, 1 lumber yard, 4 meat markets, 2 drug stores, 1 flour mill, 2 newspapers, 5 blacksmith shops, 6 hotels, 5 bakeries, 5 dressmaking and millinery establishments, 7 livery stables, 6 contractors, and a large number of other occupations are represented by from one to five persons or firms.

Some of these firms carry stock that invoice \$25,000 and have everything that one could need. The ledgers are kept in proper form and inspected frequently as well as the goods. The banks' loans are examined and the rates of interest allowed by the instructions from the Indian Office are enforced.

During the year there have been \$102,248.35 in cash transactions on the trading cards amounting to \$102,248.35, and the balance remaining unpaid at present is only \$771.80. The amount of credit extended to these Indians to be paid from other incomes than their annuity is constantly increasing, but no more so than the situation demands or justifies. The figures given include all transactions with the annuitants, as shown by the quarterly reports made by the traders to this office. The balance due traders from credit extended on other incomes than annuity on May 31, 1901, was \$26,619.48, since which time credit has been extended amounting to \$118,808.65 and collection made of \$91,961.22, leaving a balance due on June 30, 1901, of \$50,456.91.

These transactions are largely with the mixed bloods and are settled from farm rents, sale of stock, crops, etc. Then there are also a few annuitants who do not use the credit cards, but are given credit by reason of their wealth and standing and use their annuity moneys with the rest of their income to pay the same.

The amount of cash trade derived from these people is very large, but as it is in with the cash sales to the white customer it is impossible to give the amount.

I am still of the opinion that these Indians should by all means be allowed to trade 99 per cent of their quarterly annuity on the cards, instead of being restricted to 60 per cent, as at present, and would respectfully repeat my recommendation made in former reports that this law be so amended. There is a class here that this money which they get back at payment is a positive curse to, and as long as they get it we can not control them. I have in some of these cases allowed them to trade all of their annuity, for the reason that their families needed it, and also because we know that if given the cash they will spend it for drink.

The cards of several annuitants who are hard drinkers have been held up and goods furnished them instead, thus compelling them to use their annuity for the benefit of their families.

During the year I have carefully checked the old ledgers, which contained the accounts settled by the recent special payment, and corrected many errors which had been made, at the same time requiring them to enter the disallowances, so that the accounts would be closed.

Very respectfully,

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
(Through Frank Frantz, United States Indian Agent.)

H. C. RIPLEY, Trade Supervisor.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF OTO.

Oto Indian Training School,
Otoc, Okla., September 1, 1901.

SIR: Oto School and Agency was segregated from Ponca, etc., Agency on January 1, 1901, and I assumed charge at Oto on that date.

The foundation for the new school building had just been completed, and upon it a handsome pressed-brick structure with hollow walls has been erected. The new building has a capacity for 75 children, is heated by steam, lighted with acetylene gas, and fitted with ring and tub-bath system. The dormitories are fine, the play rooms spacious, while the schoolrooms are smaller than could be desired. Dining room for employees, with quarters for some of them, will be provided for in one of the agency buildings. A steam laundry built of brick has been recommended, and we cherish the hope that it will soon be supplied.

The work on the school farm has been carried on by the agency farmers. Texas fever made its appearance in the school herd last fall and 8 head of cattle were lost. The school stock are now in fine condition. The oats crop was destroyed by heavy rains and severe storms, and the wheat suffered greatly from sunscald. The unusual amount of rainfall has been of great benefit to the corn, coming as it did when most needed and when hot winds were more to be expected.

The old wooden bridge across Red Rock Creek, just north of the school, has been replaced by one of iron. The heavy undergrowth along the creek extending from the bridge to the Government barn has been grubbed out. This work was thorough, slow, and rather costly, but judged from the view-point of sanitation and beauty well worth the labor and money expended.

The Oto Reservation lines were abolished on April 25, 1904. The two eastern townships were added to Pawnee County, while the rest of the reservation has become a part of Noble County.

The 65,000 acres of Oto tribal land are to be allotted during the coming year. The children now living and born since last allotments were made are each to receive 80 acres of farming or 160 acres of grazing land. The remaining land is to be divided equally among all the members of the tribe who were alive on June 30, 1904.

The Oto and Missouri Indians are said to be the tribe that first conciliated with the emissaries of the Government after the Louisiana purchase. It is a point of pride with these Indians that while in the olden days wars with other tribes were frequent, the Oto never waged war with the Government. They are quick, bright people, easy to reason with, and I have had as yet but little trouble in their management.

Their lands rent well and they draw big annuity payments. Work is not an absolute necessity with them and consequently but few of them do much of it. However, I have had many applications from Oto Indians for work in Government shops, hauling freight, etc. Those entrusted with the positions that I had the power to give have done their work intelligently and well. Several of the younger Oto have demonstrated considerable business capacity in managing their farms and getting the farm work done without fatiguing themselves.

There are a few members of the Oto tribe not residing on the reservation who are undoubtedly well fitted to manage their own affairs. None of the older Indians on the reservation are, and experiments of this sort with the younger class should be with the individual and not with the class. The turning loose of any considerable number of these Indians, each in full possession of his part of the tribal fund, would be a great mistake. The money would disappear so fast that the short experience the Indian had in parting with it would do him but little good. When the time for the division of the Oto tribal fund does come the most intelligent of the younger Indians should, upon well studied recommendation of some conscientious superintendent, be gradually separated from the tribe.

I believe the coming division of the tribal land will prove to be the greatest step the Oto yet have taken toward the goal of civilization.

Very respectfully,

H. W. NEWMAN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PAWNEE.

PAWNEE, OKLA., August 30, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Pawnee Agency and Training School for the fiscal year 1904:

My connection with the agency dates from February 28, 1904, at which time I reported to Mr. George I. Harvey for the property and assumed charge.

Census.—The census taken June 30, 1904, shows the Pawnee tribe to have decreased 13 in number during the year. The population is as follows:

Total population (males, 303; females, 330)	633
Males 21 years of age and over	154
Females 18 years of age and over	180
Children over 5 and under 18 years of age	208

Progress.—The Pawnees are progressing slowly. The fact that they are now receiving more than \$125,000 annually from annuities, interest on trust funds, the lease of allotments, and the sale of inherited lands, an average per capita of more than \$200, thus taking away the necessity of labor as a means of support, would seem to be sufficient reason for no progress whatever. On the other hand, such a condition of circumstances, permitting them, as it does, to pass their time in idleness and still have means to indulge in all vices would seem to make retrogression certain and advancement impossible. I think, however, that it can be truthfully stated that some progress is being made. More Indians are living upon and cultivating their allotments than ever before and a greater acreage has been farmed. Their corn crop has been conservatively estimated at over 45,000 bushels, their small grain at 1,500 bushels,

and their yield of vegetables, including potatoes, at nearly 2,000 bushels. They have put up 1,350 tons of hay and have cut and sold 350 cords of wood. They own about 900 horses, about 250 head of cattle, 300 head of hogs, 500 sheep, and 1,750 domestic fowls. The farmers both state positively that farming among the Indians has been more general and more successful this year than at any time during their service among them.

Liquor.—A large portion of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants. The agency lies within the corporate limits of the city of Pawnee, which has nine licensed saloons, most of them doubtless through boot leggers furnishing liquor to the Indians. Two of these saloons are notorious, but while a number of their boot leggers have been arrested and convicted it has been impossible so far to get hold of the real criminals, the saloon keepers who employ the boot leggers. There have been eight prosecutions during the year in which convictions were had, seven receiving sentences of \$100 fine and sixty days in jail, and one \$100 fine and two years in the penitentiary. There are now twelve men awaiting trial at the Federal jail in Guthrie for furnishing liquor to the Indians.

Education.—The Pawnee Training School is doing good work in both the academic and industrial departments. The employees are competent, industrious, and loyal to the school. The enrollment for the year was 139; the average attendance, 120. The difference between the enrollment and the average attendance is accounted for by the fact that a number of the smaller boys were sent home after the burning of the boys' dormitory. Only those who could be accommodated in the hospital and kindergarten buildings were retained. Very little difficulty is experienced in keeping the Pawnee children in school. The people favor the school and offer little opposition either to the attendance of their children or to the maintenance of good discipline.

The burning of the boys' dormitory, which occurred on January 15, 1904, and the origin of which still remains a mystery, was a great misfortune to the school. This was by far the best building on the plant; in fact, the only building with anything like modern conveniences.

The girls' building is an old, dilapidated affair, poorly constructed, badly arranged, insanitary, inadequate in size, and with no modern appliances for heat, light, or ventilation. The second story of this building, in which the sleeping rooms are located, is very badly planned, having very low ceilings, and being so cut up with small halls running in all directions as to make it very improbable that the children could be gotten out of it without loss of life if a fire should occur in the nighttime. The class rooms are in this building, and they are very poorly adapted for the purpose. One is entirely too small and the other as much too large, and both are miserably lighted. It is not to be wondered at that many of these children are afflicted with chronic sore eyes. The same may be said, so far as light and general adaptability is concerned, of the room used as the sewing room.

The bath and lavatory facilities are also very poor and inadequate. The matter of new buildings will be more specifically taken up in a separate communication, which will follow shortly.

Missionary work.—The missionary work is being conducted among these Indians by Rev. A. G. Murray and his wife, who are under the direction of the presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this district. At the time this report is being prepared Mr. and Mrs. Murray are absent from the Territory. When they return I will have a report of their work for the year compiled and forwarded.

In submitting this report I desire to express my appreciation of the support and courtesy received from your office during the short time I have had charge of this agency.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. NELMS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PONCA.

PONCA, ETC., INDIAN AGENCY,
Whiteagle, Okla., August 25, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Ponca, etc., Indian Agency and Training School.

Formerly this was a consolidated agency, embracing the Pawnee, Oto and Missouri, Ponca, and Tonkawa tribes of Indians, all under the charge of one United States Indian agent. Pursuant to a wise policy instituted by your Office, the Pawnee were segregated from the consolidated agency July 1, 1901, and placed in charge

of a bonded superintendent. This was followed by a segregation of the Oto and Missouri tribes on the 1st day of January, 1904, also placed in charge of a bonded superintendent, so that now this agency has charge of only the Ponca and Tonkawa tribes.

A census taken June 30, 1904, shows the population of the Ponca to be 270 males and 208 females, a total of 508 souls. This is an increase of 12 over the number of one year ago. The Tonkawa have 23 males and 20 females, a total of 52, the same number as shown by last year's census, the old members dying being supplanted by an equal number of children born. The number of Ponca children between the ages of 5 and 17 years is 139, all of whom, physically able, attend the Government schools. The Tonkawa children of school age number 7, all of whom remain at home.

The amount of money disbursed by me during the past fiscal year to the Indians under my charge is shown by the following:

Ponca:	
Sale of inherited Indian land.....	\$188,040.47
Lease money from individual allotments.....	42,046.07
Tribal pasture lease money.....	9,000.00
Annuity money.....	2,453.58
Paid to Indian employees.....	1,254.87
Freighting, sales of wood, etc.....	321.46
Total.....	244,629.35
Oto and Missouri (six months ending December 31, 1903):	
Sale of inherited land.....	45,017.00
Lease money from individual allotments.....	8,510.13
Tribal pasture lease money.....	5,000.00
Annuity money.....	9,000.25
Indian employees.....	410.19
Freighting.....	46.88
Total.....	69,898.45
Tonkawa:	
Sale of inherited land.....	57,033.52
Lease money from individual allotments.....	11,225.00
Annuity money.....	1,285.78
Total.....	69,544.30
Aggregate total, \$334,072.10.	

Of the \$244,629.35 received by the Ponca not more than \$12,000 have been spent for permanent improvements, \$68,000 for the necessities of life, \$64,000 placed in the hands of legal guardians of minor heirs, and the balance of more than \$100,000 has been spent by them in riotous living, gambling, and debauchery. The money received by the Oto and Missouri was undoubtedly spent in a proportional manner.

The Tonkawa have spent for permanent improvements, stock, and implements nearly \$25,000; for the necessities of life, \$10,000; the balance being used in the payment of old debts, etc. These people have built good substantial homes, are not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and are undoubtedly the heartiest, happiest, most contented people on the face of the earth, this condition being largely due to the untiring zeal displayed by the old veteran, Garrett C. Brewer, the farmer in charge of them, in looking carefully after their every welfare.

Every possible effort was made during the year to prevent drinking and gambling, which prevails among the Ponca to an alarming extent. The court of Indian offenses tried 105 cases and imposed fines amounting to \$1,051 and penalties of labor at the school and on the roads aggregating 2,022 days. This had a very beneficial effect. United States Commissioner H. A. Cole and Deputy United States Marshal Regnier have rendered excellent assistance in corralling "boot leggers," of whom this country abounds, having bound over for trial 48, discharged 8, and 4 fled for parts unknown. Special thanks are also due Hon. Horace Speed, United States district attorney, and Hon. B. T. Hainer, United States district judge, for the successful prosecution of these offenders against the Federal laws. The good work still goes on and is proving beneficial to the Indians.

Marriages here are generally first "solemnized" according to the old Indian custom of simply cohabiting together. This is at once reported to the agency office by the police and the couple are sent for and the ceremony performed according to

law. Attorneys in the surrounding towns see that all divorces are legalized by due process of law. The reason is patent.

The land possessed by the Ponca is unequalled in Oklahoma in fertility, being especially adapted to the raising of cereals, vegetables, and fruits, also for stock raising. Under these conditions, and in a climate unsurpassed, receiving aid from the Government, one would expect to find them prosperous; but, unfortunately, this can not truly be said. Indolence, improvidence, use of intoxicants, gambling, etc., are bringing them to poverty and ruin, and the very causes that should make them wealthy seem to only aggravate their natural down-hill tendencies.

However, in the midst of many discouraging conditions which obtain here, we find a ray of hope in the young men of the tribe, who have been educated in the training schools so beneficently provided by the Government, many of whom seem to be on the verge of a new awakening along industrial lines. They have cultivated over 1,400 acres of land, and will harvest, by careful estimate, 5,000 bushels of wheat, 1,400 bushels of oats, and 35,000 bushels of corn, besides much garden truck. Special mention should be made of Charles Collins, Frank and Mike Roy, Charles and Louis McDonald, Charles Pappan, and John LeClair for large areas planted and good crops harvested. Many more young men could be mentioned with credit. Merchants report larger sales of farm implements during the season than for many previous years, and the agency blacksmith has performed a great deal of repairing of plows, cultivators, harrows, etc.—altogether a healthy sign. When absolute necessity stares these Indians in the face—as it will in a very few years—they will all work. They all know how.

The Ponca are rapidly passing through the crisis of the change from barbarism to the white man's civilization; the weak ones are falling by the wayside; the fittest only will survive. We are endeavoring to prevent as many as possible from "falling by the wayside," and to assist the "fittest" to pass the crisis safely.

The reservation boundaries were abolished by Congressional enactment approved April 21, 1904, which provides for the allotment of all remaining tribal lands, consisting of 26,120 acres, to the children born since the allotment of 1894 being alive on the 30th day of June, 1904. It is expected this allotment will soon be made. The reservation has, by the same act, become a part and parcel of Kay and Noble counties, and has been duly organized into townships, school districts, etc., and the Indian himself is now a full-fledged citizen, in name, at least. New schoolhouses are in process of construction, providing school facilities for the children of white lessees. This will induce a better class of people to come in and rent the Indian lands.

As yet there are no churches on the reservation, but undoubtedly the schoolhouses will be so used until church facilities are provided. Rev. A. J. Simms, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is the only missionary working among these people, and is doing everything possible for their moral welfare. This is a very barren field, however, for missionary effort. The Indian communicants number 70.

The management of the training school has been in the hands of Mr. J. M. Dankwardt during the year. Mr. Dankwardt is a man of scholarly attainments, lofty character, beloved by teachers and pupils, and has shown such loyalty to duty and fidelity to trusts imposed during the five years of his service with me that this special mention of him but weakly characterizes my appreciation of him. The general conditions and work of the school for the past fiscal year is given by Mr. Dankwardt as follows:

Buildings.—The buildings are in fair condition. Some necessary repairs and improvements are greatly needed, however. The main building needs some new floors, treats for staircases, and caldroning. Bathrooms for boys and girls, better lavatory facilities, and better sewerage are among the necessary improvements. Our lighting with kerosene oil is very poor and extremely dangerous. A good lighting plant would add considerably to the welfare and safety of the school.

Water.—Water is pumped from a drilled well by the laundry engine. While it is of excellent quality, yet the quantity furnished by the well is inadequate for the needs of the school. Plans for this and other necessary improvements have been submitted.

Attendance.—The capacity of the school is 100. The enrollment for the year was 120, and the average attendance 111.

Health.—The health of the school, both employees and pupils, has been very good, with the exception of a few cases of pneumonia and two attacks of measles in the spring. The first attack was by the German measles, and was very light, but the second, by the real measles, was more severe. Each attack lasted from three to four weeks.

Library.—The work in this department has been very good. The great need of the pupils is to learn good colloquial English; considerable progress was made along this particular line.

A special feature of native industry was bead work done by the girls. Some accomplished very neat work. Some basketry was done by the boys.

Farm, stock, and dairy.—There are 400 acres in the school farm. Of this there are 18 acres of wheat, which is good; 29 acres of oats, which is fair; 50 acres of corn, which appears excellent; 6 acres of Kamir corn, 10 acres of alfalfa, 2 acres of sweet and pop corn, 2 acres of potatoes, 8 acres of garden, 10 acres of orchard, 140 acres of hay land, and 120 acres of pasture. Thirty acres of prairie land was broken by the boys in the spring, thoroughly disked, and planted to corn, Kamir corn, and alfalfa, which crops are in excellent condition.

Farming and stock raising are occupations which can be carried on successfully here by Indians who have energy enough to work; hence the efforts of the school have been to create an interest in farming and to teach the boys how to farm successfully. The practical part of this work has been carried on by the very efficient farmer, George W. Hays.

The school herd contains 65 head of cattle, of which 20 are milk cows. The milking was done by the boys. The caring for milk and making of butter was done by the girls, in charge of the cook. Considerable butter was made for the children's tables.

The school had 85 hogs. Sixteen were butchered, which furnished part of the meat for the children. In the spring hog cholera set in, and we lost 37 hogs.

Garden.—The garden in charge of the industrial teacher is full. There is a good supply of vegetables for the children to eat. The children have their individual gardens; this work is in charge of the classroom teacher. Considerable interest was manifested by the children in the planting of the various kinds of seeds, and later in the cultivation and growth of plants.

Domestic.—The matrons, the seamstress, and the laundress have given satisfaction. The girls made considerable progress in sewing, laundering, and general housework. The children were taught that tidiness and cleanliness are essential factors in all household work.

Miscellaneous.—Sunday school was taught regularly by the teachers, the literature being purchased by voluntary contribution. The children had monthly socials, which they greatly enjoyed. A few entertainments were given by the pupils. The deportment of the children was excellent during the year. A few runaways occurred, but the pupils either voluntarily returned after reaching home or were promptly returned.

The employees in general were faithful, and are commended for their devotion to duty.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation to both the agency and school employees for their devotion to duty and to your Office for many courtesies extended during the year.

Very respectfully,

H. M. NOBLE,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SAUK AND FOX.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., August 6, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this school and agency:

The work here was seriously interrupted on account of the frequent changes of persons in charge during the first part of the year. The changes were caused by the death of former Superintendent Ross Guffin, which occurred on September 24, 1903. At his death the school and agency were placed in charge of the financial clerk, Horace K. Guffin, who had charge until October 9, when Supervisor Edwin J. Chalcraft took charge. Supervisor Chalcraft remained in charge until November 11, 1903, when the property was turned over to me. On account of these frequent changes a large amount of clerical matter had accumulated in the office, which, with other business, had to be disposed of before the work of the office could resume its usual course.

At the time of my taking charge every employee, with one exception, had been employed in the school less than six months. A number of the employees were on the temporary list, and the position of cook was not regularly filled until May 20, 1904. On account of these unsettled conditions the school was not filled up as rapidly and the work was not as satisfactory as it should have been.

School.—The Sauk and Fox Indian training school is located about three-fourths of a mile from the agency by the nearest road. The buildings consist of the girls' dormitory, boys' dormitory, school building, laundry, barn, and a few smaller buildings and sheds. The girls' dormitory and school building are in fair condition, but require repairs in the way of replastering and papering. The boys' dormitory is a poorly arranged building and is in poor condition. A part of this building is of brick, and was erected thirty-six years ago. Frame additions have been made at different times. The building needs extensive repairs and changes to make it convenient and suitable for the purpose.

Waterworks.—The water question has given us a great deal of trouble during the year. The water supply is derived from two wells about 800 feet from the buildings. The water is of fair quality, but barely sufficient in quantity. The wells are about 30 feet deep. One of the wells, which was completed last spring, should be dug about 25 or 30 feet deeper, which would insure a good supply. The motive power consists of a windmill, which pumps from both wells, being connected by quadrants. The water is forced through about 800 feet of 1½-inch pipe into a 115-barrel tank standing upon a 32-foot tower. The total elevation of the water from the bottom of the wells to the tank is about 90 feet.

It is apparent that satisfactory results can not be expected from such a system. The main through which the water is forced is too small, being only 1½ inches in

diameter. When the wind blows we get along fairly well, but as soon as it stops we are without water. The entire plant should be discarded and a new one installed in which the motive power is either a gasoline engine or steam. It is imperative that enough water be supplied, not only for general use, but also in case of fire. At present there is no protection from fire except tubs filled with water. The piping in the buildings corresponds favorably with the balance of the system. It is totally inadequate and should be replaced and put where needed.

Sewer.—The sewer system (or systems) at the school are of little benefit. The line from the girls' building has no fall and consequently does not clean itself, but stands filled with sewage constantly. At some expense the sewage from all the buildings can be disposed of through one line into a dry ravine or draw. The septic-tank system should be used.

Attendance.—The highest enrollment for any month of the year was 95 pupils, of which number 90 were boarding and 5 day pupils. The average attendance for the year was 83.5. This is somewhat lower than the average attendance of former years, which can be accounted for by the fact that a number of pupils were transferred to nonreservation schools; a further number of children were dismissed from school on account of sickness. Nearly all of the children of school age, not disqualified, were placed in school during the year.

Instruction.—The literary work of the past year was satisfactory. In the industrial line the work was rather difficult. With 95 children, whose average age is but 9½ years, it will be seen that a great amount of work devolves upon the employees. Such work as cooking, laundering, providing fuel, sewing, keeping quarters clean, and taking care of school stock has to be done whether any systematic instruction is given or not.

During the year 100 acres of land was cultivated, but the heavy and continuous rains during May and June caused an overflow of Deep Fork River, which destroyed about 20 acres of the best corn the school had and which caused the loss of a lot of hard work. Agriculture and stock raising occupies the most of the boys' time and receives their particular attention, since in these lines they will earn a livelihood, if they learn it at all; after they leave school.

Each child in school was required to plant and care for a small individual garden. A quantity of vegetables for the school tables was produced from these. The garden proper was separate from these individual gardens.

The school farm is rough and poor. There is some good land, but it is so far removed from the school plant that it can not be used for gardening purposes and must be planted to some large crop. The land near enough to use for garden purposes is old and impoverished, having been in use over thirty years. More land should be cleared and broken.

Allotments.—The Indians under the jurisdiction of this agency received their allotments in 1891. The allotments are located mainly along the Cimarron River and the North Fork of the Canadian, or in the vicinity of those water courses. The agency being about halfway between those rivers makes it difficult to keep as close supervision over the Indians in their homes as would be desirable, on account of the distance and poor roads. Many of the allotments are very poor, especially a number of those made to the "Kansas Sauks," who refused to select their own allotments.

The majority of the allotments are leased to white men, who improve them and in addition pay a cash rental. Able-bodied male Indians are required to reserve at least 40 acres for their own use and benefit. Since there are but 119 males above the age of 18 years, and a number of those are unable or incompetent to do any work, and a further number are in nonreservation schools, it will be seen that many of the allotments must of necessity be leased in order that the allottees can derive any benefit from them. Those under 18 years of age, only in exceptional cases, can hardly be expected to cultivate their allotments. The revenues derived from leases are increasing each year as the allotments are improved and afford the Indians, together with their annuity money, an easy living, making it unnecessary for them to labor very hard for their daily bread. A few of the Indians are successful in managing their allotments and deserve much credit for their industry. As a rule, however, there are few who can manage more than the 40 acres reserved from lease on each able-bodied male Indian's allotment.

Sales of inherited Indian land.—One hundred and fifteen tracts of inherited Indian land were offered for sale during the fiscal year 1904. Of this number 77 tracts were sold, providing deeds to those that were sold the latter part of the year are approved. The bids on the other 38 tracts offered for sale were rejected for the following reasons: Bids on 15 tracts were rejected for various reasons by the heirs; bids on 16 tracts were below the appraisal, and the deeds to 7 tracts were disapproved. Lands aggregating 11,168.68 acres were sold and the amount received therefor was \$129,368, an average of \$11.59 per acre.

Considering the character of most of the land sold, it brought a good price. Most of the land sold belongs to heirs of the "Kansas Sauks," who died during the small-pox epidemic about five years ago, and who, as aforesaid, refused to select their allotments, in consequence of which they were given any kind of land, regardless as to its value. This land is now selling, and the prices realized by the heirs will show that the land is not select.

It is gratifying to note that there are a few Indians who use the money derived from the sales of inherited land in making improvements on their allotments. The majority, however, when they are told to use the money judiciously, give the information that the money has all been spent long ago, and that when they have their debts paid up they will have none left.

It is rather a disappointment to find Indians in this part of the country, where the conditions are so favorable for producing all varieties of crops, etc., in the backward condition that these Indians generally are. Thirteen years have passed since allotment, and it is but natural to presume that the Indians live upon and cultivate their lands more extensively than they actually do. There are a number of allotments that have never been leased and which are in their native state, having produced nothing in all these years.

Offenses.—Drunkenness exists among the Iowa Indians generally, and among the Sauk and Fox to a large extent. The Sauk and Fox women are very much opposed to the use of liquor among their people, and assist greatly in preventing an increase in drunkenness. It is comparatively easy for an Indian to secure what whisky he wants in any of the small towns in the vicinity they live. The Indian has the money and the whisky seller the whisky. When these two get together it is difficult to keep the Indian from getting the whisky and the white man from getting the money. Many of the towns are filled with tramps, who do not hesitate to buy whisky for an Indian if they are promised a drink, or are given a little money over and above the cost of the whisky. These are the most difficult offenders to detect, since they are at one place to-day and at another to-morrow, and no one knows their names. The Indians as a rule are unwilling witnesses, and will not tell the truth about these matters unless for some reason they desire revenge.

Two whisky sellers were prosecuted and convicted during the year. The sentence in one case consisted of sixty days in jail and \$100 fine, and in the other of ninety days in jail and \$100 fine. In addition to this number, five others were prosecuted but not convicted. Twenty-one cases of drunkenness were punished by confining in the agency jail and compelling the offenders to work a number of days.

Missionary.—One missionary is working regularly among the Iowa Indians. While the results are not glaring, still the influence of a man who sets an example and lives an honest, moral, and useful life will leave its impression. Little can be accomplished, in a missionary way, among the Sauk and Fox Indians. They are scattered over such a large area that it is difficult to visit them in their homes, or get a sufficient number together without considerable expense and time.

Census.—The census of the two tribes under the jurisdiction of this agency, taken June 30, 1904, shows the following:

	Sauk and Fox.	Iowa.	Total.
Males over 18 years.....	119	19	138
Males between 6 and 16 years.....	58	15	73
Males of other ages.....	52	6	58
Total.....	229	40	269
Females over 14 years.....	145	31	176
Females between 6 and 14 years.....	69	10	79
Females of other ages.....	58	9	67
Total.....	262	50	312
Total number of males and females.....	491	90	581
Births.....	32	2	34
Deaths.....	33	5	38
Decrease.....	1	3	4
Children of school age:			
Males.....	56	15	73
Females.....	59	11	70
Total.....	117	26	143

In conclusion, I have to thank the Indian Office for generous assistance to me since taking charge of this agency and school.

Statistics are forwarded herewith.

Very respectfully,

W. C. KOHLEBERG,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SHAWNEE.

UNITED STATES INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Shawnee, Okla., September 1, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Shawnee school and agency, the same being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Location.—This school and agency is located about 2 miles south of the city of Shawnee and 3 miles north of the city of Tecumseh, the latter being the county seat of Pottawatomie County. The location is a very desirable one, and the school farm is composed, for the most part, of rich bottom land. The Santa Fe Railroad passes through the back yard of the school grounds, where the company has placed a switch on which all of the school freight can be left and unloaded direct into the school warehouse from the car. The city of Shawnee has three railroads and a population of about 15,000 people.

Population.—A census of the three tribes under the jurisdiction of this office is now being taken and will be transmitted as soon as complete. The figures given below, therefore, are taken from last year's report:

Absentee Shawnee.....	687
Males over 18 years of age.....	256
Females over 14 years of age.....	257
Children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	174
Citizen Pottawatomie.....	1,686
Males over 18 years of age.....	623
Females over 14 years of age.....	640
Children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	423
Mexican Kickapoo.....	247
Males over 18 years of age.....	102
Females over 14 years of age.....	112
Children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	33
Total population.....	2,620

Education.—Proper progress in this line has been greatly hindered by not having proper accommodations for the pupils and employees and for the various departments of the regular school work. However, the school employees are to be commended for their patience and faithful service under such conditions. On January 22, 1904, the old frame dormitory was completely destroyed by fire. Since that time the girls have occupied the new school warehouse, and the boys the old school commissary, both of which were enlarged and remodeled for such use. The missionary church, located near by, has been used for class-room purposes through the kindness of Rev. George N. Hartley, the missionary in charge. The progress made under such conditions has been all that could be expected, and it has been pleasing to note good spirit of both employees and pupils through such trying circumstances.

The industrial work during the past year has been very satisfactory, and the season such that we have the best crop ever produced on the school farm. An abundance of corn and oats and of nearly all garden products have been produced and properly cared for. A kindly and cooperative feeling has prevailed with both employees and pupils during the whole year, and the school work in general has progressed satisfactorily.

Improvements.—I am now officially advised that the plans for new buildings at this school are complete and that the specifications are nearly so. I take this to mean that the construction of two brick dormitories and a domestic hall will soon be started. These buildings will probably be heated by steam and lighted by electricity and connected with a new and complete sewer system. A new barn, warehouse, and carpenter shop have been completed during the past year, and substantial improvements made to the school laundry. Next year the school should be supplied with a new school building and hospital to make our equipment complete.

The agency work.—The many complications in connection with illegitimate liquor traffic and the sale and leasing of Indian lands during the past year have been dif-

cult to control in a proper manner. About twenty persons have been convicted of giving or selling liquor to Indians or of introducing it upon Indian lands.

Approximately 13,160 acres of Indian land has been sold through this office during the past year for \$200,001, this amount of money having been paid to the Indians of this reservation in addition to their lease and annuity money. The average price per acre of this land sold is about \$20. The great majority of this money has been squandered or spent in the purchase of luxuries. The actual farming on the part of the Indians, under such conditions, are not encouraging, neither have they given any encouragement in any occupation other than farming. It is fortunate that this state of affairs can not last long, for if it should be prolonged for only a very few years the Indians of this agency would soon be extinct. When all of these moneys are gone through with and the Indians feel the absolute necessity to work or go hungry, I shall then be able, I trust, to make a more encouraging report of their progress at farming or kindred pursuits. Not until this time arrives will he know the real value of a dollar, and it follows that when he has learned its real value he will better regulate the use of those that come into his possession. As at all other agencies we have a few Indians who are doing remarkably well, and we are glad to refer to them with pride, but regret to add that such are the exception rather than the rule. In the leasing of Indian allotments our price per acre has almost doubled in the past two years, and there is still much demand for the land.

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the courtesies extended by your office and the visiting officials in managing the affairs at this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK A. THACKERY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

GRANDE RONDE SCHOOL, OREG., August 16, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this, my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Agency.—The present population is: Males, 177; females, 176; total, 352. Of these 44 are very old, having lived past the allotted age of man.

Deaths.—There have been 12 deaths, 5 old people, 1 middle aged, 4 children, and 2 infants, with but 9 births during the year.

On this reservation all of the able-bodied married men support themselves and families without assistance from the Government aside from medical attention and the children's schooling. Boys from 15 years up work through harvest, and all men, women, and children pick hops, prunes, and potatoes in season. But it must be admitted they do not make the most of their opportunities. They have not yet learned the value of steady labor nor to provide for the future.

Although there are a great many allotments of deceased Indians offered for sale, very few bids are received, the land being mostly in the hills and not fit for agricultural purposes. The land business has vastly increased the work of this office. Besides the additional clerical work it is necessary to hold court to determine the legal heirs, which among the old is difficult, as their ideas of relationship are very vague. "Long time ago his folks live by us," is with them sufficient to establish a claim to kinship. Since the surplus lands have been advertised for sale from two to forty people a day have been to the office for information regarding it. Several parties coming a distance to see the land have gone back much disappointed in its character.

One white family has moved onto the reservation this year on land purchased from the Indians, and it is to be hoped the example they set of industry and thrift will be a benefit to the community.

School.—The school opened the 1st of October with a very fair attendance, and the regular work has gone on through the year without interruption due to sickness or any other cause.

During the year the two schoolrooms, sewing room, girls' dormitories, sitting and toilet rooms, and halls were painted and new windows were put in three of these rooms.

Basket weaving and bead work were introduced into the course of study this year

for the first time. The girls took to the work readily and thoroughly enjoyed it. Some very creditable samples of this work, as well as plain and fancy sewing and literary work, were sent to the Indian exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In some respects the garden work this year is ahead of last; considerably more ground was devoted to individual gardens, both girls and boys raising vegetables this year. But the moles and gophers have been a great pest; traps, guns, and poison have failed to keep them from doing great damage.

Supervisor Holland made the school a visit of twelve days in June. He criticised some points quite severely and made numerous suggestions, which we have endeavored in many cases to follow.

The employees have been faithful in the discharge of their duties; all have taken great interest in the welfare and progress of the pupils, and all are deserving of great credit for their efforts toward making the school a success.

In conclusion I desire to thank the Indian Office for courteous treatment extended me during the past year.

Dr. ANDREW KERSHAW,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., October 16, 1904.

Sir: I take pleasure in submitting, though at a somewhat late date, my first annual report as superintendent of the Klamath Agency and schools. An extended experience as an employee in the early history of the reservation, and later a consecutive service of five years as United States Indian agent, have given me a familiarity with these people and a knowledge of the reservation which I hope I have been able to use to advantage, both in the advancement of the Indians and in the development of an extensive reservation area which abounds in excellent natural advantages.

Unsettled land claims.—The swamp-land claims of the State and the road-grant claim of the California and Oregon Land Company remain sources of disquiet and greatly retard the improvement of the reservation, but I hope that before another year these troublesome questions may be settled, so that the Indians may retain the lands which the Government guaranteed to them by the treaty of October 14, 1864, the Government itself making such settlement with the State and Road Company as law and equity may demand without disturbing the reservation lands to which the Indians feel they have a sacred right. Who can blame them for their faith in the nation's promises? And what instrument in the world should be stronger than one jointly signed by the properly accredited representatives of both the Government and the Indians, ratified by the Senate of the United States, signed by the President, and bearing upon it the great seal of the United States?

I feel that the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in favor of the Indian contention in the swamp-land case is sound legally, and it certainly is only justice to these people, and I sincerely hope it will be accepted as a final settlement of this matter.

As to the road-land case, I am gratified to have received the information from your office that an adjustment is hoped for, probably through Congressional action, and that a joint examination of the lands in question, in which I am to represent your office, is soon to be made. I sincerely hope this suggests such a settlement, and without great delay, as will compensate the road company equitably and not deprive the Indians of an acre of their treaty lands.

Population.—Few changes in the population have occurred during the year. The census recently made shows the following to be the population of the tribe:

Klamath.....	742
Modoc.....	238
Palute.....	102
Pit River.....	82

Of these are—

Males.....	538
Females.....	620
School age (both sexes).....	282
Males over 18.....	308
Females over 14.....	410

Thirty-eight deaths and 33 births have been reported during the year. As stated last year, the present census list probably contains the names of several nonresidents which may be excluded when allotting is resumed and the right to allotments shall be decided by a careful legal examination of the tribal rights of each claimant. There are a number of adults whose names are borne upon the roll, however, who are entitled to allotments, but who can not receive them until the unsettled land questions above referred to are adjusted, so that the work of allotting can be resumed. The children born within the last several years can then receive their allotments and the improvement of the reservation can proceed, relieved, as it will then be, from the paralysis which the swamp-land claim of the State and the road-grant claims of the Oregon and California Land Company now occasion.

The old chiefs.—This is a subject which I have often mentioned in the hope that some way might be devised by which the remaining chiefs, whose influence for peace was powerful with their numerous and war-like people in the early days, might yet in their old age receive some slight recompense for their aid in assisting to save the imperiled settlements during the Palute and Modoc wars. Of the 23 chiefs and headmen who signed the treaty of October 14, 1864, the first treaty that was made with the tribes of southeastern Oregon, and who represented the Klamath and Modoc tribes in their entirety, and a considerable division of the Palute Nation, only Allen David, Lelu, and Charley Preston remain, Henry Blow, a most honorable and faithful man, having passed over to the silent majority during the past year. Of this old chief I am able to say that he was one of the truest men I ever knew, of any race, and that if all the people of the Klamath Reservation were as true and honorable and forbearing as was Henry Blow they would never give us an hour's trouble.

The Klamath boundary question.—With reference to this important question, which remains unadjusted, permit me to refer to the somewhat comprehensive discussion of it which my last annual report contained. The Senate at the last session again took favorable action upon it, but Congress as a whole failed to make the needed appropriation to carry out the fair and suitable agreement made with the Indians by United States Inspector James McLaughlin at Klamath Agency, June 17, 1901. I reiterate my statement made last year with reference to this matter. A generous nation can not but realize the justice of this claim, and should not delay action until the Indians are in their graves who were our allies in all the Indian wars since the signing of the treaty of October 14, 1864, and who have always implicitly believed that the Government would finally indemnify them for the lands erroneously excluded by the Mercer boundary survey of 1871:

As a measure of simple justice to a people who, on account of their consistent loyalty and the readiness with which they gave up to white settlement a princely domain which has already added much to the wealth of two States, as well as for their prompt acceptance of civilization, are deserving at least of the fulfillment on the part of our great Government of its solemn promises to them, I sincerely hope that Congress at its coming session will promptly and without hesitation pass the bill to afford them the relief desired.

Irrigation.—Again I am not able to report much progress in irrigation. At the date of my last annual report, September 25, 1903, quite a considerable force of Indians were at work on the Crooked Creek ditch under the supervision of Mr. Code, the irrigation engineer, and it was hoped that ditch would be completed in time to be of benefit to the Indian farms through which it passes and to the school farm for the present season. This was not realized, however, as a protracted storm in November put an end to the work and it was not taken up again until the past spring. Again, there was a delay, on account of the failure to secure funds, from July until a few days ago.

Mr. Code is now beginning again with a small force, but the season is so advanced that we almost despair of this much needed-work being completed before winter. Mr. Code, the irrigation inspector, made us a visit during the autumn and made a careful inspection of the work in hand and considered generally the irrigation and reclamation needs of this agency. His exceptional ability as an official is well known. I feel confident that anything that he can do toward hastening the completion of the Crooked Creek ditch he will not fail to do. He also appreciates the importance of constructing a ditch from the agency springs to irrigate so much of the farm as lies on the east side of Crooked Creek and will, I think, recommend that this work follow as speedily as possible the completion of the Crooked Creek ditch. With these two ditches completed we should not want for meadow sufficient to supply all needs, and could also safely begin the increase of the school herd with the idea of eventually supplying the Klamath school with beef, as well as with milk and other dairy products.

Outside of the school farm there is much to do in the way of irrigation to improve the allotted and tribal lands of the reservation in addition to the Modoc Point Canal, upon which work was suspended some two years ago that the Crooked Creek ditch

might be completed. It is not too much to say that approximately 150,000 acres might be improved by drainage and irrigation, and the greater part of this work might probably be taken up to great advantage under the reclamation branch of the public service.

Some of the engineers of that branch of the United States Geological Survey which has in hand the reclamation work under that most valuable act of Congress, the reclamation law, have been over some portions of the reservation and have been greatly impressed with its advantages and the opportunities it offers for a practical application of the beneficent features of the new law, both in irrigation and in reclamation, by drainage of large areas of the reservation lands.

Leasing of lands, etc.—Under the informal leasing system practiced at this agency approximately 12,815 head of cattle have been pastured under 111 contracts. From these contracts the Indians have realized \$15,086.25, the greater portion of which has been paid in cash. In a number of instances the renters have assisted in fencing the lands as a part of the rental, in accordance with the idea of securing the fencing of the allotments as rapidly as possible, thus making them more valuable for use either by allottee or renter. In fact I am averse to the idea of renting the unfenced allotments, and shall hereafter, as far as possible, discourage the Indians in doing so, unless the plan contemplates the immediate fencing of the lands to be leased.

A few permits only on tribal lands have been given and to such lands as from the best information obtainable no objection would be made by Indians residing on contiguous lands, and who might have a reason for complaining, that their own stock were placed at a disadvantage by the outsiders' stock. These permits have been given to cover the pasturing during the grazing season only, which usually terminates by the advent of winter, about December 1. The consideration has invariably been \$1 a head, and the amount—\$1,450—has been turned into the Treasury for the benefit of the tribes.

Some Indians, through communication to your office and elsewhere, have complained of unwarranted trespass by outside stockmen on the reservation lands, but these statements have been greatly exaggerated. Every reasonable effort has been made to prevent trespass by both sheep and cattle men, and, as I believe, with gratifying success. It goes without saying, however, that a watered and grassy area of nearly 2,000 miles of country, surrounded on almost every side by a region where the stock business is the principal industry, would be trespassed upon to a considerable extent by outside cattle through their own initiative, the cattle following their natural instincts and knowing no boundary lines. There may have been a few instances where cattle and sheep men have placed their stock near the lines knowing that they would drift onto the reservation, but after all I think I am not far off in estimating that at any time during the summer the number of outside cattle on the reservation without a legal right to be there did not, on the average, amount to more than one animal to the square mile.

To watch 200 miles of boundary lines and remove all animals found without legal right upon the reservation is a privilege which has not at any time been denied the Indians, but to make this work absolutely effective would require much more of a police force than has at any time been available on the reservation.

In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that the police force of 14 men, which we carried at this agency until the close of the last fiscal year, when it was reduced to 8 men, was a force inadequate to the work of maintaining order among over 1,000 contentious people; to the police work consequent in conducting 2 training schools and 2 agencies; to the work incident to the ceaseless effort to mitigate the whiskey evil about the reservation, and, finally, to the work of patrolling the lines to prevent trespass of outside stock upon the reservation.

I was informed by your Office that Congress only appropriated at its last session \$100,000 for the support of the Indian police service for all the reservations, instead of \$135,000, the amount appropriated the year before, and that the reduction on this agency was the legitimate result here. While I am conscious that it is the part of wise statesmanship to economize governmental expenses whenever possible, I feel that a serious mistake has been made in thus crippling a force the value of which is undoubted, and which was already poorly paid, and not numerically strong enough for the important service which they were required to perform. There may, of course, be reservations where a reduction might be in order, but I can not think that this is one of them, and I earnestly hope that, through Congressional action or otherwise, the old number of 3 officers and 11 privates can be restored to us.

Industrial pursuits.—The Indians of this agency are engaged mainly in stock raising, that being the leading industry of the country, and for which it is well fitted by its extensive grassy areas. Most of them are poor, however, and in order to secure a reasonable revenue from their pasture lands they rent them to the white men for

the pasture season. For their own stock they put up a large tonnage of hay and also work in haying or otherwise for the renters and to white men who reside outside of the reservation. I estimate that the amount of hay put up on the reservation this year will closely approximate 12,000 tons. A large amount of fencing also has been done on the Indians' allotments.

Some inconsiderable crops of grain have been raised, but on account of summer frosts I do not consider grain raising a profitable industry here. I believe, however, that there are quite extensive areas of fertile though semiarid lands which will successfully grow grain and alfalfa when made productive through irrigation.

Our Indians are pretty good workers, and, as a rule, do their work well. As teamsters they are very good, and, aside from hauling the freight for the agency and schools, they do much freighting for merchants and other white people outside of the reservation. During the last several years every assistance possible has been given them to secure good horses and wagons, and as a result nearly every family is possessed of a good wheeled conveyance and some of them with several—heavy wagons, carriages, and buggies. It is not overestimating, I think, to say that at least fifty good 4-horse teams, well equipped for freighting, could be put on the road in a week's time if called for.

The good effect of the excellent industrial training which pupils receive at our Indian schools is already manifest in the work of the reservation, in house building, housekeeping, horseshoeing, running machinery, and in many other ways.

Klamath Training School.—This school continues its excellent work under the capable management of Superintendent Anna C. Egan, who has spent many years in the service and is an accomplished disciplinarian. In all lines in which instruction is given in this school, both mental and industrial, good success has attended the efforts of the instructors. The average attendance for the year was 91, and the school closed with 111 pupils. At the present date the attendance is 93, and we confidently hope to increase the number to over 100 by the end of the month.

The new industrial building has been completed and the old buildings have been renovated and repaired. A brooding house has been constructed and the poultry yards have been improved. This was done in pursuance of a plan to improve the poultry industry, in which good progress has been made.

The failure to complete the Crooked Creek ditch in time to improve the meadow on the higher land, coupled with the fact that the lowland meadow has remained under water the entire season, has again shortened the hay crop, and I have been in consequence compelled to secure authority to purchase enough hay to make our school stock secure. This can not occur again, provided the contemplated ditches, already referred to, can be constructed in time for use next year.

The matter of securing a modern water system, which will provide adequate protection to the buildings while furnishing an ample supply of water for use, remains a paramount need. As often stated, a spring of the purest water, a thousand inches in volume, rises within little more than a stone's throw from the buildings, from which water is now conveyed in a wooden box. Plans have already been submitted for a system which would supply, and without great cost, all the needs of the plant for use, for fire protection and electrical lighting. I think it is to be greatly regretted that a school so admirably situated, with a climate exceptionally healthful, surrounded by fertile lands and valuable forests—possessing, in fact, all the essentials necessary to the site of a permanent and successful Indian school—can not be provided promptly with such a water, sewerage, and lighting system as its needs demand. I yet hope through your valuable aid we shall, through a special appropriation or from the general school funds, yet be able to secure what we wish in this matter.

Greatest attendance during the year, 111; average number in attendance at close of school, 107; health conditions during the year, better than usual; amount of hay put up, 120 tons; vegetables, 25 tons; cattle now on hand in school herd, 109; horses, 8; swine, 72; chickens, 150.

Buildings contemplated for next year: blacksmith shop and meat house; repairing of roofs of school buildings; new sidewalks, and general improvement of old buildings; paramount improvement desired, water system.

Yainax Training School.—Too much can not be said in favorable comment of the efficient management of the affairs of this school by its superintendent, Knott O. Egbert, and all who are interested in its success have reason to regret that its capable head leaves soon for other fields, though his transfer is a promotion, and possibly a wider program of usefulness in his chosen work is to be given to him. The energy and ability which have characterized his work have given us in Yainax one of the best little schools in the service, where about a hundred pupils are carefully trained for lives of intelligent usefulness. The old buildings are in a good state of repair, the fences are strong and in good condition, and excellent progress has been made on the girls' new dormitory, which is rapidly nearing completion.

The garden has provided an abundance of vegetables for the use of the school; the meadows and fields have furnished, I think, an ample supply of hay for the cattle and horses belonging to the school, and the supplies for the school in all lines are carefully husbanded and are quite up to the needs of the school.

The girls' new dormitory building referred to above is itself a monument to Mr. Egbert's energy and intelligent labor. When completed its value will not be less than \$6,000, which amount it doubtless would have cost, either under contract or if constructed without the aid of the school employees and pupils. The size of the building is 87 by 44 feet, two stories high, and constructed with great care and thoroughness. The aggregate amount authorized at different times for labor and materials has not so far amounted to over \$1,500, and, as has already been stated, this building is well toward completion. Had it not been necessary to use all the available force of the school in making hay during vacation last year and this, the building would long ago have been completed. The present capacity of the plant is only 80 pupils, but with the new building completed it will be possible to increase it materially.

The Yainax steam sawmill, with Owen C. Kimbrough as assistant sawyer, is under the control of the superintendent at Yainax and John F. Loosley, chief sawyer at Klamath Agency, and has done excellent work, not only in providing lumber the school required, but also has provided a large amount, approximating 210,000 feet, for the use of the Indians during the year. In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that the usual \$1,500 appropriation for the expenses of this mill Congress failed to appropriate at its last session, and, as a result, it was necessary to provide funds to cover its expense, in the payment of its sawyer, etc., through the sacrifice of two most essential employees, namely, the financial clerk and assistant sawyer at Klamath Agency. The needs of the service have been seriously inconvenienced by this action, and I earnestly hope our friends will see that the item of \$1,500 for the support of the Yainax sawmill at Klamath Agency will not fail to find a place in the next annual appropriation account.

I again refer to the necessity of a modern water and sewerage system as a paramount need at this school. It should, I think, be determined whether or not the water should be pumped by wind or steam power from wells to be located on the spur of the mountains above and near the school, or be conveyed in pipe a distance of 2 miles, from a fine spring which is located on the high mesa south of the school. The latter plan would probably be best, though the most expensive. By it, however, if a careful survey should prove it to be practicable, as fine water as there is anywhere could probably be brought to the buildings, and from such an elevation so that it would furnish ample pressure for an ideal water and sewerage system, and possibly might furnish power sufficient for electrical lighting.

Average attendance, 92.63; highest enrollment, 95—45 boys and 50 girls; lumber cut for school, 71,500 feet; for outside Indians, 210,000 feet; amount of hay made, 147 tons; vegetables, 17 tons. Health conditions during the year fairly good.

Offenses.—Nothing of special consequence has occurred in this line during the year. There have been no homicides since last report. The usual trouble from the use of intoxicants has, of course, occurred. Some success has been achieved in the punishment of the offenders, and I think I can conscientiously report that this fertile source of lawlessness and disorder is under better control than usual. It is true, of course, that with the rapid development and settlement of the extensive country adjacent to the reservation by white people much greater facilities are offered than were formerly for the Indians to secure whisky, and that the task seems steadily to become greater to control the evil. There are those who assert that drunkenness was unknown among the Klamaths a few years ago, but this is easily disproven, both by the records of our Indian court and by those of the white courts adjacent to the reservation. The evil has grown with the increase of facilities for getting liquor, and the greatest vigilance is necessary at all times to prevent serious trouble from it.

Aside from the lawlessness which has occasionally arisen from the introduction of liquor there have been few crimes committed during the year that have called for adjudication by the Indian court, and its sessions have been suspended for considerable periods when the cases were such that they could be settled by the police court.

Forest Reserve and National Park.—These great areas, lying high in the Cascades, have as usual been visited by the Indians during the autumn season for the purpose of hunting and to gather wild fruit. As usual at such times, and under previous instructions from your office, I have kept a vigilant patrol of policemen in the region to prevent the violation of the game laws and the rules of the forest reserve and National Park. So far this year no such violations have been reported, and I feel confident that the Indians are to be commended for their careful observance of the rules which have been made for the protection of the timber from destruction by fire and for the protection of the game.

The Crater Lake National Park has, under the capable supervision of Supt. W. F. Arant, been vigilantly patrolled, and some valuable improvements have been made.

The Bidwell Training School.—The Paiute Indians now settled near the Fort Bidwell School, and from whom that school gets the majority of its pupils, were originally located at Yalmox, and hence I have been accustomed in my annual report to refer to this school. This will not hereafter be necessary, for I am sure the school is prosperous and in capable hands. The present superintendent, Mr. Charles D. Bakestraw, has given the difficult work of securing pupils very earnest attention, and with good success. It is to be deeply regretted, however, that the large number of children who are out of school in the Pit River country, approximating 200, can not be secured for the Bidwell school, which could, without great expense, be made ample in its accommodations for the increased number.

Conclusion.—I do not wish to close this report without mentioning the visit, last fall, of Supervisor Charles H. Dickson and his admirable wife, and the valuable encouragement given us in various lines of work by that practical and experienced officer. Nor should I fail to mention the pleasure and profit derived from the visit of Inspector William H. Code, who, with his genial wife, spent a few weeks with us early in the present autumn. The irrigation interests of this agency are so great that we greatly need the assistance and advice of Mr. Code, and shall hope to see him again early next season.

Neither would it be fair not to mention the almost uniformly faithful and efficient work done by the employees of both schools and the agency during the year. Without the loyal and faithful support and assistance of his employees an officer charged with the responsible and manifold duties of conducting the affairs of an agency would find his work not only more trying and vexatious, but far less fruitful of good results. To yourself and the Indian Office generally I wish again to extend my hearty thanks for kindly forbearance and many favors.

Very respectfully,

O. C. APPELGATE, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREG., June 30, 1904.

SIR: I most respectfully submit the annual report of Siletz Indian Agency and School.

The environment, location, and equipment of the school were duly reported last year.

The agent's building has been moved and placed upon the school site. It has been neatly papered, painted, and repaired as far as the funds permitted, and adds much to the convenience and beauty of the school plant.

Industrial work.—The boys have received instruction in the raising and care of stock, dairying, gardening, farming, fruit culture, building and repair of fences, painting of buildings, and those other acts of husbandry which enable the average farmer to become a good, self-supporting citizen. The girls have been carefully taught the proper care of milk, the making of butter; cooking, washing, and ironing; plain sewing, embroidery, and lace making—the general work accomplished by capable home makers. Much labor has been done in all these lines.

A good garden has been planted, 50 bushels of potatoes seeded, and about 20 acres of oats sown. On account of the late, cold spring vegetation is quite backward; but I think the garden will produce an abundance of vegetables for school use and that a fair crop of oats will be harvested.

The industrial teacher, with a detail of boys, has painted all the school buildings—one-coat work—which adds greatly to the appearance of the school plant and will materially preserve the buildings. A new yard fence has been erected and white-washed, sidewalks rebuilt or repaired, a bathing system installed, and many other minor improvements made.

As before stated, the girls have been taught sewing, cooking, laundering, dairying, embroidering, and lace making. In all these departments the work has been well done. The dairy deserves especial mention. It has been excellently conducted, and has furnished an abundance of milk and butter for the school children and the employees. It is an unusual and a pleasing sight to see the tables in the children's dining room supplied with plenty of milk and beautiful rolls of fresh golden butter.

In all industrial departments, notwithstanding frequent changes have occurred, the work has been well done.

Enrollment and attendance.—The highest enrollment for the year was 63. The attendance has been excellent. Every child upon the reservation of school age whose health permitted has been enrolled.

Health.—At the present time and during most of the school year the health of the school has been very good.

Many of the pupils were very sick with pneumonia fever during the months of January and February. All recovered except one small boy who died at his home, having been permitted to go there during the holidays. This excellent result is due to the faithful and skillful services of the school physician, Dr. J. D. Wetmore, and the untiring devoted nursing given the children by the matron, Miss Kruger, who took care of the girls; the assistant matron, Mrs. Haller, who attended the boys, and also other employees who relieved the matrons.

Literary department.—A marked advance has been made in this department. The work was highly satisfactory last year, but has been much better this. Mr. C. L. Gates, the teacher, deserves much credit for his persistent and successful efforts, being a young man of sterling worth and integrity, who teaches by example as well as precept. This department closed June 17 with an excellent programme well rendered.

The school closed June 30 after arranging details for the vacation months.

Employees.—The employees have been faithful, energetic, and harmonious. Many changes have occurred and many temporary appointments made. All of these employees have given good and faithful service. These frequent changes, however, are very detrimental to good school work. The chief causes of these changes are the very damp climate, detrimental to the health of many, also the very low salaries paid at this school, and the great amount of hard work which must be done by the employees themselves on account of the pupils being too small to be of much help. I trust the salaries will be raised, as I have recommended in my estimate for positions, as this will remove much cause of dissatisfaction and will, I believe, enable me to keep a full force of employees.

Agency.—Much disorder and confusion have occurred at this agency during the present fiscal year. As has been reported, a very brutal murder was committed on October 20, 1903. Two Indian men were arrested and tried; one was convicted of manslaughter and the other acquitted, although his guilt was clearly proven. The judge declared in open court, in the presence of the jury, that the verdict of acquittal was a travesty upon justice, and in scathing terms declared the prisoner at the bar guilty, although he was forced to release him.

It is almost impossible to procure conviction in this agency because of the notorious untruthfulness of the Indians. Most of them openly manufacture evidence, swear to false statements for a financial consideration, friendship, or revenge, and in this way defeat justice by raising "a reasonable doubt" in behalf of the prisoner.

Missionary work.—The Methodist and Catholic churches still maintain missions in this agency. The Methodists have erected a very neat church building. Both work in perfect harmony with each other and the school.

Sale of inherited Indian land.—This land is in demand and brings good prices. The rules now require that all purchase money received for the sale of this land be turned over to the heir listing it for sale. This is a great injustice, both to the Indian and those having just claims upon the deceased owner of the land, because the creditor has no means of collecting a just debt which should be a charge upon the land, and the Indian is protected in his dishonesty by enabling him to evade the payment of claims which equity and good morals require should be settled out of the proceeds of these sales, such as burial expenses. These have been paid often by Indian relatives who hold receipts for the coffins and other demands which occurred at the death of the allottee, which demands are, as a rule, wholly ignored by the heir and can not be settled by the agent, who, under existing rules and regulations, has no authority to liquidate them. It is not right that these claims should be unpaid. I would respectfully ask that some method be provided to meet this emergency.

Encouraging features.—During the current fiscal year I organized a farmers' institute in this agency for the purpose of creating an interest among the Indians in their homes, stock raising, and agriculture. The meetings are well attended. Many Indians take part in the discussions. I have noticed many improvements around their homes; fences rebuilt, gardens planted, and many more fields of oats sown this year than last. A spirit of emulation has been awakened, and I hope for many more good results.

Gambling and drinking much less frequent than last year. But few cases have occurred since the murder of U. S. Grant last October. Taken altogether the situation is improving and the outlook encouraging.

Inspection.—During the year the agency and school have been inspected by Supervisor Holland—but no other official—whose helpful suggestions were gratefully received and acted upon.

Thanking you for the kindness and courtesy of the past year, I am,
Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. MCKOIN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, PENDLETON, OREG., July 25, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my seventh and last annual report of the affairs of the Umatilla Agency, which covers the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Population.—The census roll accompanying this report shows a population of 1,196, as follows:

Chyuse	401
Walla Walla	588
Umatilla	201
Total	1,196
Males	525
Females	671
Males over 18	200
Females over 14	474
Males and females between 6 and 16	205

By intermingling of the tribes through marriage it is becoming more and more difficult to classify the Indians tribally.

Inherited Indian lands.—The provision in the act of May 27, 1902, permitting the sale of inherited lands I consider a wise one. It will not be many years until the trust period of twenty-five years will expire and the allottees be given title in fee without any restrictions as to sales or protection by the Government. Sales of inherited lands to the whites at this time will gradually bring the Indians more and more in contact with the ways of the white man, who will be in their midst as an example.

Agriculture.—The season has been very favorable for all crops raised in this section. The prospect for wheat is the best for some years, if it properly matures. Potatoes and vegetables generally are doing fairly well. Late frosts have done considerable damage.

Roads.—Thoroughfares on this reservation are generally in good condition. The road supervisor, an Indian, has done considerable work with a force of men making improvements upon some of the main roads south of the agency.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians generally has been good. No epidemics have occurred, and from my observation I believe scrofulous cases are not so much in evidence as formerly.

Lawsuits.—The case of Philomena Smith v. Ho yu tao mil ken has finally been determined, after going through the United States district court, the United States court of appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of the lower courts were sustained, and thus Ho yu tao mil ken loses the land allotted to him rightfully thirteen years ago by the regularly appointed allotting commissioners. I now fear many similar cases for change of allotments will be instituted.

Conditions.—The general condition of the Indians and the reservation is good. Gradual advancement toward civilization continues and many new houses are being built by the allottees.

School.—The past year has been a very successful one in this school. The enrollment has been as high as 110. Deportment of the pupils has been exceptionally good, and no serious cases of bad behavior have occurred. Five children ran away, but were brought back by the Indian policemen. Excellent health has been enjoyed throughout the year.

Repairs in a few of the buildings will put them all in good condition for the coming year's work. The water and sewerage system has proven to be excellent. The grounds have been beautified and are attractive.

Five transfers from this school to Chemawa were made during the year. Taking the average age of Indian children attending this school into consideration, the amount of work accomplished by them seems remarkable. A more willing set of children to do the work assigned them could not be met with. Some of the employees deserve much credit for their untiring efforts in the upbuilding of this school.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES WILKINS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WARM SPRING AGENCY.

WARM SPRING AGENCY, OREG., August 22, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for Warm Spring Agency and School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

There is no change in the location, boundary, or topography of the reservation. The nearest railroad and telegraphic point is Shaniko, Oreg., the southern terminus of the Columbia Southern Railroad. Visitors to the agency and school usually come by way of Biggs, on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company; thence by the Columbia Southern to Shaniko, and from there by private conveyance to the agency. The distance from Shaniko to the agency is about 68 miles. The stage and mail route to Warm Spring, though daily, is too circuitous to invite patronage.

According to the census returns the total Indian population of the reservation is 780, remnants and descendants of the Warm Spring, Wasco, Tenino, and Palute tribes.

Males above 18 years of age	233
Females above 14 years of age	298
School children between 6 and 16, inclusive	133

The allotment of land in severalty to these Indians was completed in 1896. Many allotments were very poorly selected, some of them being utterly worthless for any thing except scenery. The allottees are practically all living on their allotments where land and location are suitable. Up to date there has never been any inherited lands sold or allotments rented.

About 600 head of cattle have been put on the reservation under the grazing permit system.

This has been an excellent season for all crops, especially hay and grain, and the yield per acre will be much better than last year, although the acreage is much less than usual, owing to lack of seed and wet spring. Wheat, rye, and barley, the principal crops in this section, should be sown in the fall, which requires summer fallowing on account of dry weather. Our efforts to induce the Indians to adopt this method have been so far almost fruitless. They would much rather follow their old custom of leaving the reservation in August for the purpose of hunting or picking hops than stay at home and put in a crop.

The principal crops are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, garden vegetables, and fruits. Grain hay is almost exclusively used. Stock consists of horses and cattle, with a few hogs and chickens.

Two additional farmers have been appointed for the purpose of looking after the agricultural interests of the Indians, and especially to instruct them in methods of dry-land farming. Just how far this will be beneficial remains to be seen. They each have a team of horses, implements, and a piece of land on which to conduct a model farm and experiment with new crops. Farmers' meetings will be held from time to time during the year, where methods in farming will be discussed and new ideas will be presented. These meetings, so far, have not been largely attended, but the interest manifested has been very encouraging.

Intemperance is fast becoming a menace to the peace and happiness of these people, and promises to be as troublesome here as at other reservations. Drunken quarrels and carousals are becoming more frequent, one of which, resulted in the death of a policeman, who was assisting to make an arrest. During the last years the country north and east of the reservation has been settling up rapidly, and some half dozen saloons or gallon houses have been opened. This brings whiskey within the reach of any Indian who wants it. Confederates retail it outside of the saloon to the Indian in large or small quantities, as desired. This illegal traffic is carried on

in such a way as to evade the law or make it impossible to get evidence sufficient to convict the offender.

Gambling is still indulged in occasionally, but generally in the woods or brush, out of sight of the police. Larceny is of rare occurrence except of each other's wives or husbands. All marriages are required to be according to the laws of the State, and after a license has been issued Indian marriages are never recognized.

The court of Indian offenses consists of three judges, who hold two sessions each month. During the year the court disposed of 33 cases, 13 of which were criminal. As a general thing their decisions are accepted as right and just and their decrees willingly obeyed.

The police force consists of one captain and nine privates. In the main these officers have been efficient, especially so in looking after other's friends. They are inclined to be lenient with their own friends, and in some cases have tried to shield them, yet their aim is to be obedient and respectful to their superior officers. At the close of the year our force was reduced to seven privates.

The missionary work is under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church. They have two resident missionaries and one field matron on the reservation. These are people of excellent character, earnest and persistent in their efforts to better the moral and spiritual condition of the Indians, and have been especially helpful to the school, offering their services freely whenever needed.

These Indians are very anxious for a flour mill. At the present time their wheat is hauled 50 miles to mill. A flouring mill would be much appreciated, especially by the poorer class, and might be the means of inducing each one to raise their own breadstuffs.

School.—The capacity of the school is rated at 150, which is more than sufficient for the number of school children on the reservation. The scholastic population is 133, and many of these are physically unfit for school. The enrollment for the last year was 114, and the average attendance 98. Eight pupils were transferred to Chemawa in April and 3 sent to Haskell at the close of the term. The buildings are all frame and in good repair except that they need calcimining. They are heated by wood stoves and lighted by electricity. A complete water and sewer system is in operation. Our water supply is pumped from Shitiko Creek, a mountain stream, and while ordinarily pure, yet to guard against the possibility of impure water the installment of a Jewell filter is under consideration.

With the exception of a gripple, the health of the school has been very good. The school suffered with two stages of a gripple, one in April and one in June, which were severe and greatly interfered with the work of the school.

The school farm consists of about 700 acres. During the past year about 120 acres were fenced, making in all about 200 acres under fence. Much of this land is too rocky and hilly to cultivate, yet it was necessary to inclose it in order to get the good land. About 50 acres were cleared of sagebrush, of which 21 acres were plowed and sown to wheat. This will about double our hay crop, and ought to furnish nearly enough for the coming year. This land, however, is too far from the school to be worked to the best advantage, as too much time is consumed in going to and from work.

The garden does not promise as good results as were obtained last year. The season has been good, but the work in the garden has been unsatisfactory. What we need is a competent and experienced farmer. The last two seasons the position has been filled by such Indians as I could pick up, who soon grew tired of the place, and are almost worse than no one.

We have a dairy herd of 22 cows, which, during the last year, have furnished the school with nearly as much milk and butter as it could use. We have quite a number of young cattle that should be sold before winter. Our cow barn is very inconveniently located and arranged, being too far from the school, and is too small. The horse barn is too small and poorly arranged. During the coming year a new horse barn will be built and the old one will be remodeled for a cow barn. This will give the cows more comfortable quarters, at a convenient distance from the school.

The boys received instruction and experience in farming, gardening, and the care of stock. Owing to the scarcity of large girls, the bulk of the bread making was done by them. Three boys were placed in the blacksmith shop, where they did excellent work.

The girls were given instruction in dressmaking, patching, cooking, butter making, laundering, fancy work, and carpet weaving. At a cash outlay of \$2.50 a carpet loom was constructed and about 60 yards of rag carpet made by the girls of the school. Most of this work was done by girls 10 to 14 years old. The girls also had the care of the chickens. This industry has so far been almost a failure, on account of the Indian dogs and coyotes. Between them they get away with from 20 to 35 every year.

The school-room work was very good. Excellent progress was made in reading and language. These subjects were given special attention, as all the grades were deficient in these branches. The progress in other branches was only fair. The evening hour was devoted to singing, reading, socials, and talks by employees.

A plot of ground was set aside for the children's garden, which was planted and tended by the pupils under the direction of the class-room teachers. This work was well conducted and very successful. The boys declared that a few weeks in that garden was worth more to them than a year on the farm.

At the close of the year an exhibit was given of the children's work from both the literary and industrial departments. These expositions are always well attended by the parents, who are deeply interested in the exhibits, and the children take great pleasure in showing their work to visitors. This year the beautiful rugs made on the carpet loom, being a new feature, attracted much attention and elicited many grunts of surprise and approval. The parents could hardly believe that their little girls did or could make such rugs out of rags.

I take pleasure in acknowledging official visits by Special Agent Downs, Inspector Chubbuck, and Supervisor Holland.

Thanking your office for its assistance and many courtesies shown me during the year, I am,

Very respectfully,

JAMES E. KIRK,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK., August 29, 1904.

Sir: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Location.—This agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, in the extreme eastern part of the reservation, which is 20 miles from Gettysburg, S. Dak., the terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, from whence all supplies are received and hauled by Indian freighters. Mail is received daily, except Sundays. The telegraph station is Gettysburg, S. Dak., which is connected with the agency by telephone.

Population.—The census of the Indians belonging and enrolled at this agency shows the total number to be 2,477, a decrease of 4 over the census of 1903, which are divided as follows:

Males	1,207
Females	1,270
Males over 18 years of age	677
Females over 14 years of age	870
Children between 6 and 16 years of age	603

The reservation is divided into three districts, with a farmer in charge of each, whose respective headquarters are at Cherry Creek subissuo station, White Horse subissuo station, and at the agency proper, the employee in charge of each having general supervision of the Indians in his district.

Agriculture.—Very little has been done during the past year in the way of farming, and no special effort was made to encourage the Indian in this direction, as the land is not adapted for this purpose, being in the semiarid region. The usual amount of gardening was done along the creek and river bottoms, with good results in many cases. It was very wet during the planting season, and in consequence the yield of potatoes and vegetables was good. The hay crop, an important feature on this reservation, was good, owing mainly to the fact of an abundance of early rains, and the grass on this reservation is more abundant and in better condition than it has been for many years before.

Stock raising.—This constituting, as it does, the main industry of this reservation, it has been carefully looked after, and there is a very perceptible improvement in the quality of the cattle and horses being raised here. All the beef required for this

agency and for the use of the school has been purchased from the Indians, and many more could have been furnished by them without in any way reducing the natural increase of their herds.

Leases.—The eastern half of the reservation was leased for grazing purposes on June 1, 1904, thus bringing the whole of it under lease, except a small portion reserved for the use of the agency and school. The proceeds from the leases will amount to about \$90,000 per annum. Some changes may be made from time to time on account of the Indians selecting their allotments. The Indians seem to be well satisfied since they realized that they are to receive the amount named for the rental of their reservation. The head of each family is allowed to range, free of charge, 100 head of stock in the vicinity of their homes.

Cattle trail.—The cattle trail has been widened this year to the original 6 miles width on account of the large number of cattle that are obliged to cross over this reservation to the western pastures and from there to market. They now have no fear of scarcity of food and water whilst crossing the same, and the revenue collected for the privilege of crossing this trail brings in an approximate estimate of \$25,000 per annum to benefit the Indians of this reservation. We are now building a line fence between this and the Standing Rock Agency, which will be of great advantage in keeping trespassing stock from drifting from one reservation to the other.

Rations.—The contraction of the ration policy and the expansion of the labor policy is doing more in a practical way toward the civilization of these people than any plan before inaugurated. It has brought them to a realization of the worth of their labor, and they are showing this most markedly in the intelligent purchases they now make of materials and goods for the beautifying of their homes, and supplies for their household needs. This policy is tending to make them independent and self-reliant, and they eagerly seize the opportunity of working whenever they are able, and in several cases they have used the money thus earned in the purchase of young stock for the increase of their herds on the reservation.

Allotments.—One thousand four hundred allotments have been made since this work began some four years ago, of which number 319 allotments were made during the year. Fourteen allotments were changed by the allottees making new selections.

Education.—The agency boarding school and three day schools have been maintained by the Government, and they have each had a successful year. Concerning the agency boarding school, a detailed and most complete report may be had by reference to the report of Supt. E. D. Mossman, herewith transmitted.

A large number of pupils have been sent to nonreservation schools during the past year, only one of whom has run away.

Missions.—The missionary work on this reserve continues to be represented and very ably conducted by the Protestant Episcopal, Congregational, and Roman Catholic churches. The missionaries representing these churches are untiring and earnest workers in their efforts to Christianize and civilize these Indians.

Sanitary.—Concerning the general sanitary condition of these Indians the agency physician reports: Tubercular diseases, chiefly lymphatic and pulmonary, have not decreased any during the past year, and therefore a strict examination and exclusion of these cases from the schools will be followed. The general health, aside from tuberculosis, shows an improvement over the preceding year, and the Indians continue to seek and use the services of the physicians and medical supplies whenever necessary.

In the Cherry Creek district smallpox was introduced from other reservations, but the physician located there promptly controlled the disease and there were no deaths. Cases of venereal diseases were very few, and there were no other epidemic contagious diseases.

Police.—The police force of this agency was again reduced, leaving us now only 16 privates, and with a very few exceptions they have been faithful in the discharge of their duties. On account of the very meager salary paid these officers, several voluntary resignations have taken place in order that they might work on the roads, etc., and thus earn more money.

The statistical report is herewith transmitted.

Thanking your Office for the courteous treatment accorded me during the year, I am,
Very respectfully,

IRA A. HATCH, *United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE RIVER SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK., August 29, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Cheyenne River boarding school, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Attendance.—The enrollment for the year was 119 and the average attendance 140. The capacity of the school is 120. Only a few desertions occurred during the year. The children who deserted were required to remain at the school as a summer detent one-half of the vacation time. They all reported, only one or two giving any trouble about reporting promptly.

I wish again to suggest that a more uniform system of transfer of pupils to nonreservation schools would be for the best interests of the service. Upward of 200 children from this reservation are attending nonreservation schools. Most of these children are small, and the larger children remain on the reservation. This state of affairs exists because it is easier to get the small children away than it is to get the larger ones who should go.

Health.—The health of the children during the year was not very good, though they received as much care as in previous years. No children died at the school, though one girl died soon after leaving the school. The reason for the poor health of the children was the fact that the winter was more than ordinarily severe, and as a result they were confined more than formerly to the buildings.

Literary work.—The literary work was uniformly good. Evening exercises were conducted as follows:

Sunday evening, general assembly, with short devotional programme. Monday evening, industrial work in schoolrooms, each teacher assisted by one industrial employe. This industrial work consisted of various kinds of needle work, bead work, and crocheting. On this evening the carpenter and disciplinarian had classes inloyd work for the larger boys, and the band instructor had the beginners in the band during the study hour. Tuesday evening was devoted to practice singing. Wednesday evening was general assembly evening. Thursday evening's programme was a repetition of Monday's programme. On Friday evening a social was held, each school room having a social once in three weeks. The seamstress had also a sewing class on Friday evening. No evening exercises were held on Saturday evening.

Industrial work.—Every child was detailed to the various departments, the smallest ones working only one-half of the session. The boys are detailed to the farm, shoe shop, carpenter shop, bakery, office, boys' sewing room, and boys' building; the girls to the kitchen, matron, sewing room, and laundry.

The farm.—Though it is very difficult to get crops to grow in this locality we have been able to raise a fine crop of potatoes and cabbage this year. Our other crops will be only fair. The school herd has produced 35,000 pounds of milk during the year, besides raising 17 fine calves. Our herd now numbers 17 head. The poultry has flourished. We have now about 200 chickens and ducks. Our swine number 40. We tried an experiment in laying two teams of mares. Three of them have fine colts, in which the boys take great interest and pride. We expect to be able to raise all the horses necessary to use at the school.

English.—The year was marked by a very great improvement in the children's English. Much less Dakota was heard than in the preceding years.

Band.—The band, under the instruction of the shoemaker, was a success, and contributed much in making the school work less monotonous than it would have been otherwise for the children.

Discipline.—There was a very great improvement in the relations of the employes toward each other during the year. The discipline of the children was hardly improved during the year.

Official visits.—The only official who visited us during the year was Special Agent Conser, whose visit was of great benefit to the school.

Improvements.—The improvement most necessary is a new school plant, upon which subject a separate communication has been sent your Office.

Conclusion.—I desire to thank the employes for their loyal cooperation in making this the most successful year of my stay here, and also thank your Office for favors extended.

Very respectfully,

EUGENE D. MOSSMAN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Ira A. Hatch, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AGENCY,
Crow Creek, S. Dak., August 30, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Population.—The census roll accompanying this report gives the population as follows:

Total population (males, 465; females, 560)	1,025
Children of school age (males, 100; females, 110)	222

Agriculture.—This not being an agricultural reservation, very little attention has been given to the planting of crops, except small patches of corn and potatoes, which I have been encouraging the Indians to plant each year. However, satisfactory results have not been obtained, on account of not having sufficient rainfall to grow and mature the same, and unless climatic conditions change materially or some system of irrigation is established it is, to say the least, very discouraging to try to accomplish very much in the way of farming. This is a grazing locality and not adapted to farming.

Stock raising.—Cattle, horses, and sheep can be successfully raised here, especially cattle and horses, and I can see very much more interest being manifested by my

Indians with reference to stock raising than in the past. This being a very dry season, the hay crop was very light, but the grass is very nutritious and stock has done exceedingly well this year. Owing to the fact that we had a very severe winter here this year, the loss of Indian cattle on this reservation was about 8 per cent. Out of 2,050 heifers issued to these Indians last year we have only raised about 1,000 calves. This was greatly due to the fact that many of them were bred before issued and gave their calves during the severe weather in the winter, and many of them died; also, from the fact that the bulls were not furnished in accordance with the contract, many heifers did not give calves at all. During the month of June this year I had all calves rounded up, castrated, and branded "ID;" also the Indians' private brands placed upon them, and I am very much pleased with the success which we have attained under all the retarding circumstances in the cattle industry the past year. The Indians of this reserve now have about 4,000 head of cattle, including the calves, and about 2,500 head of horses and ponies.

Grazing leases.—There have been grazing leases made during the year covering 5,000 acres of allotted land, at 10 cents per acre, the land so leased being deceased Indian allotments and such other allotted lands belonging to old Indians who are not able to utilize the same for themselves. I am very much opposed to the leasing of allotments, except in cases where the allottee is unable to live upon and improve the same, but I do recommend the leasing of a portion of the tribal lands; there are 112,000 acres of such. A few of the old chiefs are opposed to the leasing of their tribal lands, giving for their reason that the white man is trying to get possession of their lands. There could be realized from these tribal lands each year at least \$2,000 from stockmen, who seem anxious to lease them, and still leave an abundance of hay and grazing lands for their own stock.

Labor and improvements.—There has been expended at this agency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, \$12,038.88 for irregular Indian labor under the new policy, and it is indeed gratifying to see so many of my Indians anxious to work and earn their own living. Even some of those over 50 years of age who were permitted to retain their ration ticket have come to the office and surrendered them and request that they be furnished work in lieu of rations. The improvements made from the above-named expenditure are as follows: The construction of 30 miles of fence for bull pastures and hay reserves, 6 large reservoirs, 2 miles of irrigation ditches, 32 miles of telephone line, repairing and constructing roads, cutting and furnishing hay for Government use, all of which has materially advanced the valuation of their reserve, as well as enabling the Indians to care for their stock much more successfully than heretofore.

The telephone line connecting Lower Brule Agency with Chamberlain, S. Dak., via Crow Creek Agency, is a most valuable improvement and is greatly appreciated at both agencies.

Births and deaths.—There have been 36 births and 21 deaths during the year, the births exceeding the deaths by 15. Dr. Julius Silberstein, agency physician, and Jennie L. Douglas, female industrial teacher, have both labored diligently along the line of their duty.

Marriages and divorces.—There were 16 marriage licenses issued during the year, all of which were legally performed in accordance with the State laws. There have been 5 cases of divorce proceedings in the State courts and a decree granted in each case, after which 3 of the divorced couples were again united in marriage and seem to be living happily together.

Indian courts.—The courts consist of three full-blood Indians of good repute among the tribe. The cases tried by them are of trivial nature. However, they are of great assistance in maintaining law and order over the entire reservation. Their decisions are generally just and are respected by the tribe.

Intoxicating liquor.—There has not been a single case of intoxication at this agency during the entire year, which is certainly very gratifying to myself and all concerned.

Education.—The Crow Creek boarding school was under the supervision of W. R. Davis as superintendent from September, 1903, until March, 1904, at which time he was promoted and transferred to White Earth, Minn., and the Crow Creek school placed under my charge. The enrollment of the Crow Creek Boarding School for the past year was 115; average attendance, 96.

I am pleased to state there has been a marked improvement in the work and general appearance of this school during the past year, as a result of harmonious work among the employees, and a very decided improvement in the health of the pupils, there having been no deaths among those enrolled and no case of serious illness during the entire year. Those excused from school because of tubercular trouble and other weakness have all lived through the year and are much better for their freedom and rest at home. Many of these will be able to return to school this year,

thereby illustrating the fact that overconfinement for the children having a predisposition for consumption is neither good for the patient nor the other pupils with whom they have heretofore been compelled to associate.

I would like still better results in the general appearance of the pupils. No amount of work, however, is going to improve the appearance of the girls if they are permitted to wear only shawls for outside wraps. A shawl is a slovenly and most unsatisfactory garment at the best, especially so for these Indian girls, preserving, as it does, a native custom. Indian girls are inclined, either through fear or native bashfulness, to hide their faces when spoken to or coming in contact with white people, and the concealment of a shawl for this purpose, when worn over the head and shoulders, retards all efforts to overcome this tendency. I would recommend that not a shawl or even a cape be furnished for these girls, but plain, neat jackets instead.

School buildings.—The building used for the girls' dormitory, dining room, kitchen, sewing room, bake room, and bathrooms, is in a deplorable condition. This building caught fire last spring, and only for heroic efforts being made by employees at both the school and the agency it would have burned to the ground. Considerable damage was sustained, and I think it would have been a blessing if it had been lost. This building was built about thirty years ago, and was intended for an enrollment of not more than 30 pupils, including both boys and girls. As the occasion has made it imperative this building has been enlarged by numerous small additions. With its low ceilings, narrow stairways and halls, it makes a very unhealthy as well as unsafe home for the children. In case fire should break out in this building in the night-time this old pile of tinder would burn to the ground, I am afraid, before the employees could get the children safely out, saying nothing about saving the furnishings. These people are forced to place their children in this school, and for this reason alone it is the duty of those having the authority to furnish such buildings as will be safe as to health and life. I therefore recommend an appropriation of at least \$25,000, to be used in the construction of a brick building to serve the several purposes of the present girls' dormitory building.

All other buildings will serve the purposes for which they are intended very well for some time yet.

School and agency farms.—There are about 120 acres of cultivable land, upon which was raised during the year 30 tons of alfalfa, 500 bushels potatoes, 3,000 pounds cabbage, 400 pounds corn, 500 pounds kale, 10 bushels onions, 20 bushels beets, 6 bushels parsnips, and other garden vegetables, such as radishes, peas, lettuce, melons, pumpkins, turnips, squash, etc., that were used from the garden for the benefit of the pupils and sold to employees.

From the fact that the artesian well became unserviceable for irrigation purposes, we did not realize as much from our farm as we should had it been in repair. The well is still flowing as much water as ever, and I have extended the reservoir around the large hole and am now using it for irrigation purposes as successfully as we did before the pipe sunk. How long it will continue to flow I can not tell.

Sanitary.—With reference to the general sanitary conditions the agency physician makes the following report:

The general health of the Indians is better than heretofore, there having been 21 deaths during the last fiscal year, or 39 less than the previous year. Tuberculosis in its various forms is the most prevailing disease and cause of death among these Indians. In the treatment and control of the disease resort as much as possible has been made to diet, air, exercise, and cleanliness—medication was a secondary matter—and with them good results are achieved. With them, and with them alone, many cases have been and can be cured and the disease controlled. Fresh air we have plenty here, and would recommend to request necessary means for the establishing of proper hygiene and sanitation and the furnishing of proper diet for the sick with tuberculosis.

During the last school year the general health of the pupils of our school was very good, having had but 4 cases of sickness and no deaths. The attendance of the Crow Creek Boarding School was as large as in previous years, although many children were excused on account of tuberculosis and other infectious and contagious diseases. On account of having excused the diseased and retained only healthy children, the parents have willingly sent their children to school.

The farm connected with the boarding school is large and productive; the school ground large, nice, and healthy. The buildings of our school consist of a number of old and new additions and repairs; some of them are still useful, others are not. The building containing the girls' dormitory, dining room, and kitchen is old, worn out, and without ventilation, bathing facilities, and sewage. It is entirely insanitary, almost useless for the purpose, and worthless to repair. A new girls' dormitory, dining room, and kitchen, consisting of one building, also sewerage and bathing facilities, are a great necessity, and would recommend to request the building of the same.

In addition to the Crow Creek boarding school we have the Catholic mission boarding school at Stephan, 15 miles north of the agency. The enrollment at this school for the past year was 75, with an average attendance of 65. This school is under the supervision of Rev. Father Pius Boehm, as superintendent, and Rev. Father Ambrose Mattingly as principal teacher, assisted by the Benedictine Sisters. These people are able and efficient workers. Their work speaks plainly for itself in the manner, morals, and dress of the children under their care. This school is not merely a place

where the children are detained during the school months, but is a home for them in the broadest sense of the term, especially so for the girls. Great credit is due these people for the able management of this school, as it is being maintained without any aid from the Government.

Missionary and church work.—This work is divided among three different societies. The Episcopal is ably represented by Rev. H. Burt, who states as follows:

We have five church buildings. In these during the past year services have not been kept up as regularly as we could have wished, as the people have been away from their homes a great deal, living in the working camps. The number of baptized Indians connected with our mission is 519; communicants 185; contributions during the year for church work and other purposes, \$481.85; marriages, 6.

An event of special interest occurred during this year in the annual meeting of the convocation of the Niobrara Deacons, which was held on this reserve in August, 1903. Delegates, clerical and lay, from all of the Sioux agencies in South Dakota were present. There was an unusually large attendance of Indians, and never have we had so many white visitors at convocation as were with us this year. On account of the great assistance you rendered us in allowing us the use of the Grace School building, as well as in other ways, we were enabled to entertain our visitors, both Indian and white, in a manner quite unequalled in the history of our convocations.

The Catholic mission is conducted by Rev. Father Pius Boehm and Rev. Father Ambrose Mattingly. The total number of Indians now living who have been baptized at this mission is 225; communicants, 75; number of church buildings, 2; contributions made and expended during the year, \$8,324.99; number of marriages, 3.

The Presbyterian mission is conducted by Rev. Daniel Renville, who is a native clergyman. The work of these societies is doing a great deal toward the civilization and Christianizing of these people.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Indian Office for the courteous treatment I have received during the year; also to the employees of the agency and school for the faithful performance of their duties.

Respectfully submitted.

HARRY D. CHAMBERLAIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FLANDREAU SIOUX.

RIGGS INSTITUTE,
Flandreau, S. Dak., August 28, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the eleventh annual report of Riggs Institute, otherwise known as the Flandreau Training School:

School.—The attendance for the past year has not been up to that of other years, owing to the difficulty in securing pupils promptly at the first of the year. I found it more difficult to enroll pupils early in the season last year than ever before, while later they were easily secured and applied for admission, so that the school was crowded at the close of the year. This condition, I think, was largely due to the fact that on many reservations Indians are now cultivating large fields and raising more stock, so that the assistance of the children is almost indispensable during the early part of the school year. This condition is not calculated to show large average attendance for a school, but it does show that the Indian is progressing and has all or more than he can do to cultivate his farm and care for his stock, all of which is very encouraging.

The following shows the attendance for the year: First quarter, 322; second quarter, 343; third quarter, 367; fourth quarter, 378, making an average of 352 for the year.

The general health of the school has been good. No epidemics of any sort have visited us, and but little serious illness has occurred. In accordance with Office instructions, a number of pupils having incipient tuberculosis were sent to their homes.

The school plant has not been enlarged during the past year, as I feel that it is now large enough and has about all of the buildings necessary to carry on the school successfully. Two lavatories have been erected in connection with large and small boys' buildings, so that baths, range closets, urinals, etc., have been removed from the main buildings, greatly improving the sanitary conditions.

The steam heating plant was one of the most expensive items in connection with the maintenance of the school, the cost per capita for fuel being over \$30. Improvements are now under consideration which it is believed will materially lower this item in the future.

The literary work of the school has been very satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that it was necessary to drop two teachers during the last quarter of the year

in order to reduce the running expense of the school. A class of 14 graduated at the close of the year, and I feel have completed the course in a manner creditable to themselves, as well as to the school.

The musical training of the pupils has been kept up, as in other years, considerable attention having been given to both vocal and instrumental work. The school band ranks well with other musical organizations of its character in this section, and the girls' orchestra of 20 pieces is able to discourse some excellent music.

The literary or debating society has been well attended, and much good has been derived therefrom. No regular lecture course was organized last year, for I felt that other matters would occupy fully the time of all.

In the industrial departments much better work has been accomplished than ever before. With the completion of a new barn, dairy building, and workshops, we have been well equipped, and, with an efficient corps of instructors, have accomplished very satisfactory results. We have had an excellent season for agricultural work, and as a result have prospects of an abundant crop of all kinds of farm and garden produce.

In general, I consider the work of the past year has been fully equal to that of other years, and in some departments it has excelled other years. Owing to a prospective deficiency in funds we were obliged to discontinue several positions during the last quarter of the year. With a force of employees competent for more than the one position held, it was possible to make temporary details, so that the work of the school suffered but very little. The employees have worked together, very little friction having been manifest, so that the school year has been pleasant as well as profitable.

Indians.—In connection with the school I also have charge of the Flandreau Indians living in this vicinity. These Indians are all citizens of the State, living in most cases on lands patented to them or held under a restriction clause under the homestead act. As stated in other reports, but few still hold the original tract of 160 acres, having sold until they possess 5, 10, or 20 acre tracts. All Government aid, except the annual interest payment of \$3 per capita, has been withdrawn, and no appreciable difference is seen in their general condition. I would state, however, that about forty of the aged and infirm are still given a light ration of beef, flour, and coffee.

Nearly all of their children have been kept in the school here, which the Flandreans look upon as belonging largely to them.

The general conduct of these people compares favorably with their white neighbors, almost the only offense being that of intemperance.

Thanking your Office for favors granted, I am,
Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. F. PEIRCE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK., August 20, 1904.

Sir: In compliance with Office instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the conditions at this agency as they existed on June 30, 1904, together with statistics pertaining thereto.

The general condition of the Indians on this reservation is not good; they are very poor, having few cattle or horses. Their crops, owing principally to climatic conditions, were almost a failure. This summer the prospect is no better; so little dependence for future support can be looked for from agriculture.

The working system has been carried on here for the past two years with success, and if it can be continued will better their condition materially. They are fairly good workers and are fast learning the value of money.

Sixty-eight miles of wire fence, inclosing the reservation, have been completed this year with Indian labor. The fence is substantial, much care being used in its construction. It consists of four wires and large cedar and ash posts, used alternately and set 1 rod apart. This will keep cattle and horses belonging to white settlers from trespassing and pasturing down the hay and grass, which is valuable.

The morality of these Indians is good. There is practically no drunkenness or other bad habits among them, and they are following, as far as their means will permit, the white people's mode of dress. Their old marriage customs have disappeared. All marriages are now performed by the churches or in strict conformity with the State laws.

328 REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Two religious denominations, the Catholic and Episcopal, have churches on the reservation, and the majority of the Indians adhere to one or the other of these faiths. The industrial boarding school located at the agency is in good condition and has ample accommodations for all the children of school age. The agency and school buildings are in fairly good condition.

Very respectfully,

R. H. SOMERS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LOWER BRULÉ SCHOOL.

LOWER BRULÉ, S. DAK., August 23, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The immediate location of this school is a desirable one. Trees only could add to the beauty of the location.

Attendance.—The capacity of the school is 130. When I took charge of this school, December 24, 1901, 70 pupils were enrolled; at the close of the school year 86 were enrolled. This number included every child of school age on the reservation physically qualified to enter school and not enrolled in other schools. The average attendance for the year was 73 1/2.

Literary.—The work done in the schoolroom was very satisfactory. The "course of study" was followed as closely as practicable with conditions here. The teacher and kindergarten were enthusiastic in their work, which inspired the pupils and terminated in splendid results. In connection with the literary work of the schoolroom, basketry, beadwork, needlework, patchwork, etc., were taught with a marked degree of success.

Health.—The general health of the pupils was good.

Industrial work.—Under the direction of the industrial teacher the boys prepared and planted 30 acres of corn, 6 acres to garden vegetables and potatoes, and 4 acres to oats. In addition to this each boy and girl in school had an individual garden patch planted to vegetables, which was cared for by them under the supervision of the teacher and kindergarten. Dairying and stock raising is a principal feature in the industrial training. A shoe shop and a workshop affords a place for proper instructions along those lines. In abolishing the position of farmer, in March, the industrial training suffered. Too many duties fell upon the industrial teacher to be carried out with the best results. Special instructions were given the girls in housekeeping, cooking, sewing, and laundry work. Domestic science was taught the larger girls by the cook with very good results.

Discipline.—The disciplining of the children was somewhat retarded as a result of the delay in filling the vacancies of matron and assistant matron for several months. However, before the close of the year good discipline was predominant.

Religious training.—Pupils attend services in the Episcopal and Catholic churches located near the school. Sunday evening services are conducted by employees in the school chapel.

Condition of crop.—The season has been unfavorable for growing crops. Early vegetables were good. The still growing crop, while somewhat damaged by hot winds, bids fair to be a good crop.

Sales of stock.—Sixty-one hogs were sold during the year.

Changes and improvements.—The building known as the "dairy building," but useless as such, has been moved and attached to the dining hall on the west side, to be used as a bakery. The basement of the dining hall, formerly used as a bakery, is being fitted up for a dairy room.

A cream separator has been installed and adds greatly in the proper handling of milk and butter. More than twice the number of pounds of butter is being made from the same amount of milk, compared with the former method of handling the milk. The basement that was under the dairy building is being fitted up to be used as a root cellar.

Conditions of buildings.—Most of the buildings need repainting. New flooring is needed for both lavatories. Extensive repairs will be made on the cow barn and horse barn. The material for same has been allowed, but has not as yet arrived.

Needs.—The school is in great need of an 80-foot steel tower with a 1,000-barrel supply tank placed upon it. Inside water-closets are needed in the boys' and girls' dormitories. The present outside water-closets are very unsatisfactory. A steam-heating system is needed in order to heat the buildings properly. Storm windows are needed for windows for protection against cold in winter.

Employees.—The employees have been both loyal and faithful in the discharge of their duties. Much credit is due them for the success of the year's work.

Official visits.—We acknowledge with much appreciation the official visits of Special Agent Taggart and Supervisor House.

In concluding I wish to thank United States Indian Agent R. H. Somers for the support he has given me in carrying out the best interests of the school. To you I desire to express my hearty appreciation for requests granted and courtesies extended to the school and to myself through the agent.

I am, very respectfully,

ROSS C. PRESTON, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through R. H. Somers, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., August 17, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report for Pine Ridge Reservation.

Area of reservation, 100 miles long by 60 miles wide, containing 3,155,200 acres, unallotted; railroad station, Rushville, Nebr., on the Chicago and Northwestern

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN SOUTH DAKOTA. 329

Railway, 25 miles south of the agency; nearest military post, Fort Robinson, Nebr.; post-office address, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.; telegraphic address, Pine Ridge, S. Dak. Population of the reservation as per census taken June 20 and 30, 1904, by districts, is given in the table below, also the number of head of stock in each district.

	Popula- tion.	Head of stock.
Wakpamni.....	934	2,069
White Clay.....	1,191	4,099
Wounded Knee.....	1,026	3,539
Porcupine.....	1,124	4,516
Medicine Root.....	976	10,000
Pine Creek.....	1,440	9,921
Total.....	6,690	33,944
Population 1903 report.....	6,714	
Decrease 1904.....	24	

Resources.—The following figures will show, approximately, the amount of cash disbursed by the Department among the Pine Ridge Indians during the fiscal year of 1904:

Beef cattle for issue.....	\$37,087.34
Wood and hay.....	6,347.00
Hauling freight.....	9,428.35
Labor on dams, irrigation ditches, etc.....	80,471.48
Per capita, interest on trust fund, sale of hides, and grazing taxes.....	32,215.00
Total.....	166,549.17

Labor.—During the year we expended about \$80,000 in the employment of Indians, in lieu of rations, in the construction of roads, dams, and irrigation ditches.

The following is a recapitulation of our engineer's report on work done on this reservation under the working system during the year:

Earthwork, grading roads..... cubic yards..	153,764
Earthwork, constructing reservoirs..... do.....	9,740
Earthwork, constructing irrigation dams..... do.....	19,230
Earthwork, constructing 13 1/2 miles irrigation ditches..... do.....	28,518
Earthwork, constructing 3 1/2 miles irrigation ditches, partially completed..... cubic yards..	9,305
Gravel on roads..... do.....	850
Stone in construction of irrigation dams..... do.....	1,147
70 bridges, total estimated value.....	\$1,740.00
996 linear feet piling driven, estimated value.....	\$597.60
Repairs on 6 beef corrals, value.....	\$1,076.00
430 feet sewer at agency guardhouse, value.....	\$150.00

All of the plank used in the construction of bridges, irrigation dams, head gates in ditches, etc., was sawed at the agency sawmill, logs being cut and hauled by Indians.

Several surveys have been made to ascertain the most feasible location to construct dams and ditches aside from those above mentioned. The three partially completed ditches are on White Clay Creek, in White Clay district, and cover about 200 acres, located at day schools No. 27, No. 4, and No. 25, respectively. Two ditches on Wounded Knee, 2 1/2 miles and 5 miles in length, cover about 500 acres of good land. The ditch on American Horse Creek leads from the creek about 1 mile to a large, flat ravine, across which is constructed a large dam, forming a big reservoir, from which the water is drawn to the irrigation ditch, covering over 500 acres, and should be continued. One-third of a mile of small ditch, covering about 20 acres on Medicine Root Creek, at school No. 18, has been completed. Two miles of ditch, constructed on Corn Creek, covers the entire valley for 2 miles. The ditch on Bear in the Lodge Creek, at day school No. 22, covers 100 acres with an abundance of water, and should be continued. There are a large number of good locations with an abundance of water, where ditches can be constructed to advantage on this reservation to the lasting benefit of the Indians.

All work is done in a substantial manner, and is a credit to Indian labor. The piles were driven with Indian labor and well done. They require to be shown, not told, after which they do their work as taught.

It must be remembered that most of the grading done here is much more expensive than railroad work, where most of the cuts and fills are heavy; here it is all light work, except on the dams, reservoirs, and a few places on ditches and roads, and is also scattered over a vast territory. Again, all the horses are light and not capable of hauling as heavy plows and scrapers as larger teams. They are learning fast and are doing exceedingly well, considering the conditions under which they have to work.

Fence building.—During the year the progressive Indians of the reservation petitioned and urged that the west and south lines of the reservation be fenced for protection against trespassing stock from outside the reservation. During the month of June the Department furnished enough wire to build a 4-wire fence on the west line 60 miles in length, on the south line about 60 miles. The work of getting out cedar posts, delivering them along the line, and building the fence is being done by our Indians under the working system. The posts used are all of good size, 7 feet long and 4 inches at the top; are set in the ground 2 feet; are 1 rod apart and well tamped.

About 50 miles of the south line fence, beginning at the southwest corner and running east, is completed. The work is being prosecuted as fast as possible on the west line; expect to complete the 120 miles by October 1, 1904. The balance of the south line, some 40 miles, should be fenced also. The boundary line between Rosebud and Pine Ridge reservations should be fenced. Much trouble is experienced on account of stock from one reservation trespassing on the other, causing considerable friction between the people of both agencies.

Agriculture and grazing.—Nearly all the land on this reservation except the Bad Lands is classed as grazing land, suitable only for stock raising. Small grains and vegetables can be raised in a small way in places along the small streams or where water can be had for irrigation. As nearly all the streams on the reservation are small, little can be done in the way of irrigation, even though all the available water in the streams was taken out in ditches and utilized. There is sufficient water in the White and Cheyenne rivers to irrigate thousands of acres of good land if same could be utilized. To control these streams properly for irrigating purposes it would require national or State aid.

Police.—Our Indian police have rendered excellent service during the year, taking into consideration that they are so poorly compensated. The reduction in the number of the force in the past two years by order of the Department is not for the best interests of the service. This reservation is too large to police it properly with the number now allowed us. With 7,000 inhabitants, 30 day schools, boarding school, and mission school, cattle and horse rustlers, both inside and out, boot legging all around us, it requires a larger police force to control matters than we are allowed.

Indian court.—The number of judges of our Indian court on this reservation was increased during the year from four to six, giving each of the districts on the reservation one judge each. As each district has from 1,100 to 1,200 inhabitants, this arrangement gives them all an equal representation on the bench. These six judges hold court and are in session here at the agency ten days each month. During recess they are supposed to be at home in their several districts. During the time they are at home they act in the capacity of justice of the peace and assist the farmer in hearing petty cases and offenses committed in the district. When complaint is filed against a person a preliminary hearing is given him or her before the judge and farmer, and if the evidence warrants binding the parties over they are sent to the agency and locked up until the next term of court, when they are tried by the six judges. Ninety-eight cases were tried and disposed of during the fiscal year 1904. The character of the offenses and cases are as follows:

Attempted assault	5
Fighting	3
Disobeying orders	2
Wife beating	8
Gambling	6
Separation of married couples	5
Adultery	18
Fornication	13
Settling estates of deceased persons	5
Disputes over ownership of stock	3
Horse stealing	9
Introducing liquor on reservation	1
Drunkenness	10
Disturbing the peace	4
False branding and changing brands on stock	4
Bastardy	2
Total	98

No fines were collected. All parties found guilty and sentenced were compelled to serve out sentence imposed.

The Indian court renders valuable assistance to the agent in settling offenses and petty differences and disputes among these Indians. The salary, \$7 per month, allowed these judges is so out of proportion in the way of compensation for the labor and duties performed by them it is a wonder we are able to retain in the service as good a class of Indians for this work as we do. They are complaining bitterly about their salaries being reduced from \$10 a month to \$7. In the face of recommendations from agents and superintendents all along the line for years in their annual reports, that salaries of our court judges be increased, the salaries have been reduced. This policy is not for the good of the service, and in my opinion is an injustice to this class of employees.

Allotments.—No allotments have been made on this reservation as yet. The majority of the full-blood Indians are opposed to taking their lands in allotment. Considerable of the reservation on the east side and the northwest corner is not surveyed yet. I presume the survey will be completed early next summer.

Marriages.—During the year 85 marriage licenses have been issued from this office, the majority of them full-bloods. The ceremonies were performed by the ministers of the different denominations on the reservation.

Some legislation, it seems to me, should be enacted on the question of rights of Indian children born out of wedlock on the reservation. Proper attention or respect for the legal marriage relation among these people by either the older people or the younger element is not shown. Frequently a young buck takes a young girl, or, as they term it, "steals" her; they live together without securing a license or having a marriage ceremony performed by some one authorized to perform the ceremony. The buck tires of the girl and throws her away, as they say. If the girl becomes a mother by reason of this steal, just as soon as the child is born either the mother, grandmother, or grandfather hot-foots to the farmer of the district, presents the new born, and demands that its name be placed on the issue roll. Some punishment should be meted out to either the father or the mother when the father is known. All parties except the child should be cut out of all benefits from rations, interest payment from trust fund, and their share in the grazing and hide money. If something of this sort could be done legally, it would have, in my opinion, a salutary effect on the fathers and mothers of marriageable daughters and on the girls themselves. The parents would guard their children more carefully and pay some attention to Department rules and regulations on the question of legal marriages among Indians. As it is now, some of the old people look on it as a good joke when a young buck steals their daughter and lives with her. If the daughter becomes a mother, they expect to derive some benefit from the rations and interest money received for the child.

Sanitary.—The sanitary conditions of the agency boarding school and Catholic mission school are good and are carefully looked after by our agency physician. No epidemic of disease has made itself manifest among our Indians during the past year. Tuberculosis, however, still continues among them—a disease seemingly hard to combat or overcome. The agency physician, Dr. James R. Walker, reports as follows:

The entire population of Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., for the year ending June 30, 1904, was:

	Indians.		Mixed bloods.		Whites.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Enrolled	2,537	2,616	881	918	211	164	6,822
Nonenrolled	27	32	41	46	.....	.....	624
Total	2,564	2,648	925	964	211	164	7,476
Births	107	79	48	44	5	5	288
Deaths	121	102	15	23	8	8	272
Cases treated	1,791	1,673	368	408	66	80	4,376

During the year there were 1 male and 1 female Indians murdered, and 6 male Indians accidentally killed.

There was an epidemic of roseola, from which the most of the children suffered, with but 2 deaths caused by it.

No pupils were admitted to the Ogjala boarding school except such as were believed to be in sound health, and there were but 11 cases of sickness in this school, except the roseola, which was very light in every case, whereas 100 cases was the smallest number of sick during any year previous since the opening of this school. An effort was made to exclude from the Holy Rosary Mission all diseased children, and the amount of sickness in that institution was very much reduced below that of former years.

The medical supply for this reservation was this year reduced below that estimated for, and within six months after they were received the medicines most needed were exhausted, and since then the death rate among the feeble and the children has increased enormously, and there have doubtless been many deaths among such persons that might have been prevented had they been supplied with the proper remedies.

Schools.—Thirty Government day schools, average attendance 25 pupils, one boarding school, average attendance 220, and one mission school (Catholic), average attendance 200, have been in successful operation during the year. For further information on this subject see reports of the superintendent of the Oglala boarding school and the day school inspector, which are herewith transmitted, also the report of the superintendent of the Holy Rosary Mission.

Missionary work.—The missionary and church work on this reservation is divided among the Catholic, Episcopal, and Presbyterian denominations, the membership of each being quite large. The Catholic Church is represented by Rev. Mathias Schmitt, S. J., the Episcopal by Rev. W. J. Cleveaud, and the Presbyterian by Rev. A. F. Johnson. They are all able, conscientious men and are doing excellent work among these Indians. Reports of their work on the reservation during the year are herewith submitted.

Employees.—The employees of the reservation are performing their duties in a creditable manner. I desire to thank them for the faithful performance of their duties during the year. I desire also to thank you and the employees of your Office for courtesies shown me in the transaction of the affairs of the agency during the year just closed.

Respectfully,

JOHN R. BRENNAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OGLALA SCHOOL.

OGLALA BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pine Ridge, S. Dak., August 18, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Oglala boarding school, Pine Ridge Agency, for the year ending June 30, 1904.

This school is located at the agency, 25 miles north of Rushville Nebr., the nearest railroad station. The school is beautifully situated on a plateau bordering White Clay Creek. The buildings are good and the plant is nearly perfect in most respects.

When I took charge of the school, March 2, 1904, I found most departments in good condition. The total enrollment for the year was 240. The average attendance was 202.1. The general health of the school has been good, but tuberculosis and scrofula are prevalent.

Academic work starts with the kindergarten and ends with the fifth grade. Four pupils completed the highest grade this year. The regular class-room work was good. Monthly entertainments were given, affording the pupils excellent drill in speaking and singing. Great stress was laid on having the pupils speak clearly and distinctly.

Individual gardens were cultivated by the pupils, each teacher directing her own pupils. Part of these were not a success.

The school farm and garden lies in the creek bottom and on adjoining low table-lands, and consists of about 80 acres of tillable land that can be irrigated or subirrigated, also about 300 acres of hay and meadow land. The section of land joining the school farm on the south in Nebraska has been reserved by the President and attached to the school farm. This section incloses the dam and the head of the irrigation ditch leading to the school campus. This section will also materially add to the school pasture.

Diversified crops have been raised and cultivated both with a view to teaching the boys how various crops should be handled as well as providing the school with necessary subsistence. The season has been a good one for gardening and farming. We have promise of enough potatoes, cabbage, onions, and beets to last a year; besides these we have squashes, pumpkins, and numerous small vegetable crops. The farm produce consists principally of oats, corn, wheat, alfalfa, millet, mangels, and other root large quantities of it.

The dairy herd has furnished abundance of milk. Fully half of the boys have been taught to milk. The boys are also taught carpentering, shoe and harness making, engineering, and printing. A great deal of work was done by the boys this spring cleaning out and lowering the irrigation ditch from the dam 2 miles south of the school.

The band instruments are in very poor condition or we could have a good band. In the domestic departments excellent training has been given in laundrying, cooking, and butter making. The dresses worn by the girls and many other garments made at the school afforded good material for the different sewing classes.

The course of study has been emphasized in all departments of the school. Some trepidation was felt by some of the employees when the order went around for employees to give talks to the pupils about subjects relative to their respective departments, but when each turn came all fears vanished, and much good came from these talks, both to pupils and employees.

The condition of the buildings is good. Some painting, calcimining, and minor repairs are, however, needed. On placing their children in school the parents designate the church—Episcopal, Presbyterian, or Catholic—which they wish their children to attend. Each Sunday morning the pupils are divided into three sections and march to their respective churches. Sunday evening services are held in the chapel of the school building.

There were few "runaways" during the year, and those were promptly returned. There has been no difficulty in retaining a detail of pupils during the summer. In conclusion, I wish to thank Mr. Brennan for the interest he has taken in the school and the loyal support he has given me.

Yours, respectfully,

M. W. ODELL, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
(Through John R. Brennan, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF DAY SCHOOL INSPECTOR, PINE RIDGE RESERVATION.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., August 26, 1904.

SIR: The average attendance at the twenty-nine day schools of this agency during the past fiscal year is as follows: Beginning at No. 2, 22.05, 16.16, 19.67, 29.06, 19.11, 30.74, 19.20, 26.25, 29.84, 17.46, 12.35, 12.80, 14.72, 18.21, 27.23, 17.54, 20.58, 14.34, 22.62, 18.67, 20.26, 17.17, 19.25, 26.02, 16.39, 31.80, 22.35, No. 29, 16.30; No. 31, 16.52. The largest enrollment was 702, or an average enrollment for each school of a little over 24. The average attendance of each school was 20.39. The total cost of maintaining the schools was \$12,296.65, an average cost for each school of \$1,584.47, making \$71.17 the cost per pupil on the basis of the average attendance. This also includes the cost of the construction of 25 bathing apartments.

The total school population, including those above 18 attending nonreservation schools, is 1,671. They are accounted for about as follows:

Day school	700
Oglala Reservation boarding school	210
Holy Rosary Reservation mission school	190
Public boarding schools	37
Nonreservation schools	175
Absent, at Rosebud schools, etc.	31
Married, undesirable, helping at home	18
6 years old, too far from day schools	36
Excused by the physicians (about)	250

There were not over 60 in the day schools above 14 years of age, and some of these were physically unable to attend a boarding school. Time lost by tardiness (except one school), 435 hours; number cases tardiness, 1,261.

Bathing facilities.—Bathing rooms have been built at 18 of the schools and bathing apartments at 5 of the other schools where there were extra rooms. Five of the remaining are new buildings and have rooms that can be arranged for bathing. Thus leaving only No. 14, which is nearly a white school, without facilities for private bathing. The 18 bathing rooms are lean-tos, 8 by 14 or 8 by 16, and built against the end of the schoolhouse where the chimney is located. There are four apartments in each, about 21 feet wide by 41 deep and 6 high. They cost about \$175 each. The children are bathed once a week, Monday morning preferred.

Painting.—Some one, partly out of regard for the "Little Red Schoolhouse" sentiment, had nearly all the buildings painted red. Paint has been allowed, a "painter and carpenter" appointed, and we hope by the end of this year greatly to improve the appearance of the buildings.

Gardens.—There is a garden at each school, worked by the pupils and teacher and the products shared. This greatly adds to the noonday lunch. During the year 1903 there were reported raised at the schools 42 bushels beans, 129 bushels beets, 1,494 heads cabbage, 121 bushels carrots, 459 bushels corn, 72 bushels cucumbers, 267 bushels mangels, 1,109 muskmelons, 619 watermelons, 73 bushels onions, 48 bushels peas, 1,008 bushels potatoes, 1,446 pumpkins, 414 squash, 123 bushels parsnips, 686 bushels rutabagas, 69 bushels tomatoes, 152 bushels turnips. The total value of the products was \$1,405. There was a vegetable fair on a small scale at the agency at the first payment in September, the teachers bringing in the best specimens from their gardens. This has caused much interest and rivalry. The present prospects are that the gardens will be as good this year. Irrigating systems are either completed or about completed at Nos. 4, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, and 28. The most of these have been made with the "Indian labor."

Industrial work of the girls.—To give some idea of the amount of the work of the 29 housekeepers and the girls under their instruction, a summary of the quarterly industrial reports is given:

Garments cut out at the schools	4,907
Garments made at the schools	3,832
Garments made at the pupils' homes	1,075
Pieces washed at the schools	27,639
Pieces ironed at the schools	25,379
Times Indians' homes visited by teachers	1,344
Times Indians' homes visited by housekeepers	781

These figures represent but a fractional part of the "practical training of the girls for future usefulness." For besides these there are the bathing of the children, keeping the premises clean, the preparing of the noonday lunch, and the keeping of a model home; and I can say, with very few exceptions, that your circular No. 43, relative to the "training of the girls," has been carried out.

I sent each teacher a summary of your educational circular No. 101, in which you stated that you desired "to put more ginger" into the Indian schools, etc. I feel that as a class the employees are endeavoring to do excellent work. While we think our day school system is an excellent one, in that Indian parents are required to care partly for their children—feed them twice a day—yet it is not always easy to convince solicitors for nonreservation schools, who, with a school population of nearly 1,700, wonder why we can not spare more pupils. However, there have been very few that did not care a fig for the reservation schools, so they filled their own.

Your circular in regard to employees reading certain books on agriculture, etc., was carried out in spirit by submitting to the teachers the list of fourteen agricultural and professional books furnished by the Department, along with names of the books of the International Education Series, and the teachers were asked to say which ones they had read. Their reports indicated an effort to keep in line with their work.

Miss Reed, superintendent of Indian schools, visited several days, and saw several of the schools, including a sectional meeting of the employees of one of the districts and a part of their different

schools. We feel grateful for her recognition of our work, and trust we may be able to fulfill her expectations. Supervisor J. F. House made several attempts to visit our schools, but was nearly always called away. However, we hope to have him with us during September, and at the September payment hold our annual indenture at Pine Ridge.

Thanking you for the abundant provision made by your Office for our schools during the past year and for all the courtesies of the employees of the agency, I am,

Very sincerely,

JAMES J. DUNNAN, Day School Inspector.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through the United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOLY ROSARY MISSION SCHOOL.

PINE RIDGE, S. DAK., August 20, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1904. The school had a total enrollment of 192 children (92 boys and 100 girls), with an average attendance of 178 for the ten months the school was in session. This means, as the school was carried on without any help from the Government, a saving for the public Treasury of \$9,126.

One case of death occurred during the year. Besides that we had only a few cases of serious diseases, but many children, especially the younger ones, suffered at times from minor ailments, undoubtedly caused a great deal by the soft, disagreeable, and changeable weather we had last winter. Special attention was paid during the last year to the industrial part of the school work.

A very good spirit prevailed among the children and they manifested quite a zeal in the practice of their religion.

Several children were sent home during the year on account of sickness, mostly of a serofulous nature. One of the principal causes of these diseases among the younger people is certainly insufficiency of food, and what food is given to them at their homes is not well prepared.

Thanking you for kindness shown and courtesies received, I am, dear sir,

Yours, very respectfully,

MATTHIAS SCHMIDT, Superintendent.

JOHN R. BRESSAN, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., August 25, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1904:

The Rosebud Reserve embraces about 2,700,000 acres of land, situated entirely within the State of South Dakota, and extends from the Nebraska State line on the south to the White River on the north and from the Pine Ridge Reserve line on the west to the range line between ranges 73 and 74 west, fifth principal meridian, on the east. All the land formerly belonging to this reserve east of the above range line is now open to settlement under an act of Congress passed at the last session thereof. The opened portion includes about 410,000 acres (not counting the Indian allotments) and is the major part of Gregory County, S. Dak. Over 400 of the Rosebud Sioux are allotted in the opened part of the reserve and reside therein.

The agency headquarters are situated in the southwestern part of the reserve, 35 miles from Valentine, Nebr., on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, which is the shipping point of the agency proper. A telephone line connects the agency with Valentine. Mails are received from and sent to Valentine six times a week by stage. The supplies for the Big White River issue station are shipped to Chamberlain, S. Dak., 25 miles distant, and for the Ponca Creek issue station to Bonesteel, S. Dak., about 30 miles distant, as these places are nearer the destination of the supplies than either Valentine or the agency would be.

For administrative purposes the reserve is divided into seven districts, with a farmer in charge of each, who makes his residence at the issue station of the district. The Ponca Creek district is in charge of the teacher of Milk's Camp day school, who resides at the school. These administrative officials have direct charge of districts to which they are assigned, under the instructions of the agent, and are charged with the duty of supervising the work of the able-bodied, the issues of rations to the old, sick, helpless, and infirm, as well as the able-bodied during the winter months, the preservation of order, etc. In short, the general welfare of the Indian in all that concerns their material interests is intrusted to these farmers.

The main industry of the Rosebud Indians is stock raising, in which they are fairly successful, but the ever present desire to kill cattle (common to the Sioux) retards in a large measure the success they could attain. It has been found impossible to prevent these people killing a considerable number of their cattle each year, watching them as closely as it is possible for us to do. The amount of stock rustling that

has been noted in past years has greatly diminished during the year, owing largely to the conviction of a number of persons on the reserve who have been engaged in the work, and the fact that they have on conviction received adequate sentences.

Nearly all the able-bodied male Indians have continued work during six months of the year at the Government pay, and have been employed in constructing dams and reservoirs, making and repairing roads and fences, and other work that would tend to their ultimate self-support. Some seek employment off the reserve, but the number so doing is not large. During the working season no rations whatever are issued to the able-bodied, but during the winter a small ration is issued to this class. The old, sick, and infirm Indians receive a ration at all times.

The census of these Indians taken June 25 last is believed to be very accurate, and gives the following results:

Males over 18 years of age	1,395
Females over 14 years of age	1,650
Males under 18 years of age	1,014
Females under 14 years of age	918
Total number of Indians on reserve	1,977
Males between 0 and 18 years of age	610
Females between 0 and 18 years of age	635
Total number of children of school age	1,245

A very large percentage of the children of school age are found to be physically disabled under the rules of examination laid down by the Department for the guidance of the physicians, and are excused from attendance at Government and mission schools. All children of school age who are physically able are required to attend some school, either on or off the reserve, that complies with the Government requirements. Some of the children are being educated by their parents at personal expense, either on or off the reserve.

The Government maintains on the reserve 1 boarding and 20 day schools. The boarding school has a capacity of 200, and the capacity of the 20 day schools is about 600. The Catholic Church maintains 1 boarding school—St. Francis Mission—with a capacity of about 250, and the Episcopal Church maintains St. Mary's Boarding School for girls, with a capacity of 50. It will thus be seen that the combined capacity of the schools on this reserve is equal to the school population, excluding the children excused by the physician. No assistance in the way of supplies has been given the mission schools during the year. All the schools here have done good work in all instances. I believe that they have done the best they could with the ability possessed by each, and I would therefore not attempt to make any comparison between the Government and mission schools on this reserve. The reports of the superintendent of the Rosebud boarding school and the day school inspector are herewith transmitted and referred to as giving the detailed data concerning these schools.

The missionaries of the Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, and Congregational churches, who for years past have labored so earnestly for the advancement of these Indians, have all been actively engaged in their work during the year.

I would renew my recommendation of last year that their efforts be aided and strengthened by the passage of a Federal law making punishment possible where Indians are guilty of the crimes of bigamy and adultery. There is a greater need for such a law than heretofore, and such need will continue and increase until we are able to have such guilty parties adequately punished.

Dr. W. H. Harrison, agency physician, submits the following report:

The sanitary condition of the Rosebud Reservation is excellent, as is also that of the agency, the Government boarding school, the two mission schools, and the day schools.

In November last diphtheria was discovered in the Ironwood school district, which was especially fatal, causing 10 deaths out of 17 cases, which demonstration of fatality caused the Indians to observe the quarantine, thus effectually stamping out the disease in a short time. The presence of diphtheria necessitated the closing of the Ironwood day school and also the Red Leaf and Black Pipe day schools for some time.

During January and February there were a large number of cases of influenza and pneumonia. The winter life of the Sioux Indians in their very close, small, iron houses into which are crowded too many persons and dogs, is conducive to pulmonary diseases, which are found all too frequent among them. During last winter the fact of tubercular contagion was demonstrated here. It is almost impossible to secure these Indians' efficient cooperation in measures to prevent the spread of this disease.

Under instructions contained in circular letter No. 106 we dismissed 22 pupils from the Government boarding school and 46 from the St. Francis mission school, most of whom had previously been temporarily excused and were then at their homes, mainly for glandular tuberculosis and a few for pulmonary tuberculosis. There were a few cases excused whose eyes were in such a condition as to menace the health of the other children or to render themselves unfit longer to remain at the schools. I believe the instructions contained in the circular letter above referred to should be carefully observed in the future, as tubercular children are a menace to the health of the remaining children and the employees in the schools.

It also seems to me that persons who have tuberculosis should not be employed in the Indian service, and especially not in the Indian school service.

We are at present in the midst of an epidemic of measles from which as yet there have been no fatalities.

The report of Rev. Father Digmann, of St. Francis Mission, is herewith respectfully transmitted. None of the other missionaries here have made reports.

The police force has performed a large amount of work during the year, and it is as efficient as could be expected from a body of men paid as little as they are for the arduous service they render.

The statistical report is herewith transmitted.

For the ready assistance and support of the Department which has ever been accorded me in the discharge of my duties, I desire to express my sincere thanks and assurances of appreciation.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ROSEBUD BOARDING SCHOOL.

AUGUST 3, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Rosebud boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1904.

I assumed charge of this school January 9, and owing to the number of changes made in the force of employees of the school during the year, and the appointment of many new and inexperienced ones to fill vacancies, I am inclined to think that in spite of our energies to do well the pupils have not gained all that was due them. Yet the enrollment increased from 161 to 207, and the average attendance was raised to 163, a considerable gain over last year. Very few pupils were transferred to other schools during the year, the Indian parents objecting, as usual, to the children leaving the reserve. They say, "Why isn't our school as good as any other school?"

The literary work done this year was not quite satisfactory. There were too many changes of teachers in some of the classes and for a while too many pupils under the care of one teacher, the kindergarten having at one time 87 under her supervision and instructions. Another unfortunate circumstance was that not one of the employees was able to play the piano and singing without accompaniment was a failure. For the first time in the history of the school we were fortunate enough to have an employee who could make use of the loud instruments, and the result was that by the close of the year we had a band that rendered good music.

I am pleased to note that in all the industrial departments of the school good work has been done. The different employees are not merely laborers, but have actually proved that they are teachers, and the pupils under their care were given instruction and advanced as ordinary apprentices should be. Especially can this be said of the carpenter and blacksmith apprentices.

Besides the ordinary work done in the sewing room, boys and girls were instructed by the matrons to darn their own stockings and mend their own clothes, one of the things sadly neglected heretofore.

The farm produced a good root crop last year, but we were unable to keep the turnips, cabbages, and carrots from rotting, and a great many bushels were lost that way. This was principally caused by the lack of ventilation due to the limited amount of store room. We hope to have an extra root house for the coming crop. Up to the present writing the weather has been quite favorable to vegetation this summer, and a good crop is anticipated.

Very little irrigation was necessary the past two seasons, but to insure future crops the old dam, which was washed out, is being repaired on a more substantial basis.

Under the line of further improvements the boilers have been recast and the Wilkinson automatic stokers placed in position. These improvements were necessary, and are a decided benefit to the heating apparatus of the plant. The steam laundry machinery is here and will be put in place ready for use by the time school opens in September. The two additions to the boys' and girls' homes are about complete and ready for the new system of closets and latrines. The lumber for the sidewalks is here and waiting for the carpenter apprentices. These walks might have been made of concrete had we been able to procure gravel or crushed rock. To say the least, we highly appreciate all these improvements. They are necessary, it is true, but withal they make us feel as though we were advancing and keeping in touch with the rest of the world.

Yet after receiving all this we are still in want. May we still go on making our wants known? It seems as though a good plant like this ought to have a hospital. We have a good nurse and an excellent physician, but when a disease breaks out in a large bustling plant like this, the sick ones ought to have a quiet spot where they could recover without any disturbance. And while this hospital is being built, it seems as though one end could be stretched out far enough to have a few rooms for domestic science. Isn't domestic science important? Isn't it even more important to a girl than blacksmithing, carpentering, or shoemaking is to a boy? By far; it is the education we aim to give a girl and we can not dwell upon it too strongly.

The health of the school has been quite good. We have had several cases of pneumonia, but none proved fatal. About 22 pupils were excused from school during the year, tubercular signs having developed sufficiently to warrant their leaving school for a time. None of them have proved fatal so far.

During the latter half of the year when the school was being filled the Department promptly allowed additional help, for which I am greatly thankful. I also wish to state that the employees have been both courteous and kind, and considering them as a whole, are quite efficient.

Thinking you and other agency employees for the many kindnesses shown, I remain,

Yours, respectfully,

CHAS. F. WERNER, Superintendent.

DR. CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF DAY SCHOOL INSPECTOR, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., August 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Government day schools on the Rosebud Reserve for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

There were 20 day schools maintained on this reservation during the fiscal year, with an average attendance of about 23 pupils. In compliance with instructions contained in education circular, No. 106, of March 23, 1904, 193 pupils were excused from school by the physician on account of physical disability, leaving an enrollment and average attendance of all the schools on this reserve for the quarter ending June 30, 1904, as follows:

	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.
20 Government day schools.....	168	120
Government boarding school.....	202	187
St. Francis mission school.....	239	222
St. Mary's mission school.....	16	16
Private schools.....	9	9
Total.....	634	554

There were also 91 pupils from this reservation attending non-reservation schools, making the total number of pupils attending school about 95 per cent of the number that were physically able to attend.

As the room in most of the day school buildings is limited, an additional room is very much needed at each school to be used for bathing, laundry work, etc.

The cost of maintaining the 20 day schools for the fiscal year, including salaries of employees, was (approximately) \$23,210, which was about \$16 for each pupil enrolled.

The rations allowed for the noonday meal were not sufficient, as at many of the schools it is impossible to raise vegetables owing to the lack of moisture, while at some of the schools, however, where there are running streams or where dams that will hold sufficient water for irrigating purposes were constructed, fair crops can be raised.

The literary work at the day schools in most cases has been very satisfactory, and the work of the pupils shows a marked improvement during the year. As the first thing to be accomplished in an Indian school is the use of English, the pupils are not permitted to use the Indian language at the schools and are encouraged to converse with each other in English while at the school, either at school or at home, and it is very gratifying to see the amount of good that can be accomplished along these lines.

Aside from the efficient work done in the class room, the teachers and pupils take great interest in improving the outside appearance of the school property in the way of grading the yards, planting trees, flowers, etc. Such work not only furnishes valuable lessons for the children, but demonstrates to the older Indians what can be done with little effort to make the home surroundings pleasant.

Too much can not be said in praise of the work being done at the day schools by the housekeepers in instructing the girls in the care of the home. In visiting the homes from which Indian children are sent to the day schools the good coming from the work of an energetic house-keeper is very noticeable.

In conclusion I wish to say that the progress made at the day schools on this reserve during the year is very encouraging, and I thank the teachers and housekeepers for their earnest efforts in the work. Thinking my superior officials for their kind treatment and assistance given me in the performance of my duties, I am,

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR E. McFATRINE,
Day School Inspector.

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT ST. FRANCIS MISSION SCHOOL.

ST. FRANCIS MISSION,

Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., August 18, 1904.

SIR: Inclosed herewith please find answers to question concerning our missionary work. As much as possible the various districts have been visited. The fact that our Indians are now anxious to have their babies baptized soon after their birth shows that their old fear, "The pouring on of water would kill them," has disappeared. Also the formerly almost tyrannical influence of the medicine man is fast dying out. Our poor physicians have a hard time of it, being almost constantly on the road to attend sick calls.

One of these medicine men whose whole family with his consent had joined the church years ago, being asked when he would turn candidly answered: "You know that I am a medicine man. The Indians have faith in my art. By my practice I get many a pony, blanket, and other goods. Now I know that when you pour the water on me you will forbid me the use of the drum and the flute and all conjuring, and I would lose all. I am not prepared for that yet. After the Indians are cleared up and have no more use for me I will come around." This summer he has made up his mind to that effect.

Having found out that legal divorces are rather costly things, several have this past year divorced themselves on their own authority, and there seems to be no court having jurisdiction over them for offenses of this kind. On one hand being obliged and sometimes just forced to marry legally, there is on the other hand no punishment provided for trespassers against the law. Our teaching in this regard is: That even a legal divorce of a once validly contracted marriage only puts them on the safe side with the powers that be here below, but not with the Great Spirit, who has reserved this right of separating to Himself, and with whom they have to settle the case in the end. A resolution adopted by the Catholic Sioux assembled in congress last month at the mouth of the Cheyenne River declares this evil of divorce as a black spot on our civilization.

As for our school I wish to say that last year's enrollment has surpassed any of the previous years—276 in all, 135 boys and 142 girls. The average was only 232, owing to the tubercular disposition of many, who had to be sent home. The rest have been in good health throughout the year. Many more had applied, but could not be received. A new additional building, nearing its completion, will for the coming year afford plentiful room to accommodate them in a still healthier way than so far.

The school and shop work has been carried on conscientiously on the part of the teachers, and the pupils on their part have responded satisfactorily, in some classes surpassing even expectation. The exhibit of the needle work, embroidery, portrait, landscape, and many drawings at the end of the year would surprise many a white visitor, who did not expect such achievements from Indian pupils.

At the closing exercises two dramas, three acts each, were creditably given by the boys. The mission orchestra of boys and girls, string and brass band, showed that they had made good use of their leisure hours in practicing, and were spontaneously applauded by the large audience. Our Right Rev. Bishop John Starib, from Lead, S. Dak., spoke very kind words, and emphasized that religious convictions are the mainspring in achieving such results.

In conclusion I wish to thank you and your office for many courtesies received.

Very respectfully, yours,

P. FIOR DIGMANN, S. J.

DR. CHAR. E. MCCLESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., August 22, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Population.—The census taken recently shows a population of 1,008 persons, of which 973 are males and 935 are females. There are 525 males above 18 years of age; 607 females above 14 years of age. There are 461 children between the ages of 8 and 16.

General condition.—The general condition of the Indians on this reservation has not materially changed since my last annual report was submitted. I believe, however, that there is some improvement from year to year, and that there is a general tendency to greater industry and the adoption of the methods and habits of civilization. To one who is interested in seeing the fruition of efforts costing so much in effort and money expenditure, the individual instances of retrogression or lapses from an advanced degree of moral and material welfare are certainly discouraging, and it is only when the perspective is general that encouragement can be derived.

Agriculture.—It is and has been my constant endeavor to induce the Indians on this reservation to cultivate their allotments; to develop in them a sense of responsibility and a desire to live by their own industry. I think my efforts have met with some measure of success, and I estimate that there were 4,500 acres cultivated by them this year. The outlook, until recently, for a good crop was excellent; but rust has appeared and will cut down the yield of wheat 50 to 60 per cent and to a less extent on other grains. This is, of course, going to counteract my efforts in urging agricultural pursuits, but I trust will not obliterate the advantage gained.

Leasing of allotted lands.—A large part of the time of the clerical help in this office is devoted to the work of making leases of allotted lands. It is not only necessary to draft the leases, but often a greater amount of time is expended in bringing the parties to an agreement which is fair as to compensation and terms than is expended in the clerical work. As a general rule \$1 per acre for broken land, 25 to 50 cents per acre for unbroken land to be used for farming, 25 to 40 cents per acre for grazing land, and 50 to 75 cents per acre for lands suitable for haying has been obtained.

Illegal leasing.—No inconsiderable amount of work has been entailed on this office by reason of the illegal leasing by private contract of Indian lands. A vigorous effort has been made to stamp out such practice and I am happy to say there has been less this year than heretofore.

Sale of inherited lands.—More than 300 petitions to sell inherited lands have been presented by the heirs of deceased allottees and about 250 bids were received pursuant thereto. About 50 per cent of the bids received have been above the appraised value. As each petition generally comprehends 160 acres, and the average price is about \$14 per acre, it will readily be seen that a considerable sum of money, say, about \$250,000, has been distributed among a population of less than 2,000 people.

At first blush it would appear that such a sum of money coming into the hands of such a small number of people would contribute greatly to their prosperity. In a great many instances, however, the money remains in the hands of the grantors but a short time. Little remains after they have paid their debts, contracted for carriages and threshing machines and machinery and other articles of merchandise at an exorbitant price, with traders who extend credit on the expectation of collecting when the Indians' land is sold. In a few instances the Indians have been shrewd enough to keep out of debt, and where such is the case they are generally thrifty enough to expend their money for purposes which will add to their comfort and

welfare. It has been my pleasure to help several of the last-mentioned class to build homes from such funds. In such cases I have given my personal attention to the purchase of lumber and building materials and in seeing that they received fair treatment.

Intoxication.—In one respect the Indian is not reluctant to take up the white man's burden; especially when the burden is lifted to his shoulders by the white man. Instances of drunkenness on the part of Indians on this reservation have occurred, and when reliable evidence has been adduced, the parties have been appropriately punished by me. There have been six or seven such cases where punishment was inflicted by the agent.

Sale of liquor to Indians.—Vigorous effort has been made to arrest and punish all persons guilty of selling liquors to the Indians. No doubt there are cases which now go unpunished which could be suppressed and the offender brought to book if I were at liberty to devote more time to the subject. I wish to acknowledge in this connection the valuable assistance in apprehending such offenders which has been rendered by the efficient deputy United States marshal, Mr. Dan Collins.

During the year 23 arrests were made. Three were discharged by the United States commissioner and 20 were held to the grand jury. Of those held to the grand jury, 10 cases are now pending; in 1 case the grand jury failed to indict; in 9 cases indictment was followed by conviction and the imposition of sentences ranging from six months to two years.

Crimes.—But one Indian was arrested for a criminal offense other than drunkenness or the illegal sale of liquor. He was sentenced to one year of imprisonment for horse stealing.

Education.—The Sisseton Boarding School has a capacity of 120 pupils and the Goodwill mission school has a capacity of 50 pupils. There are 404 children carried on the annuity rolls of this agency who are between the ages of 8 and 16; some of them are attending school elsewhere. Extension and improvement of our educational facilities is desirable. The year was up to those preceding it in the accomplishment of the purposes of the school.

Morality.—Considerable encouragement is to be derived from the growing disposition of these people to observe the marriage and divorce laws of the State. Occasionally there are instances of cohabitation without the observance of the formalities. The growing importance of clearly defining the status of children as to the succession to lands of deceased allottees is a potent influence in causing them to observe the laws. They are fairly honest, and when they have money pay their debts with considerable promptness when the fact that most of their property is exempt is taken into consideration.

Health.—Doctor Taplin reports that the health of the pupils at the school has been good, with the exception hereinafter noted. During the winter months of January, February, and March there was an epidemic of whooping cough and pneumonia, which affected a great many pupils, but resulted in no deaths.

No children are allowed to attend school who are affected with scrofula or tuberculosis. The school buildings are not overcrowded, and the hygienic conditions are as good as could be expected, taking into consideration the age and character of the buildings.

A great many of the adult Indians are affected with scrofula and tuberculosis. Such diseases are attributable to their mode of living—the crowding of many persons into restricted living quarters, tepees, and shanties being very injurious to their health and making it difficult to combat the spread of the diseases.

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. JACKSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GOODWILL SCHOOL.

GOODWILL, S. DAK., August 22, 1901.

DEAR SIR: Your request for a report finds me away from home, but I am glad to send a few lines. Our past year was one of progress. Our industrial departments made a distinct advance over former years. Our farm is in excellent condition with 150 acres covered with a fine crop of small grain of various kinds, while 50 acres more will give us a good yield of corn, millet, and alfalfa. This is our first experience with alfalfa, but it is a great success. The Indians are watching our progress and beginning to copy our plans.

This last May 27, we graduated a class of four who had completed the studies of the eighth grade. The three young ladies of the class are also quite proficient in all the duties of housekeeping, and also in music. The young man of the class is an excellent practical farmer. The members of this class intend to take up our "Bible training course" during the coming year.

I am quite sanguine this year that the products of the farm will very nearly furnish food for the school as well as food for the stock, with 644 bushels of wheat, 1,784 of oats, 250 of corn, and 300 of potatoes. This past year we fell short of the needs of the year.

I am glad to report that our dining-room arrangements, according to which teachers and pupils eat the same food and at least two meals of each day at the same tables, has been a pronounced success. It is no longer an experiment, and the pupils have greatly improved in manners and the girls in their proficiency in the cooking department.

I have just been in attendance upon the sessions of the Mission Conference at Poplar, Mont., where representatives from 40 churches and 2,500 communicant members participated in some excellent meetings for several days. The attendance at the sessions in the large tent reached as high as 600 people. Many heathen Indians "gave color" to the assembly, and our Christian Indians dealt personally with many of them to put off their paint and become Christians. These conferences are a great object lesson to the people of these various localities, and the enthusiasm and missionary zeal displayed is quite refreshing.

Very respectfully, yours,

DAVID E. EVANS,
Superintendent Goodwill Industrial School.

C. B. JACKSON, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON INDIAN AGENCY,
Greenwood, S. Dak., August 29, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit this, my first annual report, having taken charge of this agency April 1, 1904.

Census.—	
Males above 18 years of age	480
Females above 14 years of age	577
Children between 6 and 10	391
Males all ages	797
Females all ages	905
Total population	1,702

Buildings.—The essential agency buildings are a six-room office building with hot-air heating plant installed; agent's house, and four white employees' houses, and one barn for the agency horses, which are in fairly good condition; also a number of Indian employees' houses, most of which are in a more or less dilapidated condition due to age and hard usage; storehouse, lumber sheds, etc.

Those at the school consist of a boys' dormitory, with class rooms and employees' rooms in each, and a dining hall, with kitchen and bakery; steam-laundry building and superintendent's cottage; employees' mess house and a number of other small but useful buildings, as well as granary, corncrib, tool houses, etc., with numerous cattle sheds for the housing of the school farm cattle, which, with the new barn at the school farm built during the second quarter, 1904, at an estimated cost of \$1,500, by the late Superintendent Staley, wholly by irregular labor, seem to me to be sufficient, with occasional repairs, for some years.

Water supply.—The water supply for both the school and agency is taken from the Missouri River by a steam pumping plant on the bank of the river and pumped into large settling and storage tanks upon the hill north of the school buildings, and seems to give ample pressure for all purposes required at this time, and with the authorized improvements around the intake pipe at the river bank to prevent encroachments of the river on the pumping plant, is quite satisfactory.

Farming.—The school farm consists of about 500 acres, 400 being Missouri River bluffs and is under fence for pasturing the school stock. About 100 acres is tillable land on the river bottom, some 65 acres being under cultivation to corn, oats, potatoes, and millet. The corn is very good, oats considerably rusted, potatoes medium, and millet good.

Day schools.—We find upon investigation of the day school system on this reservation that there are five schools with 68 Indian pupils enrolled therein and 40 white children, distributed as follows:

District.	Monthly salary.	Number of pupils		Teacher.
		Indian.	White.	
White Swan:				
No. 1	\$30.00	3	11	Allec Bratten.
No. 2	35.00	8	21	Mary Short.
No. 3	35.00	12	3	Cornelia Goding.
No. 4	35.00	3	3	Nannie Oldaker.
Rouse township	35.00	37	2	Lucy Conger.

In addition to the above there have been built this summer three new frame school-houses in which schools will be taught the ensuing year. And in connection with the above report I can do no better than quote Supervisor A. O. Wright's report made to your Office March 21, 1904, which follows:

I have the honor to forward you the enclosed report of Mr. M. D. Colgrove on the Indian children in district schools on the Yankton Reservation.

From the report it appears that there are now six such schools and that several more will be opened next school year. There are 68 Indian pupils enrolled in these schools, all attending quite regularly. To these should be added 6 mixed bloods in the village school at Wagner, as reported by the principal, and 2 pupils recently placed in another district school not visited by Mr. Colgrove; making 76 Indian pupils in public schools on the reservation. These last 2 pupils have been kept out of school by their father for two years and are now placed in district schools to avoid the imminent danger of the police arresting them and placing them in the boarding school. This can not be considered a permanent arrangement, however.

Up to this point the number placed in district schools have not depleted the boarding school. This has been overcrowded and is so still. Even after the additional pupils to be provided for in district schools next year are all transferred from the boarding school there will still be about all the pupils in the boarding school which the buildings can properly accommodate.

Some of these district schools were opened this fall for the first time. The school officers are new to the business and are mostly Bohemians, and it is not strange that some things done at first needed to be corrected. But during the year the unqualified teachers of whom Superintendent Staley complained to you last fall have been removed by the county superintendent, and the schools are now all managed by competent teachers. This year the terms of school are too short, but will be lengthened next year. The old sod school buildings are to be replaced by good buildings next year, and it is possible that maps, charts, and globes will appear in all these schools. It is probably safe to say that next fall there will be eight district schools on this reservation receiving Indian children, all well built and well furnished with competent teachers and having at least six months' school, and I that not far from 100 Indian pupils will be enrolled in them and attending quite regularly.

The result so far is a much better provision for all the children than would have been otherwise made, and a large saving to the United States over any other method of caring for the children. The Indian children attending these schools also receive better education than they would have had in the boarding school, through their association with white children.

In my opinion, however, the process of building up public schools is going on fast enough without any artificial stimulus of a bonus given by you to such schools. If the board do not approve the recommendation of Mr. Colgrove, such a stimulus would result in a too great depletion of the boarding school, which will be needed for years to come. Without the boarding school to receive all transients the public schools could not be kept filled, for many pupils only go to the district schools to avoid the boarding school. I have announced several times that pupils who do not go regularly to the district schools will be brought back to the boarding school. Moreover, an excessive stimulation leads to a reaction which would happen after a while if the stimulus of Government aid were resorted to.

This movement of placing the Indian children in the district schools at their own homes is a very interesting one. A final settlement of the question of Indian education must be by merging Indian schools in public schools. It is gratifying to see that a long step can be taken toward this consummation on such a reservation as this.

Indians as farmers.—Our report, carefully made up, shows a decrease under cultivation of about 3,000 acres as compared with 1903, due to the promiscuous and indiscriminate leasing of farming lands by my predecessor, prior to my taking charge. Many of the Indians of the reservation are making very good and substantial improvements on their several allotments, and in driving over the country one can see many well-tilled and well-kept farms belonging to Indians of all degrees of blood. A few of them are raising, in addition to their corn, from 10 to 50 acres each of small grain since the advent of white men on their several purchases of inherited Indian land, makes it possible for them to get thrashing done, some of them being very careful and painstaking and others very indifferent in their farming operations.

Sanitary.—Doctor Chapman, agency physician, reports as follows on sanitary matters pertaining to this agency:

Excluding their old plague, tuberculosis, the health of these Indians has been good the past year, no case of contagious disease other than that mentioned above having occurred. One suicide was attempted, but was a failure.

Deaths recorded for the year:	
Under 5 years of age	22
School age, 5 to 18	13
Over 18 years of age	21
	56
Births recorded for the year:	
Males	36
Females	33
	69

This gives an increase of 7 in population for the year. These figures give a death rate of 36 per 1,000 individuals—a rate fully four or five times what it would be among an equal number of whites. Tuberculosis was the cause of death of 40 per cent in the instances of all classes and in 90 per cent of the deaths occurring in those of school age. Similar data concerning the other two classes are not obtainable.

This is the third annual report made by me concerning these people, and previous reports have not differed materially from this one, especially as regards the rate of mortality. It seems to me that this showing is ample proof that these people are not being rapidly civilized, as is so frequently reported. Civilized people in a good climate do not die at any such rate, nor can such baleful results be well charged up to "civilization" or the influence of school life. In my opinion it is due to the lack of true civilization, which is always health-giving and life-saving in its net results.

The leading factors involved in their degeneracy and downfall are ignorance of the laws of health, stubborn prejudice that will not allow them to take up and follow civilized (sanitary) modes of life,

and an improvidence so remarkable that it is rapidly and effectually leading to pauperization of a majority of them. They make little or no effort to improve insanitary home conditions or to better provide themselves with the healthful necessities of life. The vice of idleness and the social customs of visiting, drinking, feasting, and dancing are most potent factors in their deterioration. These are factors that constantly operate to produce a high death rate among these people. In almost every feature of their existence where sanitary matters are involved they are aggressive violators and consequently losers at every point of contact. This excessive mortality is but the sum total of all these influences combined—is the measure of their transgressions.

The health of the school children was good throughout the year except for an epidemic of pneumonia during the month of January. About 30 cases occurred, and all who were kept at the school during their sickness made a perfect recovery, while those who were permitted to go to their homes made slow and imperfect recoveries. Some of the better educated parents visited the school during the epidemic, and seeing how well the children were cared for decided to leave their children in our care. Others were rabid and unreasoning and took their children home regardless of their condition. These are the children that were several weeks getting well enough to be again placed in school. This shows plainly the benefits to be derived from proper care and treatment of these cases. Owing to the lack of room for properly isolating cases of sore eyes, there were many more cases of this distressing malady than there otherwise would have been. One child died of tubercular meningitis, and five were dismissed from school on account of tubercular tendencies. Special effort was put forth to keep the entire plant in as sanitary condition as possible.

Inasmuch as this school is allowed a trained nurse, some room should be provided to care for the sick, especially so that infectious cases could be isolated and others saved needless suffering. The Indians could be saved much exposure and needless suffering, and life itself might be saved in many cases if needed medicines were supplied agency physicians. When medicine is needed nothing but the best should be supplied; nothing else would be tolerated for a moment by the whites when they need a doctor or medicines. Some provision should be made for fitting pupils having defective vision with properly fitting glasses. Most schools have several pupils with defective eyesight. Something should be done to prevent the accumulation of water in the cellars under the agents' and clerk's houses. These cellars stand constantly almost full of water and must be more or less detrimental to the health of the occupants of these houses. This water is supposed to be seepage from the artesian well, or the overflow therefrom, near by at the old abandoned St. Paul's school. This defect could be easily remedied by piping the water from this well a short distance and using it for watering stock.

Boarding school.—While the enrollment for the past year shows 182, of this number 5 were over the age of 20 years, 2 past the age of 21 years at the close of school, enrolled and kept in school by force for the purpose of keeping up a large enrollment at the school and for the further purpose of getting a large appropriation for the school, as stated by Mr. Orville Elliott, teacher in charge, when questioned by means to why these men, who were old enough to vote, were enrolled as pupils and kept in school, which was clearly a violation of the rules governing Indian school enrollment.

Inasmuch as there will be no further enrollment of pupils that are out by reason of age, and for the further reason of the advance of the day school systems, it is predicted that the attendance at the boarding school will be considerably less next year. Report of Superintendent Betts inclosed herewith.

Sale of inherited lands.—Commencing February, 1903, and up to April 1, 1904, there had been 203 pieces of land sold for a total of \$277,457, which amount of money has been paid out to the heirs of inherited Indian lands in the last fifteen months, further sales having been suspended in December and authority granted March 5, 1904, to resume. Since my first sale, which took place June 20, up to and including August 22, there have been 99 pieces of land sold, at a total of \$130,765, for none of which deeds have as yet been returned from the Department for payment. For the three months ending June 30, 1904, I paid to the Indian heirs approximately \$150,000 from the sale of inherited lands.

While I can not say that the money was made good use of in every case, yet I know a great many of those receiving large amounts of money for their lands did make as good use of it as a like number of white people would who came suddenly into possession of large amounts of money. A number of them have from \$500 to \$3,000 of their land money still in the banks drawing from 5 to 6 per cent interest on time certificates, and a number of them have made good and substantial improvements with their money in the way of new buildings and the purchase of modern farm machinery. The fact of these inherited lands passing into the hands of actual settlers who at this time are moving on to and improving their purchases is acting as a great incentive to the Indians to emulate the ways of their white neighbors.

Leasing.—There were 688 leases of Indian lands approved during the last fiscal year, amounting to the sum of \$11,651, 43 of the number being for improvements alone, which money is being paid to the lessors as fast as they come in for it. It is the intention of this office to restrict the leasing to grazing lands and the farming lands of those who are known to be incapable of farming their own allotments.

Labor.—Amount authorized and expended for irregular Indian labor on roads and bridges during the last fiscal year was \$5,498.80. In this connection would say that from any data that I can find in the office it is impossible to compute in miles any new road that was made, for the reason that the labor was expended in filling bad places, building culverts, and filling in approaches to iron bridges built by the county on the reservation, etc. As to what has been done in this line by myself since taking charge at the beginning of the fourth quarter, 1904, I can state more definitely. For

the fourth quarter there was authorized and expended \$1,476.04, as follows: \$518.77 in cutting down and grading one certain hill which was considered a very necessary improvement; \$328.39 in filling in the approaches to a new iron bridge built by the county commissioners on Choteau Creek, which is in the nature of a permanent improvement also; and \$750.88 in making other permanent improvements throughout the reservation in building culverts and grading up low places and repairing the mile of street through the agency.

From present indications the necessity for this appropriation as a means of furnishing labor to Indians will have passed in another year or two, as the reservation is rapidly filling up with white farmers, who, with the more progressive Indians, will furnish all the work needed by those who are depending upon day-labor at hire for a living.

Liquors.—There have been no prosecutions for liquor selling within the last fiscal year and no complaints of illegal selling at the towns within the reservation. There has, however, been some complaint that liquors have been purchased by Indians at near-by towns just outside the reservation, but it has been impossible to get evidence that would warrant starting any proceedings in the court.

Court of Indian offenses.—The judges of this court appear to be giving satisfaction, and their decisions are pretty generally regarded with respect.

In conclusion, any strictures that I may have indulged in are made with malice toward none, but for the purpose of showing the conditions as they actually exist.

Very respectfully,

R. J. TAYLOR,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YANKTON SCHOOL.

YANKTON BOARDING SCHOOL,
Grand Coulee, S. Dak., August 19, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Yankton boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

This school plant is nicely located on the east bank of the Missouri River, 14 miles from Wagner, the nearest railroad and telegraph station. This school has telephone communication with Wagner and other points. The buildings are in fair condition and the repairs have been kept up.

The highest enrollment for the year was 182, with an average attendance of 165. The enrollment and average attendance show an increase over last year. The average attendance by quarters was as follows: First quarter, 153½; second quarter, 168½; third quarter, 146½; fourth quarter, 140½. The last two quarters show a decrease in attendance.

The school farm contains over 60 acres of land, of which 68 acres are under cultivation. There has not been a detail of boys kept at the school during July and August, and for lack of help the farmer says he could not make a success of his farm and garden work.

The school stock number 4 work horses, 1 colt, 18 cows, 1 bull, 39 calves, 9 heifers, 12 steers, 25 hogs, and 39 pigs. During the year 13 hogs were sold.

The two reservoirs now in use, with a capacity of 2,400 barrels, are sufficient to supply all the water needed. The new reservoir that was completed last year is leaking. The sewer system seems to be in good condition.

To the buildings of the plant should be added a new school building containing a general assembly hall and three schoolrooms, a steam heating plant installed, and a gasoline or acetylene lighting plant put in to take the place of the kerosene lamps now in use.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the employees for the interest they have taken to make the school a success; to R. J. Taylor, United States Indian agent, for his support and cooperation in the school work; to the Indian Office for their support.

DAVID M. BETTS, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through R. J. Taylor, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN INSANE ASYLUM.

INDIAN INSANE ASYLUM,
Canton, S. Dak., August 29, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of the Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Patients admitted.—There has been admitted as patients into the asylum during the year, 11 persons (9 males, 2 females). The number of patients in the asylum at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, was 14 (males 8, females 6). The number of patients in the asylum at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, is 24 (males 16, females 8). One patient, a male, died September 24, 1903.

Causes of insanity among the Indians.—The attention of the public has not until recent years been called to the fact that the American Indian may become insane. That such may be the case is beyond question. One patient at the asylum, a full-blood Sioux Indian, became insane through jealousy of his wife. (It appears his suspicions were absolutely unfounded.)

Another patient, a full-blood Pima from Arizona, became insane through the loss of his family, which consisted of his wife and six children. His children died one at a time in close succession from some disease; his wife lost her way in a desolate section of the country and perished. Her husband found her remains after a search of many weeks, and his mind became unbalanced through the effect of this great misfortune. Neither of these patients speak English, and both are entirely uneducated.

Two patients, both full-blood Apaches from New Mexico, have recently been admitted to the asylum. The insanity of one being caused through a belief in, and the influence of, some sort of witchcraft which prevails among his people. The insanity of the other is supposed to be alcoholic dementia, caused by the excessive use of some sort of spirituous liquors.

It is also a question with some people whether or not enforced education and civilization of the Indian may be a cause of insanity among them. There can be no grounds for such supposition. It is true that we have patients of both full and mixed blood who have received some education, but the types of insanity in none can be traced to any kind of mental strain or exertion, even remotely, caused by either mental or physical training. One case, a mixed blood, is probably caused by prolonged hours of manual labor and irregular habits. I am confident that a great many cases of insanity among full-blood Indians exist, but are unknown to the agency or school officers.

We have as patients representatives from the following tribes, to wit: Pima, Navaho, Shoshoni (Wyoming), Osage, Mission, Pawnee, Cherokee, Caddo, Winnebago (Wisconsin), Menominee, Chippewa, Sioux (North and South Dakota), and very recently two Apaches (New Mexico).

Dr. John F. Turner, physician and assistant superintendent of the asylum, reports as follows with regard to the different types of insanity among the patients and the treatment thereof:

One male patient is afflicted with angina pectoris, hysteria; 2 males, dementia, epileptic, chronic; 1 male, dementia, alcoholic; 2 males and 2 females, dementia, senile; 1 male, diplegia, spastica, infantilis; 1 male and 1 female, epilepsy, grand mal; 1 male, idiocy, congenital, epileptic; 1 male, imbecility, high grade; 1 male and 3 females, imbecility, congenital; 1 male and 1 female, melancholia, acute; 4 males, melancholia, chronic; 1 female, mania, chronic.

The case of diplegia spastica infantilis is that of a Navaho boy, who was admitted here on March 11, 1901, in an extremely spastic state of paralysis. Through the agencies of medicine and baths, massage, passive motion, and suspension this boy's spastic condition has greatly improved and voluntary motion is being stimulated.

The case of angina pectoris hysteria is that of a bright young man, whose anamnesis shows that he has had an attack periodically for the past five years, and during the five months previous to his admittance here, on February 2, 1901, he had one severe attack each month, which attacks were gradually growing worse and more frequent; on February 14, 1901, this young man had an attack and on April 14, 1901, another, but since that date he has had no return of his malady and I have high hopes of his ultimate recovery.

Of the five epileptics now in the asylum 2 males are chronic demented cases, 1 a congenital epileptic idiot, and 1 a boy of 18 years with grand mal, whose seizures are much less frequent than formerly; the other case is that of a young woman who has been here but a short time.

The senile cases, 2 male and 2 female, are well cared for and are all doing nicely with the exception of 1 female who was attacked by intercurrent rheumatism, which left her in a weakened condition, and she has been confined to her bed since May 10, 1901.

On the whole the patients have improved physically, and the curable cases have improved mentally.

There has been but 1 death during the year, and that was a man with tertiary syphilis, who upon his admittance here had syphilitic ulceration and stenosis of the larynx to such an extent that he was unable to swallow food or medicines, the plantar portion of his right foot was in a state of putrefaction and his death was inevitable.

The building is kept clean and well ventilated in all of its apartments. The patients are provided with a suitable well-cooked diet and proper medication, are bathed regularly, and as a rule sleep well. Our gardens are large and well kept, they supply an abundance of vegetables for the patients, from which they derive great benefit. On every suitable day during the summer season I encourage those of the male patients who need the treatment to work in the gardens at hoeing, weeding, or gathering and preparing vegetables for cooking. This they do willingly with the help of an attendant, and their mental and physical strength is increased thereby.

The lawns surrounding the building are now covered with a green sward upon which are planted evergreens and shade trees, consequently the air is free from dust, the place has a more homelike appearance, and the patients, as a rule, are contented. This asylum is particularly fortunate in its location in this beautiful climate of sunshine, which is well related to an out-of-door life during a greater portion of the year. We are comparatively free from malarial and epidemic diseases, and the soil is remarkably productive.

The capacity of the soft-water system is insufficient to store enough soft water for the entire year and the well water is not suitable for drinking and heating purposes. I feel well satisfied that this institution has proved a great blessing to those patients who have been sent here, and I hope that in the near future we may be able to do more good to a greater number.

The condition of these patients when received into the asylum very clearly indicates that there is no proper place for their care and treatment at the reservations, agencies, or schools, as the case may be.

Labor performed by the patients.—Several of the patients perform light manual labor, which is in part a treatment for their mental trouble, also for the purpose of giving them proper exercise and to teach them orderly and cleanly habits. They assist, under proper supervision, in scrubbing and cleaning their quarters, weeding gardens, etc.

Asylum grounds—Products, etc.—There are nearly 100 acres included in the asylum grounds, all well fenced, and divided into cultivated fields, meadow, pasture, and lawns. A sufficient quantity of nearly all varieties of vegetable products is produced for the supply of the patients with those very necessary articles of food.

Improvements.—There has been constructed and completed during the year one wagon and tool shed, a poultry house, a swine house, five storm houses at entrances to the main building, and a brick and stone coal house.

The establishment of the asylum is certainly proving of great benefit and comfort to the unfortunate people who are being placed therein as patients. The peculiar temperament and life of the American Indian causes him to much prefer association with those of his own race, and, as the asylum is exclusively for Indians, this fact will prove much more satisfactory and much better results will be obtained than by placing this class of unfortunates in the different State and other institutions for treatment.

Very respectfully,

Oscar S. Gifford,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent,
Indian Insane Asylum, Canton, S. Dak.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN UTAH.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SHIVWITS.

INDIAN SCHOOL, SOUTHERN UTAH,
Panguitch, Utah, July 1, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Shivwits (Shebits) and other bands of Indians, including the Southern Utah School, for the fiscal year 1901.

The Shivwits Indians have made very gratifying progress under the care and with the assistance of the excellent people who live on the farms as missionary and field matron. Increased interest in the construction, furnishing, and care of their houses, and also in the moral and religious welfare of the entire community and their neighbors; improved moral sense whereby they are quick to discern and eager to correct any lapses or misdemeanors; awakened life and hope under intelligent direction and teaching, which enables them to work to better advantage and therefore produce more from their little farms and gardens, are some of the advantages already theirs, with more to follow in the future, certainly. The church was organized in the spring with 28 to 30 members, most of whom are reported as doing well, and the entire moral atmosphere is undergoing a change for the better.

Besides the Shivwits, Moapa, and Kaibab Indians in charge of special disbursing agents, there are a number of independent bands in southern Nevada and Utah whose children ought to be in this school. The superintendent has long planned to visit each band in the interest of the school, but delayed for lack of room for more pupils. The visits will probably be delayed another year, as we shall be more than full with those brought in voluntarily by their parents.

There is one band, however, which for various reasons ought to be visited this fall. The San Juan Pahutes are a band of perhaps 100, living on the outskirts of the Navaho Reservation in the western San Juan region. They were formerly at the head of Pahute Canyon, but as that was included in the Navaho country and was needed by those Indians, they drove off the poor Pahutes, who were thus left without a country. They have, however, from mingling with the Navaho, a knowledge of weaving and of sheep, which, if they have a chance, will give them support, as they are quiet and industrious people. My attention was directed to their condition by a trader who has had dealings with them and the Navaho, and whose sympathies were awakened by their valiant struggle for self-support in the face of the greatest difficulties.

I had the honor personally to present the case of these Indians to the honorable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs last summer, by whom I was instructed, if possible, to go over and look out their conditions, obtaining metes and bounds of a proper

tract of land which may be set apart for their use, and on a portion of which water may be taken out from the San Juan River for their homes, the remainder to be used as a pasture for sheep and horses. This I was unable to do last fall owing to the long delay in settling school matters here in Panguitch, and the time necessarily occupied in that and in going back and forth between here and the Shivwits country; but it is on my itinerary for the coming fall, after which an intelligent recommendation concerning these interesting and worthy Indians may be made in time for action during the present fiscal year. Another reason besides the destitution of the Indians is my desire to obtain a teacher in blanket weaving for the school, that we may utilize a portion of the slack time during the cold weather in acquiring that art.

The school has found its home, and it bids fair to be a profitable as well as a beautiful home. Although a little hampered in many ways this first year by late moving, lack of room and of furnishings for our number, and lack of tools for necessary work, we pulled through the winter fairly well, with the loss of one child, saving three others only by dint of long, weary nursing and a big doctor's bill. But we count ourselves fortunate in having a skillful physician so near at that time; he has since moved away.

By the generous and kindly interest of the Indian Office in hastening our machinery and implements and allowing extra help on the farm we have now under cultivation about all the land we can care for and good prospect of abundant crops of hay—alfalfa and wild—and grain, wheat, and oats, with 3 acres each of barley and rye. We have also a fine large garden, which supplies abundance of vegetables for the table.

The fine little herd of cattle purchased for the school has kept us in milk, butter, and lately in cheese, feeding also nine calves and as many pigs, and selling to the mess all that they require. Besides the above we shall begin within a month to furnish our own beef and pork, killing calves, goats, and chickens, until we have our cold storage in operation or cold weather sets in, when we aim to prepare for beef the oldest cows and the "runt" steers and heifers until the best steers are about 2 or 3 years old. We shall aim to keep at work all the time from 15 to 20 cows, and they will more than pay their way.

We ought to have an inclosed pasture outside the farm limits, and I respectfully recommend that a section in the mountains west of us and in the Three Mile region be set apart for the use and occupancy of this school and the same inclosed by a good cattle fence. This summer we turned out the dry cattle, but they keep coming back and getting into the neighbors' fields, which always results in a bill for damages. By judicious management the milk cows can be pastured on the farm, but it will not support the dry stock in summer.

We have done but little except farm work this year. It was useless to sollett pupils while crowded with our handful, and with no place for employees or pupils the prospect of another year in the same condition is discouraging. Although more comfortably prepared for a few than we were in Dixie, we are no more ready for gathering in; and now that the Indians see us really settled in our good and healthful place they begin to talk of sending their children, so that there would be but little difficulty in filling up the school. I am confident we shall be able to do good work, helpful to all concerned when once equipped, and only regret the inevitable delays which are so trying.

Almost the worst thing in our plight is the lack of employees' quarters, the superintendent living in the small room used as office, other employees in very small bedrooms, while the additional farmer and other male employees live in tents, a thing impossible in winter at this altitude. It is difficult also to have good results where dormitories must serve as lavatories, and this is especially true in the long winter; however, by adding a few more temporary rooms, which will be readily utilized otherwise when we can move into the new building, I think we can do fairly well for a year.

I have to thank your Office for the many courtesies extended to us in the year just closed.

Very respectfully,

LAURA B. WORK,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG SHIWWITS.

SHIWWITZ RESERVATION, UTAH, August 15, 1904.

Sir: Since my entrance on duty October 1, 1903, I have spent 171 days in visiting Indian homes, visiting 39 families, of whom 16 live in houses and 23 in Indian habitations. They number 101 persons. I have instructed 35 women in the care of their houses and cleanliness, 15 in the preparation

of food, 10 in sewing and laundry work, and 3 in the care of poultry. I have given assistance or instruction in the care of 35 sick men and women.

I have found my work very interesting, and think the Indian woman, were she given the same chance that the white woman has, would advance in the same degree and even more, as she appreciates every opportunity, while the white woman does not.

There has been much sickness here during this year, and it makes one feel sad not to be able to help more in this line. We have been putting special efforts along the line of nursing the sick, and great improvement has been made, I think.

The one thing, though, that has helped in the civilization of these Indians most of all is getting them out of the dirty "wickiups" into houses. The Indian woman takes much pride in keeping her own house clean, and enjoys in full ornamenting it "all same as white squaw."

At the death of one of our Indians while we were away on our vacation, one of the Indians made a coffin, a grave was dug, and a Christian service held at the grave by the elders of our church. Little more than one year ago he would have been thrown into a hole with all his belongings, and an "Indian levy" held over the place. We feel that any efforts toward helping the "red man" to help himself are not lost, but will in a very short time reap great results.

SADIE McFOSTER, Field Matron.

LAURA B. WORK,
Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY,

Whitecock, Utah, August 25, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, for the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah. This agency during the past year has been under the charge of Capt. W. A. Mercer, Seventh Cavalry, who was relieved by me July 1, 1904.

The Whiteriver and Uinta bands of Ute Indians occupy the Uinta Reservation, which contains the drainage of the Duchesne and Uintah rivers.

The Uncompahgre Utes occupy portions of the former Uncompahgre Reservation, and a portion of the Uinta Reservation lying along the lower Duchesne River, out of which lands were allotted them by an allotting commission in the years 1898-99. The Indians of this reservation (Uncompahgre) at present occupy very few of the original allotments made them by this commission, and a great many of them rove wild in the remote sections on Willow Creek, White River, and other localities many miles distant from the subagency at Ouray, which is located near the junction of Green and White rivers.

Census.—The population as shown by the census just completed, is as follows:

Uinta Utes, Uinta Agency:	
Males over 18 years	158
Females over 14 years	128
Males under 18 years	89
Females under 14 years	70
-----	445
Between 6 and 16 years (males 46, females 33)	79
Whiteriver Utes, Uinta Agency:	
Males over 18 years	129
Females over 14 years	96
Males under 18 years	61
Females under 14 years	60
-----	346
Between 6 and 16 years (males 32, females 35)	67
Uncompahgre Utes, Ouray Subagency:	
Males over 18 years	182
Females over 14 years	199
Males under 18 years	83
Females under 14 years	70
-----	543
Between 6 and 16 years (males 38, females 49)	87

Progress.—The Indians of both these reservations will work and do perform a large amount of work, but it is imperative in order to accomplish any great results in this direction that Indians must not be left to their own initiative, for, while they may earn some money of their own volition, they will invariably spend or gamble away what they make without providing for the future in any manner. It seems to have been the policy during the past year to have procured as much work as possible for individual Indians in performing work for the agency and for white men in the vicinity. If a definite piece of work is set out for them, they will, on the whole, accomplish it in a creditable manner, but seem to have no capacity to secure work of their own accord.

The military post at Fort Duchesne, Utah, affords a good market for their farm products. Wood, coal, and a great deal of supplies have been sold to outsiders at a material profit. All hay, oats, wool, and coal needed for agency or school purposes has been furnished by the Indians. During the past year the following supplies were furnished the War Department for the post at Fort Duchesne:

Wood	cords	401
Hay, loose	pounds	300,000
Hay, baled	do	350,000
Straw, baled	do	180,000
Oats	do	110,000

Rations and wages.—During the past year rations have been issued to the old and infirm and those Indians who were incapable of gaining their own subsistence; and, whereas in some instances the amount issued probably has been adequate, in other instances there is no doubt but what Indians suffered more or less for sufficient food during the winter months of the year. Indians were employed frequently to do work on the reservation and paid from the savings made in a reduction of the rations, and this policy is believed to be a most satisfactory one. These Indians seem to be capable of doing creditable work if employed as daily laborers.

Schools.—During the year the schools have progressed and have been carried on in a very satisfactory manner. There is more or less difficulty at the beginning of the school term to get the Indians to send or bring their children to school, and frequently it becomes necessary to send out parties for the purpose of collecting and bringing them in. It is believed, however, that by continued persistence both schools located on the reservation can make a creditable showing.

Very respectfully,

C. G. HALL,

Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PINTA SCHOOL.

PINTA AND OUBAY AGENCY,
Whitlocks, Utah, August 13, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Pinta Boarding School for the fiscal year 1901.

Situation.—This school is situated about 110 miles northeast of Price, on the Rio Grande and Western Railroad.

Attendance.—The enrollment for the year was 101, and the average attendance 76. Of the number enrolled during the year 1 female and 2 males were transferred to Haskell Institute, 2 females and 6 males to Carlisle, and 1 female and 1 male to white schools; 3 females and 2 males died.

Educational.—The two class rooms are in the boys' building, which is a disadvantage in the work, yet good progress was made in all the five grades in the school. The course of study as given by the superintendent of Indian schools was followed. The morale was carefully guarded by all employees, and on Sundays a Sunday school and a chapel exercise was conducted by missionaries, in which pupils and employees attended.

Industrial.—The girls were taught cooking, laundering, sewing, and housekeeping, attention being given to family cooking, washing, and sewing. The boys had instruction in carpentering, farming, stock raising, and gardening.

Health.—The health of the pupils was good, and those that were sick were well cared for by the employees, assisted by the two missionary ladies.

A new hospital was built on the school grounds and occupied in August. It is managed by Miss Lucy N. Carter and Miss Catherine Murray, missionaries of the Episcopal Church.

The buildings are in good condition, notwithstanding the whirlwind of changes of employees, often temporary, which causes much difficulty in keeping track of the property entrusted to their charge.

Improvements.—A new water and sewer system was completed about the close of the fiscal year. Supervising Engineer Robert M. Pringle gave us a visit in connection with the construction of the improvements.

In conclusion I sincerely thank the officials of the office at Washington, and Capt. W. A. Mercer, our efficient agent, for their cordial support in the work.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM W. EWING, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OURAY SCHOOL.

OURAY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Randall, Utah, August 24, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Ouray Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

The average attendance during the year was 49 as compared with 47 of the past year. This increase was slight, but would have been more had it not been that 6 of the pupils of last year died, 1 married, and 2 contracted illness which made them unfit for school. Also 1 boy was expelled and 1 refused

admission on account of his age, thus causing an unavoidable decrease of 11 pupils. As has been reported by my predecessors, it is a very difficult task to get these children in school, on account of their parents' hostility toward the Government in its efforts to civilize them. About the time school is to open they take their children and go to the mountains hunting, where they stay for weeks and perhaps months, hiding from the police or employees sent to get the children.

The health of the children has been excellent, there having been no cases of sickness necessitating confinement to the bed. The repairing of the building, thus improving sanitary conditions, is perhaps responsible for this absence of sickness.

I am sorry to report that on account of the frequent changes of teachers the school-room work has been unsatisfactory. To make much progress where there is but one teacher is hard on account of the coming year, now that the position has been permanently filled.

In industrial work the school has made rapid strides, especially farming. The addition of a farmer to our force of employees has greatly assisted in attending to work which in years past could not be done. Our alfalfa fields have had proper attention and promise double the yield of last year. Wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes are growing well and will furnish that which we bought last year. The old and useless cattle have been sold from our herd, and we have now enough milk cows to furnish the children with milk and some butter. We have a start of hogs and chickens which will soon increase to as many as the farm will support. A great deal of our farm is impregnated with alkali, so that it is useless, but when it is improved to its best it will be a very great help to both the children and employees in this desert country.

The drudgery of hauling water is done away with now that the water system is complete. The time which has been used in hauling water in past years can now be used to teach the boys something useful. The laundry work will be more satisfactory since we can have all the water needed there. Every department has been hampered by the lack of a water system. We hope that more systematic training can now be given and the coming year will see much more progress made in the industrial departments.

The girls have done the housework, sewing, and laundering, in all of which they have proven themselves willing and efficient.

The buildings occupied by children and employees were thoroughly cleaned, repaired, and calcined at the beginning of the year. The water and sewer system was completed at the close. The engine installed for pumping purposes will be used for wood sawing as well. The Indian Office has furnished us many articles with which to make our surroundings more pleasant and homelike. The lugs are needed excepting some sheets and small outbuildings, which can be built by the employees from lumber made at the agency mill.

The frequent changes in employees in all the positions has perhaps temporarily hindered progress, but has resulted in a corps of more conscientious workers, which will benefit the school greatly. No officials have visited us during the year. We miss their visits and helpful suggestions and hope that we may be more fortunate the coming year. This school plant is well equipped for its size, is located very pleasantly for this country, and has prospects for success unless the prospected opening of this reservation increases the hostility of the old Indians toward the school.

In conclusion, I will say that I am greatly indebted to the Indian Office, and our worthy agent, Capt. W. A. Mercer, for their interest and support.

Very respectfully,

OSCAR M. WADDELL, *Superintendent.*

C. G. HALL,

Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE AGENCY, MILES, WASH., July 31, 1901.

SIR: As special United States Indian agent temporarily in charge of this agency, it falls to me to submit the annual report of its affairs and management.

For reasons best known to the Department Mr. Albert M. Anderson, who had for several years been the United States Indian agent in charge of the agency, was relieved therefrom, and, by assignment of the Indian Office, I assumed charge on May 3 last, taking inventory of the property and managing the diversified affairs and widely diffused interests of said agency, embracing, as it does, a large area of both Washington and Idaho, as I have been able from limited knowledge of conditions and requirements which it was impossible to gain at once and in the limited period of my incumbency. Thanks, however, to Ex-Agent Anderson's methodical and business-like way of preserving all correspondence and documents, memorandums, etc., relating to the more important matters and to which ready reference could be made, I have been much more aided than was otherwise possible.

The north half of the Colville Reservation being allotted, much time and attention is required in matters pertaining to the varied concerns of the allottees, in which the inimical interest of the white settler and mine locationist often play a part, bothersome alike to occupant, agent, and Department. Time, patience, and the law are all subject to claims of this nature. Leasing of and sale of inherited lands, of which but little has heretofore been done, will doubtless increase and add to the perplexities of future agents.

The south half of the Colville (not yet allotted) requires attention in a somewhat different way. At first opposed by the Indians when first inaugurated a year or two

ago, they have now ceased their opposition to the grazing of white men's cattle on the more or less extensive ranges of their portion of the reservation; and this industry is now beginning to take on important proportions, and the same is true of the Coeur d'Alene part of the agency, lawful grazing on which was only inaugurated under the permit system this season, beginning May 1.

The following is a schedule of grazing permits, with amounts paid and turned over to the United States Treasurer:

Schedule of grazing and other miscellaneous receipts of the Colville Agency from July 1, 1903, to August 1, 1904.

Date.	Permittee.	Head.	Period.	Amount paid.
<i>Grazing permits, Colville Reservation.</i>				
December, 1903	J. E. Reynolds	215	Dec. 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904	\$215.00
Do.	Geo. M. McDonald	689	do	287.10
Do.	Emmett W. Shafer	152	do	61.50
January, 1904	Geo. M. McDonald	375	Jan. 1, 1904, to May 1, 1904	125.00
April, 1904	do.	2,818	May 1, 1904, to Nov. 1, 1904	1,424.00
Do.	Emmett W. Shafer	301	do	152.00
May, 1904	Wm. S. Lauritzen	370	May 1, 1904, to May 1, 1905	370.00
June, 1904	Chas. J. Helm	683	May 1, 1904, to May 1, 1905	585.00
July, 1904	J. E. Reynolds	633	May 1, 1904, to Nov. 1, 1904	316.50
	Total Colville	6,381		3,742.10
<i>Grazing permits, Coeur d'Alene Reservation.</i>				
June, 1904	H. W. Bilyeu	79	May 1, 1904, to May 1, 1905	79.00
Do.	W. F. Spores	150	do	150.00
Do.	Stewart & Charlton	100	do	100.00
Do.	Henry T. Troub	110	do	110.00
July, 1904	W. F. Spores (additional)	51	do	51.00
Do.	W. H. McFall	19	do	49.00
Do.	Frank Gilbert	31	do	31.00
Do.	R. H. Matherson	29	do	29.00
Do.	G. F. Gilbert	29	do	29.00
Do.	F. H. Mallard	82	do	82.00
Do.	E. O. Torrance	150	do	150.00
Do.	U. S. Martindale	30	do	30.00
Do.	Troub & Howard	1,000	July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1905	200.00
P. H. Wall of Harrison, for an estimated amount of dead and down timber cut on right of way of the Washington Water Power Co.				50.00
St. Joe Boom Co., annual rental for privilege				500.00
August, 1903, by Rockford and Belgrave Telephone Co for right of way across reservation.				128.63
	Total Coeur d'Alene Reservation			1,740.63

^aSheep.

The above totaling, \$5,482.73, appears to be the amount of miscellaneous receipts of this agency for the past year up to this date.

The Fort Spokane Boarding School, under the superintendency of Mr. F. F. Avery, is an institution worthy of favorable comment and consideration both for its beautiful location and surroundings and the advantages it possesses. Its usefulness is much in evidence by the great number of bright and intelligent Indian children who can both speak, write, and understandingly converse in good English. In its conduct it appears to be up to date and well, I believe, compare favorably with any other reservation school of the country. It has, however, some needs to more complete efficiency which have not yet been supplied, chief of which is a water supply for irrigation and an electric-light system, both of which can very economically be installed. Special attention is invited to the reports on this subject heretofore submitted, favorable action on which it is suggested will result in greatly conducing to almost the entire self-support of the school.

The matter of making use of the old agency site and buildings just across the Spokane River opposite the school is herein again mentioned. The Spokans have been promised relief in the care of their old, decrepit, and indigent people, and, according to the instructions of the Indian Office, estimates for the necessary repairs to the buildings and the proper support of some 30 inmates during the winter months has been or will be submitted. It is very desirable that this matter may receive favorable and prompt action, in order that the Spokans may not be disappointed in their expectations.

The usual census and other statistics of the agency are in preparation and will be, when fully completed, forwarded by Capt. John McA. Webster, who assumed charge of this agency August 1, and for whom I bespeak the same kind consideration extended to me by the Department during my incumbency.

Very respectfully,
S. L. TAGGART,
Special United States Indian Agent in Charge.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT SPOKANE SCHOOL.

FORT SPOKANE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Miles, Wash., July 21, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report concerning this school for the year ended June 30, 1904:

Enrollment and attendance.—The total enrollment during the year was 214 pupils, and the average attendance during the school session of approximately ten months was 190.

Health.—The average general health was good, though a number of pupils who were enrolled had, later, to be excused on account of tubercular trouble, and one, who had no home into which she could be sent, died in the school, of consumption. She was, of course, carefully isolated and cared for during her entire illness. There was no epidemic of any serious disease during the year, though probably there was one very narrow escape from a calamity of that character, as one pupil developed a typical and severe case of scarlet fever only a few days after being enrolled in the fall, though she had seemed to be in perfect health when admitted. Dr. A. D. Snyder, the school physician, deserves special mention and credit for his successful handling of this case and successful—because exceedingly thorough and careful—methods of quarantine in connection therewith, as well as for very faithful and satisfactory work throughout the year.

In this connection I will mention, also, that the hospital, which was completed and furnished last year, has been of incalculable value to the school.

Industrial training.—In so far as it has now been developed on industrial lines, the school is a domestic and agricultural institution, and probably it ought to remain such, in principle of equipment and intent. Most of the Indians of the reservations from which its attendance is drawn are self-supporting farmers, whose prosperity can be indefinitely and greatly increased by increase of knowledge and ambition. Their opportunities are reasonably good, and are becoming better as the country around them is settled. The school is strategically situated for the most valuable kind of educational work for them, and, in time, I believe, will be highly appreciated by them, if it can cooperate with them on reasonable lines somewhat different from those contemplated by the present organization of the work. In my opinion, the somewhat exceptional conditions here would make some innovations in the methods of enrollment and general management greatly worth while. My views and recommendations on this subject have been embodied in a special report, which has already been submitted for the consideration of your Office.

Under this heading, I, of course, in connection with its possibilities in industrial training, it seems appropriate to mention the fact that the school farm, which was originally supposed to be nearly worthless, is developing surprising agricultural and horticultural value, as it is cleared up and experimented with. In fact, it is beginning to be clear that it is a very valuable property, even from a merely commercial standpoint; and, for a school, the location has the additional advantages of being exceptionally beautiful and healthful.

Class-room work.—The class-room work was in the hands of a corps of competent teachers, each of whom was here during the entire year, and all but one of whom had been here during all of the preceding year. Consequently it was very successful and satisfactory.

Employees.—With a very few exceptions, which were made the subject of special report upon which appropriate action was taken, the employees have been very faithful and efficient, and have worked together sensibly and harmoniously.

Improvements made.—Considerable improvements in the way of miscellaneous repairs have been made during the year, and about one-half of the buildings have been painted, as it is hoped that the remainder may be during the coming year. The paint, in particular, has very greatly improved the appearance and value of the plant.

Needs.—Some further miscellaneous repairs, the painting, which has already been referred to, a silo, a dairy building, and a dairy herd, are still needed, and have been made the subject of special estimates and reports.

Very respectfully,

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through S. L. Taggart, special United States Indian agent in charge.)

FRANK F. AVERY, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY,
Neah Bay, Wash., August 26, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. Having had charge of this agency only since June 23 my report will necessarily be limited.

The Neah Bay Agency has jurisdiction over the four small reservations, Makah, Ozette, Quillute, and Hoh, which are situated on the Pacific Ocean, from the entrance to the strait of Juan de Fuca to the Hoh River, 60 miles south.

Area and population.

	Makah.	Ozette.	Quilteute.	Hoh.	Total.
Area in square miles	40	1	1	1	43
Number of males	189	20	121	33	363
Number of females	233	24	111	26	394
Total	392	44	232	59	729
Males over 18 years of age	118	15	65	16	214
Females over 14 years of age	110	15	66	18	209
Males between 6 and 18 years of age	32	3	23	13	71
Females between 6 and 18 years of age	38	7	19	4	68
Total	70	10	82	17	169
Males under 6 years of age	38	2	21	3	64
Females under 6 years of age	33	1	26	5	65

Industries.—Fishing is the principal occupation of these Indians. During the summer months most of them gather at Neah Bay and Tatoosh Island, near Cape Flattery, for the fishing season, which lasts till October. Large numbers of salmon, halibut, cod, and other fish are caught and shipped to the canneries and fish markets of Port Angeles and Seattle. Eight thousand dollars' worth of fish were sold to these markets during the year. Many of the fish are dried and stored away for use during the long rainy season, which prevails nine months out of the year.

In the month of September some of the Indians take their families to the hop fields in central Washington, where they earn good wages.

The women weave many beautiful baskets and mats, which find a ready market. Three thousand dollars' worth were sold during the year.

Agriculture.—Only small gardens were cultivated and these were neglected in the fishing season. Most all kinds of vegetables were planted and would have yielded well under proper cultivation. Some hay was cut, but it was of poor quality on account of the wet season, there not being enough dry weather to cure it.

Villages.—The villages of Neah Bay and La Push will compare very favorably with many communities of white people. The streets have been straightened, the rubbish and old dilapidated smokehouses have been cleared away, and the grading and draining of the streets have begun. The Indians of Neah Bay raised money by subscription, hired a surveyor to plat the village, and then moved their houses on the lots assigned.

Schools.—There are two schools under this agency; the Neah Bay Training School having 2 teachers and a housekeeper with salaries, respectively, \$60, \$40, and \$30 per month, and the Quilteute Day School. Both have been well attended and show good results for the year's work. A new school building is needed at each of these places, which has been made the subject of a special report. The Quilteute Day School has been in charge of W. A. Smith for over twenty years and results show his devotion to the work. His salary is \$72 per month.

Missionaries.—Misses Clark and Hanna, under the direction of the Presbyterian Church, have done excellent work. Christian Endeavor, Loyal Legion, and a debating society have been organized and hold regular sessions. A reading room has been built and equipped; it is well patronized. Church services and Sunday school are well attended.

Indian court.—Very few cases have come before the court, but the disputes that have arisen seem to have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Land.—Most of the Indians have made their selections and these lands should be allotted as soon as possible. I think more interest would be taken in building up homes if the lands were allotted.

Roads.—About 1 mile of new road has been made on the Makah Reservation and one-half mile on the Quilteute Reservation during the year. Road making is very difficult on account of the heavy rains and dense forests.

Sanitary.—There has been no epidemic of any kind. Health on the different reservations has been exceptionally good.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN MINOR,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUYALLUP AGENCY.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., August 18, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Puyallup Consolidated Agency and schools for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The headquarters of this agency are located at the Puyallup Boarding School, near Tacoma, and consist of the following reservations: Puyallup, Skokomish, Chehalis, Nisqualli, Squaxin Island, Quinalt, Georgetown, Humptulip, and the villages of Port Gamble and Jamestown. There are five day schools and one boarding school under my charge. The tribes represented, with the population of each, are as follows:

Puyallup	508	Squaxin	91
Skokomish	202	Quinalt	138
Chehalis	147	Quaitso	62
Challam (at Port Gamble)	88	Georgetown	117
Challam (at Jamestown)	248	Humptulip	21
Nisqualli	149		

There are several hundred other Indians living within the confines of this agency who are not enrolled on any census, but who are members of one of the several tribes above mentioned. Being scattered over a large territory, it would be quite expensive to secure a correct census, and this has never been done.

The Puyallup tribe lives near Tacoma and are now, by act of Congress, citizens and no longer under the authority of the Government or its agent. The giving of unrestricted freedom to these Indians, ignorant and incapable as they are, and owning as they do the most valuable agricultural lands in the State of Washington, has made them the mark for every unprincipled schemer and blackleg in Tacoma and vicinity and will soon result in their destruction. They are continually being robbed, and several even now, who a very short time ago were owners of very valuable property, are entirely destitute. Some have received a fair price for their property and have squandered it, while others have received practically nothing for theirs. We have done all we could for them, even though they are citizens; but as their business is no longer conducted through the office it is a difficult matter to secure information and evidence to assist them. Having recently been placed in charge of the work of the Puyallup Indian Commission, I hope to be able in the future better to safeguard their interests.

The Skokomish Indians have been reasonably prosperous and are improving their allotments quite extensively. They also secure much employment in the logging camps and sawmills near their reservation, and, as they are quite industrious and fair managers, they are doing very nicely. They are very friendly to schools and send their children to the day school on the reservation as promptly and regularly as weather conditions will permit. They also send quite a number to the Puyallup boarding school. The school on that reservation has been quite successful.

The Chehalis Indians are quite prosperous, and, while they are not improving their allotments as much as they might, still they are doing something in that line and are providing for their families by outside labor. The sale of liquor to these Indians, though confined to a few, has caused no little trouble during the year, and, though one man was arrested for such offense, he was given his liberty by the judge on the grounds that he was a citizen and not a ward of the Government. This decision was forwarded to your honorable office some time ago. The sale of timber has also caused considerable trouble, and it will no doubt be necessary to bring suit to protect at least one of these Indians from being robbed and to collect damages for injury to his allotment. The school has been fairly successful.

There is no reservation at Port Gamble, and the school building is not owned by the Government. These Indians belong to the Challam tribe and are looked after by the day school teacher. A few of them have lands which they have purchased, but little or no farming is done by them. Practically all of them work at the sawmill near their village and are quite industrious. The school at this place, though small, has been a decided success, and several of the large pupils were transferred to the Puyallup Boarding School during the year.

Jamestown is a small village near Dungeness, and the Indians living there belong to the Challam tribe. They have no reservation and their interests are looked after

by the day-school teacher. Their principal occupation is crab fishing, and their annual income is from \$5,000 to \$8,000. They work as a company in this business and are quite prosperous. Some little work is also done at farming and gardening on land which they have purchased. There is a day school here which, though small, is quite a success, and is the only one at which they could attend. Several pupils were transferred to the Puyallup Boarding School during the past year.

The Nisqually Indians have had a very prosperous year and much improvement has been made to their allotments. While a great portion of their land is of no value to them for farming purposes, still the bottom land along the Nisqually River is as good as any in the State, and it is this that they have cleared and otherwise improved. There is no school here, and none is needed, as the children can easily attend the Puyallup Boarding School, which is distant about 20 miles. Practically all did attend last year.

At Squaxin Island little or no improvement has ever been done since they received their allotments, and, while the land is not very valuable, still some of it could be used for farming purposes when cleared, and this is now being done. Very few of these Indians have lived on their lands, as it brought them no income. Their principal occupation is that of fishing for the market and working in logging camps. There is no school here and none is desired, as there are very few children living on the island, and they can and do attend the Puyallup school.

The four other tribes—Quinalt, Quaitso, Georgetown, and Humpitlip—are included in the Quinalt subagency, located at Granville, on the Quinalt Reservation. These Indians, especially the Quinalt and Quaitso (or Queet), receive quite an income from the sale of fish caught in the Quinalt River, and for which they find a ready sale. The season lasts about ten months and the fish bring a good price. The Quinalt Reservation is quite extensive and includes some of the finest timber to be found in the State. The Northern Pacific Railroad is building an extension from Hoquiam, which is nearly completed, to the reservation line 9 miles from Granville. It is the intention to extend the road through the reservation to Port Townsend on the Straits, passing near the subagency headquarters, and if this is done it will greatly benefit these Indians both financially and progressively. This reservation has recently been surveyed with the idea of allotment, and this action is greatly desired by all the Indians interested, and it is hoped that such will soon be done. The school here is in a flourishing condition. A good attendance is kept up, and several pupils have been transferred to the Puyallup Boarding School from the Quinalt, Queet, and Georgetown. There are only a few Humpitlip children, and these will be placed in school during the present year.

The subagency was visited by a cyclone last February which killed two white people, destroyed eight buildings, and damaged several others, including those belonging to the Government. The Government buildings there should be replaced with new ones, and plans and specifications for same will be forwarded to the office for consideration.

The Puyallup Boarding School is located near the city of Tacoma, the plant consisting of 18 frame buildings, a majority of which are now in a good state of repair, and three being new ones just recently accepted from the contractors. Several of the old buildings are soon to be torn down and others moved, in accordance with plans approved by the Office, which, when finished, together with other improvements already provided for, will put this school in very good condition and make it possible for us to care for properly and educate the children entrusted to our care. We have labored during the past year under many difficulties and discouragements, which we have tried to overcome to the best of our ability, and we feel that we have accomplished, in part at least, what was expected of us. We were handicapped not only by lack of proper accommodations, but even subsistence and clothing, practically none having been estimated for the year before.

Several improvements have been added, consisting of a girls' dormitory, boys' dormitory, and school building, and several other buildings have been moved and repaired. The girls' dormitory is just completed at a cost of \$16,924. It is a two-story building, with a basement under its entire length, and is provided with steam heat and acetylene light. The boys' building has been repaired and an addition built at a cost of \$11,692. This building is also provided with steam heat and acetylene light and furnishes accommodations for at least 125 boys. A school building with three rooms was also erected at a cost of \$6,951, which is provided with steam heat and acetylene light.

Other buildings necessary for this school are a hospital, bath, assembly room, and office. The hospital and bath have already been provided for and will be erected soon. The other two buildings should be provided for at an early date, and plans for same will be forwarded for your consideration. The other necessary improvements

to the present buildings and grounds will be done by the school force during the present year from the money already apportioned for such work.

Notwithstanding the poor condition of this plant and lack of supplies, the attendance during the year was almost double that of the preceding one and the enrollment more than double. Our attendance could have been much greater had the sanitary conditions permitted the increase. The conditions existing at this agency make the work of filling this school and keeping up the attendance a very difficult matter. The majority of the Indians from whom the school receives its support believe in every sense of the word and the fact that our accommodations did not permit us to give any better care to their children than they received at home, has worked against us to a considerable extent. With the new buildings and the improved condition of the plant, we hope for a better attendance and more gratifying success.

The health of the pupils has been generally good, though we were visited during the year with both whooping cough and scarlet fever. Only one death occurred, due to pneumonia, contracted just before the child entered school.

A brass band for the boys and a mandolin club for the girls were organized during the winter and both have been a decided success.

This school has received no official visits from any field officers during the past year, though several have stopped for a few hours on their way to other assignments.

In conclusion I wish to thank the employees of this school and agency for their loyalty and support and the Office for courteous treatment and encouragement.

Very respectfully,

HARRY F. LISTON, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON.

TACOMA, WASH., August 13, 1903.

DEAR SIR: Owing to the position of field matron being abolished, this, my report for 1903-1, will also be my final one.

The work of this field differs in character and methods from others more remote from civilization. Here for many years have been boarding schools where industrial pursuits occupied half of each day of the average pupil. Here is a rapidly settling country, filled with thrifty whites, willing and anxious to employ Indians on farms and in homes. Here are great industries where the white man and the Indian work shoulder to shoulder and eat at the same table while earning their bread in the gardens, fields, or homes. However, as with a large class of humanity of other tribes and long will there be white people acts as a leaven for good or ill, according to choice.

My work has been primarily among the Indians of the Puyallup Consolidated Reservations, taking in Quinalt, Chehalis, Georgetown, Bay Center, Nisqually, Squaxin I., and Skokomish, Puyallup, and the Indian settlements of Jamestown, Port Gamble, Mud and Oyster Bay. Some of these places I have visited only occasionally as specially called; others have been regularly and methodically visited and taught.

White devoted day-school teachers have been cooperative, the results have been far-reaching. Port Gamble, under Mr. Albert Clawson, and Jamestown, under Mr. J. Malene, day-school teachers, were transformed into thrifty, law-abiding, prosperous, and intelligent communities.

My field is large, hence my work supplemental and dependent on all other home work for Indians. The work has been continuous, the results observable from year to year. My aim has been to inspire Indians to do for themselves and others, creating a palliating influence for permanent good. Outside of the regular routine work I have found it, for Indians belonging to my field, a work of mercy and have aimed, when finding it necessary to visit places outside of my "appointed" field, to secure the operation of the agent in charge. During my term of work I have had changes remove residence to Doctor Buchanan, of Tulalip; Sup't. Jay Lynch, of Yakima; and Agent Samuel G. Moore, of Neah Bay. Several agencies and the intermarriage of the tribes. Because of the nearness of these wrong—to concentrate the field matron's work to a less broad scope. To this broad-minded policy is owing much of the influence for good.

Because of the industrial teaching in the several boarding schools through a period of from twenty to forty years, I found Indian mothers generally capable of wholesome cooking, and to a degree able to wash, iron, sew, can, and preserve fruit, cure fish, clams, and game, raise gardens, and care for stock, and always tender mothers.

My plan has been to induce the practical and systematic use of the knowledge gained in school and home in everyday life—to make handicraft a wage earning business for Indian women living in vicinity of great mills and villages; to make weaving and hoeing, planting and harvesting a regular source of income as hop picking or berrying—the present never failing outlet for the tribes. I have found year by year opportunities to induce an ever-increasing circle of these wage-earners, young women find needlework in reward for plait sewing, making the gift of the finished product etc. By gifts of books on poultry keeping, bee keeping, orcharding, stock raising, fruit and flowers, and their culture, supplementing my own limited knowledge of these branches, and with hundreds of packages of seeds I have been able to help many start in these occupations with some degree of encouragement. I have had many market successes in home making.

In basket making, from almost a lost art it has become (and I have spent much effort and means to promote this) the leading wage-earning industry. Hardly can a family be found without its basket makers. In some localities the use of aniline dyes has been discarded. I have also brought about more just and uniform prices, and somewhat retarded unfair speculation.

I have also worked to promote rug making and mat weaving to be a recognized wage-earning industry, though as yet only rugs woven with coarse twine for floor rugs and bed and floor mats of rushes and of cedar bark are made. As the demand grows they will improve, and I confidently expect Puget Sound Indians to become rug weavers second to none when interest is sufficiently awakened. This being a sheep country there is every opportunity for a growing industry in hand-woven rugs (if it could be taught in the schools). I could not find it practical in house to house work to attempt to teach the art.

In rescue work I have found a fruitful field. The tribes of northwestern Washington are not as strict in their ideas of virtue as we find in many other localities. Very many have no conception of chastity as a saving grace. I have had eleven cases of incest among young girls of tender age, and many unwedded mothers have awakened my sympathy and enlisted my active endeavors to provide for them. Some have reformed and become admirable wives; some are holding positions as housemaids in credit to themselves and satisfaction to their employers. I have indirectly influenced the passage of a law making it an offense for a student (Indian) wife and family, and by that law have amicably settled a number of domestic difficulties.

I found in several places in Nevada and Washington Indian agents unjustly and arbitrarily enacted divorce rulings. Indirectly I took measures to have these facts placed before the Indian Department in view of suppressing the practice. I judge from evidence of change in this respect that the practice is abolished. I have found some teachers and agents very effective in enforcing the law in this respect. Mr. Albert Clawson, teacher of Port Gamble school, J. C. Hart and Harry F. Linton, agents here, represented the law and moral force in upholding the law in the Puyallup Agency.

I thoroughly inaugurated the outing system and established it on a well-paying basis in Tacoma, under Lyster and J. C. Hart. That it has not fulfilled its mission is no fault of mine. I have found no measure so fruitful with good results as the outing system of placing young girls as housemaids and men as laborers among white people, after Colonel Pratt's system in Carlisle. I would that all Indian youth throughout my field of work could be placed in apprenticeship to white families—in farms, in shops, or in business tracks.

I have taught Indian headwork to a limited extent, furnishing materials and arranging sales as a wage earner for specially needy cases.

A feature of my work has been to teach hygiene and nursing, and to secure hospital help for specially deserving cases, and in this connection I have given freely of time, medicines, and food for the old, the sick and dying, regardless of methods; have found refuges in White Shield Home and other places for betrayed and evil girls, and in most cases effected reforms. In temperance reforms I have interested societies to take up the work, and have always made a point to do my utmost to promote it.

In religion, I have gladly assisted ministers of any denomination to advance their work, and with one exception have always found cordial response and cooperation. I have within the recent month gained the cooperation of the Shaker Indians in the dropping of Indian doctoring by Tamahuous. While I have sought to have Shakers return to their respective churches, I have recognized their inalienable rights to their own belief and peculiar forms. While few can read or write, they yet have a sort of creed or formula of belief, as follows, copied from a letter of instruction from their head man, Lewis Mowasch (Mud Bay Lewis), to one of his appointed leaders:

"I, as the head of the Shakers, understand the Government at Washington allows Indians to worship God according to their own conscience, so long as we are law abiding and live good lives.
 "I wish as a leader you would try very hard to have peace with the agent (referring to agent at Neah Bay). Follow our rules as Shakers:
 "Believe in God, and Jesus as our head.
 "Keep the laws of Government of United States.
 "Drink no whisky, nor use tobacco.
 "Steal not, lie not, gamble not; love one another as Christians, and lead pure, clean lives.
 "I have the license and sanction to lead and win do my best.
 "Leave all troubles to me for the present, until I see you again.
 "Yours, in Christ Jesus.

"Louis Yowasch."

The Shakers resemble the old plantation Methodists (negroes) somewhat; and in their doctoring I found much of conjuring or Tamahuous, hence tried to modify it without antagonizing them. Whipping, imprisoning, putting hard tasks on them, only increased their zeal; hence I sought by reason to induce them to drop the obnoxious practices, using the simple argument that the "Government at Washington did not approve of the Tamahuous practices or old Indian doctoring." Their head man tells me, "When Indian doctor gets converted he stops doctoring Indian way."
 Indians have outgrown savagery; are no longer uncivilized, though often equal and degraded to extremes. There are everywhere object lessons for those who will to profit by.

Indians in this section know how and have the means of making a respectable, self-reliant future. Those who will can. White men are their neighbors and competitors. My aim has ever been to impress on Indians their duty to radiate the teachings they have had, and pass on their manifold blessings, thus growing self-sustaining. Government has done much, but only the Indians themselves can put in practice lessons taught. With this conviction I would leave the work, hoping churches and societies throughout the land will do for the Indians as they do for the whites under similar conditions.

With one exception, in my work agents and teachers have been uniformly kind and helpful. I tender hearty thanks to Fannie Peacock Memorial Hospital, Tacoma; the White Shield Home, W. C. T. U., Tacoma; Church Periodical Club (Epsocals), New York; National Indian Association, of New York; National Sunshine Club, of New York; Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and Washington State.
 To the Indian Industries League, of Boston, and to friends of the work too numerous to mention, especially my coworkers and associates in the work here, and the officials in the Indian Office at Washington, I am indebted for whatever success I may have achieved and for the pleasure I have been afforded in the work.

Very respectfully,

LIDA W. QIMBY.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP INDIAN AGENCY,
 Tulalip, Wash., August 8, 1904.

Sir: In compliance with your commands, conveyed in office circular letter under date of June 6, 1904, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report for the agency, reservations and schools under my charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. The census results may be tabulated as follows:

	Tulalip.	Lummi.	Swino- mish.	Muckle- shot.	Port Madison.	Total.
Males over 18 years.....	127	111	53	41	6	341
Males under 18 years.....	107	91	68	37	6	310
Total.....	234	202	121	78	12	651
Females over 14 years.....	142	111	51	43	33	480
Females under 14 years.....	89	72	41	29	24	255
Total.....	231	183	92	72	57	635
All males.....	234	202	121	78	12	651
All females.....	231	183	92	72	57	635
Total.....	465	385	213	150	69	1,282
Boys, 6 to 16 years.....	58	44	38	20	22	182
Girls, 6 to 16 years.....	53	32	22	19	22	148
Total.....	111	76	60	39	44	330
Boys, 6 to 18 years.....	62	49	45	26	21	203
Girls, 6 to 18 years.....	59	39	28	25	21	172
Total.....	121	88	73	51	42	375
Boys, 5 to 18 years.....	74	51	52	26	27	230
Girls, 5 to 18 years.....	72	52	23	26	25	198
Total.....	146	103	75	52	52	428

In connection with this general annual report for the agency I am also transmitting herewith a special annual report for each one of the five reservations of the agency.

The location of each one of the five reservations of the agency has been given in prior reports, and the means of reaching them are fully set forth in the official route book issued by the Indian Office.

It may be noted in passing that old Chief Seattle was an Indian of this agency and lies buried on the Port Madison Reservation of the agency. The people of Seattle, feeling some obligations to the memory of the old chief after whom the city was named, have erected a handsome marble monument over the grave of the famous old chieftain.

The location, relation, and jurisdiction of the agency are peculiar. A glance at an ordinary map would appear to indicate that the reservations of this agency lie very close and convenient each to the other. This, as a matter of fact, is not so. They are quite distant from each other in an air line. By the ordinary routes of travel they are separated a much greater distance than appears to be the case on paper. Four of the five reservations are located directly on the tide waters of Puget Sound. Communication with them and between them is from three to four times the distance by ordinary routes of travel than by direct water communication—which latter good stout launch would render possible. This agency should be supplied with an actually serviceable craft and not a toy or a pleasure boat. This is needed for the proper and expeditious conduct of public business, ready and convenient access to the subagencies of the agency, transportation of parties of pupils, freighting in agency and school supplies and taking same out, and also for aiding the Indians in their fishing operations. For these and other similar purposes it would save its cost and more than pay for its maintenance in several years of operation.

Civilization.—There is not a blanket Indian at any reservation of this agency. A fair proportion of the Indians speak English after some fashion, and a smaller portion (chiefly among the younger ones) read and write. A large portion occupy the

permanent dwelling of civilization, such as might be expected among the similar social orders of whites. The civilization of the Indian, if it is to be permanent, must come by way of education. Education; if it is to be useful and civilizing, must be practical, domestic, and industrial.

Agriculture.—The conditions in this respect are not satisfactory, but the condition itself is not without reason for its existence. In some cases the quality, nature, location, and condition of the land offer no incentive or inducement to induce toil at agriculture. A number of our Indian people are woodsmen and fishermen by preference and traditional custom. They are only occasionally farmers, and then usually by necessity. It is highly important, even at this late day, that the young Indian, at least, be taught to wrest a proper living from that soil, that allotment, which will doubtless be his sole inheritance and means of support in that future which is not so far to seek.

Allotments.—This phase of the work is a very important one, serving, as it does and as few other things do, to break up the last semblances of a tribal life and the seeking of family homes in severally. It inculcates the primary principles of ownership, and here lies the foundation of citizenship and of responsibility.

The entire Muckleshoot Reservation of the agency has been surveyed, subdivided, and allotted directly under the supervision of this office, and the President of the United States has directed patents to issue therefor.

With a very slight exception all of the unallotted lands of the Tulalip Reservation have been allotted during the past year and patents have been directed to issue.

At all five reservations of the agency by far the major portion of the lands are allotted, and only a few and scattering tracts remain unpatented. These latter tracts, however, have, in practically every instance, been selected, and allotment will be made and patent requested as soon as some permanent improvement is made upon same that will come within the treaty requirement to make of the tract a permanent home. These conditions tell an encouraging story of some advancement.

Road making and repairing.—There is need for good roads. The problem is a difficult one in a country possessing heavy rainfall and constant rainfall during the larger portion of the year. Dirt roads, under such conditions, are but aggravations. Other roads are expensive. Graveled roads are the only practicable and enduring roads for the Puget Sound country. The State is working on this basis and so are the counties. Gravel roads cost, on an average, \$2,000 per mile. Tulalip possesses neither the funds nor the means with which to construct gravelled roads. There seems no possibility of acquiring such roads here.

The salt waters of Puget Sound, however, which lie at our very doors, afford a road which is never out of repair and causes no expense for either repair or maintenance. It is already constructed and entails no construction expenses nor labor in maintaining same. It is self-grading and self-leveling. The agency possesses an excellent wharf. It now remains for the agency to possess the ideal means to utilize the ideal road lying at its very doors. The agency should possess a suitable stout and seaworthy launch of proper size, capacity, power, and speed to make the subagencies speedily, readily, and conveniently accessible to headquarters. This fact strikes every inspecting and supervising official who visits Tulalip. It strikes, with far greater force, those who live there and conduct Government business there all the time, instead of merely occasionally.

Industries.—The report of last year fully covers this topic. The statements therein contained are true at the present writing—are, in fact, well-nigh perennial.

Education.—The Tulalip School has been closed for the past two years. Educational affairs at the individual reservations are discussed in the respective individual reservation reports.

The children of available school age of this agency number 431. Of this number 146 dwell upon the Tulalip Reservation alone. The agency must provide for over 400 children—for 431 children. It is therefore quite obvious that the Tulalip School should be at least doubled in capacity in order to take proper care of the school children.

The conditions on Puget Sound are inimical to the maintenance of satisfactory day schools, and where these latter are found it is in spite of unfavorable natural conditions. Our Puget Sound reservations are practically all allotted. There are, on most of them, no villages, the Indians having mostly moved to their respective allotments. Day schools are not successes because the segregation of the Indian family upon the Indian allotment removes many families to a prohibitive distance from the day school. In addition, the Puget Sound fall, winter, and spring seasons are excessively rainy. It is hardly to be expected and certainly hard to require that young children will and shall come daily and regularly for many miles through heavy and constant rainfall, day after day, to school. The climatic conditions of the Puget Sound coun-

try are therefore also inimical to the successful operation of day schools—except in or adjacent to villages.

The needs of these people require that they be given proper and ample educational facilities until at least one generation of thoroughly civilized and practically educated Indian parents has been obtained. The Indians can not secure these facilities for themselves. The State will not give them. Therefore the Indians must continue to look to the Federal Government for aid along these lines for at least a generation. If the main prop (education) be suitably strengthened and rendered sufficient, there is no reason why the minor props (reservations, etc.) should not be eliminated. If this is not done these Indians will doubtless be compelled to look to the Government for aid for years yet to come. The choice is between maintaining Indians or of maintaining schools for Indians. With a scholastic population of 431 and school facilities for much less than half that number it should be seen that better and increased school facilities are needed. The Tulalip School should be increased to double its present capacity.

Liquor.—The conditions mentioned and described in the report of last year still exist and obtain this year. Public opinion does not seem always to uphold the Indian Service view of the gravity of the offense of selling liquor to Indians. There seems to be a well-developed sentiment against convicting any white man of any such offense against an Indian, especially when the testimony is that of the Indian himself and the Indian goes unpunished. Were the law so amended as to provide for the punishment of both offenders, Indian and white, in all such cases, it would doubtless render possible a large number of convictions and would doubtless have a deterrent effect upon the Indian. In some cases it is now true that an Indian will solicit the sale of whisky to himself, will then inform upon the liquor seller with the idea of profiting by witness fees, mileage, etc., and will himself go free, though equally guilty with the liquor seller. These conditions are not uncommon and they operate to cause a sentiment against the conviction, in particular, of a white man upon such testimony, and the conviction, in general, of any white man upon Indian testimony.

Transfer of school children.—The conditions this year have been equally satisfactory as last in this respect, and the 1903 report under this caption will practically serve equally as well for this year.

Trespasses.—Reference was had last year to certain acts of trespass upon the tide lands of the reservations of the agency. The Executive orders setting aside and designating the boundaries of our tide-water reservations stipulate "low-water mark" as a shore boundary line. Citizens of the State have been contending that, notwithstanding the explicit provisions of the treaty, the Executive orders, the ratifications by Congress, the enabling act, and the clauses of the State constitution, all nullifying any quasi claim which might be possessed to the tide lands by the State, nevertheless the natural and legal boundary line was or should be "high water mark" and that all of the tide land intervening between high water and low water was State property and could be sold by the State, subject to State laws, to citizens or others. Efforts have been made by whites to secure these lands, even though patented for years to Indian allottees and comprised within the boundaries of Indian reservations.

This office took active steps to protect the rights of the Indians in the premises and succeeded in instituting litigation in the State courts whereby the State of Washington was itself put into the position of maintaining the rights of the Indians, though hitherto denying them and though hitherto selling these lands with no compunction. In the superior court of Snohomish County our case was defeated but was carried, upon appeal, to the State supreme court. All five of the justices of the supreme court of the State of Washington, in a decision handed down November 11, 1903, in the case of C. W. Jones, respondent, v. S. A. Callvert et al., as members of the State board of land commissioners, appellants, denied the right of the State of Washington to tide lands within the boundaries of Indian reservations. This information was conveyed to your Office. By this decision the highest judicial tribunal of the State of Washington not only confirmed and maintained every contention raised by this office, not only reversed in toto the decision of the lower State court, but also denied the right of the State itself to the lands in dispute. The winning of this case is a matter of extreme importance to the Indians, not only of this agency but of the entire tide-water Indian population of the entire State. When the State has denied the right of the State claim to these lands then it would appear that the question of title is definitely and finally settled.

Miscellaneous.—The agency possesses an old sawmill, built in 1853 and operated by water power continuously ever since. It is advisable to repair and rebuild the old mill because of the difficulty in securing prompt deliveries of bills of lumber at this agency, owing to the fact that most of the near-by mills are busy most of the

time in filling shipload orders, and also owing to the fact that agency labor already available can maintain and operate the old mill quite successfully. The source of power of this mill has been utilized for more than half a century. It is an excellent, ideal, and economical source of power which should be utilized at the first favorable moment for the installation of an electric-light and power plant of sufficient capacity to satisfy the needs of the place.

Permit me, sir, to invite your attention to the reports transmitted herewith from the respective reservations of the agency. I trust also that I may be permitted to express my grateful appreciation of the constant courtesy and the needed support and sympathy of your Office, without which this office could hope to accomplish nothing.

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

CHARLES M. BUCHANAN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF TEACHER AND HOUSEKEEPER, PORT MADISON RESERVATION.

PORT MADISON RESERVATION.

Tidalip Agency, Wash., June 30, 1901.

Agriculture.—It is a pleasure to state that the spirit of home-making is growing stronger year by year. A number of the Indians have cleared and cultivated new ground during the past year. One new house has been erected on a claim, and one old house removed from the village to a claim. Several Indians will build on their claims this fall, and all the Indians in council thanked Inspector Col. James McLaughlin for his good advice to put the money coming to them from sale of rights on Government stock into improvements on their claims.

Allotments.—On February 6, 1886, Patrick Buckley, agent at Tidalip, recommended allotment of homesteads to about 25 families, and forwarded same under date of April 26, 1886. This list seems to have been approved October 1 of that year, and patents to have been issued on November 1 of that year. Since then many have died. Improvements were made by many when patents first issued, but there seems to have been a long period of negligence, with but one revival until the present period of "Reimbursement" under Doctor Buchanan's supervision, and our local planning and working out.

Roadmaking and repairing.—We have had no occasion for making roads this year, but have a supervisor who gets all the men out to work, and we also have worked several prisoners on the roads, improving both, I trust.

Industries.—Chain digging for Seattle market is common. Several men have good fishing outfits, which they use to some slight profit. Some work occasionally for lumbermen outside. All do more or less improvement work on claims. Some women make good baskets.

Education.—Our people take more interest in educational affairs than heretofore. Several have willingly gone to Chemawa, and a number have expressed a desire to go to Tidalip as soon as facilities are provided.

Our school has had an attendance of over 25, and the children have been taught plain sewing and cooking by Mrs. Bartow, housekeeper, and common branches, grafting, garden making, and some of the simpler forms of bench work by Mr. Bartow, teacher and acting farmer. Boys have painted the school building, etc., recut a wobbly grindstone, and done many little practical things that will help them when they come to have homes of their own. No occasion has been missed when the teacher saw a chance to get improvements at home through pupil's influence.

Missionary work.—The Catholic Church, whose missionaries pioneered the work here, still has the field, and all religious exercises have been conducted by representatives of that church.

Court of Indian offenses.—I have found this a very valuable aid in keeping the peace, settling disputes, and lessening drunkenness. Generally speaking, the judges have a fine sense of equity, and the Indians have accepted their decisions with good grace in the 15 cases tried during the past year.

Morality.—We still find the standard not high enough, but can see marked improvement since our last report, and we are working with renewed hope and increased energy.

Marriage customs.—Our Indians stand squarely on the white man's ground in the matter of marriage customs now. Since last year it has not been necessary to enforce the marriage law between parties living together. An old couple, aged 62 and 55, were married last August by a priest.

Progress.—We still find the "Port Madison Indian Improvement Club" the best instrument for promoting progressive enterprises. Everything of any general value to this reservation done since the club was organized by me, over two years ago, has—unless directly ordered done through our agent—been started at a meeting of this club, or decided on at a club meeting called to discuss some plan.

The club has a constitution not by laws, is properly officered, and conducts its deliberations in both the English and Indian languages as occasion may require. There is a balance of \$25 in my hands, as treasurer, at the present time.

Obstacles to progress.—The worst obstacle to progress is the lack of continuity of purpose in the Indian temperament. An Indian may be soiled in the extreme, patiently enduring things that would drive a white man insane, and sometimes seeming to enjoy martyrdom, but he has not the same staid-wart force when the initiative or executive power is required.

We have found the low whites an obstacle, but have overcome this to some extent by letting them meet cultivated people who visit us, and by excluding from the reservation those who seemed to have a bad influence. Whiskey sellers injure the Indian seriously, but this, I am sorry to say, seems not to be peculiar to the weak of the Indian race alone.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX. A. BARTOW,
Teacher and Acting Farmer.
LOUISE A. BARTOW,
Housekeeper.

Dr. CHARLES M. BUCHANAN, Superintendent.

REPORT OF FARMER, MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION.

MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION.

Auburn, Wash., July 22, 1901.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to forward my seventh annual report.

There are 28 families holding land upon the Muckleshoot Reservation. Of these, 23 families are living upon their allotments and to some extent engaged in farming. About one-half of those living upon their allotments are clearing and improving their land. The other one-half are satisfied with a small garden, plowing the same small piece of land each season, raising a few potatoes, carrots, cabbage, etc., while first-class soil, easily cleared and improved, lies idle and covered with brush.

In 1903 the lands were allotted in severally and schedules of the allotments were transmitted to the Department. These schedules have been approved by the President, and patents have been directed to issue, which, we hope, will occur in the near future. All of the land within the reservation limits has been allotted. There are, however, 10 families to whom land is allotted who are not living upon their allotments.

Two miles of road have been repaired. Twenty men have performed fifty-one days' labor on roads, other repairs are needed, some of which we hope to make this season.

The principal industry is farming. When not at work on their own farms the Indians find employment on the farms adjacent to the reservation. They also work at shelling, logging, hop picking, tanning, fishing, etc. For their work they usually received good wages, and have no great difficulty in obtaining work.

As there is no school on the reservation the pupils are sent to nonreservation schools. Sixteen pupils were enrolled at Chemawa, Oreg.; 18 at St. George's Catholic Mission, not far from the reservation, and 6 attended the public schools during the past year.

Missionary work is in charge of the Roman Catholic priest. There is a church building in which monthly religious services are conducted by Rev. Charles De Decker, of St. George's Mission. A majority of the Indians of this reservation are communicants of the Catholic Church.

By order of the Department, in November, 1901, the number of judges in the court of Indian offenses was reduced from 2 to 1. The present incumbent, Alexander Morris, is a well-informed, efficient, and satisfactory officer. Twenty-two cases were brought before the court during the past year. In 20 cases fines were imposed. All were for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

The police force consists of one private. Because of the small salary paid the policeman and the good wages which can be received at other work I have some difficulty in retaining suitable men in the position. Most of the young men prefer other lines of work to the duties of the police force.

Those who live together as man and wife on this reservation are married according to the laws of this State. Licenses are obtained either from the agent or from the proper State or county officials. They are usually married by the priest, or else a magistrate or other proper civil officer.

As to progress, I think affairs are about the same as last year. Some are improving their farms and making homes, while others are spending what little money they earn for whiskey and gambling. The whiskey business, I believe, one of the greatest obstacles to progress. It is very easy for the Indians to obtain spirituous liquors at the towns in the vicinity. Two whiskey peddlers were arrested during the past year. One was sentenced to prison. The other is under bonds awaiting trial.

According to the last census there are 153 Indians on this reservation, classified and tabulated as follows:

Males over 18 years	41
Males under 18 years	37
	81
Females over 14 years	43
Females under 14 years	29
	72
Total	153
Between ages 6 and 10 years—males, 20; females, 19	39
Between ages 6 and 18 years—males, 26; females, 25	51
Between ages 5 and 18—males, 26; females, 26	52

Thinking you for your many kindnesses, I am,
Yours, very respectfully,

CHAS. A. REYNOLDS,
Additional Farmer, in Charge.

Dr. CHAR. M. BUCHANAN, Superintendent.

REPORT OF FARMER, SWINOMISH RESERVATION.

SWINOMISH RESERVATION, TIDALIP AGENCY.

Loomer, Wash., July 25, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the affairs of this reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Agriculture.—Very little progress has been made in the way of farming by the Indians of this reservation who occupy the upland, as it requires such a vast amount of labor to prepare their lands for cultivation that very few of them have the courage to undertake to reduce any considerable amount to a state of cultivation. A large percentage of the land farmed is situated on what is known as the flat or level land, where the Indian farmers are doing very good work. They use the latest modern appliances for harvesting their oats and hay, such as self-binders, mowers, tedders, and horse-rakes.

Last season they raised and thrashed 7,800 sacks (23,400 bushels) of oats. This year they have about half their lands seeded to timothy, and have a fine prospect for a good crop of hay as well as oats.

Allotments.—No new allotments have been made during the past year. There still remains 50 acres of unallotted land on the reservation besides about 100 acres that has been reserved for school purposes.

Road making and repairing.—Each able-bodied Indian between the ages of 21 and 45 years has been required to perform three days' work upon the roads of this reservation during the past year. We have two road superintendents, who show commendable energy in superintending road work. No new roads have been opened, but the old roads have been greatly improved in many places.

Industries.—A majority of the able-bodied men of this reservation find employment during the summer season in fishing with the drift net, which is the common appliance used by fishermen of limited means for catching the celebrated Puget Sound salmon, an industry which is becoming quite important

In this country. Cutting firewood and logs for the lumber mills, from the dead and fallen timber on their allotments, furnishes employment for a large number in the winter season. Working in the fish canneries in summer and in the hop fields in the early fall, in which industries boys and girls, as well as men and women engage, are means by which they earn considerable money. But by far the most important industries are farming, fishing, and lumbering.

Education.—There is one day school on this reservation, in charge of Mr. Cyrus B. Plekrell, with an assistant and a housekeeper.

During the past year we have had several changes in the position of teacher, which has been upon the whole somewhat of a drawback to our school. Yet our school closed with a good attendance and a very encouraging interest shown by both pupils and parents. Out of a scholastic population of 69 we had an average attendance for the year of 42. We also have 1 pupil in Chemawa Training School and 1 at Haskell Institute, Kansas.

Last year the Department furnished labor and material sufficient to clear and fence about 1 acre of land for school garden. This garden has become one of the leading factors in our school. The boys of the school have all, except the very smallest, learned some very useful lessons in gardening during the months just passed.

Missionary work.—Until recently but very little missionary work has been done on this reservation for several years. Our Indians are nearly all Roman Catholics, but have had very little confidence in the priest who had charge of the missionary work here. Recently, however, there has been a change, and Father Wood has been placed in charge of the missionary work here. He appears to be a good man, and is working faithfully and zealously in the interest of Christianity from a Roman Catholic standpoint.

Court of Indian offenses.—I find this to be a most helpful institution. Our present judges are quiet, sober men, and their decisions are invariably fair and impartial. However, there has been but little business before the court for the past eight months, but the fact that we have judges that are ready to try any cases over which they have jurisdiction and mete out proper punishment to transgressors has a very wholesome effect among our people.

Morality.—The standard of morals is high. There has been less drunkenness and immorality among these Indians during the past year than has ever been known in the history of the reservation.

Marriage customs.—Marriages according to Indian customs are no longer in vogue among our people. No marriages are consummated excepting upon a regular marriage license and in the manner required of white people in this country.

Progress.—Our Indians are making fair progress in civilization. They all dress in citizen's clothes, most of them wear clothing that looks fairly neat and respectable. A majority of them appear to take pride in sending their children to school looking neat and clean. Some of our most progressive farmers have erected very nice residences on their farms during the past year, which evidences a spirit of progress. The day school here has a civilized influence over the old people as well as the young. One may notice the children at play, who have been in attendance at one school, generally speak the English language.

Obstacles to progress.—The greatest obstacle to progress is the old people. They are indolent and improvident, and still exercise a great influence over the younger classes. These old people can not be made to understand the necessity of building up substantial homes or of accumulating property. They appear to be happiest when gathered with their friends, gossiping or talking of old times. Thanking you for your uniform kindness and courtesy, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,
DR. CHARLES M. BUCHANAN, Superintendent, etc.

EDWARD BRISTOW, Farmer in Charge.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT, TULALIP RESERVATION.

TULALIP RESERVATION,
Tulalip, Wash., August 8, 1904.

Agriculture.—The conditions noted under this head in the annual reports for 1902 and 1903, respectively, are still, in the main, true. A slight increase in the quality and quantity of agricultural work has been noted, but it is not great. These people are a fisher folk more often than a farmer folk. When the country becomes more thickly settled, opening up new and larger markets, and when the timber now covering the lands has been removed, then one may hope for larger and more material agricultural development; but that time is not the immediate present.

Allotments.—The conditions referred to under this heading in annual reports for 1902 and 1903, respectively, have been materially altered and bettered through the aid extended to us by the Office in the matter of allotment. At the present day all of the lands of this reservation, with the exception of about 400 acres, more or less, have been allotted, and patents have either issued or else have been directed by Presidential order to issue. This condition and this settlement of doubt as to title will doubtless stimulate development, improvement, and home building to some extent.

Road making and repairing.—A large extent of valuable road improvement has been done during the past year. All able-bodied males between the ages of 21 and 45 years put in five days each at regular road work, Indian prisoners did 1,366 days of road work during the fiscal year. In addition to this state that this report and these figures are not "saddled"—they are actual and true, and I think any inspecting or supervising official familiar with affairs at Tulalip will bear out my statements.

Our main road and only main road runs to Marysville, Wash. It is about 8 miles in length and is the only land inlet and outlet possessed by the agency and school. Over it the mail comes daily by wagon, from Marysville. And over it also passes local land traffic. It is largely a dirt road with a foundation of cedar puncheon. It is a sheer physical impossibility to maintain a good dirt road in this country through the long rainy season. The only practicable road for this climate is a gravel road constructed of hillside gravel. The expense of construction of such a road in this vicinity is about \$2,000 per mile, because gravel of a suitable nature has to be brought in from outside.

During the year several very excellent and extensive road bridges have been constructed. One in particular has been constructed at Dul-kw-th-y-lid-ah-dub-or-Surgeon Creek. This bridge is approximately 400 feet long and 20 feet wide. It is supported by 37 bents of driven piles, 3 piles to a bent, from center. Upon the bents are placed 12 by 12 inch caplogs supporting 2 by 12 inch joists laid 24 inches center to center, and upon these joists is laid a flooring (dressed on upper side) of 3-inch planks. A hand rail 3 feet high guards the sides of the bridge. The piles in this bridge, numbering

111, were cut by the Indian employees, dressed, hauled, and driven in place by same, the driving being done by pile drivers employed at the agency, and its hammer being tripped by horse. The market value of the piles was about \$3 each and the market value of the driving was about \$6 each. Buchanan, who made all drawings, specifications, etc. The construction work was done entirely by Indians—full-blood Indian labor—2 government employees and 3 prisoners. The bridge as it stands is by far the best road bridge in Snohomish County, and the local papers have advised the county commissioners to come to Tulalip to learn bridge building. This bridge as it stands is worth \$5,000, but it cost the government less than \$700.

With the exception of four small bridges in poor condition, our road has been put in as good condition as is possible with a dirt road. The reservation keeps its dirt road in better shape than does the county with its dirt roads. The agency and reservation are located directly upon the tide waters of Puget Sound. The agency possesses an excellent landing and wharf. Nature has conspired to make the water the natural approach to this agency. The waters of Puget Sound constitute a natural roadstead and railway requiring absolutely no graveling or ditching, no cost for maintenance, and always ready for use. This should be the road to the agency. The logic of the situation makes it so. The agency should possess a stout and seaworthy launch of sufficient size and capacity to make it serviceable at all times, during all seasons, and in all weathers.

Industries.—The Puget Sound region is admirably adapted to agriculture, stock raising, dairy farming, and fruit raising. The Indian schools of this vicinity should therefore be given proper facilities and be required to put forth special effort to stir and instruct the Indian youth in maintaining himself along these lines on his allotment, which will doubtless be his sole future fortune.

Education.—The government has obligated itself by solemn treaty to build, equip, and maintain an agricultural and industrial school at Tulalip. The present, 75-pupil, one-building plant is the only school of sufficient size and capacity should be maintained here. The direction of the treaty pledges in this respect a school of sufficient size and capacity should be maintained here.

Owing to the destruction of the old mission plant by fire in the spring of 1902 the Tulalip School has been closed for the past two years. It is hoped, however, that the new school will be able to open its doors during the coming fall or winter.

Missionary work.—All that there is to be said under this caption has been noted in prior reports. The Rev. Father Paul Gard, a Roman Catholic priest resident in Marysville, Wash., is conducting the only missionary work being done upon this reservation. The good father is unremitting in his zeal for and labors in behalf of these people, though the latter are perfectly indifferent about the matter. An excellent little chapel is being constructed in an ideal location on the water front, by the father, at a cost of about \$2,000, raised entirely by himself in this country and Europe. It is hoped that these endeavors and the result may stimulate to some extent the spiritual improvement of these people.

Progress.—The first white settlement upon Puget Sound was made in 1815. The first white treaty was made two years later and ratified six years later. The first agency report bears the date of 1861. Educational facilities afforded these people have been meager indeed. The generation of old people yet living was alive long before the first white man settled on these shores. The history of this country is all within the past fifty years. The progress of our people, when this is considered and judged by white standards, has been remarkable, however pitiful it may seem when unjustly been able to equal this.

The most pressing need is of a good practical industrial school of sufficient size, capacity, and being properly taught to handle their allotments to best advantage. They are willing, they are eager for such instruction. They should have it. They should be trained to labor and a self-sustaining independence. They look to the government to afford them the school which can do most to remedy these conditions and benefit them and their children along these lines. They can not maintain schools themselves. The State will not do it; the Federal government must do it; there is no alternative. Material advancement can not and should not be expected of these people until at least one generation of civilized and educated parents has been obtained. This fact is inseparable from material progress, permanent independence, and self-support.

Court of Indian offenses.—This is one of the most valuable and helpful instruments at our command. The work of the court is necessary. I desire to give especial praise and credit to our judges and our policemen for the aid which they have always extended, willingly, gladly, freely, and loyally to the betterment and the necessary discipline of our Indian people. Know of no other and certainly no better method of achieving these results. Our people are peaceable in the main and law-abiding. They have a deep sense of justice and a respect for authority properly and justly exercised. Our courts and their decisions are respected and no difficulty is experienced in enforcing a reasonable observance of all laws and orders.

The court is the medium through which many civil cases, complaints, neighborhood wrangles, etc., are settled. The court also by its own orders enforces school attendance, where necessary, and properly punishes recalcitrant parents. The court is held open to investigate any complaint whatsoever, of the triviality and to instill a growing respect for law and the decisions of the court. The decision of the court, once affirmed, is supported by all of the resources at the command of the agency.

Most of the cases coming within the cognizance of the court have been cases of drunkenness, the punishment for which has invariably been a definite number of days of road work. In this way punishment by road work is as follows: The office has a standard schedule showing what constitutes a fair eight-hour day's labor at various kinds of road work, such as ditching, puncheoning, grading, graveling, flashing, clearing, crowding, etc. When a man is required to do a certain number of days of road work the road supervisor or officer (the captain of police) is called upon to state the work is completed; the work is thereupon measured off by the road supervisor where the road needs it most, and the prisoner goes to work without need of supervision. He may work early and late if he pleases and finish before the stated time, but he has not finished until he completes his measured task, at which he is compelled to work with reasonable zeal and complete it. If possible, prior to the next session of court to that at which he was condemned. When he has finished he so notifies the road supervisor, who thereupon examines it carefully and either accepts or rejects it, at the same time making a report upon same to the office. We find this method an excellent one and one that has stood some years of practical working test and experience.

Meaning.—These conditions are no more ideal than among whites. All the Indian compares favorably with and exceeds his white brother of the same social status. All marriages are compelled to

be observed in strict accordance with the requirements of the laws of the State. Agency license at this agency is repugnant, retrogressive, and undesirable, and should be abolished.

Obstacles to progress.—The chief obstacles to progress are: (1) Insufficient educational and school facilities and accommodations of a proper kind; (2) the vicious and meddlesome white man; (3) the inherent conservatism of the old Indian; (4) whisky and its attendant troubles; (5) the prevalent lack of fair play in dealing with the Indian, even in ordinary business transactions.

Respectfully,

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHARLES M. BUCHANAN, *Superintendent, etc.*

REPORT OF TEACHER, LUMMI RESERVATION.

LUMMI RESERVATION, WASH., July 29, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for 1904:

Agriculture.—In the pursuit of agriculture there is a continual and marked advancement on the part of the Indians.

The removal of the log jam from the mouth of the Nooksack River during the past winter and the prospect of a bridge being constructed in the near future across that stream near its mouth, thereby lessening the distance to market about 10 miles, has given a new impetus to this most important pursuit.

It has been the practice in the past for nearly all of the Indians of this reservation to leave their farms and neglect stock and growing crops to engage in fishing during the height of the fishing season, July and August, but this practice has been less indulged in from year to year until the present season scarcely any have left the reservation, and the agricultural interests are thereby protected and greatly improved.

Allotments.—Nearly all of the land of this reservation has been allotted in severally and most of the allotments are occupied by home makers. There is need, however, of improved methods of work. It is the custom in clearing land, and even in plowing and planting, to have "working bees," which result in much feasting with comparatively little work poorly done. Despite these disadvantages there is continual progress and improvement. The last year has witnessed the planting of about \$60 worth of fruit trees, distributed among 35 families.

Road making and repairing.—About 3 miles of new road have been made during the past year and 15 miles have been repaired and improved. The Indians have taken a much livelier interest in this work than has been taken for many years, and more systematic methods have been introduced, resulting in much more substantial and extensive improvement of roads.

Industries.—Farming and fishing, with a small amount of lumbering in the form of slinge bolts, made from the dead and down cedar timber in the process of clearing the land, constitute the leading industries of this reservation.

Stock making on the part of the women is worthy of mention, as it is quite extensive and yields considerable revenue. The wool is shorn from the sheep of the reservation, carded, spun, and knitted by hand into coarse socks, much worn by loggers and fishermen.

Farming is destined to be the only industry of consequence, and is rapidly attaining a position of supremacy.

Education.—Each year witnesses a gratifying improvement in educational conditions, viewed as a whole. With a scholastic population of 88, we have enrolled 11 pupils at the Salvia Indian Training School at Cheney, Wn.; 32 pupils in other boarding schools, and 40 pupils in the day school of the reservation. The only discouraging feature is the impossibility to secure regular attendance at the day school, owing chiefly to the long distances necessary for pupils to travel, bad weather and bad roads, and also to the customary indifference of parents and poor health on the part of a large percentage of the pupils.

Missionary work.—For many years the Indians of this reservation have been under the influence and teaching of a Catholic priest named Boulet, who visits the reservation about once each month and usually remains three days, at which times they perform the rites of the Catholic Church and listen to his teachings. The vast majority of them appear to be strong adherents to this system of religion, and this constitutes the sum total of missionary work upon this reservation.

Court of Indian offenses.—As now constituted the court is doing good service, sparing no effort to enforce the regulations, to encourage education and advancement along all lines, notably that of road making.

Morality.—The standard of morals, with the exception of one phase, is unusually high. The exception is in regard to truthfulness, the Indians being deplorably few that appear to have any appreciation of the difference between truth and falsity or of the advantage and necessity, to say nothing of the moral obligation, of complying strictly with the terms of an agreement. Immoral conduct between the sexes and thievery are almost unknown.

Marriage customs.—These are strictly according to civilized ideas. No compulsory marriages are allowed, but in every instance it must be with the mutual consent of the high-contracting parties, who are married under license and in a legal manner.

Progress.—The Indians of this reservation, from a material standpoint, are well advanced in civilization. There is not an Indian on the reservation that does not dress in citizen's clothes. They are entirely self-supporting, gaining a livelihood in civilized pursuits.

Obstacles to progress.—There are no serious obstacles to the material progress of these Indians except natural indolence and a few foolish social customs that result in too frequent congregation of the people for three or four days at a time, and the ever-present liquor dealer who seeks their ruin.

Very respectfully,

DR. CHAS. M. BUCHANAN, *Superintendent.*

GEO. A. BRENNER,
Teacher and Acting Farmer in Charge.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

YAKIMA INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., September 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my eleventh annual report from this agency and school.

School.—The attendance at this school during the past year was the largest in its history. Largest enrollment at any one time, 180; average attendance, 137 for ten months.

One of the principal causes of the average attendance being below the enrollment is that the average is based upon ten months of school, while in reality the conditions here are such that it is practically impossible to have more than nine months' school. On account of hop picking in the vicinity, all the Indians, old and young, are engaged in this work during the month of September and do not return to the reservation until October; and I find it an utter impossibility to get the children in school until after the hop-picking season is over. Again, in the spring there are many of the larger boys whose parents are farming, and they are very much needed at home to plow and plant the gardens and grain.

Most of the Indians on this reservation are self-supporting, are farming and raising stock quite extensively, and it is often the case that it is absolutely necessary to excuse some of the larger boys from school to assist in the farm work at their homes; consequently during the winter months we have more than the school plant can accommodate, and the average attendance falls below the enrollment. From certain sources I have been criticised for allowing pupils to be excused and go home at all, but it is from people that do not know the conditions or what they are talking about. There are some pupils enrolled in this school who attend school from five to six months during the winter months; they have widowed mothers or old and helpless parents whose sole support is from a little farm of from 20 to 40 acres in cultivation and irrigated that is cared for, and crops raised, by pupils who have attended this school during the winter months, and have been excused in the spring to go home and plow and seed and care for the fences and stock at their homes. In the opinion of some this is contrary to the school regulations and the excusing of pupils from school should not be tolerated. The Indian Office has never criticised my action in this matter, but it was a subject under investigation about a year ago, complaints arising from some school employees who it appears were afraid they would not get a raise in their salary if the average attendance was not kept up to the enrollment.

The school has a first-class water system, good pure water, and good sewerage. The water system is a gravity system which affords excellent fire protection. We are greatly in need of some improvements in the way of new buildings, especially a new school building for assembly and class rooms, and a building for storing supplies. The buildings now in use for these purposes are old and totally unfit for use and are not worth repairing.

I have a great many matters to attend to outside of the school work. The reservation is large, and with the leasing of lands, the sale of inherited lands, collecting and paying out of a large sum of rent money each year, I do not have the time to look after the working details of the school as I should, and I hope the Department can see its way clear to authorize an assistant superintendent or a principal teacher who will take charge of and look after the details of the school work.

There are now 3 public schools and school districts in the lower part of the reservation, employing 8 teachers. There are about 40 Indian children attending these schools without cost to the Government. It was found necessary to establish these schools for the benefit of the white renters on the reservation, and the indications are that it will only be a short time until the public school system is extended all over the reservation.

Allotted lands and leasing.—There are 2,484 allotments made on this reservation, 80 acres of land being allotted to each individual Indian—man, woman, and child. If selection was made for purely grazing purposes 160 acres were allotted. Consequently some families that have a large number of children have several hundred acres, while 40 acres properly irrigated and cultivated is as much as any one family can properly handle; in fact, it is the small tracts of lands well cared for that are the most profitable. Most of the Indians on the reservation have a home place where they raise hay and grain, and have fairly good gardens and often orchards.

They are not permitted, nor is it often their desire, to rent their home places, and the lands rented are the unimproved sagebrush lands that the Indians are financially and physically unable to cultivate and improve. The average cost of putting these lands under cultivation and making the improvements specified and required in the lease is about \$12 per acre; the cash rental paid is small, only from 50 cents to \$1 per acre on these unimproved lands. There are now in force 335 leases, containing 27,338 acres, which are leased for terms of from three to five years. The rents are collected semiannually, the superintendent in charge collecting these rents and paying it out to the Indians twice every year. He also has to see that the improvements are made on the land in accordance with the terms of the lease.

As irrigating systems are being extended the leasing business will correspondingly increase. When the lands were allotted on this reservation it was not known at that

time what lands would or could be placed under irrigation, and a great many Indians were allotted lands—80 acres—that are now under a system of irrigation, and it is pretty well demonstrated at this time what lands can be irrigated and what lands can not be irrigated, and it is found that some have very valuable lands under irrigation, while there are quite a number whose lands are practically worthless and never can be irrigated and are consequently of but little value. There are about 15,000 acres of tribal lands that it is known will come under the new canal when completed. When the allotments were made it was supposed these lands could not be irrigated, and consequently they were not allotted and remain as tribal lands. It would seem to be a proper and wise thing to allow those Indians who have worthless lands to have their trust patents canceled and allot them 40 acres each of these tribal lands which it is now found can be irrigated.

Tribal lands.—There are about 500,000 acres of tribal or unallotted lands on the reservation. Nearly all of this is high, barren, and rocky land, except about 50,000 acres in the mountains, where there is fairly good pine timber and summer pasture. About all the lands along the creeks and wherever water could be obtained have been allotted to Indians, consequently the tribal lands are not of any great value except for grazing and timber.

In May last the honorable Secretary of the Interior granted authority for the inauguration of a permit system for pasturing stock on the reservation, but the conditions on this reservation are such that only a limited number of permits can be granted without causing a great deal of friction and trouble, as nearly all the lands along the creeks and where there is a spring or water course have been allotted. These allotments are practically scattered throughout all parts of the reservation, and stock can not range to any great extent without trespassing upon allotted lands. The tribal lands, except that portion in the mountains covered with timber, are dry, sage-brush lands, whole townships being without a spring or creek or drop of water except in the very early spring months when the snow is melting from the hills. The grass and vegetation growing on these lands is very short, and it requires a large tract of land to pasture a thousand head of cattle. There is probably not as much grass growing on a whole township here as there is on one section in some of the reservations farther east, and stockmen do not consider the pasture valuable enough to rent and fence unless leases could be secured for a term of from seven to ten years.

There are, however, about 15,000 acres of tribal lands that will come under the new canal when completed. It is first-class land and very valuable, and was not allotted, as it was supposed it could not be irrigated. This is the land above referred to that I recommended to be allotted in 40-acre tracts to Indians whose allotments are practically worthless.

Irrigation.—The Government expended something over \$45,000 last year in constructing an irrigating canal and lateral to water lands on the reservation. The water for this canal is taken from the Yakima River, one of the boundary streams of the reservation. The difficult part of the work at the intake at the river and the large head gates are complete; 4½ miles of the main canal is also completed; also one of the large laterals. The main canal is 30 feet wide at the bottom, and when required to do so will carry a 7-foot depth of water, and, while only 4½ miles have so far been completed, without extending it any farther 30,000 acres of rich soil can be irrigated, and by extending it a few miles farther 53,000 acres would be under it. The work on the lateral was done by Indians, and they were paid last year about \$15,000 for work on canals.

I am authorized to expend \$25,000 this year in the completion of the first lateral, in constructing another one, and in the repairing of the old Government ditch that has been in use for several years. This work and a proper and equitable distribution of the water, and making the payments for labor performed and seeing that there is no waste of either money or water, is not a small task, and to a large extent takes time that probably should be employed at the school. The work being done on irrigation canals is located from 25 to 30 miles from the agency.

Inherited lands.—During the last fiscal year there were eight allotments of inherited lands sold. Number of acres, 653.18; total amount received from sale, \$20,645.37; average price per acre, \$31.60. The lands sold were all unimproved lands, and the above figures are an indication of the great wealth there is in the allotted lands on this reservation. About 700 Indians have died since the allotments were made, which means 700 allotments of 80 acres each can be sold, or 56,000 acres, at the average price of the land sold last year, would be \$1,760,000 to be paid to the heirs if sold. As there are nearly 2,500 allotments on the reservation, it would indicate that the allotted lands on this reservation were worth something like \$8,000,000. I am of the opinion that the average price of lands sold will not fall below the average of last

year, as a great deal of these lands are being improved by renters and will sell at from \$50 to \$75 per acre.

The matter of ascertaining the lawful heirs to these lands is often a difficult task, as the Indians themselves do not know at all times and are not at all educated in reference to the law of descent, and I often find certain ones are heirs when they themselves had no knowledge of it. As the laws of descent in this State are very different from the Indian laws in reference to these matters, my time is also largely taken up in what might properly be termed probate work. There would be a great many more petitions made for the sale of inherited lands had I the time to attend to it. If very many of these lands are to be sold it will be absolutely necessary for me to have additional help in the office. As before stated, there are about 700 deceased Indian allotments, which means 700 cases to probate and ascertain the rightful heirs, and it will be some time before the Indians are educated to a point so that they will understand the laws of descent or will take any steps to act for themselves in the way of appointing guardians for minor children. These matters must be attended to by the superintendent in charge if attended to at all.

Boundary-line matters.—The settlement of this appears to be still pending, and there seems to be no possibility of reaching anything like a reasonable agreement with the Indians, on account of certain lawyers who are trying to be authorized to act as the attorney for the Indians for a certain per cent of any and all money they may be paid. They have made many of the Indians believe they can get a large sum of money for them if they will place their case in their hands, which they would collect from the Government for a certain per cent for collecting; and it appears that so far these lawyers have succeeded in preventing any agreement, and the failure of Inspector McLaughlin to conclude an agreement is now well known, as well as the cause of the bitter fight against me as superintendent, commencing over a year ago, and so far as they can cause trouble they are doing so and keeping the Indians constantly stirred up and agitated about the prospect of their obtaining a large amount of money for them from the Government, and also representing that the superintendent in charge stands in the way of their getting it, etc.

As there are no recognized head chiefs or headmen on this reservation, and practically no leaders that the Indians will recognize as leaders or headmen, and there are so many different tribes and factions, there seems to be no way that the Indians of this reservation can get together and agree upon any proposition. It is my opinion that the Government should take the matter of tribal lands in hand and dispose of it as best it can for the benefit of the Indians.

There was a bill introduced in Congress last session known as H. R. 14468, which passed the House and, I am informed, will reach the Senate during the coming session. I have carefully read this bill and also the report of the committee thereon, and am of the opinion that it is for the best interests of the Indians that this bill pass and become a law. The reservation system can not be maintained without funds to employ help to carry on the work, preserve law and order, purchase lumber for bridges, the surveying of lands and roads, and many other matters necessary to maintain the reservation system, and even if it could it is not to the best interests of the Indians to do so. This bill takes nothing from the Indians and protects them and their lands from falling into the hands of unscrupulous lawyers, land sharks, and grafters of all kinds, and the Indians also have a chance to get a fair and reasonable consideration for the lands excluded by an erroneous survey of the boundary line, which has been a bone of contention here for so many years.

These Indians have no funds to speak of in Washington or to their credit anywhere. The police force is cut down for want of funds, so I can not give proper police protection or exclude trespassers. Congress cut down the appropriation for the agency last year to \$3,000, which is not sufficient for the necessary clerk hire. Sawmills are lying idle and rusting in the mountains; shops are closed for want of funds; we are about 34 miles from a physician or a blacksmith—these two positions being abolished for lack of funds last July—and it seems that there is no other way to proceed except for the Government to sell the tribal lands that the Indians have no use for whatever, and use the funds derived from the sale of such lands for the benefit of the Indians, as the House bill referred to provides for.

Courts and crimes.—It seems that the allotment act of Congress intended to or made Indians citizens when they received their allotments. These Indians have received their allotments and are supposed to be citizens of the United States, but it seems that the State courts do not have jurisdiction over crimes committed by Indians on the reservation and Indians can not be prosecuted in the State courts for crimes committed while on the reservation. As an illustration of the conditions

existing here, some time since two Indians were arrested for piling ties on the railroad track to wreck a train. The Indians were arrested and the case brought to trial in the superior court of this county. The prisoners were dismissed on the ground that the offense was committed on the reservation and that the State court did not have jurisdiction. The Indians charged with the crime were then arrested by the United States marshal and the case brought in the United States court, when it was found there was no United States law or statute covering the crime committed and they were dismissed.

It seems we have over 2,000 Indians who are citizens but are not amenable to the laws of the State in which they live, because they are on the reservation, and if the superintendent in charge takes it upon himself to confine an Indian in the agency jail he is in danger of having a suit brought against him for depriving a person of liberty without due process of law. Under these conditions, as heretofore stated, in reference to lands and probating estates and appointing guardians, no funds, and the conditions in reference to our courts here, the Indians do not seem to be amenable to any law except for murder and a few offenses that are expressly made crimes by the United States Statutes. It is high time for the reservation system to be abolished here.

Every year there are from 40 to 60 white people convicted and sentenced in the United States courts for selling whisky to Indians, and yet there are a great many who are not apprehended.

Crops.—The Indians are constantly increasing the acreage of improved lands, hay and grain being the principal products raised. In stock there is a great improvement in the quality and size of horses. Crops on the reservation are good and being thrashed and saved in fine condition.

Census.—As stated in my last report, there are quite a large number of Indians allotted on this reservation who do not reside here, and there are only about 1,400 actually residing on the reservation.

Indians allotted and belonging on this reservation.....	2,201
Estimated number of Indians actually residing on reservation....	1,400
Males above 18 years of age.....	150
Females above 18 years of age.....	500
School children between 6 and 18 years of age.....	250
Children under 6 years of age.....	200

There is one school on the reservation under Government control. Pupils enrolled during the year, 180; average daily attendance, 137; teachers employed, 3.

Statistics of crops raised, etc., will be the subject of a separate communication on the blank furnished by the Office.

Respectfully submitted,

JAY LYSCH, Superintendent, *et c.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY INDIAN AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., August 17, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

This agency embraces the Menominee and the Stockbridge and Munsee reservations.

The Indian training school and agency buildings are located at Keshena, Wis., on the east bank of the Wolf River, 8 miles distant from Abawano, the nearest railroad and telegraph station.

The Menominee Reservation contains 230,400 acres of land, the greater portion of which is covered with merchantable timber. The soil is of a sandy nature, streaked with clay throughout the hardwood districts, and abundantly supplied with water by innumerable streams tributary to the Wolf River, which traverses the entire length of the reservation.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation contains 11,520 acres of land, from which the greater part of the timber has been cut. The soil is suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The census just completed shows the following:

Menominee:	
Total population.....	1,283
Males over 18 years of age.....	434
Females over 14 years of age.....	388
Children between the ages of 6 and 16 years.....	302
Stockbridge and Munsee:	
Total population.....	521
Males over 18 years of age.....	150
Females over 14 years of age.....	160
Children between the ages of 6 and 16 years.....	135

Progress.—The Indians are progressing slowly toward civilization and eventual citizenship. They have adapted themselves to the white man's style of dress, and the majority read and speak English. They all occupy comfortable frame or log dwellings furnished with ordinary conveniences for housekeeping. As a rule, their homes are neatly kept and their tables well provided. With the exception of the old and decrepit, who receive rations, they are self-supporting. They have demonstrated some ability in the management of their business affairs, and many of them have been quite successful in their logging operations. If it were not for the cause of the liquor evil, and the laxity of marriage relations, and their antipathy to agricultural pursuits, their condition would be quite satisfactory.

Industries.—Lumbering is the main industry, although farming receives some attention. Fully eight months of the past year were devoted to logging operations, with the result that 20,000,000 feet of logs were cut and banked at a cost of \$100,000, nearly all of which was paid to the Indians. They also received a large part of the benefit of running these logs to market, as Indian labor was largely employed in the operation. These logs, after proper advertisement, were sold to the highest bidder (Joseph Black, of Shawano, Wis., and the Holt Lumber Company, of Oconto, Wis.) for \$256,961.27, which, after deducting \$100,000, the expense of putting them in, leaves a balance of \$156,961.27 to be placed to the credit of the Menominee Indians in their fund at Washington.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Indians cut a large quantity of timber contrary to instructions. They were promptly arrested and suits are now pending in the United States courts as to the legality of their acts.

Farming is a secondary consideration with the Indians, and only receives their attention after their logging operations are completed. There are a number of farms in a fair state of cultivation, producing results quite satisfactory, but as a rule their farm work is confined to small garden patches indifferently cared for. I submit the following estimate of crops for this season:

	Menominee Reservation	Stockbridge and Munsee
Wheat..... bushels.....	366	250
Oats..... do.....	14,000	3,260
Rye..... do.....	000	000
Corn..... do.....	2,000	000
Potatoes..... do.....	6,000	2,000
Turnips..... do.....	2,300	000
Onions..... do.....	500	500
Beans..... do.....	100	500
Other vegetables..... do.....	1,000	000
Hay..... tons.....	2,500	200

Timber resources.—The logging operations in the past have been confined almost exclusively to pine timber, with the result that over 300,000,000 feet of this class of timber has been marketed, aggregating over \$3,000,000. In addition to pine there are large tracts of hemlock timber, also cedar, red oak, basswood, elm, birch, maple, and tamarack, which will prove a great source of revenue to the Indians when opened to the market.

The enormous waste of timber through the shiftless and careless methods of logging by the Indians has been remedied by the adoption of the amended logging rules, which resulted in the saving last year of 5,000,000 feet of dead and down timber for which they received \$25,000.

Education.—With the completion of the Lutheran Mission School, we now have three boarding schools on the Menominee Reservation, with a combined capacity of 350 pupils. Our school census shows 346 children of school age, therefore our

accommodations are ample, if the children are properly divided among the schools. The attendance at the Menominee boarding school was not quite as large as last year, but the total attendance at the three schools was about the same. With the exception of the Lutheran school, which is having considerable trouble in organizing and securing competent teachers, the school work has been quite successful.

The boys have been regularly detailed to work on the farm or in the garden and to assist the carpenter and engineer, and have received practical instructions in industrial work that must prove of benefit to them in the future. The girls also have been carefully instructed in domestic work, and the reports from dining room, kitchen, laundry, and sewing room indicate that they are acquiring a practical knowledge of the duties of housekeeping.

The health of the children at all the schools has been excellent, there being very little sickness of a serious nature. The location of the buildings, their natural surroundings, and the sanitary conditions are good.

The school farm consists of 390 acres of land, of which 125 acres are under cultivation. The indications are good for a bountiful harvest. We have a splendid garden which is the pride of the school. It has furnished the children with an abundance of fresh vegetables for summer use, and there will be an ample supply for the winter. Our cows furnish all the milk the children can use, and we are packing some butter for sale.

Missionary work.—Missionary work is confined to the Roman Catholics. They have three large churches and one industrial school on the Menominee Reservation and one church on the Stockbridge Reservation. They have been very successful in Christianizing the Indians, two-thirds of whom have been converted to their faith. The Lutherans have established one church and one mission school at the Stockbridge Reservation and are working hard for results.

Morality.—There has not been a marked improvement in the morals of the Indians for the past year. Intemperance and laxity of marriage relations continue to be the great drawbacks to their happiness and advancement. The majority of them drink to excess, and it seems impossible for the agent, with his limited resources, to put a stop to the evil.

Indian court.—Our court of Indian affairs has rendered efficient service, and has been instrumental in settling the majority of cases brought before them in a satisfactory manner.

Sanitary.—The severity of the past winter resulted in an increased death rate among the older Indians. There was very little sickness of a serious nature, however, although smallpox was prevalent during part of the winter, but not in an epidemic form, and caused little uneasiness.

Roads.—Considerable work has been done on the roads by the use of criminal labor and the help of the agency employees. Pathmasters have been appointed with instructions to notify all able-bodied Indians to perform a certain amount of work in their particular localities. As yet results are wanting.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are old and worn, and should be thoroughly repaired and painted. The office building is beyond repair, and should be replaced with a new building at once, with conveniences for preserving the records and official papers.

Timber trespass on the Stockbridge and Munsee Reservations.—Arrests and prosecutions have put a stop to trespassing for the present. The Indians are quietly awaiting a decision from the court of appeals as to the legality of their past acts and their rights in the future. If the decision is not favorable to the Indians I anticipate further trouble the coming winter, unless they receive satisfactory assurance that their tribal affairs will be adjusted by Congress at its next session, securing to them an allotment of their lands and a division of their funds.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the employees of this agency for their faithful service, and also the Indian Office for the courteous treatment accorded me during the past year.

Respectfully, yours,

SHEPARD FREEMAN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

KESHENA, WIS., August 29, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I submit a report of our boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30.

Enrollment.—The number of pupils attending our school last year was 216 in all; of them were 204 boarders and 12 who took only their dinner at school. The most that were crowded in at one time

were 170 boarders and 12 day scholars. The average attendance was 158 during the whole year. Of the children 130 belonged to the Menominee tribe, the others to the Oneida and Stockbridge.

In the beginning of the school year all the pupils came in promptly and cheerfully, and remained that way all the time; thus we had only a very few tardy scholars or runaways. The average age of the children was 11 years, the youngest was about 6, and the oldest 18 years of age.

Support.—As heretofore during the four preceding years, thus, also, for the first part of the fiscal year until December 31, 1903, we depended on charitable contributions, especially on the Catholic Indian Bureau, of Washington, D. C.; but after that we were aided by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, W. A. Jones, to whom we are under great obligation for the means we have received.

In general during the whole year the children were healthy and doing well, so that they were nearly always able to attend school and their industries. However, for about two months they were troubled with a kind of epidemic disease of scurvy. Best thanks to our agency physician, under whose vigilant care every sick child recovered after a few days of treatment.

Schoolroom exercises.—In the four different departments of our school the pupils had always their regular exercises, and in general they made all good progress in reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, United States history, geography, penmanship, singing, and in all branches belonging to a good common school education.

To make them feel proud in citizenship and to increase their love for our country, all legal holidays were properly observed, and due respect was given to our flag by lessons and songs of national importance. Two entertainments in which music, drills, speaking, etc., had been exercised, had been beneficial to pupils and entertaining to visitors.

Industries.—Our carpenter with the help of some boys erected a new wash house, in which different mechanics are employed. Work in the shop was mostly confined to repairing worn articles; three boys were employed. Some new work was made, and upward of 400 pairs of worn shoes were restored to good condition. In the bakery three boys have assisted to supply the amount of bread daily consumed by all the children.

The most of our large boys have been made busy on the farm and in the garden. Last fall our pasture was cleared from stones and brush, which gives them an idea of stabling and clearing a farm. Whatever has been done on the farm and in the garden the boys have been helping, and thus have seen and done what they must do afterwards to become successful farmers. Under the direction of the farmer they had less charge of the farm and stable in taking care of the horses, cows, and hogs. Our girls were actively engaged in the different departments of domestic work, taking their regular turns in the kitchen, sewing room, laundry, dining and mending rooms; thus full opportunity is afforded them to learn all that they are required to know. In the sewing room all the clothes that the boys, nearly all the suits and underwear, for the girls, all the dresses, cloaks, their underwear, and all articles that are used in the dormitories and other departments; even many artificial flowers were made by the large girls.

As much as possible all the children, even the little ones, are trained to spend their time usefully. Thus the little boys assist in housecleaning, fetching wood to stoves and furnaces during winter, cleaning up the premises, and doing such work in the garden as they are able to do. The little girls share in the usual housework as far as they can assist in washing dishes after meals, set the tables, learn to knit and darn stockings, and mend dresses.

Stock.—Our school stock comprises the following: Horses, 3; cows, 6; swine, upward of 20; domestic fowl, upward of 120.

Land.—The farm and all our land under cultivation by our school contains about 50 acres, a small portion of it is used for the cattle as pasture. Our garden, tended to by our farmer boys, under the direction of our gardener, is an ornament to our school premises, and relies partly for the labor done upon it.

Crops.—As to crops, the following articles were raised: Corn, 200 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; artichokes, about 200 bushels; turnips, 7 bushels; onions, 6 bushels; fruit, 20 bushels; hay, 40 tons; butter, 70 pounds; cabbage, 50 heads; etc.

Acknowledging my appreciation for the courtesy and help you have shown me all along, I am,

SHEPARD FREEMAN, Superintendent.

H. C. KEARF,
Superintendent St. Joseph's Industrial School.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE INDIAN AGENCY, WIS.,

Ashland, August 20, 1904.

SIR: My seventh annual report of this agency, accompanied by the required statistics, is herewith respectfully submitted.

The reservations under the jurisdiction of the La Pointe Agency are seven in number, viz:

	Acres.
Red Cliff, Bayfield County, Wis.	14, 102
Bad River, Ashland County, Wis.	124, 333
Lac Courte Oreille, Sawyer County, Wis.	66, 134
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, Wis.	69, 824
Fond du Lac, Carlton County, Minn.	92, 346
Vermilion Lake (Nett Lake), St. Louis and Itasca counties, Minn.	131, 629
Grand Portage, Cook County, Minn.	51, 840
Total	550, 210

Census.—Under instructions of June 4 last, I took the annual census of the Indians connected with the above-named reservations, the total number being 5,440, distributed as follows:

Red Cliff.....	201
Bad River.....	1,084
Lac Courte Oreille.....	1,141
Lac du Flambeau.....	753
Fond du Lac.....	885
Vermillion Lake.....	702
Grand Portage.....	359
Rice Lake.....	195
Total.....	5,440

This census does not vary materially from that of 1903 with the exception of the Bad River band, which shows an increase this year of 251. This is due to the fact that the balance of the tribal lands hitherto unallotted has been selected by the Indians. Many of them who were entitled to allotments resided outside the reservation and were not included in the agency records. When allotments were made to them their names were placed on the census rolls. The prevailing idea that the Indians are decreasing yearly is not supported by the records of this agency, which show a steady increase in the population.

I include, as instructed, the following data, compiled from the census for 1904:

Name of band.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 11 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years.
Red Cliff.....	72	90	75
Bad River.....	368	386	363
Lac Courte Oreille.....	417	346	118
Lac du Flambeau.....	222	351	129
Fond du Lac.....	255	280	216
Vermillion Lake.....	216	214	175
Grand Portage.....	86	118	83
Rice Lake.....	50	62	60
Total.....	1,726	2,069	1,051

Schools.—There have been four Government day schools conducted during the past fiscal year and four boarding schools. Two of the latter have, as usual, been maintained without assistance from the Department. They are in charge of the Roman Catholics, and are located, one on the Bad River Reservation and one, a nonreservation school, at Bayfield, Wis. Both of these schools are doing effective work.

On April 1, 1904, the boarding school situated at Hayward, Wis., passed from under my control and was placed in charge of a bonded superintendent. This change had several times been recommended by this office, as the school is not located on a reservation, is some 70 miles distant from the agency, and can be maintained as economically and operated more satisfactorily under present conditions than was the case when all business pertaining to the school was required to pass through this office.

The usual school statistics are as follows:

Name of school.	Reservation where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
DAY SCHOOLS.				
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	24	Josephine B. Von Felden.....	\$2.00
			John L. Von Felden.....	3.00
Red Cliff.....	Red Cliff.....	25	Sister Seraphica Reineck.....	6.00
			Sister Victoria Stedell.....	2.00
Grand Portage.....	Grand Portage.....	13	Walter B. Phillips.....	60.00
			Hannah M. Phillips.....	20.00
Odanah.....	Bad River.....	81	Sister Marcia Murphy.....	60.00
			Sister Clarissa Walsh.....	40.00

Name of school.	Reservation where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
BOARDING SCHOOLS.				
Lac du Flambeau.....	Lac du Flambeau.....	170	Henry J. Phillips.....	\$1,200
			Louis E. Brink.....	72.00
			Ada M. Turner.....	60.00
			Ethelwyn L. Willey.....	60.00
			Charles D. Parkhurst.....	180.00
St. Mary's.....	Bad River.....	82	Sister Venantia.....	()
			Sister Celestine.....	()
			Sister Alicia.....	()
Bayfield.....	Bayfield, Wis.....	52	Sister Anna Miller.....	()
			Sister Joseph.....	()
			Sister Irene.....	()

* Not Government employees.

The day school on the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation, which was discontinued during the fiscal year of 1904, will be reopened September 1 next, the Catholic sisters who were formerly in charge having been reinstated in the service.

There is no day school at the Vermillion Lake Reservation. The nonreservation boarding school at Tower, Minn., was established for the benefit of these Indians, but it is impossible to obtain the consent of the parents to place their children there. Last winter a determined effort was made to obtain some of the children from Nett Lake Reservation, the Department appropriating money for the purpose. An intelligent Indian, who had much influence with the chiefs, was sent to negotiate for the removal of the children, but, like many previous endeavors, it proved an entire failure. In consequence the Vermillion Lake Boarding School continues to be operated with a minimum attendance, while the 175 school children belonging to this band are without any school privileges whatever.

The Fond du Lac day school has had a prosperous year, increased facilities having been provided, furnishing more working room for teacher and pupils. This school has been for the last eight years in charge of an Ojibwa Indian, who has made an efficient teacher. Her husband, a white man, is employed as assistant.

At the Grand Portage day school the attendance has somewhat decreased, owing to removals of Indian families. This school, on the north shore of Lake Superior, is entirely isolated during the winter months, and much difficulty is found in obtaining competent teachers who are willing to remain there for more than one year. The present incumbents have requested to be transferred, but it is hoped that they will decide to remain at Grand Portage, such frequent changes being very detrimental to the service.

The work accomplished at the Red Cliff and Odanah day schools, both in charge of Roman Catholic sisters, has been very satisfactory, and the attendance has been maintained throughout the year.

The irregularity with which the pupils attend the day schools is a great discouragement to the teachers and is one of the chief factors in the success or nonsuccess of the schools. It is almost impossible in this respect to obtain the cooperation of the parents. The assistance of the reservation police must be evoked and benefits withheld before they will interest themselves in the matter.

I file herewith the annual report of the superintendent of the Lac du Flambeau Boarding School under my charge, thus rendering it unnecessary for me to go into details concerning the results accomplished during the past year. More of the school farm was brought under cultivation than heretofore, and further authority has been obtained for the clearing of additional farming land. Vegetables have been raised in abundance, and stock slaughtered at the school as part of the required subsistence. The laundry is to be removed to a more convenient location, and some additions will be made to the school plant in the near future. During the past winter the wooden tower and tank that furnished the water supply entirely collapsed, killing one of the pupils. Authority has been obtained to build a steel structure to replace the one destroyed.

Missionary work.—The Methodists have negotiated for land on the Fond du Lac Reservation, and the Department has authorized the setting aside of the same for religious purposes. They will build a church and commence organized work in the near future near Sawyer, a village on the Northern Pacific Railway. The same denomination has also sent a missionary among the Vermillion Lake Indians, and has organized a church at Wakemup Bay and holds services at the Nett Lake Reservation.

In connection with this subject I desire to say a word concerning my efforts to benefit the older boys and girls in the Indian schools by placing them in positions of

domestic service. For those who were sufficiently advanced in their studies and gave promise of becoming reliable and efficient help I found good homes, either on farms or as servants in private houses in the vicinity of the agency so that I might still keep them under my supervision. I also required a regular report from them and from their employers. It is needless to say that in some cases my endeavors were not crowned with success. Although the Indians desired and were ready to become independent and self-supporting, continuous work and steady application to their duties was irksome to them and there were many deserters from the ranks. In some instances I had the runaways returned, but where it was evident they would not make a success of their work I allowed them to remain at the schools or at their reservation. I still have several Indian girls out at domestic service, and they are giving the best of satisfaction to their employers. I find they are more contented on farms than in thickly-settled communities, and it is much better that they remain in the country than in the towns and villages.

If, when the Indian students have completed their course at the Government industrial schools, they could be placed in positions under Government supervision for at least two years, where they could be kept occupied and become self-supporting, such a course would greatly obviate the many failures which occur as a consequence of returning Indian students to their reservations without any occupation or means of earning their livelihood other than the very precarious methods employed by the other Indians.

Courts, police, and employees.—There have never been courts of Indian offenses at this agency. I regret that our former police force of 17 members should have been reduced by the Department to 8, the present number, through lack of appropriation of funds. The several reservations are so scattered and the Indian villages so remote from each other that 3 policemen at the larger reservations and 2 at the smaller are none too many for preserving order and controlling the liquor traffic. The buying and selling of whisky to Indians still goes on, and the farmers in local charge of the reservations do all that is possible with the inefficient means at their command to lessen the evil, which there seems to be no prospect at present of controlling.

Other than the discharge of 9 policemen there has been no change in the number and positions of the agency and school employes. I have no criticism to make in regard to them. Their conduct and efficiency are equal to any similar force of employees in the service.

Allotments.—Six hundred and ninety-seven patents which were destroyed by fire have been duplicated by the Department and are now being issued to the Indians.

All of the land at the Red Cliff and the Lac Courte Oreille reservations is allotted, and a list of selections is now in preparation to embrace the balance of the land still unallotted at the Bad River Reservation. This list will be submitted to the Department early in the fall.

One hundred and sixteen applications of Indians for allotments on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation were submitted for Department action over a year ago. The selections have been approved, but no patents have issued. In fact, this office has received no patents for approved allotments for over two years. In addition to the 110 allotments mentioned above, there are 287 Bad River and 112 Lac Courte Oreille approved allotments for which no patents have been issued to the Indian owners. They are constantly demanding the same, and I trust the patents will be forwarded at an early date.

The Fond du Lac Indians recently petitioned the Indian Office relative to the action of the Chippewa Commission in allotting their lands on August 15, 1895, under the act of January 14, 1889, claiming that Indians were entitled to allotments, to whom he recommended that the same be given. I have been instructed to make allotments of 80 acres of agricultural lands to these Indians.

Reservation.	Allotments.	Males.	Females.	Verger allotted.
Lac Courte Oreille	702	413	229	51,862.13
Bad River	657	404	283	52,275.17
Fond du Lac	150	258	192	20,226.73
Lac du Flambeau	158	217	211	26,634.32
Red Cliff	205	108	97	14,166.01
Grand Portage	301	117	157	21,191.31
Vermillion Lake	697	351	313	55,507.31
Total	3,483	1,961	1,522	267,953.01

Sanitary matters.—There has been no smallpox during the year and no serious epidemics either on the reservations or in the schools. The sanitary and hygienic condition of the Indians is effectively cared for by Dr. William J. Griffin, the agency physician. He is untiring in his efforts to promote their best interests and welfare, and is very successful in his professional practice. His position is a very arduous one, as he has charge of the seven agency reservations and also the Lac du Flambeau Boarding School, which necessitates much traveling at all times and seasons.

The most noticeable improvement in sanitary conditions is at the Bad River and Lac Courte Oreille reservations. This is due to a more cleanly and better manner of living on the part of the Indians. The Government farmers are instructed to have all garbage removed from around the Indians' homes and to have the premises renovated. The majority of the Indian women take great pride in keeping the interior of their houses neat and clean. As a rule, good and comfortable homes replace the old-time wigwams and log houses.

Tuberculous and scrofulous diseases continue to be the prevailing maladies, but even here the records show a marked decrease in the number of new cases.

Agriculture and improvements.—It is a great gratification to me and will also be to your Office to note the rapid progress made during the past year by the Indians in agricultural pursuits. Especially is this evident on the Bad River and Red Cliff reservations. While the majority of the Indians on the other reservations have good gardens, hay meadows, and pastures under cultivation, the Bad River and the Red Cliff Indians have commenced farming operations on a larger scale. Once it was fully understood that the money received from the sale of their timber could not be used except for permanent improvements and cases of necessity, these Indians ceased their importunities and commenced clearing their allotments; and now a ride over the reservations shows acre after acre cleared of stumps and brush, and seeded to grass or planted with growing crops. Many of them display much thrift and ability in managing these operations.

At the Red Cliff Reservation 70 acres have been broken and cleared during the past year and 651 acres are under cultivation. The Bad River Indians have cleared 150 acres during the same time, are cultivating 850 acres, and have constructed 700 rods of fencing to protect the growing crops. At the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation the Indians have cleared 50 acres and there are 1,250 acres under cultivation. There will probably be a better showing from this reservation another year, as the timber is now being cut from many of the allotments. The Lac du Flambeau Indians cleared 87 acres during the year.

The following table evidences the produce raised by the Indians:

Reservation.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Beans.	Other vegetables.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Bad River		2,000		5,000	1,000	150		500
Red Cliff				1,200	170	5		50
Lac du Flambeau			200	1,800	125	200	100	250
Lac Courte Oreille	750	4,000	2,000	2,000	500			2,000
Fond du Lac			50	2,000	300	100		1,200
Vermillion Lake			50	200	50	10		70
Grand Portage				1,700	250			700
Total	750	6,000	2,250	1,900	2,375	465	100	1,570

The Indians have cured 3,030 tons of hay, made 3,300 pounds of butter, and cut 8,675 cords of wood. They have realized from the products of their labor \$23,780. The stock owned by them is as follows: 783 horses, 141 burros, 814 head of cattle, 458 swine, and 7,150 fowls.

Timber operations.—The past year has been a favorable one for the cutting and manufacture of timber. On the four Wisconsin reservations the work has been steadily prosecuted, and large quantities of valuable timber have been cut and sawed into lumber, furnishing a comfortable support to the Indian owners in the way of labor and also from the revenue derived from the sale of the logs, which is paid to them in monthly allowances. There is the best of good feeling between the Indians and the authorized timber contractors, and I am pleased to report that there has been no willful or trespass cutting of timber and no scandal whatever in connection with the timber industries.

On the Bad River Reservation at least 150,000,000 feet of valuable pine timber was blown down by a tornado during the summer of 1903. This would have entailed great loss on the owners if it had not been for the hearty cooperation of the contractor, Mr. Justus S. Stearns, who, at great expense, built a railroad into the damaged

timber in order to save it. The Department was also prompt in furnishing the necessary authorities at a time when promptness meant the saving of thousands of dollars. I estimate that at least \$100,000 were saved by promptness and efficient action.

The pine timber has all been cut from the Red Cliff Reservation. About 5,000,000 feet of hemlock and hard wood remain. This will furnish another year's work for the residents, after which I suppose the reservation will be practically open, as the land has all been allotted.

On the Lac du Flambeau Reservation a number of timber contracts were renewed at an advanced price for the timber. This will benefit the Indians, as it will enable them to clear land and to become self-supporting when the timber is exhausted. I estimate that there will be five years' running for the mill before this takes place.

Preparations have been made to cut the remaining timber on the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation, and the right to cut and manufacture it was let to Signor, Crisler & Co., of Rice Lake, Wis. A small amount of the timber was cut last winter, but the two mills of the company will not be in full blast until this season. Employment will then be furnished to all the Indians who care to work. This is of a great deal more benefit than the stumpage price paid to them. If the timber lasts fifteen years, their labor will bring them thousands of dollars and save them many a hungry day.

Very little in the way of timber cutting has been done at the Minnesota reservations. The Fond du Lac Indians have themselves cut a few hundred cedar ties from their allotments and sold them to the Northern Pacific Railway Company. At the Grand Portage Reservation, during last winter, the Indians cut from their allotments 27,240 cedar ties, 2,775 tamarack ties, 38,388 feet of piling, 94,000 feet of cedar logs, 1,688 cords of pulp wood, and a small quantity of miscellaneous hard-wood logs. The cash value of the work is estimated at \$24,840.25. The Indians received for their labor and for stumpage nearly \$9,000, and for hire of teams \$3,000. This work has been of much benefit to them.

The following statement evidences the result of the logging operations on the Bad River, Red Cliff, Lac du Flambeau, and Lac Courte Oreille reservations for the season of 1903-4:

Bad River Reservation:			
Balance on hand July 1, 1903, and due from contractor.	\$135,504.82		
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	296,681.61		
Received from advance on contracts.	834.07		
		\$373,023.53	
Paid to Indians on timber accounts.	91,659.48		
Paid to contractor on account of advance.	53,279.06		
Paid for scaling and other expenses.	4,969.66		
Balance on hand June 30, 1904, and due from contractor.	226,118.63		373,023.53
Red Cliff Reservation:			
Balance on hand July 1, 1903, and due from contractor.	115,159.44		
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	12,168.40		
Received from advance on contracts.	50.00		
Received from miscellaneous receipts.	200.00		
		127,568.51	
Paid to Indians on timber accounts.	21,807.45		
Paid to contractor on account of advance.	2,082.21		
Paid for scaling and other expenses.	1,017.57		
Balance on hand June 30, 1904, and due from contractor.	102,681.61		127,568.51
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:			
Balance on hand July 1, 1903, and due from contractors.	35,110.80		
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	48,757.06		
Received from advance on contracts.	240.00		
Received from miscellaneous receipts.	518.71		
		84,626.57	
Paid to Indians on timber accounts.	11,111.69		
Paid to contractors on account of advance.	12,515.40		
Paid for scaling and other expenses.	1,961.62		
Balance on hand June 30, 1904, and due from contractors.	59,038.49		84,626.57

Lac Courte Oreille Reservation:			
Balance on hand July 1, 1903.	\$837.06		
Received from sale of timber.	9,499.12		
Received from advance on contracts.	1,225.00		
		\$11,561.18	
Paid to Indians on timber accounts.	2,960.21		
Paid to contractors on account of advance.	550.00		
Paid for scaling and other expenses.	282.79		
Balance on hand June 30, 1904, and due from contractors.	7,768.18		11,561.18
Summary of timber operations, 1903-4:			
Balance on hand July 1, 1903.	280,602.82		
Received from sale of timber.	307,103.22		
Received from advance on contracts.	2,349.07		
Miscellaneous.	718.71		
		596,779.82	
Paid to Indians on timber accounts.	127,538.20		
Paid to contractors on account of advance.	68,406.37		
Paid for scaling and other expenses.	5,228.64		
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.	395,606.61		596,779.82

The timber cut is as follows:

	Lac Courte Oreille.	Lac du Flambeau.	Red Cliff.	Bad River.	Total.
White pine	482,160	6,679,019	25,900	35,739,623	43,121,600
Norway		1,261,250	6,370	13,917,391	15,187,880
Pig-iron Norway					252,350
Hard and down		907,630		531,780	1,409,410
Hemlock timber		86,419		801,390	917,710
Spruce	505,010	2,728,799	7,225,780	6,517,909	16,977,280
Elm	15,010	7,780	13,509	37,359	71,400
Birch	375,650	3,650		101,520	480,650
Maple	31,010			613,250	644,260
Basewood	69,500	25,331		15,220	100,050
Ash	675,830	18,239	11,190	109,869	814,190
Cedar	11,050		30	22,580	40,510
Oak			120	29,130	40,330
Tamarack	316,680		530	8,850	385,980
Balsam	24,430			108,900	129,230
Poplar				3,070	3,070
Butternut	1,630			1,200	2,830
Total	2,857,000	15,121,730	7,486,629	58,833,620	84,299,010

In conclusion.—I would say that the encouragement and support extended to me by the Department during the past year is fully appreciated, and I would especially record the faithfulness and efficiency of the able corps of employees in the agency office.

Very respectfully,

S. W. CAMPBELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU SCHOOL.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU BOARDING SCHOOL,
Lac du Flambeau, Wis., August 10, 1904.

SIR, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report on affairs at this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Location.—The school is located on a small peninsula, covered with native pines and hard woods, and heavily surrounded by the waters of three lakes. It is distant about 21 miles from the Lac du Flambeau station on the Northwestern Railroad.

Attendance.—The attendance has been regular and voluntary. But little persuasion has been needed to fill the school to its full capacity. The pupils are of the Chippewa tribe, mostly full-bloods. The enrollment for the year was 183 and the average attendance 169.5. The average attendance by quarters was as follows: First quarter, 171; second quarter, 175; third quarter, 168; fourth quarter, 166. The falling off in the last two quarters was due to the fact that the school was found to be filled

beyond its capacity, and to preserve the health of the children it was necessary to reduce the numbers during the cold months. The highest attendance for any one month was 160 for October. Had the school possessed greater capacity, it is probable the attendance would have gone to 200.

Health.—The health of the school has been exceptionally good. During the month of February there were no patients in the hospital and several times during other months the wards were empty. There were only two deaths during the year, one of which was a case of diphtheria and the other was caused by the falling of the school tank. As fast as tubercular symptoms have developed in any of the children they have been returned to their homes. In this way the school has been entirely free from chronic cases.

Literary.—The classroom work in the advanced grades has been good. In the lower grades it would be better if the position of kindergarten were abolished and the position of primary teacher established instead.

Industrial.—Work in the industrial departments has been excellent. The school possesses a good corps of teachers in these departments, and the children show great interest in their industrial work. Enough of the different trades are taught the boys to enable them to become self-supporting, independent farmers, and the girls are thoroughly instructed in the duties required of a capable housewife.

Farm and gardening.—A more detailed report of the work on the farm and in the garden will be made in the regular farm report of the 1st of January, next. Last year the net profits from the farm and garden were a little over \$1,000. This year it bids fair to be fully double that amount. Thirty acres of new land has been cleared, and fifty and thirty acres, previously cleared, were all put under the plow this spring. Work has already commenced on the clearing of 30 acres more. As soon as the school has 250 acres of land under cultivation it should be able to raise its own beef, pork, bacon, and lard. This last year has seen a step taken in that direction. The school has raised its own pork and bacon and will reduce its hay bill by one-half.

Fuel.—A reduction of over \$2,000 in the fuel bill of the school was obtained by the substitution of slab wood for coal.

Improvements.—Many improvements have been made at the school, the more important of which are: The building of a permanent bridge with stone piers to connect the school grounds with the farm; the construction of a commodious nest house of pine to replace the small one before that had rotted away; the filling in of a couple of the low swampy places on the school grounds; the breaking of 60 acres of new land and setting to oats and timothy; the painting throughout of the interior of the main buildings; the building of a permanent road at the back of the main buildings for the heavy hauling; the extension of the water main from where it was at the shore of the lake to the middle of the lake, thereby greatly improving the quality of the water.

Employees.—The employees have been faithful and efficient and there have been no quarrels or factions.

In closing I wish to thank my superior officers for their invariable courtesy, and also for their ready assistance in making the work of the year a success.

Respectfully,

HENRY J. EDWARDS,
Superintendent.

S. W. CAMPBELL, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ONEIDA.

ONEIDA INDIAN SCHOOL,
Oneida Wis., August 27, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report for the Oneida Indian School and Reservation.

The population of the reservation by the June census was as follows:

Males	1,489
Females	1,536
Males over 18	619
Females over 11	602
Children from 6 to 16	532
Births	97
Deaths	41
Marriages	18

As usual, farming is the main occupation, and 300 families are living on and cultivating farms of from 5 to 50 acres of cleared land, raising hay, oats, corn, and potatoes. Dairying is slowly increasing in importance and will become more general when its immediate returns and ultimate value to the soil are more fully appreciated, and as more students return from the training schools where improved methods of farming and dairying are taught. These students are of course hampered somewhat on their return by lack of money to buy tools and to clear their own lands, which, for the most part, are still in brush. For such the best present opportunity seems to be to work with their parents, improving their own lands as they have time and means.

The Wisconsin Oneida now receive an annuity of \$1,000 from the Six Nations fund, which at the present enrollment amounts to 18 cents per capita. The payment of this annuity causes a vast amount of work to this office, wholly out of proportion to the benefit received, and it would seem that the fund from which it arises should be disbursed and the account closed. The "Kansas claim" has not yet been paid and its final settlement is anxiously awaited by the beneficiaries.

Sales of inherited Indian lands under the act of May 27, 1863, are slow, on account of the small size of the tracts offered and the unimproved condition of the land. Great care has been taken to trace the descent, which in many cases is very complicated, and the determination of the legal heirs has taken rather more time than this office can afford, with the limited clerical force at its disposal, but no deed has been submitted until every detail was satisfactory. One hundred and five allotments have been listed for sale, of which 19 have been sold at prices ranging from \$12 to \$30 per acre.

An effort was made to secure authority for the sale of lands belonging to Indians unable, by reason of age or other permanent disability, to support themselves. There are many worthy people possessing valuable allotments which they are unable to cultivate themselves or to lease satisfactorily, who are at times in actual want and whose needs I have no present means of supplying. There is also a strong feeling among the Oneida that all restrictions on the alienation of land should be removed, and they be wholly relieved from Government control. There are many who are abundantly able to take care of their own interests, and it may be that the gain to the many will more than offset the loss to the few.

Schools.—The boarding school has done very satisfactory work. The enrollment was 205, with an average attendance of 187, nearly the same as last year. The average age of pupils is less than 10 years, and on account of the tender years of the majority, industrial work is confined to small farm work and gardening for the boys, and household duties, sewing, and gardening for the girls. As usual a considerable number of the older pupils, from 13 to 15 years of age, are to be transferred to the training schools. Industrial work in the school on has been given special attention the past year and the results have been gratifying.

There is one Government day school with an attendance of 20, and two mission schools with an attendance of 25. A few attend white schools of the reservation and 200 are in attendance at the training schools. The school farm contains 120 acres, of which 25 acres are in cultivation and the remainder in woods and permanent pasture.

Buildings are good and in good repair and need only some small additions to the heating and lighting plant, for which estimates have been submitted. The force of employees is good and the work done very satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. HART, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WINNEBAGO.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL,
Wittenberg, Wis., August 16, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit below my eleventh annual report of the Wittenberg Indian school and my fifth annual report of the Wisconsin Wittenberg Indians.

School.—This school is located on the main line of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, about midway between Milwaukee and Ashland, Wis., six passenger trains passing through the village daily. There are also good connections to the village from St. Paul and Minneapolis over the Omaha Railroad. The distance to the station is about one-half mile.

I had expected to be able to report improvement in our school plant at this writing, but we are still quartered in the same old, dilapidated structures, heated by stoves, lighted by kerosene lamps, and the water needed for use carried about in the buildings by pails. The lack of proper conveniences in these respects obviously curtails the work to a considerable extent in that time which should be used for the instruction of the pupils in the different domestic lines is consumed by unnecessary drudgery over the work. However, we expect shortly to commence installing proper waterworks, sewers, etc., this fall, and also the construction of necessary buildings.

Notwithstanding the poor and inadequate accommodations, the attendance the past year averaged 103. Eight pupils were transferred to Haskell Institute in July and 30 in November.

The deportment of the pupils has been good, with no cases of particularly bad behavior, except the common, petty misunderstandings which occur at all schools.

The literary work has progressed quite satisfactorily, although the transfer of 18 pupils rather depleted the higher grades.

Music lessons on the piano were given to a number, who made good progress. Vocal music did not, however, progress so successfully as heretofore.

Excellent health has prevailed throughout the year. There have been no deaths and no contagious diseases. The usual coughs and colds were in evidence, but no serious sickness resulted therefrom.

A Sunday school was maintained by the employees throughout the year. Short ethical exercises every evening, at the general assembling to take up evening work, proved beneficial to all pupils and employees. The pupils have also been encouraged to attend the village churches.

For want of a practice room the band instruments have been unused since the destruction of the boys' building in 1898. I hope this lack will soon be supplied, as the existence of a school band is an excellent means of interesting and attracting pupils in their work.

The industrial departments of the school have received our chief attention. Although the lack of conveniences has made it well nigh impossible to conduct classes in the work of the laundry and kitchen departments, the detailing has been such that all pupils have received training along these lines of work.

The work in the garden and farm has been very successfully carried on. The returns during the year show that the farm has produced sufficient to pay the salary of the farmer and other expenses connected therewith, and in addition furnished the school with potatoes and other vegetables sufficient for the year. The farm and garden prospects for this year are still more promising.

Indians.—The population and location of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes at present are as follows:

In the vicinity of Wittenberg.....	346
In the vicinity of Mauston.....	39
In the vicinity of Black River Falls.....	549
In the vicinity of Tomah.....	197
In the vicinity of Friendship.....	69
In the vicinity of Necedah.....	41
In other points of Wisconsin, in Iowa, and Nebraska.....	92
Total.....	1,336
Males.....	637
Females.....	630
School children from 6 to 17 years.....	398
Children from 1 to 5 years.....	191

The names of 17 persons were dropped from the rolls, it being discovered that they were also enrolled at the Kansas and Nebraska agencies.

We have been fortunate in obtaining two additional farmers for work among these Indians the last year. One of these is stationed at Wittenberg and the other at Black River Falls. They have found the work a difficult task, as the Indians have been in the habit of moving frequently from place to place over a territory covering seven different counties of the State. There has been in the past no person to whom they could appeal for advice except at Wittenberg and Tomah, where schools have been in operation for a number of years. The reports of these additional farmers show that throughout the year quite a number have been prevailed upon to remain at home and cultivate their homesteads to some extent. A considerable number have been able to put up hay for the subsistence of their ponies, several in this vicinity having some 20 tons stored for winter use. Hitherto the general practice among the Indians has been, when the snow becomes too deep for the animals to make their own living, to fell maple trees, the branches of which the ponies were required to subsist upon until spring.

A field matron was appointed last spring for the Indians in the vicinity of Necedah and Friendship. She reports condition of affairs among the Indians there as being very poor. By reason of poverty and the use of liquor a number of them have disposed of property such as stoves and kitchen utensils, so that work among them has been very hard and discouraging. The appointment of two more field matrons has been authorized for this year, one of whom will be assigned to Black River Falls and the other at Wittenberg.

Of the school population, 107 were enrolled at the Tomah School; 67 at Wittenberg; 12 at Haskell Institute, and 26 at the McKinley Lutheran Indian Mission, Wisconsin.

A great deal of good has resulted from the work of the missionary at Black River Falls and by the clergyman of the Lutheran church at Wittenberg, but it will take a long time and herculean efforts to undermine the influence of the medicine men of the tribe. A wholesome effect in this direction has also been noticed in the work of the Indian schools, two-thirds of the school population being now in attendance. Scarcely 60 pupils from the tribe were in school seven years ago.

The greatest difficulty encountered in the betterment of these Indians is their universal taste for intoxicants. Cases of liquor selling have been reported, where convictions have followed, in the eastern district of Wisconsin. A number of cases have also been reported to the western district, but so far the judge has refused to bring them to trial for the reason that he holds the Indians to be citizens and, consequently, entitled to all rights pertaining to such, including the free use of liquor. These conflicting opinions make matters very disagreeable, and the condition of affairs is simply deplorable, especially as relating to the marriage state among the Indians. In general, they are otherwise law-abiding, the crimes committed being usually the result of drunkenness. There were two cases of manslaughter during the year, and each was committed when the parties were under the influence of liquor.

Again, I wish to call attention to the state of affairs among the aged, sick, and helpless Winnebagoes. While it is a mooted question as to these people being citizens, it follows that the State authorities will do nothing for them. During the cold winters there is much suffering, and some have actually died from starvation. I believe it would be a wise thing to discontinue the payment of annuities, with the exception of giving something for the support of the old and infirm Indians. The able-bodied and healthy members of the tribe are well able to make their own living and would be better off without their yearly annuities.

Herewith inclosed are also statistics accompanying annual report.

Very respectfully,

AXEL JACOBSON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SHOSHONI AGENCY.

SHOSHONI AGENCY, WYO., August 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the affairs at this agency.

Buildings.—The office buildings at this agency are in a very unsatisfactory condition, the same being the old adobe school building which was abandoned twelve years ago. This and the carpenter shop and blacksmith shop should be replaced with new buildings as soon as possible. The employe's quarters, while not handsome, are now fairly comfortable, having been pretty well repaired during the year.

Agriculture.—Much better conditions prevail along this line than did a year ago. Nearly 100,000 pounds of hard white wheat was purchased for seed this spring, in addition to seed oats and alfalfa seed, from funds to the credit of the Indians from grazing leases. This has all been put in, and at this writing looks very well. The increase in grain acreage over last year is about 70 per cent. Great difficulty is experienced on account of lack of water; only a small per cent of the farms are covered with irrigation ditches, and water rights are lacking for a majority of the ditches already constructed.

Allotments.—The allotment work is progressing under the direction of Special Allotting Agent H. G. Nickerson, and within a short time should be finally completed. This will then permit the Indians to settle down permanently and make improvements, which they would hardly feel like doing until they are reasonably sure of a title.

Education.—The progress in school work of a year ago has more than been maintained during the year just closed. By long and persistent effort every Indian child of school age, of whatever degree of blood, was reported in school, except those excused upon a certificate of physical disability from the agency physician. I am informed that this is the first time in the history of this reservation that such a condition has obtained.

The Wind River Boarding School, located near this agency, under the superintendency of Mr. William B. Dew, is doing the best work in all lines in its history. Much has been done by all employe's at this school during the school year just passed to raise the standard of efficiency in all departments. Although immensely handicapped by poor buildings and lack of room for the proper accommodation of the pupils enrolled, the work for the year is very gratifying. The "esprit du corps," almost totally lacking a year ago, is much in evidence at the present time and

promises much for the future. The entire school force, as at present constituted, leaves little to be desired in courtesy, ability, and efficiency. Superintendent Dew is an Indian educator of large experience, and his executive ability is manifest on all sides.

During the year, a good stone power house was erected adjoining the main building, in which have been installed the entire power, heating, and lighting plant. This plant was formerly located in the basement of the main building, and was a constant menace to the lives of the occupants thereof. This new power house will furnish ample room for this purpose for many years to come.

Funds were made available in the last Indian appropriation bill for rebuilding the school building, the boys' dormitory, a superintendent's cottage, water and sewer system. These improvements are badly needed and when the work is completed will permit of much better work being done with a minimum of labor. For further details of conditions at this school see report of Superintendent Dew, transmitted herewith.

The day school, located on Big Wind River, under the charge of Mr. John F. Johnson, made good progress during the year, but, owing to the removal of several families from its vicinity and the consequent falling off in attendance, it was thought advisable to discontinue the same and transfer the pupils enrolled there to the boarding school at the agency, which was done on December 31, 1903. Some of the Indian families on Big Wind River are desirous that a day school shall be re-established in their midst, and as soon as enough school children are available for this purpose to insure its permanency recommendations to that effect will be made by this office.

The Shoshoni Mission, Rev. John Roberts, superintendent, supported by the Protestant Episcopal Church, maintains its high standard of excellence. Only Shoshoni girls are enrolled at this school, who receive a careful training in housekeeping, in addition to the literary course. The capacity of this school is 20 and the average daily attendance for the last quarter was 14.

The St. Stephen's Mission School, located 28 miles northeast of the agency, near the Arapaho substation, has had a prosperous year. Rev. Father B. Feusi, formerly in charge of this school, was returned here during the year, and the wisdom of the change at once became manifest. Father Feusi is ably assisted by a competent corps of teachers, and the progress of the pupils is very satisfactory. The average attendance for the last quarter was 100, and in my opinion this is practically all that can be accommodated without undue crowding.

Morality and religion.—The remarks submitted last year under this head still hold good, viz: Although much effort is being made by the various missionaries on the reservation progress is very slow. Very little can be expected from the elder Indians in a religious way. It is very likely that the children in the various schools will show, in considerable degree, the results of the teachings which they are now receiving.

A great change has taken place during the past year regarding the performance of the marriage ceremony. Licenses are now invariably asked for before any ceremony is performed, and the services of a regular minister are always preferred.

Crimes and misdemeanors.—That "bete noir" of the Indian agent, the illicit whisky seller, has made his usual amount of trouble during the year, and it will be many years, apparently, before he is entirely gotten rid of. One conviction was secured during the year of a party selling whisky to an Indian off of the reservation and another is now under bonds to appear before United States grand jury on same charge. Nearly all the trouble with the Indians of this reservation during the year is directly traceable to the use of whisky, and with the small force of Indian police now maintained here it is next to impossible to put a stop or even a check to the selling of whisky to these people.

Indian police.—At the beginning of the year the Indian police force consisted of 2 officers and 12 privates. This was reduced during the year to 7 privates, which renders the proper administration of affairs on the reservation a most difficult matter. I hope this force may be again increased.

Sanitary.—Little change is noticeable in the general health of these Indians during the year. Tuberculosis in its various forms prevails among both tribes, and it requires constant effort on the part of the agency physician to keep the death rate down to its present mark. Owing to the wide experience of the present incumbent, Dr. F. H. Welty, in these troubles and that of puerpura, which is also prevalent in this climate, I think the general health on the reservation will compare favorably with others similarly situated.

Civilization, etc.—More interest is being shown by both tribes in agriculture than was a year ago. Large quantities of seed wheat, oats, and alfalfa were purchased by them from proceeds of grazing leases, and nearly all of same was sown in good season. At this time the crops look well and should make a good yield. Lack of proper

amount of water for irrigation and adequate facilities for cutting and thrashing these crops will make the handling of them a difficult question. I hope that next year the old and broken machinery may be replaced by some more serviceable.

More attention is also being given to the raising of horses and cattle. During the year the Shoshoni tribe purchased some good graded stallions, and the Arapaho tribe purchased 500 young heifers. If proper care is given this stock much improvement in both horses and cattle will in a few years be noticeable.

During the last few weeks notice has been received that the Indians of this reservation have secured the contract for hauling all of the military freight from the railroad to Fort Washakie, near this agency. This is the first time the hauling for this post has been let to other than a white contractor, and will furnish agreeable and profitable employment to these people. A substantial increase in the garrison of the post mentioned was secured during the past winter, which will add greatly to the Indians' market for oats, hay, straw, wood, and coal. This increase in garrison was stated at the time to be only temporary, but, owing to the great need of a steady market for the products of these Indian farms, I hope the Department will see the advisability of asking that the garrison as now constituted be made permanent.

The most important event to the Indians of this reservation during the fiscal year just closed, was the conclusion of an agreement between Inspector McLaughlin and the two tribes occupying this reservation, on April 21, for the cession of that portion of the reservation lying north and east of Big Wind and Big Popo Agie rivers. Only a small portion, comparatively, of this tract sought to be ceded is needed for allotments, and the funds to be derived from this sale will permit of the purchase of many things much needed by the Indians in cultivating their allotments. The most important result of this sale, however, will be the construction of irrigating canals and ditches to water thoroughly the Indian lands retained and the securing to them of water rights for the same. The importance of this result can not be overestimated, as without permanent and ample water rights these lands are worthless.

Census.—A recapitulation of the census of the Indians on this reservation, taken June 30, 1904, is as follows:

Shoshoni (males, 416; females, 384)	800
Arapaho (males, 425; females, 431)	859
School children between the ages of 6 and 16:	
Shoshoni	180
Arapaho	178
Males over 18 years of age:	
Shoshoni	248
Arapaho	230
Females over 14 years of age:	
Shoshoni	237
Arapaho	252
Births:	
Shoshoni	26
Arapaho	49
Deaths:	
Shoshoni	24
Arapaho	31

A copy of the census in full, by tribes, is transmitted herewith.

I wish to thank the Indian Office for many courtesies and cordial support accorded me during the year just passed, and to express my appreciation of the cooperation on the part of all employees, both agency and school.

Very respectfully,

H. E. WADSWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SHOSHONI SCHOOL.

SHOSHONI BOARDING SCHOOL,
Shoshoni Agency, Wyo., August 31, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of this school. Probably for the first time in the history of this reservation attendance at some school was required of every child of suitable age and physical condition. It necessarily took some time to accomplish this, and the result was that new children were constantly arriving and disarranging details and classes, but as the effort to get all of them in school proved eminently successful, the resulting inconveniences should not be considered. As all of the Indians thoroughly understand that their children

must attend some school, the inconveniences mentioned above will probably not obtain during the coming session, and better work in the different departments will result.

There were only two runaways, and in the case of one of them—an Arapaho—his fellow pupils, fearing that the privilege of going home on Saturdays and Sundays might be curtailed, brought him back to the school without help from anyone. During the Christmas holidays all children that had reported on time at the beginning of the session were allowed to go home for a few days; but with exception, all returned at the appointed time, apparently very grateful for the privilege.

The average attendance for the last quarter of the fiscal year was the same as the enrollment—184. This was the largest in the history of the school, with two exceptions—when the Roman Catholic mission school was not in session and many more pupils were available.

The health of the pupils was very satisfactory, only two having to be excused for sickness, and one of them was taken on trial only because his father requested it. An epidemic of chicken pox occurred in the early part of the session, which left some evils in its train, but by careful handling of the cases no harm resulted. I am of the opinion that the good health of the children is largely due to the weekly baths in the hot springs near the school.

The work in the literary departments was satisfactory, though the constant arrival of new pupils interfered very much with the classification. Then, too, there were pupils of all ages that had never attended school before, whose size nullified them for kindergarten work and whose ignorance of English precluded them from entering higher grades. This condition was much alleviated by the allowing of an additional teacher in March.

Constant changes in the position of farmer prevented the best results in this department. The first cutting of alfalfa hay produced about 50 tons, and it is expected the next cutting will produce as much. The grain has been harvested but not thrashed, and the yield can therefore not be stated, but it is expected that it will be good, as the crop looks well. The garden has produced well, though a frost the latter part of June and one the 19th of August ruined all tender vegetables, such as tomatoes. We have good crops of corn, potatoes, cauliflower, celery, cabbage, and turnips; these will add materially to the subsistence supplies for the coming season.

The other departments of the school have done good and efficient work. An appropriation of \$27,000 for new buildings and \$13,000 for sewerage and waterworks will improve matters wonderfully as soon as these improvements are completed. The buildings that we now use are in dangerous condition and liable at any time to be unusable for use.

During the session a new power house was erected and supplied with a 60-horsepower high-pressure boiler. This enabled the use of electricity, which had been idle for two or three years for lack of power to run it. The heating facilities are also greatly increased, as it is not now necessary to use the low-pressure boilers for power, as was formerly the case. With very little outside help all the work of installing the machinery, moving and changing the pipes, and setting up the boilers was done by the school force.

As the school is much better equipped than ever before, and as the former delay in the arrival of pupils is not anticipated, there is no reason why the coming session should not be successful beyond former years.

I desire to render thanks for your constant courtesy and assistance, as well as to commend your successful efforts in placing every child of school age on the reservation.

WILLIAM B. DEW, Superintendent.

The UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Shoshoni Agency, Wyo.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG NORTHERN ARAPAHO.

ARAPAHO AGENCY, WYO., August 12, 1901.

Sir: In the annual survey of the field matron's work and the progress of the Indians it is natural for the question to arise as to what the field matron is doing or can do to create an ideal of citizenship in the minds of the people for whom she labors.

One condition which strikes the observer is that a very keen interest in the management of affairs on the reservation is shown by all the men, such interest in their government being, as a class, greater than one meets with among their white brothers. This circumstance is due to the fact that so much of their daily life is affected for good or ill by local management, and unfortunately for them they are as ignorant as children as to why it is for their good, and are prone to be influenced by the unscrupulous to destroy the ill and reject the good. Consequently the field matron needs not to arouse an interest in their situation, for that is already intense, rendering the difficulties none the less, but making the position of a real worker more complicated. The true field matron takes no active part in the discussion of the conduct of their business, but she does strive very conscientiously to create and maintain a high ideal in the hearts and minds of the people.

It is largely through clubs and societies organized and kept up among any people that they are taught the ideals of civic duty. To this end a strong but as yet vain effort has been made during the year just past to organize and maintain a society among the returned students at the Arapaho Agency, and since coming to Arapaho Agency, August 1, 1901, I have not been permitted to have days at home for the Indian women to come to the quarters. Some few meetings have been held at Indian homes, but when such meetings are held only women of one clique will meet there. And also since coming to Arapaho Agency no assembly room was provided and no other room large enough was given, so that no regular meetings could be carried on by the field matron. Since these hindrances have proven themselves real hindrances in the way of help and encouragement which a field matron is expected to give the returned student.

However, our agent informs me that authority has at last been given to prepare an assembly room here and to establish one day at least each week for receiving the Indians, and also build a much-needed room and make other repairs on the field matron's quarters. With such help and encouragement great hopes are entertained that much good may be accomplished for the Indians the coming year.

The agricultural and industrial fair held for the Indians at Shoshoni Agency during the year was a partial failure compared with the one held the previous year. This failure was due to the fact that the field matron, just previous to the time set by the agent for the fair, had been sent to Arapaho Agency, 20 miles away, and as no one was detailed to tell the Indians about the fair and what was expected of them, the time came and the Indians knew nothing of it. The fair was postponed a week, and even then many of the Indians had not heard of it. I trust that those having charge of the fair this year may have better success than they had last year. An effort is being made to interest the Indians in competing with white people at fairs held in the county and State. Last year a

premium was given by one of the lady managers of our county fair for the best head work. This year the State Industrial Society has appointed a lady manager for the reservation, asking for an exhibit of all kinds of work done by the Indian women. I expect them in a few years to compete in needlework with the ladies of the State, and do it with credit to themselves.

It is the constant thought of the field matron to supply all the able-bodied men and women over whom she is allowed to have any control with work that will bring them in money and thus enable them to live independently of the Government and rations. The most pernicious thing among the Indians at the present time is the ration system and also doling out the Government debt to them a few dollars at a time, thus keeping them sitting around waiting year after year for what the Government will pay to them at certain times. As long as they get anything from the Government many of them feel they do not need to work. Parents, in teaching their children to use money rightly, do not pay them \$10 for something and then hold it back and pay a few cents at a time, but they give them the whole amount and advise them in the spending of it. And in the same manner the Indian should be paid—at one time the whole debt and then advised how to use the money. When the Indians make a sale and receive therefor a certain amount each year for a term of years, just for that number of years they remain the same degraded creatures—and even growing worse. To be made self-supporting they must be thrown upon their own resources, the Government supplying a company of workers who have the good of the Indian at heart and will give the needed counsel and sympathy to enable the Indians to find what their resources are and to use them to their own advantage and not to the advantage of their enemy.

The Navaho blanket-weaving industry promises to be a success here among the Arapaho women. We had no room in which the weaving could be done, but the Indian trader, Mr. G. C. Burnett, gave for that use a small house near his store. He also ordered material and tools needed by the Indians for the weaving and then purchased at a good price all the blankets made by them. About 12 blankets of various sizes were made in the six months the weaver was allowed to us. I here wish to extend to Mr. Burnett thanks from the Arapaho Indian women and the field matron for courtesies shown and interest taken in the work.

For the coming year I have purchased at my own expense 348 pounds of wool to be used by the Indian women when they will work. I expect to let them have the wool for just what I paid, if they wish to purchase it, or I will pay them for their work when they desire. One loom and weaving outfit has been finished in the Arapaho Agency entrepreneur shop, a moved to the Indian camp, the material for which was purchased by the Indians themselves, and another weaving outfit will soon be ordered for another Indian camp. As no weaver has been allowed for the coming year the field matron will do what she can in guiding the work for a year.

For the last year my work as field matron has been hindered by not having an assistant, and if much is done in really advancing the Indians the coming year at Arapaho Agency I must have an assistant.

I remain, very respectfully,

MARY C. HAMSEY,
Field Matron, Arapaho Sub-Agency, Wyo.

The UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Shoshoni Agency, Wyo.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit hereby the annual report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, together with the proceedings of the Congress of Indian Educators at St. Louis, Mo., and of the institutes held at Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., and Fort Berthold Agency and Fort Totten, N. Dak., which will be found in the appendix.

The subjects taken up in this report are those most nearly concerned with the practical education of the Indian boy and girl, involving not only school training in the ordinary English branches, but also instruction in agriculture and the correlated industries, the preliminary work of which, in conformity with the practice of the best schools, we are attempting to have done in the class room. The past year shows marked improvement in methods of instruction, both in literary and industrial departments. Gratifying advancement has been made in the methods of teaching English. Pupils now acquire a working knowledge of the language with greater facility and in a much shorter time than formerly. Special endeavor has been made to impress upon the superintendents and teachers the importance of studying the home life and individual character of the pupils, applying the knowledge gained in arousing their latent faculties and endeavoring to adapt the methods of instruction to meet their special needs.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the schools generally are making satisfactory progress, and that both teachers and pupils are taking increased interest in the work, especially in the industrial departments. The school attendance has increased and was quite regular during the year. The attendance at the various teachers' institutes, including the Congress of Indian Educators at St. Louis, was unusually large, evincing the growing interest taken in these meetings each year. Reports from returned students show that most of them are doing well, many cultivating their allotments, and others working at the various trades and occupations for which they have been fitted at the schools, and that they are also exercising an influence for good upon their relatives and neighbors at their homes. While in the field visiting the schools I noted that many of them have enlarged and more complete equipment; some have added to their farms, others have increased their facilities in various ways, and at all I saw evidences of progress and advancement.

In conformity with the regulations of the Department and in compliance with your instructions, schools have been visited and inspected in the following States: Arizona, Kansas, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon,

Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, and Wisconsin, reports of which have been made to you during the year.

Rice Station School, Talkai, Ariz.—When I visited this school three years ago, shortly after it was established, these San Carlos Apache Indian children were fresh from the tepee and knew no English, and the first necessity was to give them a working knowledge of the language in order that they might make their wants known. Upon my recent visit I found that they had made remarkable progress, and that the system of teaching was one of the best I have observed. This is due to the fact that the instructors were compelled to adopt the method of "learning by doing" rather than those used in white or English-speaking schools.

This school is located in the midst of an arid desert, and the well-kept grounds, gardens and buildings are an object lesson to the old Apache Indians on the reservation who necessarily pass the school in going to and from the agency. The sanitary conditions are excellent and the health of the pupils good.

The farm of 50 acres was reclaimed after surmounting many difficulties, it being necessary to dig up the sage brush and thorn trees, and establish an irrigation system before the land could be cultivated. Alfalfa is the principal crop and is used in maintaining the farm stock. A large quantity of garden products were raised, although the school is located in an almost arid region, which shows what can be accomplished through industry and perseverance. The growing of the vegetables not only furnished the pupils elementary instruction in agriculture, but also gave variety to the meals, which were exceptionally well prepared.

This school of 200 full-blood Apache Indian children is remarkably well managed, and the superintendent deserves credit for his excellent work.

I also noticed great improvement in the old Indians, as well as the children. At one little house on the reservation I found a well that had been recently dug, and, upon inquiry, found that it was the work of a returned student, who came to the conclusion that it was more advisable to dig a well than to go a considerable distance to a small and uncertain stream to get water, as the old Indians are doing. This returned student also acts as interpreter and adviser to many of the old Indians.

Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.—This school is located about 2 miles south of Lawrence, in a fertile farming region. The climate is salubrious and the health of the pupils good. The average attendance during the past year was nearly 800, being fully up to the capacity of the school. Additional buildings, recently erected, have materially added to the school equipment. The crops raised last year included wheat, oats, corn, hay, alfalfa, fruit, and vegetables. A competent farmer is in charge, and under his direction the pupils perform all the farm work, tend the garden, and care for the stock.

In addition to the literary course instruction is given in manual training and domestic arts. The cooking school is specially well managed, being the largest and best equipped in the service. A complete course is given in this most necessary branch of the work. In addition to the regular course in this department, each girl before graduation is required to prepare meals for a small family and be able to take complete charge of the work of a small household.

Chillico Agricultural School, Chillico, Okla.—This school has a farm of 8,640 acres, most of which is under cultivation. Agricultural teaching of an advanced character, covering stock raising, dairying, care and management of poultry, gardening, fruit raising, etc., is made the special feature of the school work. The aim is to give the Indian youth practical training that will fit him for cultivating his allotment intelligently and enable him to procure from it a living for his family. Large quantities of farm products are raised annually. An extensive orchard is maintained which produces good crops of peaches, apples, cherries, etc. The boys are instructed in horticulture, including nursery work—budding, grafting, etc.—and the Indian schools in the vicinity (Oklahoma and Kansas) are supplied from the nursery with fruit trees and grapevines. Large gardens are cultivated and the yield of vegetables is surprisingly great. Surplus fruit and vegetables were canned during the season. Careful attention is given to poultry raising and breeding. The dairy herd has been increased and improved methods of butter making adopted. The girls are taught to milk, care for the milk and cream, and make butter and cheese. The manual-training work is designed to teach the trades most likely to prove useful to the farmer.

This school has the largest farm and the best agricultural equipment of any school in the service. The improvements made have been numerous and varied. Large tracts of prairie land have been converted into flourishing fields of corn and wheat. While having everything necessary to the conduct of farming operations on a large scale, efforts are made to have the instruction brought down to a practical basis and fitted to the needs of the individual pupil, being aimed to place him in a position to be capable of intelligently and successfully working his allotment. The class-room work and the field work are correlated, being so merged as to give a thoroughly practical training, making the boy an all-round farmer. In addition to the practical lessons during the day they have the benefit of the best kind of evening instruction, each of the employees in charge of particular lines of work giving lectures periodically on industrial topics.

The superintendent is working hard to make this a great agricultural school, and has the cooperation and assistance of an active, energetic, and loyal corps of employees.

Carlisle School, Carlisle, Pa.—This is the oldest and largest school in the service and is admirably situated for conducting the outing system, being located in the heart of a prosperous farming section. A large number of the pupils this year, as heretofore, were placed with families, where they attended local schools and received the civilizing influence of well-conducted homes. When not attending school they received pay for their services. Their earnings during the year, most of which were saved, amounted to about \$30,000. This school is well equipped for industrial training, and the instruction given in the various mechanical trades has produced good results. The buildings are in good repair and the sanitary conditions excellent. The menu served consists of wholesome food, well prepared, and is as varied as the Government ration, supplemented by the products of the garden and farm, will permit. Many of the pupils are children of former students, who, profiting by their education acquired at this noted school, are specially desirous of having their children receive the same careful instruction. This school has been in operation

since 1879, and during this period 3,923 young Indians have passed out of it. The present enrollment is 1,037, making a total of 4,960 who have enjoyed the privileges of the Carlisle School for a longer or shorter time. Of this number 416 are graduates.

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.—The Hampton Institute is one of the best-equipped manual-training schools in the United States and has a corps of able and efficient instructors. The trade school is a special feature of this institution and the Indian boys who desire to become proficient in any one or more of the 18 trades taught are given every opportunity. They also have exceptional advantages afforded them for acquiring a practical knowledge of gardening, farming, dairying, poultry raising, etc. The girls receive thorough instruction in sewing, cooking, washing and ironing, and general housework, and before graduating are required to be able to perform all the duties of a good housekeeper. The work in domestic economy is especially fine at this school. There are also special classes in lace making and pottery for the Indian girls. In addition, they receive instruction in agriculture in the class room and are required to perform the actual work of tending the garden under the direct supervision of the class-room teacher.

The academic department offers pupils every facility for acquiring a good English education, the work being correlated with the industrial training. Pupils who devote the entire day to industrial work attend the evening sessions in the academic department.

It is the aim of this institution to fit for special work among their people those Indians who have received elementary training in the western schools, and before being admitted applicants are required to pass an examination showing that they have received the necessary preliminary training.

The record kept of returned students is the most complete in the service, and shows that 146 are rated excellent, 330 good, 152 fair, 42 poor, and 3 bad. Hampton students are scattered throughout the country, demonstrating in various ways what a practical education like that received at this school will do toward enabling the Indian to become self-supporting.

Tomah School, Tomah, Wis.—This school is recruited largely from the Chippewas and from the Winnebagos of central Wisconsin. A few years ago these Winnebagos did not send their children to any school, but nearly all of their children are now attending school, either at Tomah or at Wittenberg. The old prejudice against education has largely disappeared. The Winnebagos have made good progress of recent years in the adoption of civilized ways of living and are able to support themselves without assistance from the Government. The school has a good farm, with a fine silo and barn. A dairy building is in course of construction. The school herd contains a number of good cows, and they intend to make a specialty of dairying and agriculture. The buildings are all in good repair, and the general condition of the school excellent. The literary work is unusually good, and the industrial work is also satisfactory. The girls' dormitory should be enlarged to accommodate more pupils, so that the number of boys and girls could be more evenly divided. An employees' building would be an excellent addition, and more land can be used to advantage, if the superintendent's ideas in regard to dairying are to be carried out. There never has been any difficulty in filling the school,

and the superintendent is anxious to raise the capacity to 300, so that more facilities can be provided for industrial education.

FIRST STEPS IN INDIAN EDUCATION.

Teaching the young Indian child to speak English is essentially the first step in his training, and special attention has been directed to giving him a working knowledge of the language in the shortest possible time. From careful observation we have found that this can best be accomplished by teaching objectively, and teachers have been urged to adopt the method best suited to the peculiar characteristics of the individual. With this end in view, we have embodied in a circular the methods used at several schools which have produced remarkably good results. The circular concludes as follows:

All teachers who have to do with teaching English to the young Indian entering school are requested to teach objectively, using methods which have accomplished gratifying results.

One of the most successful teachers of English in the service briefly describes the method used in his school, as follows:

We have found a well-constructed sand table a most successful means of teaching the Indian child to speak English. The table is decorated with familiar surroundings and objects with which the pupils come in daily contact—fences are represented with sticks, trees by twigs, buildings and bridges by little blocks of wood, and roads, creeks, hills, ravines, irrigating ditches, etc., are laid out on the sand. We have also found that three times the amount of drill may be secured by having one or two of the more advanced pupils act as teacher at the sand table, and at the same time instruction to older pupils can be given in another part of the room. The young pupils respond more readily and have less timidity in following the pupil teacher, who has been properly instructed in drilling the class. The children are made familiar with one of the objects by having the pupil teacher point it out and pronounce the name in English. This is continued until they become familiar with all the objects represented. Constant drilling will be necessary in order that the child may overcome the difficulties of pronouncing the English words, and the work will be greatly enhanced if the method is varied to suit the needs of the particular class.

The success of this teacher's plan is shown by the fact that his pupils can speak more and better English in three months than many pupils we have observed in other schools can in a year. We have found that one of the greatest difficulties in instructing beginners is that the teachers do not have sufficient drill work; that they do not understand that the Indian child does not comprehend what he is being taught, and in many cases is simply repeating from memory. Teachers of long experience state that instructors, as a rule, are too anxious to "turn over pages of the chart."

The following description of the method of another successful teacher of English is also given:

Plan the lesson. Select a limited number of visible objects and place them in a row upon a table. Take objects that the Indian must see and handle every day. Let there be, if possible, some point in which all the objects bear a resemblance to one another. In one lesson every object is a pair of something—a pair of boots, shoes, gloves, etc. Represent each of these pairs of objects by a plainly written English word on the blackboard. Cause the children to stand in a row in plain view of both the objects on the table and the words on the board. Place another class of older pupils at the board prepared, with crayon in hand, to write. Have pupil No. 1 take an object and say: "This is a pair of shoes—one, two." Do the same with each of the others in the class. They will then know that what they are holding is a pair of shoes, and that it takes two to make a pair. Follow with other objects, and then select from the objects at random, and see if the pupils will call them by their right names. When they have learned to do this, call

their attention to the same objects named in writing on the board. When the pupil goes to his seat he copies on his slate each word on the board and draws a small picture of the object corresponding to the word.

Teachers have been shown by circulars and personal talks the great importance of studying the Indian character, and that all efforts for the education of the Indian child must be guided by this knowledge. They have been instructed to get in closer touch with their pupils and learn the mental and physical peculiarities of each individual and endeavor to overcome the natural shyness and timidity of the child upon entering school, to make him feel at home in his new surroundings and to win his confidence. The importance has been urged upon them of acquainting themselves with the details of the child's life previous to entering school, using home as the basis of all work; finding out his previous interests, the extent of his information, the character of his home influence; using the knowledge thus acquired as a basis for intelligent development of his latent mental capacity and as a guide in unfolding his senses and quickening his perceptions. They have also been cautioned to bear in mind the difference in heredity and early home education between white and Indian children, and to remember that methods of teaching suited to the former must be materially modified in instructing the latter.

Endeavor has been made to adopt more practical methods and have the teachers require more oral work in recitations. They are also encouraged to attempt to awake more responsiveness in the child and to strengthen the moral fiber, which should be the first consideration. Studying the child and suiting the training to fit each case has proved beneficial to both teacher and pupil, and has given the former increased interest in the work and the latter greater confidence and self-reliance. The improvement effected has been marked, especially in the facility and rapidity with which the Indian children are learning English.

The love of home and the warm reciprocal affection existing between parents and children are among the strongest characteristics of the Indian nature. It is not strange, therefore, that when a pupil gets back to his people he should be anxious to please them and that the impulse to return to the old life and live as they do should be strong upon him. Greater efforts are being made to guard against this by training them in habits of self-control and self-dependence, and to live up to the standards set and the instruction imparted at school, so that as returned students they may become industrious, self-supporting men and women, with the strength to withstand the down pull of reservation life and the ability to uplift the old Indian.

INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS.

The day schools generally have continued their record of good work during the past year, and in methods and results noticeable improvements have been made. To the day school the Indian child comes fresh from the tepee and finds himself at once amid new and strange surroundings; but a good teacher, by tact, can soon overcome his diffidence and make him a willing and receptive pupil.

As you are aware, the civilizing and elevating influence of these schools upon the older Indians is a most important part of their usefulness. Each year this influence becomes more apparent. On every reservation where one or more day schools are located the good effects

upon the older Indians can be plainly seen. These Indians are becoming more enlightened and conforming more rapidly to the habits of civilized life than those who are far removed from the influence of the schools. The child on going to his home at night carries with him, consciously or unconsciously, the civilizing atmosphere of the school.

The lessons of cleanliness and neatness, especially, are not lost. On a recent visit in Arizona among one of the most backward tribes I noticed a little Indian girl, when the old people were eating their dinner upon the ground, leave her mother's side and go back of the tepee, where she found a keg, upon which she placed a board and carefully laid over it an old piece of sacking, and on this improvised table she placed her tin can of soup. Following up the history of this child I found that for a few months the previous year she had attended a little day school, where a warm, substantial midday meal was served upon a table, and unconsciously she was introducing into the camp of her parents the methods of eating from a table and upon a cloth.

We have been constantly urging day-school teachers and housekeepers to follow the instructions of the Indian Office and to make it a part of their duties to visit regularly the homes of their pupils and instruct the parents in proper modes of living, in keeping their huts or tepees neat and habitable, how to prepare and cook their food, etc. At the Pine Ridge Agency the day-school teachers made 2,000 such visits last year and the housekeepers 1,000. Records of the results of these visits are kept and semiannual reports made. One of these reports recently made states that in visiting 14 families it was found that all but 1 kept their houses clean and took an interest in the cleanliness of their children, all slept on beds, 5 kept cows, and 3 had chickens. All took an interest in the school and desired to have their children attend. In 5 cases the parents paid visits to the school. Eleven planted gardens with good success. Five of the Indians raised hay, one harvesting 25 tons. All had sufficient food and clothing, and with one or two exceptions used their money judiciously. Too much can not be said in praise of the work being done by the day schools on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

We have endeavored during the past year to induce the day-school teachers and housekeepers to carry out the instructions of the Office and provide a good meal at midday, and have severely condemned the practice at some of the schools of serving cold luncheons. The Government ration at a number of the schools is supplemented by vegetables from the school garden, and the preparation and serving of the meal furnish opportunity for the good housekeeper to instruct the girls in cooking, how to set the table, wash dishes, etc.

The day school serves the purpose of a preparatory school for the more advanced reservation boarding schools. The day-school inspectors have been urged to see that the courses of study are arranged with this end in view, and the ambition for further and more complete education is instilled into the minds of the pupils.

We are glad to report that on a recent visit to a number of day schools we found that the instructions in regard to bathing were being carried out on some of the reservations, but regret, however, to state that on others very little attention was paid to this important matter.

Day schools are being encouraged to establish gardens and, where this has already been done, to enlarge them and cultivate as large crops of vegetables and small fruits as possible, with the double object of

varying and extending the noonday menu and providing elementary agricultural training for the pupils. In this connection a circular, of which the following is an extract, was sent to superintendents in charge of day schools and to day-school inspectors:

You are requested to see that all day schools under your supervision endeavor to conduct gardens, even where teachers and pupils must go a considerable distance to find a suitable place. Where irrigation is necessary and the water supply is limited, it is better to have one or more window boxes than to make no attempt at all at gardening. Wherever conditions will permit, sufficient vegetables should be raised to supplement and give variety to the daily bill of fare. The children at each day school should, if possible, have a warm meal at midday. The kind and quantity of vegetables raised at each school should be reported to the Office.

A spirit of emulation between the schools has been encouraged, and the good results have been apparent. At Pine Ridge, S. Dak., the day-school inspector arranged a fair, more especially to show what the school gardens had accomplished. From each school was brought a small quantity of the various kinds of vegetables raised. The friendly rivalry thus created spurred the schools on to greater efforts. He also devised the plan of arousing interest and assisting the teachers by having three or four schools assembled at some central point, bringing with them cooked provisions for the noonday meal, and during school hours having each instructor give a practical explanation of the methods he had found most useful in teaching English, agriculture, and other subjects.

The day-school system has reached its best development on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations. All the schools at Pine Ridge are doing remarkably good work under the general charge of Inspector J. J. Duncan, who spares no effort to have his teachers introduce the most practical methods of instruction, and has brought these schools up to a high degree of excellence. At one of these schools the teacher, Thomas J. Jackson, adopted a practical method of making his pupils familiar with simple business transactions, which he briefly describes as follows:

A system of debits and credits was inaugurated and made a working part of the school—e. g., at the industrial period the boys are paid by the hour for their services in behalf of the school. At the end of each week the credits are entered in a book opposite each name by the storekeeper (a big boy or girl who serves a month, meanwhile becoming thoroughly acquainted with the simple system of bookkeeping employed). When sufficient sums have been placed to a boy's credit he is allowed to buy what he needs in the way of clothing, etc. It has been found that in the course of a year each boy who is large enough to work will pay in full for the things he receives. Thus he feels the manly pride of having earned his way. In short, he has measured the values by honest labor.

This method is considered an excellent one and should produce practical results in giving the children a knowledge of business methods that will be of great value to them in taking up the responsibilities of self-support, and, with your approval, we have recommended that where practicable this system be inaugurated in other day schools.

Day-school instruction is the initial and most important element in the education of the Indian. These schools stand in the same relation to the Indian children as the rural common schools do to the white children, and it is recommended that they be established within easy distance of every Indian settlement. This would meet the objection frequently made by Indian parents to their children being sent to a distant boarding school.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

Continuing our previous policy, we are endeavoring to give agriculture the foremost place in Indian school work, and special efforts have been put forth during the year to secure from the instruction the best possible results. It is our aim to see that this instruction shall be eminently practical, having in view the ultimate purpose of equipping the pupils with a good working knowledge of how to conduct a farm successfully. Teachers in the Indian schools have been directed to follow the practice of many of our best public schools which have adopted the plan of having the children, immediately upon their entrance at school, begin the study of seeds, the teachers explaining the different varieties and illustrating the processes of germination. We are also endeavoring to have children, under the direct supervision of the class-room teacher, do the actual work of laying out the garden, preparing the soil, planting, tending the growing plants, and harvesting the crop. To this end, supplementing personal directions to teachers, circulars have been sent to the field, from which the following are extracts:

Teachers will find garden work one of the best methods in developing English in backward pupils, as the child when working with his hands unconsciously overcomes timidity and naturally endeavors to imitate all that he sees done. His intellect is kindled, curiosity excited, and his mental faculties are thus aroused. Teachers should follow carefully the instructions laid down in the Course of Study in agriculture, nature study, and gardening, and correlate these branches with number work (farm accounts), reading, language, and geography.

The work in nature study as laid down in the Course of Study should be prosecuted vigorously.

The time is at hand to study the germination of seeds, make hotbeds, forcing beds, start plants in boxes to be transplanted in the individual gardens, and to make plans for later work out of doors.

Select some of the most common garden seeds, as the bean, corn, pea, etc., and plant on cotton in water or in earth in small boxes and use them as subjects and illustrations from which to teach germination of seeds.

Have boxes prepared in which to plant tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, and other seeds, so as to have an abundance of plants well grown for transplanting in the garden as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Have the pupils procure and prepare the earth for them under the direction of the teacher, plant the seeds, and care for the young plants.

Hotbeds or cold frames should be provided, the children doing as much of the work as they are able.

The next work will be in the outdoor garden. Preparations may begin before the time for actual planting. Select and mark off the plot of ground to be assigned for the children's gardens, and subdivide into small plots for the individual gardens, as directed in the Course of Study.

Plant practical things, chiefly vegetables used on the table, with a few flowers if desired. Let the children plant the seeds and care for the beds. Above all else, endeavor to instill into each pupil a pride in his garden and a feeling of ownership—that it belongs to him individually.

In the gardens a rotation of crops should be practiced, and the crops selected for this purpose should be such as will give the best yield and command the highest price in the locality. Commence as early in the season as possible, and if a first crop should fail, reseed.

During the past year our efforts to have agriculture taught more extensively in the class room have been productive of good results. At Chilocco, for instance, class-room teachers instruct the pupils in the processes of nature from the germination of the seed until the plant is matured. The instruction is so arranged as to correlate with the field work, which materially aids the farmer in teaching pupils the practical side of agriculture. It is our constant aim to have the farmer

give the boys a thorough knowledge of all the processes of farming, from the breaking of the ground to the storing and marketing of the crop, by having them perform the actual work. In the Course of Study detailed instructions are given regarding each operation necessary to successful farming, and the care of the implements and machinery used in farm work, and during personal visits and by letters and circulars we have endeavored to impress upon superintendents and teachers the importance of this subject, and to see that the instruction given the boys is of the most practical character, and also that they are encouraged to enjoy the work, and not look upon it as a drudgery. At Haskell, for instance, the children were carefully instructed in the cultivation of strawberries, and under proper supervision were allowed to gather the fruit and enjoy strawberry suppers.

In accordance with your views we have tried to bring more strongly to the notice of superintendents and teachers the importance of teaching farming and stock raising, as the following extract from a circular sent to schools will show:

The Indian pupils need careful agricultural training, and the class-room teacher, by her daily help, will lay the foundation for intelligent work with the farmer. * * * To this end the class-room teacher must be in touch with the work of the farmer, and with his advice and direction the greatest strength of the school force should be brought to bear upon raising crops best suited to the soil, climate, and general conditions. * * * If his home is in a region where nothing can be raised without irrigation, the boy must be carefully trained in the manner of operating and where possible in constructing irrigating ditches. * * * If stock raising can be more successfully conducted than farming, the training that the boy receives should be along this line.

We have supplemented these instructions by personal talks with superintendents and teachers and by correspondence, always endeavoring to get them to make their methods practical and fitted to the needs of the pupils.

In localities where stock raising is the principal industry teachers have been urged to give special attention to this subject, and after instruction in the class room to take the pupils to the pasture, there giving, in connection with the farmer or dairyman, practical instruction in the management and care of stock, including raising of calves and the distinguishing characteristics of different breeds of cattle—those best for beef and those best for the dairy.

During the past four years we have urged superintendents and industrial teachers to do better and more extensive work in the dairy, and we are glad to report that some of the schools are carrying out these instructions. We have also urged matrons and housekeepers to have the girls as well as the boys learn to milk, and to have the girls especially taught the care of the milk, to make good butter and cheese, and to keep all utensils of the dairy in proper condition. The dairy department at the Haskell Institute has been very successful during the past year.

Our constant aim is to enable the pupils to obtain practical results by using practical and simple means, at the same time giving them sufficient acquaintance with the principles of agriculture to enable them to understand the reason for the various farming operations, this being subordinated and made merely accessory to teaching the actual work of the farm in all its details.

The success of the school gardens has been exceedingly gratifying this

year. More schools have established them, and, where sufficient land has been available, existing ones have been extended. The system of having individual garden plots for each pupil has been productive of excellent results, and has infused into the pupils a spirit of emulation and friendly rivalry which has led them to put forth their best efforts. The Cheyenne Boarding School, on the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, deserves special mention for the efforts made to cultivate good gardens.

The establishment of gardens serves the dual purpose of enabling all the pupils to acquire practical knowledge of gardening and providing fruit and vegetables for the school table. The Pine Ridge day schools are good examples of the progress being made. This year, under the direction of the energetic day-school inspector, they put forth special efforts and have had remarkable success. Each of the 29 schools had a good garden and the yield of vegetables, both in quality and quantity, was phenomenal. These supplied a very desirable addition to the midday meals, and the raising of them was equally valuable in furnishing instruction for the pupils. The girls as well as the boys are instructed in gardening. The average farmer's wife usually has to superintend, if not do a great deal of the work, and it is important that the Indian girls should be taught how to do it. On several reservations where the day schools cultivated good gardens the pupils were allowed to take home a quantity of vegetables and the girls were encouraged to cook them for their parents. The old Indians have practically lived on a meat diet, but through the influence of the schools are gradually forming a taste for vegetables. This enables them to have a more varied diet, which is having a good effect upon their health. In a few instances we have observed small gardens near the camps or tepees, this being the direct outcome of the instruction the children receive in gardening at school.

The efforts of the Office have been devoted specially during the year to quickening the interest of both teachers and pupils in agricultural work. In all instruction the ultimate object is constantly kept in view—to give the pupil practical training in the art of farming, which will enable him on taking up his allotment to wrest from it a comfortable living for himself and his family. The work of the schools during the year in this branch of Indian education has shown material progress.

A few examples are cited to illustrate the good results that have followed the agricultural instruction in many schools.

The Chilocco Agricultural School, Oklahoma, raised last year 800 bushels of potatoes, 5,785 pounds of cabbage, 700 tons of hay, 1,550 bushels of oats, 5,550 bushels of wheat, and proportionately large quantities of other agricultural products.

At the small boarding school at Vermillion Lake, Minn., where the season is extremely short, the frost being out of the ground hardly three months in the year, the pupils raised last year about 100 bushels of potatoes, and also a quantity of garden vegetables.

At the Rico Station Boarding School, Arizona, a large amount of garden products were raised by the 200 full-blood Apaches, notwithstanding that this school is located in an almost arid region, which shows what can be accomplished through industry and perseverance.

The following table shows the amount of agricultural products grown at this school and the industrial work of the girls:

<i>Agricultural products.</i>	
Milk.....	gallons.. 1,665
Butter.....	pounds.. 557
Pumpkins.....	do..... 20,000
Watermelons.....	do..... 20,000
Onions.....	do..... 2,000
Cabbages.....	do..... 1,000
Lettuce.....	do..... 1,000
Peas.....	do..... 800
Radishes.....	do..... 2,000
Hay.....	tons.. 60
<i>Made by girl pupils.</i>	
Dresses.....	469
Aprons.....	180
Pillowcases.....	212
Sheets.....	358
Suits (union).....	138
Tablecloths.....	131
Towels.....	768
Waists.....	212
Skirts.....	252
Overalls.....	pairs.. 68

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

We have endeavored during the past year to extend the policy of giving to industrial training the foremost place in Indian education. It has been our constant aim while visiting schools to impress upon superintendents and teachers the importance of having all instruction of a thoroughly practical character. This instruction, as outlined in the Course of Study and further explained in circulars sent out from time to time, is so arranged that the carpentry, sewing, cooking, etc., is correlated with the instruction given in the class room. The majority of schools are not attempting to give the Indian boys complete training in any one trade with the expectation of fitting them to compete with white artisans, except in cases where they show special aptitude for some particular trade and indicate a desire to become proficient.

In illustration of the practical work accomplished, it may be noted that at Mesclero, N. Mex., last year, the boys sawed over 70,000 feet of lumber and 40,000 shingles and made upward of 120,000 brick. The interior finishing of the Indian building at the World's Fair was done by the boys from the Indian schools. Bath houses have been erected at 28 of the day schools on the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., for the use of the pupils, a great deal of the work being performed by the boys. The one erected at day school No. 5 was built entirely by the teacher and his boys.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the teachers at many schools have taken up in earnest the work of industrial training as outlined in the Course of Study, and that good results have been accomplished. As a result of the industrial instruction given the girls it is hoped that in the future they will be able to fit up their homes with many little conveniences which may suggest themselves, and which their familiarity with simple tools will enable them to make at small cost. For

example, the converting of a packing box into a washstand, cupboard, etc.; also the making of mattresses, using straw or the dry grass growing in many regions for the filling.

The mission schools are also doing excellent work in the industrial field. For many years the St. Francis School, located on the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., under the charge of Father Dignan, has been doing remarkably good work, and the past year the results along agricultural lines were phenomenal. The Holy Rosary School, on the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., is well conducted, and good results have been secured from the agricultural work. The St. Xavier School, on the Crow Reservation, Mont., is doing most excellent work along industrial lines, and the Catholic fathers in charge have directed their efforts to teaching the old Indians irrigation. Industrial work is made a special feature in many other schools conducted under the auspices of the various churches and missionary societies, and they deserve great credit for their noble work among the Indians.

Superintendents and teachers have been constantly urged to pay more attention to teaching cooking and to see that the girls are thoroughly instructed in this important branch of their school course. The cooking department of the Haskell Institute has been established for several years, and the results during the past year have been extremely gratifying. The girls receive thorough practical instruction and are well equipped to become good housekeepers. Superintendents have been requested not to wait for Congress to make appropriations for the erection of domestic-science buildings, but to begin the teaching of cooking in one corner of the school kitchen by providing an ordinary cooking stove, remembering the old maxim, "Where there's a will there's a way." At Pine Ridge the teacher employed as general cook has the interest of the children so thoroughly at heart that she devotes a half day on Saturday to teaching the girls family cooking.

During the past year many letters have been written to superintendents requesting them to extend the teaching of industries, as the following extracts will indicate:

It is the desire of the Office that all Indian girls be taught practical housework, and you are requested to see that this most necessary branch of their education is carried out at your school. If possible, you should secure the services of a competent cook, who can teach a large detail of girls family cooking.

* * * * *

Rug and carpet weaving has been taught successfully at Hampton and other large schools, the looms used being made by the pupils. I would suggest that you have a loom made in your carpenter shop, and that your pupils be taught weaving. The determination to teach practically, to use simple but effective methods, and to make the most of the facilities at hand will do much more toward making a school successful than the use of complex systems and expensive machinery. Your wide experience with Indians must have convinced you that it is not the scientific but the practical part which should be emphasized with them. The ability to use his hands, and not to be dependent upon mechanical appliances, is what the Indian now needs.

Superintendents have been advised to emphasize the industrial side in their school curriculum, especially fitting the instruction to the needs of their respective localities. The practical lessons given, coupled with the actual work done at the various trades, will necessarily prove valuable to the young Indian in his future efforts to gain a livelihood.

INDIAN STUDENTS WHO ARE HELPING THEMSELVES.

At most of the large schools the career of the pupils after leaving school is watched with interest, and reports are received from time to time. These show in general that the returned student is endeavoring to overcome his environment and to prove himself worthy of the education he has received. The instances of useful and successful lives led by Indians who have had the advantages of school training are numerous, many being successful and even expert mechanics—carpenters, housebuilders, blacksmiths, shoemakers, etc.

The following is an extract from a report of the superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania:

With the large number to be kept track of I can give no accurate or detailed information, nor even give a fair estimate of the number of graduates and nongraduates employed in the different pursuits of the country, but they are to be found in every capacity, as teachers, clerks, trained nurses, housekeepers, dressmakers, farmers and stockraisers, two as inspectors of cars on the railroads, some as section bosses and hands in railroad repair shops and other mechanical establishments, and as enlisted men in the Army and Navy. One is in the real estate business in Oklahoma, and is vice-president of a bank there. Another is bookkeeper in one of the banks of Pittsburg, Pa. Quite a number are living on their allotments. There were 100 of our graduates and nongraduates engaged in the Indian school service in 1902, filling positions as teacher, clerk, farmer, blacksmith, etc.

The superintendent of the Oneida School, Wisconsin, reports that the majority of the students from this school are doing well, and that quite a number of them are engaged in farming. Out of 102 reported on from the Santa Fe School, New Mexico, 17 are rated excellent, 40 good, 31 fair, and 14 poor, showing that at least 85 per cent of the returned students from this school are doing fairly well. It was found here that the children of returned students were better cared for, their houses neater and more abundantly supplied with light and air, and that they have more personal tidiness.

The career of Thomas W. Alford as teacher, surveyor, farmer, and departmental clerk has had an important influence for good upon the Shawnee Indians of Oklahoma. He was graduated from Hampton a number of years ago, and his son, also a graduate of this institution, took a post-graduate course in agriculture this year. The mayor of Pender, Nebr., is Thomas L. Sloan, a Hampton graduate, who is a lawyer of prominence, having recently been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Big Horn Irrigating Canal, on the Crow Reservation, Mont., has been built by Indian labor. This work has been specially beneficial to the Crow Indians; it has furnished them remunerative labor; has taught them how to work, and has also shown them the necessity of having better horses. The Moquis at Keams Canyon, Ariz., are all industrious. Their earnings last year amounted to over \$8,000. A number of the young Indians have been encouraged to start little stores, and have been very successful. There are seven such stores now on the reservation. In New Mexico 42 young men from the Indian school at Santa Fe worked last year on the Santa Fe Central Railway. The Mesquero Apaches clipped last year 15,500 pounds of wool from their own flocks, which brought them 13 cents per pound. The 2,000 Indians on the Oneida Reservation are all practically self-supporting. The Indians of the Northwest and the Pacific coast support themselves by working in the canning factories and in the hop fields. These are

merely a few instances taken at random from different sections to show that Indians all over the country are beginning to help themselves and are becoming industrious, self-supporting citizens. This is a gratifying tribute to the efforts of those who are trying to lift them to self-maintenance.

The returned students, as a whole, are giving good accounts of themselves. There are, of course, exceptions reported, but most of these cases are due to the tenaciousness with which the old people of the tribe adhere to their own customs and habits and the effect of the example thus set. The influences for good, however, predominate, and as tribal relations are broken up the down-pulling tendency of tribal life and traditions will lose its force.

The recommendation made in previous reports that an employment clerk should be stationed at some of the large agencies to assist and encourage returned students in obtaining employment is once more respectfully brought to your attention. From various causes the cultivating of their allotments is not always practicable, and many of them, while willing to work, do not know where to look or to whom to apply. The employment clerk could be informed in advance by school superintendents of the return of students to their homes and thus be able to place himself in communication with them. He could learn their home conditions and their qualifications for particular lines of work. He could also keep in touch with those most likely to need Indian labor, trained or otherwise, and, in short, make himself a medium of exchange between employers and those seeking employment. It is believed great good could be accomplished by energetic and capable men in such positions, and many young Indians be given the opportunity of earning their own living and applying practically the instruction received at the schools.

TRANSFER OF PUPILS.

The past year shows marked improvement in the method of transfer of pupils from one school to another. Owing to the peculiar conditions attending Indian school work, including the varying ages of pupils at the same stages of educational development, and the difficulties encountered in some cases in securing the consent of parents to sending their children to a distance for a term of years, the problem of systematically promoting or transferring Indian pupils is not an easy one.

It is the aim of the Office to make the school system as a whole harmonious and interdependent. The Course of Study, issued some four years ago, was specially intended as a guide in this work. During the past year the Hampton Normal and Agricultural School, which should be looked upon as the Harvard or Yale of the red man, has caused to be prepared and sent to the field a series of examination questions to test the fitness of applicants for entrance to this most excellent institution. Therefore while they had an appropriation for 120 pupils they have only been able to obtain 96 this session who cared to or were fitted to take advantage of the opportunities offered them.

By correspondence and personal instruction we have urged agents and superintendents to have the children enter the day schools immediately upon reaching school age and to allow them to remain there at

least three years, or longer if deemed necessary or advisable in exceptional cases, not, however, to exceed five years. Then they should go to the nearest reservation boarding school, and from this school, when sufficiently advanced and the consent of the parents has been obtained, be transferred to the nearest nonreservation training school. For many years it has not been possible to carry out this system of transfers and promotions as successfully as one could desire. Agents and superintendents in many cases, for the sake of obtaining a large attendance at the reservation boarding schools, transfer pupils from the day schools irrespective of their fitness. Also, in order to obtain a large enrollment, they receive children into their schools who have a very slight percentage of Indian blood. Such a course deserves severe condemnation.

Each year, however, the rules of the Office are being more strictly adhered to. Conditions are improving--the opposition of parents, under ameliorating influences of returned students and the efforts of the schools, is becoming less, and it is hoped that the endeavor to provide systematically for the entrance, grading, and transfer of Indian pupils will fully succeed.

PUBLICATION ON PREPARATION OF FOOD IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

From letters received in the Office and from personal visits to the schools it has been found that there is a great need at the present time for a work which will be of assistance to matrons, cooks, housekeepers, etc., many of whom are young Indian girls, who, though anxious and willing, are not capable of planning and using the school ration in the most wholesome and economical manner. This necessity has also been brought to our attention through reports of visiting officials, showing that at many schools the food is not properly cooked nor well served and in some cases is insufficient in quantity. As the chemist of the Agricultural Department certified officially that the ration is quite adequate, it is evident that full use is not being made of it. We are preparing, and hope soon to submit for your consideration, a work on the preparation of food in Indian schools, with a view to showing the best way to utilize the Government ration and the products of the school garden and farm, the aim being to provide the pupils with a sufficient quantity of nourishing food and to give instruction in preparing it for the table, thus fitting them to perform this important part of housekeeping in a proper and economical manner upon their return home. In the larger schools the necessity for preparing food in great quantities to supply the needs of the school tables precludes giving proper instruction in cooking, unless special facilities are provided in order that the pupils may be instructed in cooking for a small family. We hope by the detailed instructions given in this work to secure a greater variety in methods of cooking and to meet the needs of widely separated localities. Menus for every day in the week, varied to suit the succeeding seasons, are included, and a large number of recipes are given, which have been tested at many of the schools and found practicable.

In some localities we have noticed considerable difficulty in educating Indian children to the use of vegetables, they preferring a meat diet, presumably due to their meat-eating ancestry. We have there-

fore given special directions for the cooking of vegetables in order that the pupils may be supplied with and learn the value of a mixed diet. In many schools the pupils have to be encouraged to cultivate a taste for milk, and we have constantly urged the advisability of serving it to growing children instead of so much coffee, although they prefer the latter. We have carefully observed the meals served in schools in different localities and have noted the excellence and variety of food prepared in some schools and the abundance of vegetables raised, even in an arid region, as at Rico Station, Ariz., while at other schools, although located where good gardens can be cultivated with little effort, few vegetables and very little milk are served to the children.

In visiting the homes of married returned students it has been observed that frequently the husband provides food which the wife is too indifferent to cook properly. In following her history up at the school it has often been found that she either did not take to cooking or that she attended a school where the teaching of cooking was not considered of special importance. Through the preparation of this work we hope to be able to secure a more uniform method and better results in having pupils taught to prepare and serve meals for a small family.

The importance of enforcing discipline and instructing pupils in proper conduct in the dining room is also emphasized. Employees should instruct their Indian charges in deportment at table as they would their own children, and by offering suggestions to meet difficulties which we have observed, or which have been reported to the Office, it is hoped that more uniform and painstaking instructions on these lines will be secured.

HYGIENIC CONDITIONS.

Marked improvement has been made in the general hygienic conditions at schools and their surroundings during the past year. We are glad to state that more attention has been paid to the subject of hygiene in buildings, while careful consideration has been given to the sanitary conditions of the grounds at many of the schools.

With a view to securing the use of every precaution in guarding the health of the children, circulars have been sent to superintendents and matrons giving detailed information as to the care of sleeping rooms and of beds and bedding. Also the importance of isolating all cases of contagious diseases was emphasized.

To establish habits of cleanliness from the earliest years, we have issued a circular urging superintendents in charge of day schools and day-school inspectors to see that comfortable bathing facilities for the children are provided at day schools where practicable. I am happy to report that in all but one of the Pine Ridge, S. Dak., day schools bathrooms have been erected. These bathrooms are heated by using discarded stoves, and the pupils are bathed under the supervision of the teacher and housekeeper.

We are glad to state that we have found superintendents generally endeavoring to carry out the instructions of the Office, and that the health of the children has been improved.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

If such schools as the Teachers' College of Columbia University, the Ethical Culture Schools, and many others of New York City consider it educative to have basket weaving and rug making taught, it would seem advisable for the teachers in the Indian service to include as a practical part of their work the various arts for which Indians have become famous by their own unaided efforts—basketry, pottery, beadwork, tanning, blanket weaving, beaten silver, etc. As a rule, a tribe is especially expert in some particular art or craft, and we are endeavoring to have the respective schools preserve the industries of the tribes to which their children belong. The blanket weaving which the Navahos and Moquis do to perfection would naturally be impossible to tribes remote from woolgrowing sections. Similarly, the tanning processes of some tribes, which make the coarse hides as soft and flexible as kid, are unknown to Indians of other sections. In basketry many tribes excel, and the fame of the old Indian basket work has become world-wide. While visiting schools we have urged personally upon teachers the importance of fostering this natural hand dexterity of the Indian and encouraging its exercise. Arrangements have been made at a number of the schools to do this. At Oneida, Wis., the children take special delight in bead and lace work. Two days in the week they are instructed in lace making, and have sent handsome specimens of their handiwork to exhibitions and large stores, where it has found ready sale. In beadwork they have been instructed in making belts and pockets, bags, purses, lamp-shades, watch and fan chains, and collars. They take special pride in this work, and wherever specimens have been exhibited more orders were received than could be filled. At Bena, Minn., the pupils have made beaded belts and bags and useful articles of birch bark. The bead fan chains made at Chillico, Okla., have netted a nice profit to the Indian girls and furnished them with profitable work for idle hours.

At Cheyenne, Okla., under the direction of the seamstress, who is an Indian, excellent beadwork has been made. The matron at Grand Junction, Colo., has encouraged blanket weaving among the Navaho pupils. At the Albuquerque School, New Mexico, the girls whose parents are blanket weavers are so anxious to carry on this work that they utilize the legs of an ordinary chair for a loom, and it is no unusual occurrence in passing through the dormitory to find a number of chairs used as looms on which are unfinished blankets. Many of the children at Fort Hall, Idaho, are expert beadworkers. The baskets of Round Valley and Hoopa Valley, California, are especially noted for their beauty and are in great demand. The baskets of the Pimas and Apaches of New Mexico and Arizona, although coarse in weave, are much sought after by tourists. The pottery made by the Moquis of Arizona and the Pueblos of New Mexico finds ready sale, and the supply does not meet the demand for this symbolic and artistic ware. Collectors and museums send agents into the field to collect the best specimens of Indian work.

The arts and crafts of the Indian have a far greater value than is generally known, and in many sections of the country they become efficient aids to him in earning a livelihood. When the crops of the Pimas failed for lack of water, they were enabled to provide for

themselves temporarily by the sale of their baskets, as did also the Mohaves, Apaches, and some of the Mission Indians.

The demand for native Indian work has very largely increased during the past five years. The production has also increased, but not uniformly. For instance, in many parts of the country, owing to the practical extermination of game, there has been a great falling off in the production of beaded buckskin work, moccasins, leggings, etc., but in these localities this falling off has usually been made up by a corresponding increase in the number of woven bead articles made. There is no way of exactly estimating the amounts realized by the Indians from the sale of native products, these sales being made partly through Indian traders, partly direct to eastern dealers, and largely, especially in the Southwest, by individual Indians to tourists, dealers, and curio hunters. A communication received in the Office says that the president of the Santa Fe Railroad made the statement that the sales of Indian goods at stations along his lines have increased 1,000 per cent in the last ten years and that similar statements have been made by officers of the Southern Pacific road. The Mohonk Lodge, Oklahoma, sold \$5,213.24 worth of Indian wares last year, as compared with \$1,500 worth a few years ago. Mr. J. W. Benham, of the Benham Indian Trading Company, states that in their four stores they did a gross business during the past year of about \$140,000, the bulk of which was Indian-made goods. Mr. Frank Covert, of New York, a dealer in Mexican and Indian goods, says that last year he bought, either directly or through post traders, \$10,000 worth of Indian goods proper, as against \$3,000 worth five years ago.

The Flambeau Lumber Company, of Wisconsin, handled last year about \$2,000 worth of Indian goods, as against three or four hundred dollars' worth five years ago. In a letter to this Office they stated: "We handle mostly their beadwork. The demand for material of this kind has increased considerably the past few years, and we can dispose of all we can procure." An Indian post trader at Ganada, Ariz., reports that he sold last year \$29,000 worth of Indian blankets and baskets and \$7,000 worth of silverware made by the Navaho silversmiths. He states that he has kept at work during the past year 325 weavers and from eight to ten silversmiths. Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, of New York, who has long been interested in improving the condition of the Indian, last year disposed of \$18,000 worth of native products intrusted to her personally by the Indians for sale. Many Indian women and girls in the Southwest are doing good work in lace making taught them by the missionaries. The Albuquerque school is teaching blanket weaving and lace making. In the North, especially in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, the Indian women conduct a profitable industry in making bead belts, batbands, etc.

These incidents are cited especially to show that the Indians, both men and women, realize the necessity of doing something for themselves, and are cooperating with governmental efforts to raise them to a self-supporting, nondependent condition. The amounts quoted above as having been paid them last year would indicate that the proceeds of their native wares form a substantial addition to their incomes.

A number of the schools have given hearty support to our efforts to have the children become proficient in the arts and crafts of their parents. A great deal has already been accomplished, but much

remains to be done if we would preserve the native industries of the Indian, whose historic associations, no less than their material value, appeal to us to save them.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Complying with your directions, institutes have been held during the past fiscal year as follows: The Department of Indian Education of the N. E. A. at Boston, Mass.; the Pacific Coast Institute at Newport, Oreg.; local institutes at Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.; Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.; Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.; Fort Totten, N. Dak., and the general meeting of the Congress of Indian Educators at St. Louis, Mo. Detailed reports of the proceedings at these institutes will be found in the appendix, with the exception of the meetings at Boston and Newport, which were included in the report for 1903. All these meetings were well attended.

The coming together at stated intervals of Indian teachers and workers for mutual exchange of views as to methods and systems is as necessary as it is for teachers in the public schools; even more so, as many of them live in isolated parts of the country and are denied the privilege of attending educational meetings whereby they would be stimulated and come in contact with the educational thought of the day.

We have endeavored to extend the practice of holding institutes and to systematize them by arranging times and places most convenient to the teachers, in order that all may have the opportunity of attending at least one meeting. During the past year we have, by correspondence and personal interviews, requested supervisors to conduct institutes in their respective districts, in order to enable teachers to keep abreast of the times and to bring their standard up to the degree of excellence required in the public schools. These institutes offer Indian teachers the same opportunities for mutual benefit and advancement that the county and state meetings offer to the public school teachers. With your approval, a circular letter on this subject was sent to the field, from which the following is an extract:

It is desired to emphasize the great benefits derived by teachers as a result of attendance at institutes where, through interchange of thoughts and experiences, and listening to instructive papers and addresses by leading educators, they are stimulated by new ideas and broadened and helped.

The Congress of Indian Educators will meet at St. Louis, Mo., June 25-July 1, 1904, and the sessions will be devoted to addresses and round-table discussions. Teachers will be able to attend the meetings of the National Educational Association, where eminent American and foreign educators will present the characteristics of their respective systems. They can also take advantage of the unusual opportunities afforded to make an intelligent study of the educational exhibits in connection with convention discussions. The Indian Bureau desires that agents and superintendents encourage their teachers to attend.

The attendance at the St. Louis meeting far surpassed that of any similar meeting, and the teachers generally availed themselves of the exceptional opportunities offered for study and improvement. The meeting being held during the World's Fair and on its grounds, teachers were enabled to study American and foreign educational methods in all grades and to listen to addresses by the leading educators of the world. They also took advantage of the opportunity to visit the various model schools, including manual training and kindergartens. In order to call the attention of the Indian workers to the special facilities for study and improvement during this meeting, we sent to

each employee in the Indian school service a circular, from which we give the following extract:

Teachers will be afforded full opportunity for intelligent study of the educational exhibits at the exposition, both American and foreign. They will also have the benefits of the convention discussions based on exhibit studies. The exhibits by the various educational institutions of the United States, from the kindergarten up, will be the best and largest ever made. Teachers will undoubtedly appreciate the great benefits to be derived from studying these exhibits illustrating every stage of educational development. It is suggested that the value of their exhibit study will be greatly enhanced if the teachers will make a point of systematically taking notes of whatever they may observe while visiting the various educational exhibits which may seem to them specially practical and adapted to the needs of Indian training. These notes will not only be useful to them in connection with the round-table discussions, but for reference on returning to their schools.

The institute at St. Louis was one of the most successful we have ever conducted, and it is believed that it will be productive of good results to the service.

The Indian exhibit at the Exposition contained samples of class-room work from the schools and a large collection of rare and beautiful specimens of native Indian wares. The exhibit and the model Indian school served a useful purpose in showing the visiting public that the Indian will learn and will work, by the best evidence possible—seeing him doing it.

GROWTH OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

I am glad to report that the past year has marked decided growth in the Indian school work. The attendance has increased to about 30,000. At the various school plants there have been many improvements in buildings, and more attention has been given to sanitary conditions. New sewerage systems have been established, and old ones, where defective, have been repaired or replaced. On the whole, the plants at the various schools are well equipped. At the Crow Agency Boarding School, Montana, however, new buildings are very much needed.

The value of education to the Indian and the duty of the Government to give it to him has been recognized, and from the first regular appropriation in 1819 of \$10,000 this sum has gradually been increased until this year it reached over \$3,200,000. Each year the number of schools and teachers has gradually increased, with a corresponding annual increase in the attendance of pupils. Improved methods have been adopted as experience has shown their necessity and value, and increased facilities have been provided. The water supply is carefully looked to and the proper means taken to provide abundance of pure water. Precaution is taken against fire, and the introduction of modern methods of heating and lighting has contributed greatly to the increased safety of the buildings. The health of the pupils is more carefully looked after and everything possible done to prevent the spread of disease. New hospitals have been erected at a number of schools and competent nurses employed, the care of the sick forming an important part of the instruction given.

The schools during the past year have been giving greater attention to the grading and advancing of pupils in a more systematic manner. Better crops were raised last year by the installation of irrigating plants in a number of localities. By the increase in the number and extent of school gardens and the greater interest which the pupils

have been encouraged to take in garden work, a more extensive and varied vegetable diet has been secured and better health has resulted. Tubs and boards have been placed in school laundries, and superintendents are being urged to see that the pupils are taught family washing and ironing. More attention has been given during the past year to the teaching of cooking. Teachers in the Indian service find that if they are to keep abreast of the times they must see that the pupils are taught this most valuable branch of the work and that they are instructed in the preparation of meals for a small family, similar to those which they will have to prepare upon their return to their homes. Earnest efforts are being made in the schools to teach the Indian child along practical lines, and endeavor is made to develop his individuality, drawing out all that is good in him and inspiring him with ambition to become useful to himself and his people. Among the most encouraging evidences of the good results of Indian education are the favorable reports of returned students received through superintendents who have watched their course after leaving school.

In presenting this, my seventh annual report as Superintendent of Indian Schools, permit me to express my deep appreciation and sincere gratitude for the cordial cooperation and encouraging sympathy which I have always received from you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ESTELLE REEL,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

APPENDIX.

BRIEFS OF PROCEEDINGS, PAPERS, AND DISCUSSIONS AT INSTITUTES.

STANDING ROCK INSTITUTE.

[Standing Rock Agency, S. Dak., September 21, 25, and 26, 1903, under the direction of A. O. Wright, supervisor of Indian schools.]

The institute was well attended by teachers and employees of the four boarding and five day schools of the agency. Several missionaries were present, and participated as honorary members. Brief addresses of welcome were made by United States Indian Agent J. M. Carignan and Supt. E. C. Witzleben and responded to on behalf of the institute by Supt. J. T. Hall.

EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS.

Early education at Standing Rock Agency.—Mrs. M. J. Van Solen, teacher day school No. 1.—In January, 1876, I was appointed teacher at this agency, and was given a room with two half windows. It was furnished with a box stove and a few home-made benches. We had also some books, slates, yarn, and knitting needles. It was no easy work commencing the school. We had first to get the consent and aid of the principal chiefs. This was obtained, and each sent a number of children from the respective bands. I thus had a good enrollment, but the trouble was the children would not come regularly. I finally started a boarding school in a small way, the agent giving us rations for the children, and in this way secured a fairly good attendance. The children brought their own bedding with them, and slept on the floor in our bedrooms. Strange to say, there were only a few boys, the majority being girls. At first they wore their native dress, but after a while some would want a dress made like ours; they would buy the material and, my sister and I would make the dresses.

Health of pupils in the schoolroom.—Miss Septima Kochler, teacher at St. Elizabeth's Boarding School.—I find that the health of the pupils depends on the specifics of good air, good light, bodily comfort, exercise, cleanliness, and happiness—the last the outcome of all the rest. The ventilation of the schoolroom must be arranged so that the pupils do not sit in drafts. Have breathing exercises and singing only when the air in the room is fresh. Flush the room with air while marching or having callisthenics. The seating of pupils has much to do with their comfort, and consequently with their health. If the seats are double, discriminate as to who shall sit together. Do not seat a well child with a diseased one. Cleanliness in care of books, slates, and objects used in common will obviate much contagion. Teach the care of the health. Tell the why of your various commands—"open the window," "shut that one," "sit up," "walk with your head up," etc. The Indian is anxious to appear well; appeal to his good sense and proper pride.

Care of the health of pupils outside the schoolroom.—Miss Ruth E. Laughlin, matron at Grand River Boarding School.—Children should be taught by the matron the reason why they need fresh air; the reason why they should care for their health in many little ways. The matron has a special mission to the bodies as well as to the

minds and souls of the children. She should be very careful about the fit of children's clothing. Let us make the children look as well as we can, but keep them comfortable. Children should be taught to take correct positions in standing and sitting. Beds and dormitories must be well aired every day. We at Grand River do not use spreads, but turn the upper half of the covers down over the lower half. The sheets then answer for spreads, and the airing goes on all day. The last thing before the dormitories are locked at night the matron should herself adjust the windows so as to secure the best ventilation without a direct draft on anyone. Let the school be made as bright and attractive as possible. It is only a step from happiness to health. Upon our success in teaching to our pupils the principles of hygiene and habits conducive to health depends in great measure the future of the Indian people.

How shall we best educate sickly children?—Miss Mary E. Francis, principal St. Elizabeth's Mission Boarding School.—In many instances pupils objectionally affected have been entered and those interested in their welfare have been willing to give the extra care their cases required to help them, realizing that these children must grow up in ignorance in most respects if deprived of the opportunity to be instructed how to become useful citizens. At the same time the question arises, is it just to the others who are not similarly troubled to be obliged to associate closely (as is almost unavoidable) with those who are seriously diseased? There are those too, who have the care of their training, who feel that they are taking great risks in coming in contact with that which is deemed contagious, while they continue faithfully to give the children every attention, with due caution, possible in the limited circumstances under which they often must work.

Cooking class, taught by Sister Seraphine.—Miss Ruth E. Laughlin, matron Grand River Boarding School.—The class stood around a table on which were placed the materials and utensils to be used in the lesson. The words "stove," "oven," "kindling," "paper," "match," and "fire" were repeated carefully and used in sentences which were recited by the class together and by each of the children separately. "We are going to make biscuits," said the teacher. "I want you to see how well you can say the word 'biscuits.'" Each in turn repeated the word distinctly. Four pans were passed to as many children around the table. A cup was used to measure the flour. The children put a cupful each of flour into each of the pans. Each article used was made the subject of a little lesson in language. The lesson proceeded until the biscuits were baked, after which the children passed them around and then sat down to neatly spread tables and ate their lunch of biscuits and butter, with cups of milk. During the entire lesson the interest of the children was at a high point, and we all felt that we as well as the children had been benefited.

Sewing lesson.—Sister Angelica.—The children were first asked what they were going to do. They answered "sew." This introduced a language lesson. "What are we going to make?" was asked. The children repeated in concert, and then individually, "We are going to make a bag." Similar exercises followed on the length of thread taken, the needle, scissors, thimble, cloth, etc. When the teacher asked the question, "What is the first thing we should do when we begin to sew?" the answer was, "Wash our hands." When asked why the hands should be washed they said, "So that our work will be clean." These exercises tend to inculcate habits of neatness and care. The teacher held up a ruler and asked, "What do you use this ruler for?" The answer was, "To measure." Accurate measurement is important and should be clearly explained to the pupils.

The field matron's work in cooperation with the day school.—Mrs. Agnes B. Reedy, industrial teacher in the field service.—I have found in the short time I was assigned to a field that where there was a day school the work of the matron was more effectual; you could work upon the love and interest the mothers have for their children, telling them to send the little ones to school, combed, neat, and clean; keep their homes neat that the child will love to come home again; learn to cook and bake; and that the field matron is among them to teach them all this.

Proper equipment of a day school.—Horace G. Jennerson, teacher Bullhead day school.—The day-school plant should consist of a cottage, schoolhouse, three closets, two double and one single, shop, barn, woodshed, poultry house and yard, two cellars, an ice house, a well or other good water supply, a cistern if the water is hard, a garden plot of at least 1 acre, a meadow, and a pasture. The schoolroom and cottage may be under the same roof or under separate roofs. Both arrangements have their advantages and disadvantages. The schoolhouse should consist of a well-ventilated schoolroom large enough to accommodate the school, a storeroom, two cloakrooms, two bath and toilet rooms, and if a dining room can be provided all the better. The school premises should be parked, if possible, and made attractive by setting out trees, planting flowers, laying out walks, etc.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES WHICH WERE UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

Committee on proper assignment of pupils, etc.—We find that the existing arrangements between the three Government boarding schools and the mission boarding school on this agency are quite satisfactory; that each has its well-understood constituency, that the few changes asked for by parents can be easily arranged, and that the relations between these schools are cordial and perfectly harmonious. We believe that it is not necessary to ask for any other changes and it is doubtful if any could be legally made. We therefore recommend that the existing arrangements between the boarding schools on this agency be continued without change.

2. In order to have a systematic transfer of pupils from day schools to boarding schools, we recommend that the following principles be accepted by this institute, and that the agent be requested to issue an order making these rules obligatory on schools and parents: that all children residing within reasonable distance of a day school should attend such school, from the age of 6 till properly transferred elsewhere; that all healthy children residing too far from a day school, and all orphans not provided for by relatives, should attend the proper reservation boarding school; that when day-school children have completed the third grade, or without having done so have attained the age of 14, they should be promoted to the proper boarding school if physically fit.

3. In relation to transfers to nonreservation boarding schools we recommend as follows: that when pupils have completed the sixth grade, or without having completed that grade have attained the age of 17, they should be decidedly encouraged to be transferred to some nonreservation school; that we do not oppose the transfer of pupils younger than this when the parents desire it; but that no pupil should be transferred to a nonreservation school under the age of 12, and we respectfully request the agent to refuse his consent to such transfers.

Committee on health of pupils.—The provisions for the noonday luncheon at the day schools should be of good quality and sufficient in quantity and variety to enable the housekeeper to prepare a wholesome and appetizing meal each day, and to teach the pupils plain cooking.

Committee on industrial work in day schools.—Not less than one-half of each school day should be devoted to teaching the industries which can be practically taken up at each day school. Cooking should be taught to the extent of the instruction necessary to enable pupils to prepare simple, wholesome food in a variety of ways. Housework, including the duties that usually fall to the lot of an ordinary housewife, should be taught as far as practicable. Each school should have a large garden to supply the necessary vegetables for the table, and where practicable individual gardens should be made by the pupils under the direction of the teacher. In the shop simple necessary tools should be furnished and should be used by the pupils of both sexes. Not less than 160 acres should be set apart for each day school, at least 5 acres of which should be suitable for a garden. Dairying should be taught wherever practicable.

ROSEBUD INSTITUTE.

[Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., October 1 and 2, 1903. Conducted by J. Franklin House, supervisor of Indian schools.]

When the institute was called to order by Supervisor House practically all the employees and teachers of the boarding school and the 25 day schools on the reservation were in attendance. After the invocation by Rev. Mr. Cross, missionary to the Dakotas, Mr. J. B. Tripp, superintendent of the Rosebud Boarding School, made a brief address of welcome, which was responded to on behalf of the institute by Supervisor House.

EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS.

The influence of the Indian's religion on his development.—Rev. Mr. Cross.—The Indian's religion is radically different from the white man's, inasmuch as morals and ethics have nothing to do with it. The Indian associates religion and medicine. He is beginning to take on new forms and new ways of thinking. When the Indian asks questions he asks for information. He moves on direct lines. Get the child to think that you are asking for information.

The Indian mind.—Arthur E. McFritridge, day-school inspector.—If we will study the Indian mind it will vastly aid us. The teacher that will go among the Indians and know them will be best able to train the child.

The teacher's qualifications.—George G. Davis, teacher Bull Creek Day School.—To be a teacher one must first be a pupil. A teacher may do untold good. The day school is

the most powerful influence in the Indian community. The teacher should visit his Indians at their homes and help those who are working. The trying places are many to these beginners in industrial pursuits. Do not expect too much at once. It takes time. Make the schoolroom a pleasant, homelike place; decorate it with refined taste and have growing plants and all kinds of interesting objects here. The school grounds should also be given careful attention. The spirit of the teacher makes the spirit of the school. Impress the fact that the useful are the honored.

Correlation of mind, thought, and industrial work.—Edward C. Seovel, teacher Little White River Day School.—Let our methods of teaching be such as will accomplish the best results with the material we have at hand. Use the real thing wherever possible, as the Indian does not easily grasp abstractions. Many practical lines are open before us. Poultry raising could be made a source of revenue. Dairying might be made one of the most important factors in the Indian economy.

Ten pictures of the native American.—Mrs. Sara J. Porter, teacher, Rosebud Boarding School.—There are three virtues common to every tribe, viz, love of parents for their children, appreciation of just treatment, and dignity. The existence of these principles gives us a foundation to work on. It means something to an Indian parent to surrender his child to an alien race to train and bring up in ways diametrically opposite to all his traditions of the past. Let us recognize the trust that is placed upon us and lay square and true the foundation upon which to build the grand structure of American citizenship.

History and geography lessons combined.—Mathew R. Derig, teacher Pine Creek Day School.—Geography and history should be taught together. For instance, take the home geography. Then study the natural features of the country; the history of the race; then the starting of missions; the Government policy of various kinds; current history. Last year we traced the tour of President Roosevelt with ever increasing interest. The topic selected for this year is the Louisiana Purchase and its connection with the St. Louis Exposition. Impress upon the pupils that the United States Government is their friend and we are its representatives; that they can trust us and the Government.

How to get pupils to speak out.—John M. Linn, teacher Big White Pine River Day School.—The teacher of an Indian school must be so susceptible as to keep in touch with pupils and parents. By all means enlist the pupils' parents in the work. The teacher must study the Indian child and possess great patience. Train the child to speak English clearly and distinctly.

What shall we teach, and how?—Edward F. Paddock, teacher Butte Creek Day School.—We need drill, repetition; tact, good judgment, common sense. Obedience needs to be early inculcated. Teach self-reliance; teach economy; teach that self-support is honorable. Teach the child to think. If we would be successful we must put our hearts into the work. There is a vast difference in children. Each child requires attention adequate to his particular bent. The Indian lives in and for the present. We must teach him that it is necessary to plan for the future.

The work of the housekeeper.—Mrs. Mary C. Seovel, housekeeper Little White River Day School.—No work is more important. It is in this work that a phase of the Indian is seen that if properly understood adds much to an understanding and begets confidence between the two races. Some of the requirements are training in neatness and order. Good, wholesome cooking is not to be overlooked, as nothing in the domestic economy is so important. The housekeeper must also teach the children to sew and mend their own clothes.

Why are we here?—Mr. Z. A. Parker, teacher Spring Creek Day School.—Love of the work and work for the salary are both important reasons. Children are at first in fear of their teacher, but with the true spirit of helpfulness the restraint wears off. Prove you are their friend and the battle is won.

Our schools.—J. B. Tripp, superintendent Rosebud Boarding School.—The purpose of our day schools is to bring civilization to the Indian people in their homes, for the parent is influenced by the child. The home life of the day school is a great educator. The purpose of the day school is to fit the youth of the camp for more advanced work. Thus the boarding school takes up, and finishes the work of the day school. At the boarding school the pupil must be on time. All his work must be done at stated times. He must be in bed at an early hour. Girls are taught cooking and sewing. Pupils see how and help to run a garden and farm. They learn the care of cows and are taught to milk. Valuable lessons are taught for their future life on their land.

Teaching vocal music to Indian pupils.—Eugene E. Kidney, teacher Upper Cut Meat Creek Day School.—In this work perseverance is an essential point. With that, patience and firmness are not to be omitted. Constant drill is essential to good results. The notes should be taught. See that they read these notes. Everyone must sing. This must be insisted upon.

Effect of the day school on the Indian home.—Jesse B. Mortsoff, teacher Cut Meat Creek Day School.—The purpose of extending the benefits of education to our wards at public expense is to uplift them, not only as individuals but as a people, so that they may become a part of us, helping instead of hindering our purposes. There is a breaking through their darkness, a wish for something better than they have known, and we can point to instances of where the younger generation have been influenced by the example of some teacher and his good wife to rise to higher levels.

Character builders.—H. C. Norman, teacher Bull Creek Day School.—We are laying the foundation for a great structure. If you want to help your pupils you must come out of yourself. Pave the way for future usefulness. This takes hard, patient labor, but is worth it. Our progress is necessarily slow, but it must tell ultimately. When pupils see clearly that there is something higher in life than a satisfied appetite and a gay costume—when they begin to think—it is one of the landmarks of progress.

FORT BERTHOLD INSTITUTE.

[Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak., October 8, 9, and 10, 1903.]

[Conducted by Supervisor A. O. Wright at the Fort Berthold Boarding School. Mrs. H. E. Wilson, secretary.]

EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Our responsibility.—John S. Haggio, industrial teacher.—Each one of us carries a responsibility, and the weight thereof depends upon the position we fill. For instance, we detail boys or girls to a certain work and charge them with the responsibility of both work and tools. We have a far greater responsibility when the Indians intrust to our care the dearest they have—their children. We find no two children perfectly alike. They may be alike in one respect while vastly different in another. Therefore it is our duty as instructors to study each and every individual and deal with each accordingly. Do not attempt to have a pupil perform a duty until you are sure he or she has a clear understanding of it.

In the discussion on this paper Mr. Wright said: "There is a difference between industrial work and industrial teaching. Industrial work has to be done, and the pupil's help is necessary. Children can work around the cooking and not learn to cook, especially for families. The pupils learn washing, sewing, and cooking by actually doing the work. They need to be systematically taught stitching, cutting, and fitting." Mr. H. E. Wilson said: "Teach the children independent thought; train hand, heart, and head simultaneously. The great aim of education is to learn to think, not especially to crowd our brains with matter."

Some differences between Indian and white boys.—R. D. Hall, Elbowoods, N. Dak.—The differences are mostly due to heredity, and so in passing judgment upon these differences we must remember the different standards by which we must judge them. The white boy has had years of ancestral training in the present standards of civilization, whereas the Indian boy has barely had one generation preceding him in civilizing influences. One characteristic which distinguishes the Indian boy is a powerful imagination, which is evidenced in the wonderful stories they can tell of natural phenomena. This difference must be carefully watched and special pains taken to differentiate truth and fiction. Again, it is to be noted that the Indian boy can not comprehend the reason for government, nor accept it as freely and unquestioningly as a white boy does. This is due largely, I think, to the practical anarchy of their homes and its opposite in the schools. But no better time can be chosen than in their youth to teach them to be law-abiding citizens.

What should be the aim of the day schools?—Charles W. Hoffman, teacher Day School No. 3.—The teachers of the day schools should try to get the parents of their pupils interested in the schools, and to have them understand that an education means to live like good white people, to be able to support themselves, and to take an interest in what they have. The day-school teachers must impress upon the minds of their pupils that what they learn at the schools must be used at their homes. The parents will soon find out something about the teacher, to see if he sympathizes with them, so the teacher should be careful always to set a good example. The teacher should visit their homes as often as possible and see how they live. If the home is neat and orderly he should speak of it and encourage them to improve their condition and give them some new ideas in housekeeping.

Industrial training in schools.—M. F. Minahan, teacher Day School No. 1.—I do not want to depreciate the importance of mental work or book study, but I claim that industrial training can not be ignored, especially in our Indian schools. The Indian child has very few advantages, and it becomes necessary for the schools to supplement this lack of training. We find most of the Indian children when they first enter

school very awkward. They are unfamiliar with the most simple tools; in fact, as a rule, they can not use their hands. Our duty, then, as teachers is to have them overcome their awkwardness—to learn to know themselves. This requires both time and patience.

In the discussion of this paper Supt. H. E. Wilson said: "We should teach the children how to use to the best advantage the things, the implements, and machines that they will have or be able to have at their homes. If they are always given an abundance of implements and complicated machinery to work with, they will not be able to work without them when they go home. They should be taught to accomplish good results with simple devices and implements."

What of the returned students?—Mrs. Anna D. Wild, field matron.—One of our young men holds a responsible public office in one of the neighboring towns and is highly esteemed and respected by the white residents. The returned students in this community may number fifty or sixty. Thirteen may be counted as having done excellently well. Only two have done badly. Others may be classed as good or fair. When we think of the many that are holding Government and other responsible positions, with those who are quietly working for the uplifting of their people in their homes, I think that it is quite convincing that they do enough good toward the uplifting of their race to justify the expenditures that have been made for their education. Our duty toward returned students is to cooperate in stretching forth our hands to them and to continue to give them protection, sympathy, and encouragement.

Teach the things the pupils need most.—Miss Knola G. Acord, matron.—The art of housekeeping in a systematic way is what we should teach our Indian girls. The ideal training for girls is that which will instill a love for home and make good, neat housekeepers. The planting of shrubs, plants, and flowers will, at a small expense, work a great transformation in the surroundings of a home. The good home makes a good citizen, and the good citizen makes a good government.

Day-school experience.—Charles A. Shullis, teacher Day School No. 2.—My work at this school includes a period of three and one-half years, and during that time I have been studying the material upon which I have to work. Different pupils require different treatment. That the day school makes its influence felt in the community can not be gainsaid. This fall one of the men who lives near the school cut his fodder. It is the first time I have known him to do so. He also cultivated that same corn with his horse; heretofore the women hoed it. This departure from the old style may rightfully be due to the school's influence.

Effects and opportunities of day schools.—Mrs. Charles W. Hoffman, housekeeper Day School No. 3.—The opportunities that present themselves to the day school are almost legion. They not only connect the work with the scholars, but with the older people who live in the camps where the school is situated. The school is in direct intercourse with their homes, and influences them to a great extent. The parents will become interested in the day school if it is what it ought to be. As the teachers of the day school are frequently the only white people near the Indians, they can become beacon lights for them to follow, whether for good or bad. As a rule, Indians place white people on a high plane and watch them to see if they are consistent, and if the Indians are once deceived it is hard to regain their confidence and respect. The Indians enjoy visiting the homes of the teachers and viewing the pictures on the walls, and the pictures given them can be seen in their homes. This all has its influence for good. The children put in practice what they see at the schools, in keeping the homes neat and tidy.

The art of sewing.—Miss Nora Le Roy, seamstress.—The first steps in sewing are taken by the little ones in play with dolls, in making dresses, etc. The style and art of sewing change every year, and to keep up with new ideas we have to read and study as well as other instructors. I have found some exceptionally good workers among the children, and they seem to want to learn.

The need of unity in our work.—Miss Josephine Janese, assistant matron.—This means that all should work as one; all agree to join hands in whatever work comes their way. I think that the school and agency people should all work together. The children are quick to learn housework; some of them are fast workers and some are not. We should have a pleasant word for everyone, as this will teach the children to be polite to their schoolmates and the employees. Unity should always be in the schoolroom, so that we can work with our children and they with us as one mind.

Care of Government property.—Amzi W. Thomas, Indian agent.—We have been placed here to teach the wards of the Government the value of all articles; that every article represents both labor and money, whether it belongs to an individual or to the Government. By ourselves showing a care for Government property we teach the Indian common honesty.

Transportation of pupils to day schools.—H. E. Wilson, superintendent Fort Berthold Boarding School.—The attendance at day schools is not so good as at the other schools. This is due to the fact that a number of the pupils live such a distance from the schoolhouse that it is difficult for them to get to school; and often it is a hardship for the parents to take the children to school, since they can not always spare the time to take them 5 miles or more each day. To remedy this difficulty I suggest that the parents take turns bringing the children to school—i. e., one man brings all the children on his route to school one week, his neighbor performs this service next week, and so on; that the policemen take turns in bringing children to school; that farmers and other employees use their influence in behalf of this object; and, lastly, it may be possible to employ a transportation agent out of the labor fund in some instances.

School government.—Mr. Mathey, principal teacher Fort Berthold Mission.—All discipline and government should aim to develop character and make the pupils able to be leaders and helpers in their future life among their own people. Discipline should be adapted to each nature. The individuality of each pupil must be recognized and studied. A teacher should always be kind and pleasant, but firm. He should see that his own character is one which his pupils can respect. He should himself be what he expects his pupils to be, and control by example. Be sure not to expect too much of your pupils. Provide innocent amusement for them during the play hour. Do not keep them at work all the time, but keep them busy all the time.

Education.—Dr. A. J. Morris, agency physician.—The Indians became wards of the nation because they were devoid of education. For their own protection and for the safety of those around them our Government established a system of education. I predict that fifty years hence we will see an Indian people who will be an honor to the nation, which has expended so much care and money upon their enlightenment and education.

An industrial language lesson on bread making.—Presented by Mrs. H. E. Wilson and her domestic-science class.—All necessary utensils and material for bread making were brought to the schoolroom. The teacher's desk was used for a table. Each member of the class took her place around the table. The teacher asked each girl to name the different kinds of utensils and materials used in the process of bread making, as follows: Question. What is this, Bessie? [indicating the mixing bowl].—Answer. It is a mixing bowl. [Each answer formed a complete sentence.] Q. Jeannette, what is this?—A. It is flour. Q. Willena, how is flour made?—A. Flour is made from wheat; the outside is taken off and the inside is ground fine in a flour mill. Q. What is in this cup, Grace?—A. Yeast is in the cup. Q. What does yeast do to the bread, Grace?—A. It makes the bread light. Q. What is yeast, Jeannette?—A. It is a plant that grows when put in the sponge. Q. Jeannette and Willena may stir up the sponge. After this was done the teacher asked Jeannette what she put in the crock. A. I put a quart of warm water, yeast, and flour in the crock. Q. Willena, what did you put in the crock?—A. I put a quart of warm water, a cake of yeast, and flour enough to make a batter. Q. What will you now do with the sponge, Jeannette?—A. We will place it in a warm place to rise.

The teacher said, You may now take the sponge and leave it in a warm place to rise. Grace and Abbie, get the light sponge and mix the bread. [Some that had been previously prepared was brought in. The other girls were brought to the blackboard to write description of what had been done. When the bread mixing was over, the girls left the boards and returned to their positions around the table.] Q. Grace, how much salt did you use?—A. I put one teaspoonful of salt in the bread. Q. Bessie, how much salt did the girls use in the bread?—A. They each put one teaspoonful in. Q. How much flour did you use, Grace?—A. Enough to make the dough stiff. Q. What will the girls do now, Mabel?—A. They will leave the dough till it gets light. Q. Bessie and Mabel may bring in the light dough and make it into loaves. [The girls grease the pans.] Q. What are you doing to the pans?—A. We are greasing the pans. [Each girl took her turn in answering a series of questions about the process up to this point, reviewing the work already done.] Q. Why do you grease the pans?—A. We grease the pans to keep the bread from sticking. Q. What are the girls doing to the bread, Grace?—A. They are kneading it. Q. Bessie, what are you doing?—A. I am making the dough into loaves. Q. What have they done and what will the girls now do with the loaves?—A. They have made the dough into loaves and will let them remain until they are light. Q. When the loaves are light, what will you do, Grace?—A. We will bake them for one hour. Q. If the loaves were large, how long would you bake them, Abbie?—A. Two hours. [Various questions were asked the class about the character of bread, its purpose, effect on the system, etc., and after the bread was baked it was brought in and passed around.]

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES WHICH WERE UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

Committee on the legal assignment of additional land to the boarding and day schools.—We most urgently recommend that one section of land be legally assigned to the boarding school and one-quarter of a section to each of the three day schools. We have been moved to make this recommendation for the reason that this section of the country is not well adapted to farming, has a dry and uncertain climate, and stock raising is the principal occupation of the people. We further recommend that three cows be provided the day schools and five additional cows for the boarding school, that the children may be provided with sufficient milk and afforded the means of instruction in butter making.

Committee on transfer and transportation of pupils.—We recommend that pupils who have completed the third grade, or who have arrived at the age of 14 years, at the day schools, shall be transferred to the reservation boarding schools, unless excused for good and sufficient reasons; that they should be encouraged to attend nonreservation training schools and be transferred on completing the sixth grade or on attaining the age of 17, irrespective of educational qualifications.

FORT TOTTEN INSTITUTE.

[Fort Totten, N. Dak., October 23 and 24, 1903.]

[Conducted by Supervisor A. O. Wright, with Supt. Charles L. Davis as chairman and F. E. Roberson principal teacher, as secretary.]

EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESSES AND PAPERS.

Ideals.—Supervisor A. O. Wright.—While attending to the material education of the pupils we should not forget their education in ideals. This includes religion, patriotism, ambition, etc. The most important is religion. In all these things there is less value in formal instruction than in inspiration. Patriotism can best be taught by singing patriotic songs, reciting patriotic selections, and by saluting the flag. So with other virtues. Nothing here can make up for the lack of enthusiasm in the teacher or employee. While we keep our feet on the earth we should look up to the stars.

Entomological study.—F. E. Roberson, principal teacher.—This subject should be taught to an elementary extent in the schoolroom. The farmer's opportunity for instruction is necessarily limited to individuals or small groups. The economic phase should be emphasized. The larger specimens of the various classes of insects should be studied as types. The child should know the insecticides used generally, the destructive age of the insect, manner and extent of multiplication, and how the insect operates to destroy.

Teaching of morals by example as well as by precept.—E. L. Swartzlander, disciplinarian.—The development of the child morally is of paramount importance. The education of the child physically and mentally should be accompanied always by moral education. Example as well as precept should be employed. Children are imitative and will speak and act just as their teachers do in their presence. Teachers should be careful of their language in speaking to children and should encourage the children to use only the best language at their command. The acts of teachers in the presence of children should be performed with a consciousness that the influence on the mind of the pupil is for good.

Treatment of tuberculosis and scrofula.—Dr. George O. Keck, agency and school physician.—Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacillus tuberculosis. This bacillus is found in the air, dust, on clothes, in infected rooms—in fact, it is nearly everywhere. The modes of infection are divided into three classes—hereditary transmission, inoculation, and inhalation. The treatment is divided into two general classes, climate and drugs. The more sunshine and fresh air the consumptives can get, the better for them. Many people, by making a change of climate to higher altitudes, have developed such a resisting power that the tubercular germ has been thrown off, and they have been cured. The drug treatment of tuberculosis is alteratives. Scrofula or lymphatic tuberculosis is the infiltration of the glands of the neck with tuberculosis. At the first stage of this, the child being put on alteratives, the glands will in many cases disappear. This form of tuberculosis is also infectious.

How best to train Indian children to become good citizens.—Miss G. A. Chase, teacher.—The word "train" is better in this case than "teach," which is often used in a restricted sense. The inherent idea of good citizenship is character as well as intelligence. While training the child in mental processes, which successively go toward educating him, character building may go on at the same time, and habits of industry, punctuality, economy, etc., may be inculcated. This may be taught in workshop and dormitory as well as in the schoolroom.

CLASS EXERCISES.

In sewing.—Miss Edie M. Lugenbeel, seamstress.—This exercise was in the schoolroom with a class of large girls, the topic being the gathering stitch and making ruffles, and consisted of an oral recitation and actual work, applying the recitation to practice.

In carpentry.—Joseph Lipskey, carpenter.—This was in the carpenter shop with a class of large boys. A plan for a house had been drawn, enlarged from the original, and then used as a working drawing for making a large model. The class was engaged in preparing the timbers for the first story. They first recited and then worked on the timbers.

In cooking.—Miss M. Phillips, housekeeper.—This was in the schoolroom with the cooking class. They made baking-powder biscuit, describing each step of the process. The class then adjourned to a room containing a stove and reappeared after a time with the biscuits baked.

Ciphering match.—F. E. Roberson, principal teacher.—Four pupils from each of the third and fourth grades were seated with slates and pencils. After writing each name and grade, numbers were read by the teacher for addition or subtraction. On obtaining the result the slate was placed on a stand conveniently located. After all had finished one of the pupils passed to the blackboard to record the correct results. The teacher took up each slate from the pile, reading the answers when they were found to be correct.

J0170-05—27

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF INDIAN EDUCATORS.

[National Educational Association, St. Louis, Mo., June 25-July 1, 1904.]

Saturday, June 25.—Music by Indian school band. Invocation by Most Rev. John J. Glennon, archbishop of St. Louis. Song, "This is the Indian's Home," written by Supervisor A. O. Wright.

Addresses of welcome: Hon. A. M. Dockery, governor of Missouri; Hon. D. R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Dr. Howard J. Rogers, chief of department of education and director of manual training school, Washington Exposition; Dr. Calvin M. Woodward, director of manual training school, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. F. Louis Seldin, superintendent of instruction, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Amelia C. Fruchte, normal and high school, St. Louis, Mo., and Most Rev. John J. Glennon, archbishop of St. Louis.

Responses: Dr. W. J. McGee, chief of department of anthropology, Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Dr. John T. Doyle, secretary, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Levi Chubbuck, special inspector, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; Supt. S. M. McCowan, Chilocco Agricultural School, Chilocco, Okla., and Supt. R. A. Cochran, Rice Station Indian School, Talklat, Ariz.

Monday, June 27—7:30 p. m.—Entertainment given by the Indian students under the direction of S. M. McCowan, superintendent Chilocco Agricultural School, Chilocco, Okla.

Tuesday, June 28—2:30 p. m.—Efficiency in the Indian Service, Dr. John T. Doyle, secretary U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.
Round table conference of Indian workers—Discussion of the educational points acquired from the study of the various exhibits and model schools.

Tuesday, June 28—8 p. m.—Reception given to Indian educators met in joint session with the manual training department, National Educational Association.

Wednesday, June 29.—The department of Indian education met in joint session with the elementary department, National Educational Association.

Thursday, June 30.—The department of Indian education met in joint session with the elementary department, National Educational Association.

Friday, July 1.—What's in a Name?—Miss Emily S. Cook, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. Indian Names, Miss Alice C. Fletcher, ex-president of the Anthropological Society, of Washington, D. C.

Round table conference, led by Supervisor A. O. Wright. Subject: Review of educational points acquired from the study of the various exhibits and model schools and from the joint sessions with the manual training and elementary departments of the National Educational Association. Resolutions were adopted which will be found on page 46.

EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESSES AND PAPERS.

Greeting.—Hon. A. M. Dockery, governor of Missouri.—Long ago in our copy books we learned that "education is the chief defense of nations." The experience of later years has proved the truth of that assertion. Looking back we can see how, as villages grew to towns and towns to cities, a broader and higher education was demanded which unified the community and made possible its expansion. Knowledge of our needs is the foundation for providing means to meet them. Thus it is that the splendid public school system of this country has grown and developed. As everywhere else, the child of poverty is the equal of the more fortunately endowed child of wealth, and the strength of mental attainments is the one measure of ability to receive the education which fits him to aspire to the highest position. Without the poorer classes of the United States would be as indifferently informed as are the peasants of foreign lands. No lad in this country need be without the rudiments of a good education, and what he attains after that is only limited by his perseverance in mastering the college curriculum which covers the whole field of learning.

As instructors of Indians yours is a most important vocation. The missionaries who carried the gospel paved the way for your coming. With the acquirement of knowledge thus brought the first settlers of this continent began to realize, by comparison, the difference between them and their Caucasian brothers. True it is that not all of them were ready to accept the protection of our Government, but once accepted they have generally come to know the significance of the change that has been wrought until now many of the descendants of the aborigines are among our most honored citizens.

A grateful nation, therefore, looks on and applauds your efforts to augment still further the usefulness of the "Red Man of the Forest." Not only are the elements of an English education afforded him, but he is trained in the arts and sciences and in manual labor and is given the opportunity to become as learned and as skilled as any students or artisans. Slowly but surely the Indian, as we know him in history, is disappearing, and in his stead we find the educated, strong, and worthy citizen. Yours has been the task which effected this transformation.

I congratulate you upon the splendid showing you have made in several exhibit palaces. Here on these grounds are ample evidences of progress. Let the good work continue. It can not be too thorough. The educated masses of an otherwise savage people rise up to bless you. As the exponents of a nation's will, you lead them on in paths made bright and lives made useful by an awakened intelligence. The people of this country owe you a debt of gratitude for your sacrifices that these wards of the Government may be trained into the best of citizens. It is my pleasure, therefore, to welcome you to our State and to this, its chief city.

Our people are your friends and the friends of those over whom you exercise supervisory care. Each broadened life is a monument to the glory and power of our Government, which employs your hands to work its own grand purpose.

Greeting.—Hon. David R. Francis, president Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.—I shall not only be remiss if I fail to extend to the Congress of Indian Educators a greeting but I shall not be true to my own feelings. I have had some official connection (for a short time only, it is true) with the Indian education of the United States. As Secretary of the Interior, 1890-97, it was my pleasant duty to have something to do with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It gave me an insight into the management of that Bureau which I should never have had if I had not been connected with it.

I desire at this time to pay tribute to the devotion of the educators of the Indian. I well remember how I was impressed with the interest which those educators manifested in their duties, and with the fact that they were not working solely for the compensation given them by the Government. My experience and observation, and information from every source, are to the effect that when a right-feeling, proper-thinking American man or woman is placed in this place of responsibility—and it is a position of great responsibility to be called upon to teach an untutored race—there is evinced, beyond the compensation received, a deep-rooted interest in the welfare and in the elevation of the Indian which is well becoming to our Anglo-Saxon nation. I am, therefore, very glad, on behalf of the exposition company, to extend to you greetings this morning.

Speaking for the exposition management, and not dwelling at length, if at all, upon the scope and merits of the exposition, I wish to say a word in regard to its educational advantages in studying the exhibits of the products of all civilized countries, and attending the Congresses to be held in connection with the exposition, which are sufficient, in my mind, to make it a landmark in the great progress of human thought. The man or the woman, whoever he or she may be, who fails to take advantage of the opportunities here presented on inspection to human view within the small area of two square miles, will not be true to his duties to himself, and will never cease to regret it. I believe that this exposition is in itself a great educator, and it is highly proper that we should welcome the assemblage of educators. The management, therefore, extends a greeting to the Indian educators, and trusts your stay among us will prove a pleasant and profitable one, and that it may be prolonged to the fullest extent possible. On behalf of the management I therefore greet you.

Greeting.—Dr. Howard J. Rogers, chief of department of education and director of congresses, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.—On behalf of the department of congresses, I take great pleasure in welcoming you to the exposition. This is the first year in the series of great educational conferences to be held within the grounds in the next eight days.

It is especially appropriate that on the banks of the great river which bears an Indian name, flowing through scenes which are of historic interest to the descendants of both races, and whose waters for so many years marked the boundary between the

advancing customs, manners and civilization of the invading races and the customs, tribal laws, and manners of the original holders of the soil, there should be installed at this great exposition of peace the first working exhibit of Indian schools and Indian instruction. It is particularly fitting that in this great exposition of processes there should be maintained a working exhibit of the Indian schools which shall demonstrate the methods and processes in use for the training of Indian children in those arts and crafts which help them to become useful members of society. It can not fail to be of the utmost benefit in impressing the people of this country with a sense of the obligation which they owe the wards of the nation in generously providing every reasonable means for the necessary industrial training to make them self-supporting, self-respecting, and law-abiding citizens.

I congratulate the superintendent of the Indian schools and the teachers and instructors within such schools on the very intelligent and masterful way in which you have presented the work of your Department, and extend to you the greeting and thanks of the exposition, not only for your presence here to-day, but also for the interesting addition to our educational exhibits.

Greeting.—Dr. Calvin M. Woodward, director of manual training school, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.—I am on your program as the director of the manual training school of this university, therefore it is my great pleasure to meet you this morning. I welcome you on behalf of this university to this room and this building (which is a part of the Washington University) and to all these grand buildings belonging to the Washington University, and I felicitate you on your opportunity of being here this morning, and congratulate myself that I am able, for the first time, to lift up my voice in one of the departments of Washington University, which, after the fair is over, will be my home.

Two years ago I met you in Detroit. I am delighted to meet you again, and to welcome you to this new life and to the splendid opportunities offered here to-day and through the coming week. I congratulate you upon the progress you have made in two years. I have watched the growth of the Indian education, and I have seen with satisfaction how you have been leading on successfully a race to a higher standard of civilization. It is a great work; it is a noble work; and I am well aware that many of you are devoting yourselves to that work in a sort of missionary spirit, and I honor you for your devotion, enthusiasm, and patience; because I know this work requires infinite patience as well as infinite devotion. We want to give the Indian youth of this country the best we have to give. This universe has its doors wide open to every youth who intends to be something in the future. Start him well and thoroughly in the rudiments. Do not try to build the top story of your house until after the foundation is laid. Build the foundation well and the building will grow up, just as a well-planted tree will grow to its final and magnificent growth.

I welcome you to this room, which is a part of the Washington University, and with this word of greeting I bid you good morning.

Greeting.—Dr. F. Louis Soldan, superintendent of instruction, public schools, St. Louis, Mo.—There is a vague fitness in the school surroundings of the present day and the words of welcome which some of the representatives of the city of St. Louis have been invited to extend to you. Within the sphere of Indian education—within the sphere of Indian interest—this is historic ground. A few miles from here runs the Mississippi River, as it did at the time of Indian occupancy. Its waters tell the same story, and its name, given to it by the first inhabitants of this place, is Indian and tells us that before the white man came the Indians had owned that river and named it. A few miles north the Missouri tells the same story.

I welcome you to this city of St. Louis and feel like saying a few words of grateful recognition of what the education of the Indian race has done for us. It has emphasized before the white schools of this city, and for all those of the country, the principle that a man's or a woman's education—true education—must proceed along the line of his or her life work. Indian education, the training of the young men and women of that race, has pointed clearly to the importance of the manner of training and its importance in adjusting school education to the path of life they follow. We all are aware of the great difficulties that beset your task. In all other schools the school is but a fractional part of education, but in the education of our Indian boys and girls you do more than simply teach the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic. You go beyond your pupils to the Indian home, where your help and influence is amazing.

I wish to welcome you on behalf of the 80,000 children of this city. They appreciate and feel what is being done for the Indian; they feel an interest in the labors of the teachers. I welcome you on behalf of our citizens, who feel that a national pledge has been given to this race, which you in your schools are nobly redeeming. Show me the patriotic citizen and I will show you the friend of Indian education.

and one who appreciates the teachers of the Indian race. I welcome you on behalf of the board of education and invite you to visit some of the schoolhouses that will keep their doors open for our welcome visitors. In fact, the doors of every schoolhouse in the city will open if you try to see what the board of education in St. Louis is doing for the white children. The doors of the schoolhouses are open now; the hearts of our citizens have been and are open to you at all times.

Greeting.—Miss Amella C. Fruchte, normal and high school, St. Louis, Mo.—Many years ago, when I read Shakespeare's quotation "I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes," it did not dawn upon me that some time in this Middle West we would find a man who would do better, and would put a girdle around the earth in thirty minutes. Mr. Francis has put around this exposition a midway which in thirty minutes will take you around the world, as it were. Mr. Francis has enlisted the help and cooperation of all the races of the world.

To me the most interesting of the exhibits is the Indian exhibit. I believe if Pestalozzi were here his heart would throb for joy. I spent a number of delightful hours in the Indian building. I studied there the habit of the race, and on the one side I saw at work the old Indians engrossed in the manufacture of their native wares, and on the other side we saw the young Indians acquiring the art of controlling themselves and fitting themselves for the responsibilities of citizenship.

On behalf of the women teachers of St. Louis I welcome Miss Steel and all her friends and coworkers to the exposition, where we all together shall learn what I presume we all conceive to be the great lesson of life.

Greeting.—Most Rev. John J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis.—There have been so many greetings pronounced and so many welcomes extended that I am afraid that your convention will become altogether one of greetings, because by the time the greetings are exhausted then will come the parting, instead of getting in the solid work. Perhaps, after all, this is better than to take things too seriously, and I believe that most of our conventions consist of a greeting and a parting. Perhaps this is the sum total of life. We meet and greet and part again—to meet again, I hope.

I am delighted to see you to-day. As a friend of Indian education I greet you, and because of the consecration that I am sure is in your work you deserve a double greeting. Speaking of consecration to your work, I do believe that it would not be unfair for me to say also that I greet you as a representative of a church that has given many of its sons and daughters to the consecration and uplifting of the Indian race, and almost feel that I form here a kind of a bond between the past and the present—the past that is represented by those mission schools of the West—and I can almost fancy to-day I hear again the voice of some Gabriel or the monks of Santa Barbara summoning their little flocks together, that they may teach them the truths of knowledge and also those underlying truths on which are based the consecration of the missionary board. Some of these missionaries are still living, and I am glad to know that you and they are working together, for there is one bond of unity in your work.

In his endeavors to go onward and upward we can greet the Indian as a friend and as a brother, under a common flag, in a common nationality, under the standard of the Blessed Savior, under the standard of the Almighty, the common Father of us all.

Response.—Dr. W. J. McGee, chief of department of anthropology, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.—It is a particular pleasure for me to accept on behalf of the Congress of Indian Educators, and on behalf of the department of anthropology as well, the greetings which have been so kindly extended this morning. It is true, as the fathers taught, that he is a public benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before; but it is equally true, as we, their children, are learning, that he is a great benefactor who makes a spear of wheat grow where a blade of grass grew before. In other words, the great lesson of modern intellectual development is that it is not so much quantity that counts in the development of the world and in the development of our time as quality. And this is the lesson that has been taught in part by Indian education.

Now, a word with respect to the red race. Let it not be imagined for a single moment that in dealing with the red race we Caucasians are dealing with an inferior type of mankind. Let it be understood that this type of mankind indigenous to the Western Hemisphere is indeed noble; is indeed so noble and worthy that the law of intellectual interchange may benefit us who come in contact with them, just as they profit by contact with us. Think for a moment of some of the achievements and characteristics of our aboriginal landholders, of a race which formerly reigned over all this territory now occupied by our seventy millions of people. Think of the lessons we have gained from it. Those of us whose heads are touched with the snow of time remember that admirable and notable example of the world's oratory, General Logan, chief of the Mingo tribe. Never have I seen an Indian child disobedient to or disrespectful toward its parents or anyone else. In this particular we may well profit by the example of this people.

One final word with respect to the aim of Indian education, as I conceive it. I am perfectly ready to profit constantly by the spirit of such leaders of education as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; as the Superintendent of Indian Schools, Miss Reed, or as Superintendent McCowan, who has charge of the Chilocco Indian School, and is also in charge of the Indian school here. I am always ready to profit by their experience and their devotion to Indian education, which, as I perceive it, embraces the making of better Indians and the improvement of the Indian as an Indian. It is true that the object, or one of the main objects, is to make citizens, just as it is the object of education among ourselves. But can not we make students of the Indian without de-Indianizing him? I think we can—by endeavoring to make better Indians; to make the Indian more confident of supporting himself; to make him more competent to enter into those struggles for supremacy in which we are all alike engaged whether we profess it or not, and to take his part in those struggles for progress which represent the making of all human activity. All these should be the aim in Indian education. I thank you for the opportunity of responding to some of the addresses of welcome.

Response.—Dr. John T. Doyle, secretary U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.—It may seem rash to say that anything is bigger than this big exposition, but there are several things bigger. One thing bigger is the hearts of our good friends who have given us this welcome and tendered us the freedom of this Utopia. Another thing that is bigger is the genius of those who have fashioned this vast aggregation of material progress, illustrating the triumph of man in studying the earth and human wants.

Civil-service examinations for appointments in the Indian service are made as practical as possible; but these in themselves are not sufficient to secure efficient employees. In addition, there is the probational test in the actual dealing with the Indian, in protecting his interests and guiding his development. This probation is the most important of the tests of fitness, as it is intended to test the possession of the requisite tact, character, and capacity in the actual performance of duty. If a teacher is lacking in force, industry, or enthusiasm, he should be dropped as failing in the most requisite qualifications. A Tammany leader criticized the civil-service examinations by saying: "I have seen many—oh, so many—young fellows who were bubbling over with enthusiasm and patriotism lying right down and losing all interest in their country after running up against a civil-service examination." A teacher, instead of lying right down and losing all interest in his profession, should work harder than ever to be a success. He has been appointed because of his standing in a competition of character and capacity and given a tenure dependent upon his diligence and subordination. It should be his interest to devote his abilities with sincerity and zeal to his task and make the Indian service a career.

Response.—Hon. Levi Chubbuck, special inspector, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.—Two years spent with those who are in the field as employees in the Indian service, many of whom have spent decades in the work, give me but little warrant to stand before the congress of Indian educators and respond to the kind greetings that have been extended to us; but the length of my service does not, I trust, measure the extent of my interest in the cause of Indian education nor the depth of my sympathy for the workers in the field.

President Roosevelt, in his first annual message to Congress, said: "One of the greatest needs of the Indians of the present generation is confident command of colloquial English." With this statement I fully agree, but make the point that the need is simply the means to an end, and by supplying that it will go further toward putting the Indian upon a self-supporting basis than will anything else.

Admitting that the speaking of English is a means to an end, along what line should Indian children be led in the acquirement and exercise of the accomplishment as being the surest to reach the desired result, namely, self-support? Along the industrial line will be the most general answer, or, to put it more correctly, along the line of physical rather than mental activities. Hence it is that under the policy of the Indian Office our Indian schools are largely of an industrial character, and instruction in shop, farm, and house work is supposed to have a prominent place in the educational scheme.

Response.—S. M. McCowan, superintendent Chilocco Agricultural School, Chilocco, Okla.—It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity of responding to the many cordial greetings which have been extended to us this morning. I especially appreciate the many kind words of praise of our Indian Exhibit and Model School. These are primarily intended to illustrate the great progress which is being made in educating and uplifting the Indian.

Results are beginning to show. We are beginning to reap the harvest of years of sowing. We can now see for ourselves what Commissioner Morgan saw years ago—that Indian nature is but human nature bound in red. God never yet marooned a

soul. He started every human being out equipped with all the elements of manhood—all the elements of greatness. And he does not maroon the Indian's soul, for all the Indian needs, as Commissioner Jones has aptly said, is to be given a white man's chance.

I want the Indian exhibit to speak for me—it already speaks for itself. The exhibit and the model Indian school show in the most practical way possible the progress the Indian is making and the rapid strides he is taking toward civilization. The model school will show that the young Indian is being instructed not only in the ordinary English branches, but in the practical industrial arts, which will enable him in adult life to be self-reliant and self-supporting, and by consequence a good man and a good citizen.

Efficiency in the Indian service.—Dr. John T. Doyle, secretary, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.—Since the methods employed in other schools need adaptation to fit them to the teaching of Indians, the subject of Indian education has problems which are peculiar to itself. Out of the deliberations of this congress of Indian educators come improved methods of instruction, appropriate text-books, unity of effort, and an organized system of education. As I have been identified with the cause of civil-service reform, I presume I shall be expected to speak to you upon the relations of that reform to Indian education. The character of Indian education depends upon the character of the teaching force, and it is therefore fundamental that those appointed shall be capable and of good character. The method of their selection should be designed to this end. To obtain suitable employees, particularly at remote places where the surroundings are not attractive, is very difficult, but vital. Then, too, the qualifications required are unusually varied.

The inherent difficulties in the way of securing employees for the Indian service are much greater than in almost any other service. The law requires that the service shall be recruited through free, open, competitive examination, and there is, therefore, the widest possible field for securing employees, irrespective of party, creed, or personal influence. In view of the peculiar conditions existing in the Indian service, persons selected for all positions, with the possible exception of physicians, should have teaching ability, as the purpose of their employment is essentially that of instruction. The examinations are designed, therefore, to test the knowledge of the competitor and to determine as far as possible his ability to impart instruction to others. They are made as practical as possible, and are modified from time to time as experience requires. Previous experience is given consideration in some of these examinations, and in the non-educational examinations it constitutes 60 per cent, while the elements of age and physical condition constitute the remaining 40 per cent.

The progress that is being made in civilizing the Indian is largely due to the efficiency of the teaching force. As a result of your individual efforts as teachers and your missionary zeal the Indian comes out of his isolation and savagery into assimilation with his white neighbors. From being a menace to social order he becomes a contributor to it and is absorbed into the civilization of the Republic.

We have but to witness the wise and good work that you are doing for the elevation of the Indian to see how ready has been his response to your appeal to his moral nature. That response has been greatest where your sympathies and labors have been strongest. Your work has proved that the Indian will advance in civilization by methods which will win his confidence.

One of the greatest forces in the betterment of the Indian has been the raising of the standard of the civil service and the retaining of faithful employees in office. We now have a system enforced to the end that the persons appointed in the Indian work shall be possessed of integrity, the requisite degree of knowledge, of experience, and of administrative capacity, sympathy for the Indian, and enthusiasm in the work of teaching. Where the lives and welfare of human beings are at stake it is vital that those put in charge shall be honest and capable.

The outlook in the Indian work is full of hope. The service has been largely taken out of politics, abuses are being remedied, and the Indians are making steady progress toward civilization and self-support. The noble missionary efforts of Christians, men and women, have prevented the entire destruction of the race, preserved its native arts and crafts, and directed the forces of civilization against nomadic and lawless tendencies. It rests with you to carry on this work.

What's in a name?—Miss Emily S. Cook, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.—"I don't think Indian names are hard to remember," said a newly arrived doctor on one of the Chippewa reservations over thirty years ago. "What do you call that Indian standing over there?" "Mo ch' a wénce," was the reply, "and the one who can not say it correctly by supper time shall bring the water for the mess." The doctor unhesitatingly agreed, but it was he who humbly carried the full water pail three hours later. Nevertheless, he persevered, until such names were readily memorized; for on that reservation Indian names, as a rule, have been retained,

translations have not been in vogue, and the names of philanthropic patrons or of persons of wide fame have been only sparingly introduced.

I still remember how we used to speak of Mrs. Wah b6n a quod, wife of the stalwart and shrewd chief of the tribe, Mrs. Moh ch6 w6nce, Mrs. Mesha k6 ghe-names had meanings, but we never knew them. Why should we? I can see now short-statured Kish k6n I k6t (his name meant "Stumps"), who used to kick the dogs out of church; or old wrinkled I dh by, whose name always seemed to me particularly musical; and I find on the allotment rolls to-day such attractive names as Ain d6s o gw6n, John Sang w6y way, Wah s6h yah, Min o k6 shig, Mah jo k6 shig, E quiy salnce. They strike me as quite as desirable cognomens and quite as easy to remember as Lemenger, Magruder, Rosenberger, Westermeyer, or Von Dachen-hausen, which I find in the Washington directory.

To be sure a teacher would be at a disadvantage in trying to be either affectionate or disciplinary with an eight-syllabled girl like S6h gah go way g6h b6w e quay; but the o quay, which is only a feminine terminal meaning woman, might be dropped and a competent interpreter could cut out more syllables and still leave enough of the "gist" of the name to make it recognizable by her parents. Or, better yet, Katherine Mon d6 nih, for instance, would be a dignified name heritage.

Not so with poor Mary Swollen Face, whose painful appellation appears on a pretty bit of sewing over in the Government building. Why should Nancy Kills a Hun-Shoot at hall with such an idiotic one? Louie Firetail is quite justified in writing as follows to the Indian Office: "My Indian name of Firetail as a family name is most unpleasant to me, especially the thought that my children must bear the name and hand it down in their turn. I therefore request you to assist me, through the proper channels, to change my name to Louie F. Finley, Finley being my wife's name."

If it is now too late for Peter Poor Elk or Sam Slow Fly or John Bad Gun or Ada Parts His Hair or Lizzie Looks Twice to escape their name inflictions, at least the misfortune can be lessened by having their names written as one word with no hyphenation or capitalizing of syllables. But how much less handicapped for entrance into white civilization are Richard Sitahpetah, a Kiowa; and Ruth Ches-chesbaga, a Navaho, whose names I ran across recently with great satisfaction.

The names given by Indian parents to their children are often as suitable (even from our standpoint) for given names as for surnames. Why should Imogen be preferred to the Kiowa name Inguna, or Jack to Zapko? Why not have a few less Marys and Johns in the world and enrich our nomenclature by picking out gems from aboriginal matrices?

To saddle upon a child a name uncool or silly or unknown to his relatives is bad enough, but to give to brothers and sisters varying surnames is a blunder hardly short of criminal. It has not been infrequent—more's the pity—for children of the same father and mother to be named, say Jane Moore, Harry Selden, and Christopher Columbus; wholly unnecessary embarrassment and confusion are likely to result in the future from such a short-sighted, lazy practice.

Of course reform should always have begun in the previous generation when it was much easier and there was much less of it needed. If thirty years ago schools and agencies had exercised the forethought and taken the trouble to enroll and address Indians by their own names, much of the present and more of future complications as to land titles and heirship rights would have been forestalled. But there is another generation on the threshold, and it was to give them a "fair show" that the circular of December 1, 1902, was issued by the Indian Office. The purpose of the circular was misunderstood and also, for the sake of smart paragraphing, was misrepresented in the newspapers. Nevertheless, it remains true that if its principles are followed, particularly in the schools—if women and children are recorded with the names of their husbands and fathers as surnames—much loss, litigation, and fraud will be prevented in the days to come. Since we can not begin this work a generation behind us, let us begin it to-day, a generation before.

Let the Indian keep both his personal and his race identity. Individuality is as highly prized by him as by us. For the sake of his property it is necessary that he adopt our system of family names, but that is no reason why we should ruthlessly thrust on him our English names when his own will answer just as well, even better. We want to educate the Indian—lead him on, not stamp him out.

Indian names.—Miss Alice C. Fletcher, ex-president of the Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C.—A few days ago in one of our leading newspapers my eye caught the following: "They have strange names, these Omahas. The name of the father was Stomach Fat, while his boy's name was Walking Forked Lightning."

This sentence was in a fragmentary account of an old Omaha ceremony in which the child was consecrated to the Great Spirit or Mystery, its feet symbolically clothed and set in the path of life, the sign of his kinship group put upon him, and he was enrolled as a member of the tribe. The ceremony was one of deep significance to the Indian, and it is equally so to the student who is seeking to trace the development of religious thought and expression. Its acts were accompanied by rituals replete with reverent feeling, and emphasized the dependence of man upon the Great Spirit and man's obligation to serve that power which gave him life. Yet the writer of the sentence quoted failed to catch the meaning of the ceremony, and by his slipshod use of strange-sounding names turned a serious and interesting rite into burlesque.

The careless treatment of such rites and the misrepresentation of native ideas in the translation of Indian names deserves the attention of those interested in the welfare of the race. If we are to lift the Indian to our highest civilization, in which he is to take his place and act his part, we must not strike a blow at his self-respect by ignoring, on the one hand, the attainments of his ancestors, or, on the other, by giving him a name which conveys a repulsive or vulgar suggestion under the notion that it is the equivalent of his native name.

We have become accustomed to treat Indian names in an unfortunate manner. This treatment has several aspects. Some have a moral significance, others an historical bearing. Let us look at the latter a moment.

In tracing the history of our own personal names we are led backward toward the time when our ancestors lived and thought along lines not unlike those which obtain among the aborigines of this country. As we work our way backward in our search we catch glimpses of days when the members of the Alfred or elk council were designated by this society; when the power of the spear in the warrior's hand gave the name Gerald; or, as in the term daughter, when not relationship but the avocation of the girls as milkers of the cows was indicated; or, as in latter times, when the office or avocation became the surname, as Abbot, Marshal, Smith, Carpenter, Fletcher (arrow maker), and the like.

While we can thus catch glimpses of the history of our names, we are not able to trace the connection between the clan and the family name or the kinship name and the individual name. To find these connections we need a knowledge of lines of thinking that have long since been overlaid and lost. It is just at this point that aid is found by a study of peoples who are still living and thinking along more primitive lines of thought. It is a well-known fact that if we would understand the growth and development of law, of government, of social relations, and of religions the thought, we must follow the stream of human progress back toward its sources—to the laws, government, social relations, and religious thought of peoples whose forward march has been at a slower pace than our own. Among such peoples we are of the foundations upon which rest the social structure of our environment.

The native tribes of our country afford a rich field for research of this character, for owing to peculiar conditions of fauna and flora the American race had moved forward less rapidly than our own more favored race; therefore the past history of the human family has been here conserved, so that social and other customs, long since outgrown by us, are found here in living force. This valuable ethnological research can be judiciously carried on without detriment to the Indians themselves by keeping it strictly confined to recording the past; a past that had its use, but its function is forever gone, as far as the Indian youth of to-day are concerned, for it can not survive under the conditions which now obtain save in cruel travesty. Every intelligent Indian will agree with me that while the ancient customs and languages of his race should be carefully preserved in writing as a part of a human record, the sooner they are inclosed within books the sooner will the race become one in language, and be united in custom and religion and brought into close and friendly relations with their white neighbors, and so be best for all.

Turning to the specific subject, Indian names, we find that the tribes of our country are divided into kinship groups similar to the clan or sept or the Latin gens. Each one of these groups had its name, which usually referred to some natural phenomena or objects, as the sun, the earth, the water, the thunder and lightning, the animals, etc. From these names arose a system of heraldry; the sign or totem of the object from which the group took its name became the symbol of the group and belonged to it exclusively. The individuals of the clan had a common right in the name, but could not use it as a personal designation. For instance, one of the gens of the Omaha tribe was called Tapa, but no man or woman could bear that name or add it as a surname to his individual name. Each person of this gens, however, was given one of a series of names, all of which referred to the deer, the sign or totem of the gens, so when an Omaha heard a person spoken of by one of this series of names he knew at once that the man or woman was a member of the Tapa gens.

The clan name was always given with religious ceremonies. These took place at infancy, during childhood, or later at maturity. In the latter instance the name taken replaced the baby name. These are sometimes fanciful, but many tribes have a series of six or seven names, one for boys and one for girls, denoting the order of their birth. "Winona" is the Dakota child name for the eldest or first-born daughter; "Konokaw" is the Winnebago name for the oldest or first-born son.

The custom for a man to take a new or added name to commemorate some individual experience or achievement is widespread among the Indians. These names are generally taken or announced at some public gathering and in such manner as to tie the act to a religious thought or rite.

Briefly stated, we learn from the rites connected with the bestowal of clan names and the customs pertaining to their use that a man can not live for himself alone; that he is bound to his kinship group by ties he may not break, and must never forget or disregard. This obligation is kept in mind by certain usages, as the tabu, which forbids the man to touch, use, or eat of the object referred to by his clan totem or sign; the custom which prohibits speaking to a person by his or her personal name or mentioning it in the bearer's presence, and the exclusive use of terms of relationship as a mode of address. Instances could be cited of the survival of some of these customs among ourselves, aside from those of the home circle, father, mother, etc.; but time forbids dwelling upon the long schooling of the race to inculcate the idea of the interdependence of men.

Turning to the use of translated Indian names, we are at once made aware of the wide difference between the structure of the English and the Indian languages. This difference is so great as to make a concise and truthful translation suitable for practical use all but impossible. In the Indian tongues the nouns are all qualified by descriptive suffixes or by some other device, so that it is impossible to speak of any object without describing it, as round, long, etc., or of any animal without indicating its position or action, as walking, running, sitting, lying, etc. Verbs are also qualified, so that a few words in an Indian language will present a picture or describe an action that can only be set forth in a more or less complex sentence of English. To illustrate: There is a well-known Dakota name generally translated as "Young man afraid of his horses." This translation gives an erroneous idea of the true meaning of the name, which is "The young man whose valor is such that even the sight of his horses brings fear to his enemies." The impracticability of using such a sentence as a name is apparent. The Dakota is far better.

Again, all clan names refer to the heraldic sign or totem of the clan and deal with some detail of the object or animal. In the latter instance it may be with some physical part or some peculiar trait of the creature. The Indian regards animals as endowed by the Great Spirit with life and what we may for convenience term "character." They bring help to man, as by food, or they strengthen him by their peculiar gifts; therefore no part of the animal is regarded with dishonor. All natural functions and conditions are accepted simply. So, in the instance given at the beginning of this paper, "stomach fat," a translation which does not carry the meaning of the original, does not present to the Indian a disagreeable thought. The word refers to the fat that envelops some of the internal organs—suet, we say—fat that was serviceable to the people and was one of the gifts the Great Spirit made to man through the animal. The name commemorates the gift.

The loss of original Indian names through the substitution of inadequate translation would be a loss to the history of the human mind. Aside from this historic aspect, such a substitution would be a grave injustice to the people who used these names. Adequate translation is impracticable, as we have seen, and anything less will place the people in a false light, not through any fault of their own, but because of ignorance and carelessness on our part. Humanity, not to speak of the higher claims of Christianity, demands that we beware of such action.

To a body of teachers I need not hesitate to speak of the obligation we are under to do all that lies in our power to help the race who called this country home before our fathers discovered the land we love so well. We desire the Indian's education that he may be fitted to enter upon the duties of manhood and cultivate the gentle graces of Christianity, but we can not successfully accomplish this desire if we disregard his rights as an individual or if we fail to recognize what was noble and worthy in his past history. It is not an easy task to substitute a strange language for one's mother tongue, nor is it easy to accept the fact that the career of one's race, as such, is over; yet such is the task before the Indian youth. His language, his ancient avocations, his racial beliefs belong to a time that has gone never to return; but there remains to him many noble heritages from the past, which it should be our pleasure, as it is our duty, to conserve, that he may feel the touch of Christian brotherhood as we help him to a place by our side, where he may be known by a name that was sacred to his fathers.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolved, That we thank the Secretary of the Interior for the unfailing support given to all efforts looking to the advancement of the Indian and improving his condition. That we are in hearty sympathy with the practical, businesslike administration of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and commend his broad-minded and disinterested course in the conduct of the Indian school service. We also commend the Superintendent of Indian Schools for her untiring zeal and energy in the cause of Indian education, and especially for the practical reforms introduced in school work. Our thanks are tendered to Mr. R. A. Cochran, the president of the department, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over our meetings.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to Superintendent S. M. McCowan for the manner in which he has entertained our teachers, and extend to him our warm congratulations upon the great success he has made of the Indian school and exhibit.

Resolved, That we are especially gratified at the substantial progress made by the schools during the year and the general betterment of conditions affecting the Indian.

Resolved, That we commend the efforts of the Civil Service Commission to better the industrial service of the schools.

Resolved, That we gratefully tender our acknowledgment of courtesies extended and hospitality shown by the people of St. Louis, and offer our hearty thanks to the archbishop and other clergy, to the officials of the State and city, and members of the Universal Exposition management for their kind words of welcome and for their assistance in making our meeting a success. We also sincerely thank the local press for their reports of our proceedings and helpful notices.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS
AND OF SPECIAL AGENT DOWNS.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR A. O. WRIGHT.

Yankton School, South Dakota.—The school has been overcrowded, but I do not recommend any enlargement, because many pupils will next year attend public day schools. I was in charge of the Yankton Agency from December 16, 1903, to April 1, 1904. The Yanktons are quite well advanced. The allotted lands are mostly leased, but each of the able-bodied Indians cultivates some land. These Indians are friendly to education, and practically all children are in some school. The school plant is on a bench above the Missouri River, well adapted for water supply and for sewerage. The methods of discipline and teaching are good. The enrollment this year is 172, but the attendance has been less than that, owing to sickness causing children to be sent home. The baker has a practice kitchen in which two girls are detailed to cook for one table. Boys are detailed in the agency shops as apprentices. The quantity of supplies is as prescribed by the rules of the Indian Office. The quality depends on the inspection. There has been much improvement in this everywhere in the last few years. The tone of the school is good. The employees are faithful and moral, with a good influence.

Tomah Indian Industrial School, Tomah, Wis.—I note the largely increased number of Winnebagoes in this school, which is a sign of progress. In my opinion the school can wisely be increased in size to 300, thus equalizing the accommodations for the sexes and making it possible to carry permanently the additional teachers recommended. This school has no quarrels and little friction, which is mostly due to the wisdom of the superintendent. The present capacity of the school is 225 pupils—150 boys and 75 girls. If the capacity for girls were increased so as to match that for boys the total would be 300 pupils. There would not be any serious difficulty in filling it. The additional pupils would be mostly Winnebagoes. The Winnebagoes in Wisconsin are slowly being civilized by contact with whites. They dress in ordinary clothes and live in log houses or in tents.

The plans for new buildings include a dairy building, the enlargement of the hospital, and the erection of an industrial building. Dairy work is now going on under direction of a good employee. With a special dairy building he will be able to do better work. There is a good herd of Holsteins. It is planned to begin the school year with instruction in domestic economy, without waiting for the completion of the industrial building. The class-room teaching is all good, and some of it is excellent. There are two classes in cooking. Pupils are taught to cut and fit, and many girls learn beadwork out of school hours. Just now several of the boys are engaged in rebuilding a barn, which is good instruction in carpentry. On the whole, the work at this school is quite satisfactory.

Oncida School, Wisconsin.—Inclosed is copy of work actually done this year in the Oncida School in teaching industries in the class room. This is the best I have seen and shows the result of following the Course of Study.

Kindergarten.—Sewing: Pupils are now making little skirts for doll dresses. A picture of the skirt is drawn on the board, for which five drawings are necessary, showing the skirt as cut, with seam at back sewed, with opening hemmed, with bottom hemmed, and gathered at the top. After the children have been taught all the steps that lead up to these they are provided with materials for work. They have also a pattern which they cut from paper. As they work we talk about the different steps, thus bringing out a very simple language lesson. Gardening: All pupils are provided with hoe, spade, or rake, and go to the garden, each doing his part in making garden, planting, etc. We now show pupils that plants can not grow if the soil is too hard or if weeds are allowed to grow, so we loosen the soil and remove the weeds. On returning to the schoolroom pupils talk about the work done, why it was done, etc.

Cooking: We are now having a lesson about the dining room. Pupils are first taught neatness in the care of the room. We have the articles for setting a table; also pictures of the same on the blackboard, with the name of each. The class is divided into sections, and each takes its turn in preparing the table for a meal, each talking of the work done. **Laundry:** We have pictures of articles used in washing and ironing, and children may draw these or cut from paper.

First grade.—Sewing: Darning is taken up first. A drawing of a piece of cloth showing a large hole is put on the blackboard and the weaving indicated by means of colored crayons. Each child is provided with his own needles, scissors, and thimble and taught their use and the length of thread required. They are then required to darn holes in squares of coarse cloth before working on garments. The names of articles used in this and the hemming lesson are written on the blackboard, learned, and then used in sentences, both oral and written. **Cooking:** The children give a short list of utensils used, which the teacher writes on the blackboard. In another column is written a list of foods and the different articles employed in making them. **Laundry:** Names of articles and their uses.

Second grade.—Cooking: Bread making. Names of utensils and materials used are learned. The recipe is then written on the board, from which the children copy. They are shown the importance of making good bread, the action of yeast, and the result of careful baking. **Sewing:** Hemming napkins taught, with language work, oral and written. **Laundry:** Continuing work of first grade. Then the successive steps as given in the Course of Study are taken, each step constituting a lesson. **Gardening:** A good example of how gardening is taught is the following lesson on planting peas. Each child is given a pea and required to examine it. A little story is told the pupils about the pea, telling that the nourishment for it is contained in the seed. Lessons for preparing soil for planting having been learned, and the class having actually prepared the garden, the peas are planted by the pupils. Twice a week the class goes to the garden to care for it. It is weeded and the soil loosened. The peas have come up and the class has observed that the plant develops into successive leaves and joints of stem. Its progress is followed to the ripened seed.

Third and fourth grades.—Cooking class: The girls are taught to make various dishes from recipes written on the board. These cover all the dishes usually prepared for the ordinary family. The work done in the kitchen is reviewed in the class room and the pupils' knowledge tested. Each pupil has a recipe book, and recipes are copied from dictation. Pupils are required to write compositions telling of the work done in the class room and in the cooking class. **Sewing:** Patchwork and matching stripes. Pupils are now making buttonholes. A drawing is made on the blackboard showing a piece of goods with the buttonhole cut, a button, scissors, thimble, spool of thread, and needle. Pupils copy these drawings and are then given the articles represented. Each pupil is instructed how to cut the buttonhole, how to hold goods, and work the buttonhole. **Language lesson follows.** **Laundry work:** Pupils are taught the best day to wash and why; how to sort clothes and why; how to take stains from white clothes; how to wash colored clothes; reason for and manner of using bluing; why white clothes are dried in the sun and colored clothes inside; difference between hard and soft water and how to soften hard water; why white clothes may be boiled and colored clothes may not. Use of all laundry utensils explained. **Detailed language lesson.** **Garden work:** Pupils are given beds, and the commoner kinds of vegetables are planted. In the schoolroom the kinds of soil are discussed and differences noted. Value of rotation and use of fertilizers taught. **Method of seeding, manner of growth, and use of seed explained.** **Language lesson.**

REPORT OF THOMAS DOWNS, SPECIAL INDIAN AGENT.

On October 21, 1903, I visited the Indian schools at the Warm Springs Agency, in Oregon. Afterwards I visited schools as follows:

Crow Agency, Mont., schools.—They are somewhat crowded in schoolroom capacity here, yet good work is being accomplished.

Fort Belknap, Mont., schools.—Good work is being done in all grades here. I desire to especially compliment Mrs. Gilmore (teacher) on the very efficient work she is doing.

Fort Simcoe, Wash., school.—Good work is being accomplished at this place. I was especially well pleased with the department of the pupils.

Fort Berthold, N. Dak.—I found these schools under the charge of Mr. H. E. Wilson, a very able school man. The schools seemed to be in a very prosperous condition. No criticism was made with reference to the work.

Dawlington and Seger Colony, Okla., schools.—These schools, I am pleased to say, were both being conducted along lines to secure the best results, as far as I was able to ascertain.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR EDWIN L. CHAICRAFT.

I have the honor to report that since the beginning of the present fiscal year I have made official inspection of the following-named schools, and submitted detailed reports to the Office of my observations at each place, namely: Quilicento School, Wash.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Haskell, Kans.; Kickapoo, Kans.; Fort Lewis, Colo.; San Juan Navaho, N. Mex.; Southern Ute, Colo.; Seger Colony, Okla.; Red-moon, Okla.; Cantonment, Okla.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Rainy Mountain, Okla.; Shawnee, Okla.; and Riverside, Okla.; besides being temporarily in charge of Neah Bay, Wash., superintendency to July 20, Sac and Fox, Oklahoma, October 9 to November 12, and Fort Lapwai, Idaho, from April 1 to date.

A beginning has been made on a new school for the Navaho Indians at San Juan River, New Mexico, and it is expected that the Fort Lewis school will be able to accommodate a large number of Navaho children, but even with these schools filled there will be many children on the reservation without school accommodations.

Since the destruction of the Shawnee school by fire last January the pupils have been housed in temporary quarters. The school has an excellent site and a good farm in the midst of a thrifty community, and should be rebuilt as soon as possible.

At the other places visited accommodations have been provided for about all the scholastic population available.

With one or two exceptions, the actual work of the schools was found to be progressive and the employees faithful and efficient, with few exceptions. The influence of returned students is becoming more apparent each year as their numbers increase. Generally, they are educating their children and urging others to do so.

Fort Lewis School, Colorado.—This school is located about 5 miles south of Hesperus, a station on the Rio Grande Southern Railway, and in the La Plata Valley, at an elevation of about 7,800 feet. The country about the school is arid, making it necessary to depend entirely upon irrigation to produce crops. Some of the buildings are in fairly good condition; others will require considerable repairing. The sewer system is in good condition and adequate. The attendance at the time of my visit was 160. The school has 6,360 acres of land, partly under fence. The crops raised last year were: Forty acres of oats, producing 1,516 bushels; and 17 acres of garden, producing a fair crop of potatoes and small vegetables. The school stock is in good condition and consists of 13 horses, 100 head of cattle, and 11 hogs.

The boys' clothing and shoes are repaired in the tailor and shoe shops, in charge of young Indian employees well qualified for their positions. The superintendent seems to be a man well qualified to build up the school, and he is working energetically with that end in view.

Seger Colony School, Oklahoma.—With few exceptions, the Indians at Seger Colony are self-supporting. The principal products are corn, oats, and hay. Fair quantities of vegetables can be produced. The school is located in a grove of native trees on Cobb Creek, 15 miles southeast of Weatherford, Okla., and possesses an abundance of good farming and grazing land. The buildings are generally in good repair. The water is pumped from a well 80 feet deep into a tank on a stone tower 50 feet high. The sewer is in good condition. An acetylene-gas plant is being installed for lighting all the buildings. The farming operations and stock raising are the special features of this school. They raised last year 1,000 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels of oats, 1,400 bushels of corn, 160 bushels of rye, and about 300 tons of hay.

The general tone of the school is elevating and the relationship between employees and pupils excellent.

Red Moon School, Oklahoma.—This school is located 20 miles north of Elk City, Okla., the nearest railroad and shipping point. Forty-two pupils were in school at the time of my visit. I have no adverse criticism to offer concerning the class-room work. The domestic affairs are very well managed. The buildings are clean, and the pupils are supplied with proper food and clothing. The school has 1,280 acres of land—about 300 excellent soil and the remainder good grazing land.

Superintendent Blish appears to be doing good work. The moral atmosphere of the school is excellent.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR M. F. HOLLAND.

Unatilla School, Oregon.—The general tone of the school was found to be poor, caused principally by friction between employees. The industrial work was at a very low ebb, the literary being a little better. The buildings are good and ample, the only additional one needed being a dairy and meat house and an addition to the laundry. A mission school on this reservation was found to be doing good work.

Warm Springs School, Oregon.—Plant, good; general management, fair. The needs of the school are: Improved water system to give a purer supply; removal of barn to higher ground back of school; employment of carpenter; more and better farm and garden work, and better fire protection.

Salem School, Chemawa, Oreg.—This plant is an excellent one, in fine shape, and doing good work in the industrial and literary departments. Suggestions: Enlarged water and sewer systems; change in the more thorough physical examination of pupils before bringing them to the school, and change of name from Salem to Chemawa. During my rather lengthy stay at this institution it was seen that the name "Salem" caused confusion in post-office and telegraphic addresses, and to travelers.

Siletz School, Oregon.—The general tone of this school was found to be fairly good. The farm and garden work was not as good as it should be, and the schoolroom work was poor, the children reciting in a very inaudible manner. Fire protection was poor.

Grande Ronde School, Oregon.—This is a poor plant, in poor condition, but sufficient, in view of the steadily decreasing attendance, for future needs, provided necessary repairs be kept up. The farm and garden work was good, and the literary work very good.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR J. FRANKLIN HOUSE.

I have the honor to submit the following annual report of supervisor's district No. 3, comprising the States of South Dakota and Nebraska and part of Minnesota, to which district I was assigned September 1, 1903.

Roschard Agency, S. Dak.—A very complete and thorough system of schools is maintained here, there being 3 boarding schools and 20 day schools. Of the boarding schools, two—St. Francis, Catholic, and St. Mary's, Episcopal—are conducted by their respective churches and receive no aid from the Government. A high order of work is accomplished at both of these schools. The Government boarding school is an excellent plant and well located. At the time of my visit—September—the attendance was not equal to the capacity, but I am informed that there was a full attendance later. The 20 day schools had a total enrollment of 472 at the time of my visit. The day schools are doing much to make education popular and create interest on the part of the parents.

Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—A very similar system of schools as at Roschard is found here, there being 1 mission boarding school, 1 Government boarding school, and 30 day schools. The schools of these two reservations are well equipped to give literary and industrial training, especially practical lessons in farming under irrigation, which must be of much value to these people, who in all probability will make their homes in this country for many years to come.

Genoa, Neb.—With exceptions of a few old buildings, this plant is good and situated in a good country. There is an excellent school building here, and the literary work is well organized. The industrial training is also an important factor. The attendance at the time of my visit was 307.

Phantom, S. Dak.—This school is known as "Riggs Institute." The plant and character of the buildings are similar to the Genoa school, though the capacity is somewhat greater. There were 385 pupils enrolled at the time of my visit, which is the largest enrollment of any school of the district, and the many new and modern buildings entitle this school to first rank of nonreservation schools. The character of the work is good.

Pierre, S. Dak.—Plant has capacity for 150 pupils, with an enrollment of 170. This school has taken on new energies, and the indications are that a school of 200 pupils can be maintained here. Much interest is manifested by employees, also by citizens of the city of Pierre.

Rapid City, S. Dak.—This until a year ago was a small school, having a capacity of 80 pupils. New buildings have been added, and at the time of my visit 224 pupils were present. This school is noted for its excellent location and irrigated farm land. The literary training is equal to the average school of this class, and there are excellent opportunities for giving instruction in farming and gardening under irrigation and fruit culture.

Yankton Agency, S. Dak.—The agency boarding school has a capacity of 120 pupils, and has had an attendance in excess of this number. The Indians of the agency are citizens, and as the unallotted lands have been sold and many white settlers are located on what was formerly a reservation, a number of public or district schools have been organized and about 75 Indian children have attended same. As the schools were closed at the time of my visit I had no opportunity to judge of the

character of work done, but heard much said in their favor. It is to be hoped that these public schools may grow in interest and efficiency and be able to provide increased facilities for the education of these people.

Santee Agency, N. D.—In many respects the conditions affecting education are the same here as at Yankton. The Government boarding school had closed for the summer vacation at the time of my visit, but, judging from general indications, a fair order of work is accomplished. Public or district schools are being organized here and the education of these people is passing to the control of State and local influence.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR CHARLES H. DICKSON.

Klamath, Oreg.—Location excellent; has magnificent spring water and beautiful surroundings. A new dormitory is needed for the boys. The industrial training in gardening and farming is made a prominent feature. Dairying is also taught. The girls are instructed in all branches of domestic work and also in all branches of butter making. The Course of Study is followed as far as possible and is found to be very helpful. In moral tone and in matters of discipline and general management this school stands deservedly high.

Yainax, Oreg.—Location, undesirable. Water, poor. Buildings old and uncomfortable. Unless better water can be provided, it will be wise to consolidate this school with the Klamath School. The moral tone is excellent, and also discipline. The industrial training is carried on as far as possible with limited facilities.

Port Bidwell, Cal.—Location is excellent, buildings in good repair, and fine land for farming, gardening, and stock raising. Water is excellent and in abundance. This school should have from 100 to 150 pupils, and, if prejudice of Indians can be overcome, will easily accommodate that number. Under the present superintendent the surroundings have been greatly improved by the removal of several camps of Indians in too close proximity to the school. Moral tone and discipline are of the best. The course of study is followed as far as practicable.

Round Valley, Cal.—Good location, good land, and good water. New schoolroom and assembly hall needed. Industrial training given to boys in farming, gardening, and care of stock, and to the girls in household duties, sewing, etc. Indians are very friendly to the school and its work. The general management as well as the moral tone of the school is distinctly creditable.

Hoopa Valley, Cal.—Location good and water abundant. Some of the buildings are old and unsuitable. Boys' dormitory is in an old warehouse, scarcely habitable. A new dormitory for the boys should be built at once. The industrial training for boys in shops and on farm and garden, and for girls in domestic pursuits and raising poultry, is excellent, considering facilities. The management as well as the moral tone of the school is excellent.

Independence Day School, California.—Building, erected by Indians, old and unsuitable; new building required. By reallocation of land to Indians entitled thereto, the attendance of the school was increased by seven new pupils. Moral tone very good; discipline excellent. Sunday school maintained regularly by teacher.

Big Pine Day School, California.—School building here was erected by Indians assisted by whites. A well is greatly needed at the school. Class-room work is creditable. Pupils are taught sewing, mending, etc. Moral tone good; discipline excellent.

Bishop Day School, California.—Building owned by Indian Association of California. Teacher has resided and taught here for about ten years. Religious exercises conducted by Presbyterian missionary are held each morning for one-half hour. Moral tone good and discipline excellent.

Walker River Day School, Nevada.—Buildings in a fair condition. Moral tone fair; discipline fair.

With possibly one exception these schools are accomplishing great good, and their influence is being felt not only with the pupils, but with their parents, who are gradually growing out of their old-time customs and are adopting civilized methods and habits. Citizens generally among whom the Indians are living attest this fact.

Carson City, Nev.—Location not of the best. Water scarce. Land sandy and poor. New schoolroom and assembly hall and hospital have been provided for, as well as an increase of water supply for irrigation, etc. Class-room work is creditable. Industrial training of the best—in the shops and on the farm—is given. The training of the girls in household and domestic work is also good. The management of the school and moral tone of the same are good.

Riverside, Cal.—Location of school is excellent. Climate superb. Environment is of the best. With a population of over 10,000, Riverside has not a single saloon. Buildings are new and in excellent repair. Grounds are spacious, and beautifully

ornamented with lawns, flowers, palms, and shrubbery. The class-room work is excellent. The industrial training of the boys in the garden and upon the farm is fully equal to the best. The training in shops is not what it should be, owing to lack of facilities. It is hoped that workshops will soon be provided. The training of the girls in useful as well as ornamental handiwork is also of the best. With shops for boys this school, in its appointments, etc., will be second to none. The moral tone of the school is excellent and its management is in excellent hands.

Solala Day School, California.—Location good. Building in good repair; grounds well kept and well shaded. Work of the school creditable. Midday meal furnished pupils of all day schools in California. Moral tone and management excellent.

Potrero Day School, California.—Location good. Building very poor, unpainted, and sadly in need of repairs. The work of the school is good.

Pechanga Day School, California.—Location poor. Water scanty. Buildings need repairs and painting outside and inside. Work of the school is creditable. Tone of the school very good.

Pala Day School, California.—Location good. Water in abundance. Building in fair condition, but needs ceiling on the inside and painting on the outside. Work is very satisfactory. Moral tone is excellent.

Rincon Day School, California.—Location poor. Water scarce. Building is old, unpainted, and generally dilapidated in appearance. Two living rooms should be added, although a new building would be better. The work is fair and the tone of the school is good.

La Jolla Day School, California.—Location excellent. Buildings generally are in good repair. Work of the school is good; moral tone is excellent.

Adjoining this school the Episcopal Church has a mission established, where regular religious services are held. Indian women and girls are taught lace making.

Mesa Grande Day School, California.—Location good. Buildings are in a wretched condition; in fact, are discreditable. A new school building is required immediately as well as an addition to the living rooms. Work of the school is very good and the moral tone is excellent.

Capitan Grande Day School, California.—Location fair. Buildings need repairs and painting inside and outside. Water is scarce and unwholesome; a well should be provided at once. The work of the school is very creditable; the moral tone is excellent.

Fort Mohave, Ariz.—Buildings generally in good condition. New school and assembly rooms and dining hall and kitchen are under construction. Good water and good land. The class-room work is very creditable. Industrial training of boys in shops, garden, and farm is very good, and the training of the girls in domestic science and household duties is of the best. The moral tone and the general management are excellent.

Trucon Canyon, Ariz.—Location good. Buildings are all new and in good condition. Water is sufficient for present needs. A new well is being sunk, and, if successful in getting plenty of water, more land will be cultivated. The class-room work is generally good. Industrial training of the boys in shops and on the farm and garden is very good. The girls receive instruction in all kinds of domestic work. Moral tone is excellent and the management is also excellent.

Western Navaho, Ariz.—Location isolated, but good. Buildings are very poor and ill adapted to needs of the school, being old adobe houses of the Mormons, from whom the land was purchased. Land is excellent. Water sufficient for all purposes. Class-room work of the Hopi School very poor. Other class-room work was good. The industrial training of the boys upon farm and garden is good (no shops), and the training of girls in household duties is also good. The moral tone is good and the management is excellent.

Fort Yuma, Cal.—Location good. Water in abundance. Buildings in good repair. Schoolroom and assembly hall needed. In class-room work there has been vast improvement since my visit last year. In industrial lines everything is done that can be done for the boys and girls with the very limited facilities at hand. The moral tone and the management are excellent.

Yakima, Wash.—During the year I was called upon to visit this school. The attendance has largely decreased. The grounds and buildings are in poor condition and show general neglect and decay. The moral tone was poor and the schoolroom work very unsatisfactory.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PHOENIX, ARIZ.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Phoenix, Ariz., September 8, 1903.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the fourteenth annual report of the Phoenix Indian Industrial School.

Attendance.—The total enrollment for the fiscal year 1903 was 882; the average attendance 716, representing 29 tribes.

Buildings and repairs.—A brick addition to the laundry, 20 by 40 feet, was completed, and new steam washer, extractor, and mangle were installed. The machinery is operated by a 10-horsepower electric motor.

A brick addition to the boiler house, 16 by 22 feet, gives needed room for new machinery. A new 5-inch well at the power house, 193 feet deep, furnishes an ample supply of excellent water for domestic purposes of a quality better than that heretofore obtainable. A large new duplex steam pump has been installed and a third boiler of 100-horsepower capacity.

A cold storage and ice making plant has been furnished by the Frick Company. The work of erection was done entirely by the school force, under the direction of the contractor's superintendent. The cost was \$5,000, and the capacity of the machine is 4 tons of ice in twenty-four hours.

A brick oil house, 12 by 12 feet, has been built west of the laundry. A one-story brick addition to the boys' bath house, 20 by 36 feet, is a much needed improvement of the year. Six hundred and sixty-six square yards of cement sidewalk had been laid or relaid during the year.

The employees' building, which contained children's dining room on first floor, has been thoroughly remodeled and is now given up entirely to employees. The first floor contains club dining room and kitchen, guest room, reception room, trunk room, bathroom, and six employees' rooms. The second floor comprises nine employees' rooms and bathrooms with tubs and rings.

A 6-inch well, 200 feet deep, has been drilled on the east farm, and a power line completed, and a 10-horse motor and direct-connected centrifugal pump installed for irrigating the farm in times of scarcity of water in the canals. Orchard and small fruits have been set out and the acreage in farm products extended. Shade trees and shrubs have been planted and the grounds improved.

Academics.—Four boys and four girls, from seven tribes, completed with credit the common school course. In their work during the summer with families and on ranches they have proved very satisfactory. Several will enter Hampton Institute to continue their education. Some 600 volumes have been added to the school library.

"Industrial cottage" is a new department in this school, and a very successful and popular one. In addition to the "domestic science" or cooking class in the manual-training building, 8 or 10 girls were detailed to live at the cottage, in charge of a matron, who instructed them in housekeeping and home making. Besides doing their own cooking, sewing, and laundering, they cared for the poultry and learned to operate the incubators, milked cows and cared for the milk, making butter, etc. The detail was changed as often as the girls became proficient in the work outlined.

Band.—The school band of 25 pieces had engagements for eight weeks at Los Angeles and Stockton. The boys had a most enjoyable outing and reflected credit upon the school, giving entire satisfaction in their performances and receiving much admiration and favorable comment. They then attended the annual encampment of the Arizona National Guard and furnished the music for that occasion, after which they made a tour of the Navaho and Hopi reservations.

Official visitors.—It was a pleasure to meet at the school, both officially and unofficially, during the year, Inspector Jenkins, Inspector Code, Inspector Churchill, Special Inspector Chubbuck, Special Agent Taggart, Special Agent Manchester, Supervisor Holland, Supervisor Charles, Supervisor Dickson, and General Inspector Mead. Maj. Gen. S. S. Sumner, U. S. Army, also favored the school with a call. Hon. C. N. Bliss, former Secretary of the Interior, in company with Hon. R. A. Alger, United States Senator, kindly called to show his interest in the Indian schools.

Thanks to the earnest assistance of employees and the unfailing support of the Indian Office, the year has been a pleasant and successful one, and the outlook is bright for future advance.

Very respectfully,

C. W. GOODMAN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF RIVERSIDE SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Riverside, Cal., September 1, 1904.

Srs: The year ending June 30, 1904, from a school standpoint was in the main successful. The question of filling the school with pupils is always comparatively easy. The average attendance for the year was 501, with an average enrollment of 583. The school will accommodate 500 pupils easily, including the Perris branch of same, which is located 22 miles distant. When the additional buildings now under course of erection are completed fully 500 can be cared for at the Riverside plant alone.

The plant now consists of four dormitories, two employees' quarters, school and auditorium building, mess halls and kitchens, steam laundry, warehouse, large barn, and office. The new buildings under course of erection are three double cottages for employees, eight rooms in each building; commodious hospital, girls' industrial building, two dormitories, superintendent's residence; farm industrial buildings, including sleeping quarters, dining room and kitchen, and other conveniences for accommodations for 40 pupils and 4 employees; bakery, and additional warehouse. When the structures are finished the school will be well equipped for buildings, although the present shop departments should be provided with one large industrial building.

There are 40 acres in the school site and a 100-acre farm situated farther down the avenue. There is also a 10-acre tract one-half mile below the school, which has been used for a sewage disposal field, altogether making 150 acres of good land, the property of the Riverside school.

It has been almost impossible to secure a farmer who understands irrigation and cultivation of soil as practiced in California, and much disappointment has been our lot as regards practical farm work for that reason. In spite of the poor class of farmers, I have succeeded in raising a tremendous amount of farm and garden products by detailing various employees from other positions to assist at the farm. At present, however, Omar Bates occupies the position of farmer, and from indications is doing excellently. There has been a detail of 20 boys constantly at the farm to be instructed in farm and garden work, care of horses, hogs, and dairy herd. These boys, together with the farmer and assistants, have camped throughout the entire year at the farm and in many ways worked at a disadvantage, but with a commendable persistency and good nature they did their best, and the results, under the conditions, were satisfactory.

Upon the completion of the farm industrial buildings, which are admirably planned to carry out certain aims in instructing pupils, it is intended to conduct and so arrange the various details of boys and girls who go to the farm so as to have 40 pupils continually at the farm. There will be a half-day session of literary work, or sufficient hours of same, to maintain the pupils' standing in the various grades, and these hours arranged to be best suited to farm work to be taught by a teacher detailed for that purpose. The 40 pupils will remain at the farm continuously during the period of their detail. By thus doing they will not be compelled to comply with institution hours, but work early and late, as occasion demands, in carrying along farming properly. The girls will do such work as farmer girls usually do. They will take care of the house, perform the cooking and bread making, care of milk, making of butter, looking after the kitchen garden, raise the poultry, and milk a few cows, and numerous duties which farmers' wives and daughters perform and can not be enumerated here. The boys, of course, will perform all labor which is necessary upon a model farm, composed of rich soil, and an abundance of irrigating water at all seasons of the year. This farm is at present and will continue very

materially to be the industrial feature of the Riverside school. Fresh vegetables are produced every month of the year, and each day a wagon loaded with some kinds of vegetables is delivered at the school from the farm.

The school orange grove affords a great many oranges, but being located in the heart of the orange belt and in such close proximity to numerous packing houses, the pupils are furnished all the oranges they want for at least seven months during the year. From 40 to 100 bushels of oranges are hauled upon the school grounds every day or as often as needed, and there is no restriction as to the quantity each child might have, as they seem to agree with the pupils, and as they are so abundant and free there is no reason why they should not have all they desire, and they do.

Great quantities of tomatoes and peaches were put up in 5-gallon cans, sweet corn dried, pickles and chili were preserved in the ordinary ways, and the preservation of other perishables together with the abundance of fresh vegetables, as outlined above, enabled the pupils' tables to be bountifully supplied with other wholesome eatables in addition to the ordinary rations alone as prescribed by the regulations.

The care of the school grounds, under the personal management of a gardener, required a regular detail of 30 boys. The grounds are beautiful, and reflect credit upon Mr. Cruickshank, the gardener. Regular details of boys are sent to steam laundry, bake shop, kitchen, care for boys' quarters, blacksmith, shoe, and carpenter shops, engineering department, and other industrial work.

The girls receive training in practical washing and ironing as done in families, every girl who is detailed to launder receiving this practical training. This training is insisted upon in addition to the general work in a steam laundry, and the girls are trained in such a manner as to be able to put out a family washing as it should be done. Girls also are given training in dressmaking, manufacturing of small boys' clothing and large boys' undergarments, together with darning and mending, as well as general plain sewing and artistic needlework.

They are taught cooking and proper care of dining room by means of a cooking class under the training of a lady who was hired to perform other work, but who was particularly adapted for such work and with whom it was arranged to train the girls until the girls' industrial building is completed. A class of girls was also detailed to cook and serve the food for special tables in the dining room, and also to prepare the meals for the sick. General housekeeping, care of a home and such training as girls require in caring for a well-regulated household, was particularly emphasized, and the results are excellent.

A class was detailed to assist the trained nurse, from whom they received especial instruction. One of the girls became so capable that we placed her in one of the large hospitals at Los Angeles for training as a professional nurse. Altogether our pupils have had good training along industrial lines and the results have been very satisfactory.

The literary work has kept pace with the industrial and is now established upon a systematic and solid foundation. Fourteen of the pupils graduated in June with credit to themselves and to the school. We are watching with interest their conduct as to the future.

The most difficult problem in conducting a successful school is in securing competent employees—persons who have right temperaments, good health, sufficient energy and interest, and who have the all-around fitness for successful institutional work. We have many good people, and a few during the year were an absolute detriment. The office has used its best endeavors to send me the right kind of people, but from my experience and observation it is a difficult problem always to secure the right kind of people for this work.

The outing system has been practiced, and nearly every boy and girl over 14 years of age connected with the school has had advantage of such system. The greatest difficulty I have to contend with in the practical workings of placing pupils in families is to disabuse the general public of the idea that this is an employment agency or intelligence bureau. We place pupils in homes for training in home life and general home work, and consider same a part of the school training. While we seldom make a mistake in the character of a home in which pupils are placed, occasionally some exhibit the signs as elsewhere. The wages for pupils' work are paid to me and are at once placed in the savings bank in name of pupil, as the customary interest. The child, however, can not draw the money out unless countersigned by myself; nor can I draw same out without the signature of the pupil. The pupil is furnished with a bank book and is always aware of the amount to his or her credit. The outing system has been the means of assisting the pupils to no little extent.

The residents of southern California take no little interest in the school and are ever ready to lend a helping hand. A fair library has been donated by individuals

of Riverside, and the pupils have the privilege of reading standard works, of which they avail themselves. By reason of location the school is visited by thousands throughout the tourist season; and while it would seem, where so many sightseers are shown through the school, the pupils and employees would become demoralized, such is far from the true facts, for it seems to stimulate all concerned to do their best work, and really is a help, as the general routine is not permitted to be affected thereby.

An interesting contest occurred during the year which tends to show the proficiency of the girls in dress-making. The matron offered a prize to the girl of Grade A (said grade composed of about 40 girls) who would demonstrate her superiority in cutting, fitting, and making, without any suggestion or assistance, a dress for herself, and was to be begun and completed within a certain stipulated period and entirely outside of regular school work. A prize also was offered to Class B under same conditions. About 75 girls competed. Each girl was to wear the dress she made upon a certain evening. Judges were appointed, who were to determine to whom the prize belonged, after considering the following points, viz, fit, style, neatness of inside finish as well as outside, and buttonholes. I was surprised that the ordinary Government gingham could be made up into such stylish and nice-looking gowns. The girls did work that would be a credit to any dressmaker. There were no two dresses alike, and the judges had a difficult task to decide the question. It was finally decided in favor of a Mission girl in Class A and a Pima girl in Class B. A contest of such nature will be looked forward to each year by the girls and stimulate them to endeavor to excel.

The musical organizations of the school, such as band of boys, mandolin and guitar club of girls, choir, and glee clubs, have kept up to the standard and are a great factor in making the school pleasant and the children happy and contented. I have had much trouble in maintaining these organizations through the lack of proper instructors.

Athletics, such as baseball, basket ball, and football for the boys, and basket ball for the girls, has been fine recreation and quite beneficial to all concerned. Our football team has quite a reputation upon the coast, and is universally admired for its clean, gentlemanly, and scientific playing. The girls' basket-ball team holds the championship of California, having defeated all the prominent high school and college teams.

The conditions as regard the Perris School are growing worse every year. The valley is almost desolate, and the inhabitants are leaving their homes as they can. It has been suggested that the Perris School be turned into a home for old and indigent Indians, which, no doubt, would be a good plan if the old Indians could be induced to move there and be contented to remain. This is a matter yet to be decided upon. In any event, upon the completion of the Riverside buildings the Perris plant for school purposes should be abandoned, as all conditions at Riverside are superb, while at Perris there is no redeeming feature.

The Congressional appropriation for the school for its support was ample, and not all of same was expended. There is much yet to be done at Riverside in the way of equipment and general rounding out of the school for all-around educational and industrial work, but matters are now assuming shape, and Riverside easily takes its place in the front ranks of institutions for Indian education.

Very respectfully,

HARWOOD HALL, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Greenville, Cal., August 10, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report for the fiscal year 1904 of the Greenville Indian Industrial School, located 4 miles from the village of Greenville, county of Plumas and State of California, and connected with same by telephone.

Attendance.—The 10th of September, when I took charge, found but 37 pupils in attendance; there has, however, been a steady increase, with an average attendance for the year of 79 and an enrollment of 95. I now see no reason why the school

should not be filled the coming year, and will be much disappointed should it not be. The attendance has been very regular, the only interruption being of a week's duration, caused by an epidemic of measles. With 48 pupils in bed at one time, I was compelled to close school and use teachers for nursing.

Literary.—This work has been very satisfactory, both teachers being capable and efficient, and the pupils are both willing and attentive.

Industrial.—We have but a small garden aside from the school garden—no farm. I trust the Office will assist me in securing a tract of from 50 to 100 acres near the school. With the large amount of repairing done this year the pupils were kept busy; this being accomplished, I fear there will not be satisfactory employment for them. The garden above referred to is ahead of all others in the valley; none so early or none who raise more or better than we on the same amount of ground.

Improvements.—The tables, 10 to 18 feet long, were cut down for 8 pupils—a large boy and girl at the ends, that they may care for the smaller, the food dishes to each instead of permitting each to help themselves as before; the dining-room walls (much stained by the careless use of water on the floors above) repaired and kalsomined, and the floor, worn through in places, replaced by a new one; the girls' sitting room repaired and kalsomined; the kitchen, boys' wash room, and hall refloored; the storehouse painted, blacksmith shop built, front yard graded, fountain built, and lawn started; half mile of water pipe laid from spring to reservoir, not only increasing the supply, but adding greatly to the quality. The sewer line was continued 208 feet and now empties into an open ditch, where the flood and irrigation water will carry its contents away. We have built a chicken yard 50 by 100 feet and a corral 100 feet square; these were much needed, as the school had had 95 posts, 1,650 pickets, with which we made a chicken inclosure, 5,000 shakes, and 12,000 shingles. While some of them are not of the best quality, the poorer can be used on a large woodhouse we are greatly in need of, and the better I expect to use for roofing the storehouse. The water-closet fittings required to move the closets from the first floor to the dormitories above have been bought and will be installed when they arrive.

Fire companies have been formed, and drills have been held at irregular intervals as the weather would permit. Much interest and ability has been shown by members of the company. Roll call has been introduced, the pupils being handled in companies with the result that all were prompt to lines and few complaints from teachers.

Religious and social meetings.—Every other Sunday we have held, by the minister from Greenville, service in the chapel of the Women's National Indian Association, about 200 yards from the school. The Saturday following this he holds in the same place an illustrated service, stereopticon views being used. Sunday school is held every Sunday morning at 10. Every other Sunday evening one of the employees (in rotation) takes charge of a service.

A reading circle was organized by matron and seamstress and met every Wednesday evening. This was not only appreciated by the pupils, but was instructive as well. Every other Saturday evening a social was held, games and dancing being indulged in.

Needs.—We very much need a bathhouse and hospital. I have plans now completed for a bathhouse with hospital wards above. Should your office consider this a cost for material, this kind of employment being preferable to the common employment of cutting wood, because there is nothing else to do. Interest and ambition is not shown under these circumstances.

Liquor.—The curse to the Indians of this locality is the fact that they can obtain liquor whenever and wherever (apparently) they want. The only trouble I have had with my pupils is described in the following:

July 14, fearing my boys (who were working out by the day) were in Greenville attending a show, went to town and caught a dealer delivering a pupil whisky over the bar; had him arrested; he was tried before a jury in justice court, found guilty, fined \$100, and will lose his license, and trust this will be a lesson to others.

In conclusion I wish to say I consider the year one of progress, due largely to the faithful efficiency of my employees, and the kind consideration of your office.

Very respectfully,

BURTON B. CUSTER,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LEWIS, COLO.

FORT LEWIS SCHOOL,
Green, Colo., August 20, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of Fort Lewis School for the fiscal year 1904:

The attendance at the beginning of the school year was small, as the parents of the children who went home during the vacation were slow about bringing them back. Nearly all were ultimately returned, however, and now pupils were added till there were actually present 174. Of these all but 17 were full-blood Indians.

The discipline of the school has been excellent. The pupils are the most orderly of any Indian children with whom I have come in contact, and it is very seldom that regulations are deliberately broken.

The health of the school has been generally good. An epidemic of chicken pox caused a great deal of inconvenience because of the number sick at one time, hospital accommodations being entirely inadequate. Three cases of typhoid early in the fall, one case during the winter, and a case of pneumonia which seemed likely to develop into consumption were the most serious ones during the year. The life of the last-named patient was saved by his being taken out of the hospital and put into a tent, where he immediately began to mend and where he continued to live until entirely recovered.

The principal improvement made in the school plant during the year was the extension of the sewer. As there was no school carpenter no request was made for material with which to make repairs, except such as could be done by the school force.

The greater part of the industrial work of the boys has been in the line of farming. Only a small acreage was put into crop this spring, as there was no snow during the winter and hence no water for irrigation. But the stock has been well cared for, the fences have been kept up, fields have been cleared of rocks and brush, and what little water came down the river in the spring was used to the best advantage in irrigating the garden and the alfalfa.

A good detail of boys has been kept with the blacksmith and engineer, and the tailor and shoe shops have turned out a great deal of very creditable work.

With the girls there has been little chance for special instruction, except in the sewing room and the laundry. In these two departments, however, the instruction has been as thorough as has been possible.

Schoolroom work has been carried as far as the sixth grade, there having been no pupils that were further advanced. The greatest stress has been laid upon the teaching of the pupils to talk English, a very difficult matter where so nearly all are of one tribe.

Very respectfully,

W. M. PETERSON, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., September 21, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourteenth annual report of the Grand Junction Indian Training School, it being the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

General.—Since my last report we have succeeded in completing such improvements in the appearance of the plant as can come from a fair stand of grass in the central lawn, a body of land 105 feet deep and 640 feet wide. This gives an inviting appearance to the place and is marred only by the fact that the trees on the old part of the lawn are better grown and, in a measure, destroy the bilateral symmetry of the yard, and by a building which it is my hope and intention to remove as soon as it is possible to house the shops and property therein. The removal of the building will take some of the appearance of weight from that side of the plant, while the erection of the new mess hall and employees' quarters and the new laundry on the opposite side will add mass to that in such an amount as to give a balanced finished appearance equalled by no plant in the service that has come under my observation.

Industrial work.—This division has suffered because of inefficiency in some departments and lack of ability to secure employees in others. The raise of salaries for the

current year has brought to the work people of a better class and full of promise. Lack of efficiency was chargeable to the fact that the general prosperity of the country enabled capable people to do better outside the service than in, and to change an incapable employee was only to secure another of the same class.

Literary work suffered by changes and promotions, and the same evil that affected the industrial work. Much most excellent work was done, but as a whole it was not up to the desired standard.

Water and sewerage.—The completion of the water and sewer systems has relieved the school of a tension that was trying and a danger that threatened the life of the institution.

Health.—Except some cases of tuberculosis returned to the reservation and the accidents that children will have happen them, the school hospital might have been used for a warehouse during the present summer. From a sanitary standpoint it would be difficult to find a public institution more nearly perfect than ours at the present time except in the matter of ventilation of some of the older buildings, plans for the improvement of which are now in your office.

Improvements needed.—The pupils, the employees, the horses, and the poultry have been well and amply provided for by present buildings and available appropriations, but the dairy herd has outgrown its quarters, and a modern dairy barn capable of accommodating a dairy herd of 30 cows has been made the subject of a request for appropriation, as has the erection of a superintendent's cottage. These and material for an improvement of the walks and drives will give to the plant all of the essentials of a prosperous healthful school, except good pupils and good teachers and a part of each of these we now have and the matter of increasing the supply will be much less matters of difficulty when we have gotten what available funds and requested appropriations will furnish.

Outing work.—This has not only grown in the number of pupils sent out, but much of the work of the outing pupils is a decided advance on work in the past. In the past most of the work has been plowing, harrowing, cleaning or opening irrigating ditches, haymaking, irrigating, levelling, and digging tree holes. During the year just past one of our boys has had several months of continuous work as a carpenter under one of the contractors in Grand Junction. Another has had several months with a market gardener and small fruit grower, and he has sent the lad back to us an expert in the preparation of a garden and in transplanting. Another has been in immediate charge, under direction, of a tract of land being put in cultivation and prepared for a home. Another has had several weeks with horses kept on a nearby ranch and in training for light harness track work, while others have had training during their outings in thinning fruit, irrigating trees, spraying trees, picking and assorting fruit. The girls have had excellent training in home-keeping on the fruit farms of some of the best people in the neighborhood.

All this I deem the best of training, especially as it is almost all training in agricultural and horticultural life. To me it seems especially valuable because of a firm belief that at no very distant day the great fruit-growing sections of our country will be the irrigated regions, and I have personal knowledge of innumerable places on the Indian reservations of the southwest where there are opportunities for the development of small but successful fruit farms. The Indian youth who becomes a fruit-grower is not a nomad in any sense of the word; nor are the devotees of horticulture counted among those of rugs and hovels. The making of such homes as characterize these people I deem the highest to which the lover of country life can aspire and the instillation of such knowledge in the Indian youth the highest attainable by a school.

The work of the year in these particulars has made the industrial training the most gratifying in the history of the school. For years I have held out to the pupils, as a reward for good conduct and industry at home, the privilege of "going out to work." Never before has it been taken advantage of to the same extent. One of the most gratifying conditions in it lies in the fact that in all save three cases, when an employer has called a second time for help, he has asked for the same pupil he had employed before. This may have been because he yet believed in an exploded myth that an Indian will not work, but as there has been some evidence to the contrary in Grand Valley for the past fifteen years, I am pleased to believe that the girls and boys who have gone out from the school to work during the year just past have been unusually earnest and faithful.

Very respectfully,

THEO. G. LEMMON, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE,
Lawrence, Kans., July 29, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit as the twenty-first annual report of Haskell Institute, the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The first work of the year was to solicit pupils; 1904 was the first year that Haskell Institute has had to make any special effort to secure pupils to keep up the attendance. In fact, until 1903 applicants had to be denied admission, as there were more than could be properly provided for. Last year a regular campaign had to be made for pupils. The campaign was made and the school was filled, but it was done at a very great expense. Unless a better system of transferring pupils is evolved, or rather until some regular system is planned and is enforced, it will cost this school about \$10,000 a year to keep up the attendance. With an enforced system of transfer there should be, for this school alone, a saving of at least \$2,500. Even now Haskell need not have any difficulty about attendance if all applicants were received; but this school should not and does not want to do the work that day and reservation boarding schools should do.

Almost half of the pupils in this school during the last year were under 14 years of age, and, as will be seen by a glance at the schedule of classification, a very great majority were in grades below the sixth. Their industrial standing was naturally correspondingly low. This school should not enroll any pupil under 12 years of age, and it would be better not to have any under 14 years of age. The institution has been equipped at a great cost to the Government for the purpose of giving an industrial education to Indian boys and girls and not for the purpose of taking care of a lot of little children. And yet, under the present condition of affairs, when reservation schools enroll and keep in attendance hundreds of children who have reached the age of 15 and even 18 years, this school, as well as all other training schools, is compelled to admit more children in order to keep up the required attendance.

Seventy tribes of Indians were represented in a total enrollment of 891 during the year. The average attendance was 773.

The classification, according to class-room work, was as follows: First grade, 68; second grade, 72; third grade, 130; fourth grade, 105; fifth grade, 141; sixth grade, 103; seventh grade, 95; eighth grade, 54; junior grade, 42; senior grade, 21.

As has been suggested, this classification schedule shows that this school has enrolled pupils of all grades from first primary through the grammar grades, and that a great majority are in the grades below the sixth grade, the largest number being fourth-grade pupils. Thus it will be seen that industrial training schools are compelled to do the work which belongs to the day and reservation boarding schools.

To secure pupils of proper ages and preparation for the training school has been a perplexing problem for most training schools for years, and it is a question which the management of Haskell Institute has felt keenly during the past year. A discussion of the reasons for this condition of affairs would be interesting and, we believe, profitable, but it would probably be considered out of place in this report. Suffice it to say that the lack of any enforced system of transfer of pupils from reservation schools is the principal trouble. It is to be hoped that legislation may be enacted giving officials power to act in this matter.

That Congress has been liberal and that the Indian Bureau has been active in properly equipping this school for the purpose of giving thorough industrial and academic education, is shown by the following brief synopsis of the course of instruction offered at Haskell Institute:

Academic department.—Three years in model school, three years in intermediate school or grades, four years in department work. Special: Music—vocal, piano, band. Manual training: Mechanical drawing, bench work, use and care of tools. Literary: Meetings semi-monthly, speaking, debating, thinking, individuality, responsibility.

Domestic department.—Domestic science.—What to cook and how to cook it. How to serve what is cooked; good house-keeping, care of milk and cream, butter making, care of chickens.

Domestic art.—Plain sewing; making towels, sheets, pillowcases, underclothes, dresses. Instruction in needlework of all practical kinds, cutting, fitting, and making of dresses. Mending, patching, darning, and proper care of clothes.

Millinery.—Trimming hats, etc.

Laundrying.—Washing, ironing, pressing.

Agriculture.—Farming.—How to plant, cultivate, and raise all kinds of farm and garden crops. Study of soils and their needs, practical farming in the cultivation of

corn, oats, potatoes, Kaffir corn, sorghum, millet, alfalfa, timothy, etc. Care and managing of horses.

Dairying.—Care of cows, study and observation of feeds and their results in the production of milk, butter, and fat. Methods of judging value of cows for dairy and for beef production.

Gardening.—Study of soils, growing of vegetables, and study of their habits. We grow potatoes (sweet and Irish), cabbage, lettuce, peas, beans, tomatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, radishes, and all crops usually supplied by market gardeners, make hotbeds, cold frames, and study methods of planting and transplanting.

Trades.—Carpentering.—House building, repairing, cabinetwork, joining, etc.

Masonry.—Brick and stone work, plastering, cement work, sidewalks, etc.

Blacksmithing.—Teaching a knowledge of iron and steel, forging, hammering, welding, wagon ironing, repair work and horseshoeing.

Steam fitting.—Care of engines, firing, principles of steam heating, steam fitting, and plumbing.

Painting.—Wagons, buggies, houses (inside and outside), calcimining, papering, glazing.

Harness making.—Study of leather, sewing, stitching, making all parts of harness, cutting, and planning.

Baking.—An average of 800 loaves of bread are made daily for the school. The work includes a study of yeast, making of sponge, mixing and kneading, molding, proving, and baking.

Printing.—Job work and printing weekly paper.

Tailoring.—Making suits for boys of school, study of materials, cutting, fitting, pressing, care of clothes, cleaning.

Religious.—Required attendance.—Sunday school and chapel service (nondenominational). Voluntary attendance.—Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., attendance of churches in city. Time given to pastors to meet their membership weekly.

Physical.—Lessons and lectures on hygiene and physiology. Gymnasium work with clubs, dumb-bells, etc. Athletics of all kinds—football, baseball, basket ball, field sports.

The 773 pupils who have been in attendance have eagerly taken advantage of the opportunities offered and have made satisfactory progress.

Specially good work has been done in the domestic departments. The expenditure for Curtis Hall, the domestic science building, is proving to be the best investment ever made at Haskell Institute. The girls, who are to be the home makers, are becoming intensely interested in domestic training, and this commodious, excellent building is making it possible to give ideal training to all of the girls.

The trade work has been conducted on practically the same lines followed in the past, the only exceptions being the limiting, as far as possible, of the work in the shoe and tailor shops, because of the impracticability of these trades for Indian boys. Were it not for the fact that shoes must be repaired and clothing must be refitted and repaired, these trades would not be taught at all.

The builders' trades, stone and brick masonry, plastering, carpentering, steam fitting, plumbing, and painting are very popular trades. Blacksmithing and wagon making are also chosen by a great many boys because of the fact that such tradesmen can always find work.

The farming operations at this school have been seriously interfered with during the last year. The majority of the school farm is low creek bottom land. This land has been flooded three times within the past fourteen months. Twice since the middle of May, this year. The entire tract of low land has been covered with from four to six feet of water. Of course practically all of the growing crops were destroyed. This has not only been a great financial loss to the school but has been very discouraging for the farm and garden boys. Great fields of corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, and hay were destroyed in a few days. Much replanting was done, and in a month the second crop was destroyed. Practically all of the valley farms in this section of the State have been flooded, some as many as four times this season. As the floods last year and this year are the only serious floods that have occurred here since 1844-1855 there are hopes for another season.

A great deal of drainage work is being done on the school farm with the hope that it can be made really very productive. The land is very rich and only needs thorough drainage. More than 30 miles of drain tile will have been put in before another farming season. Much of it is now placed.

Gardening has fared much the same as farming on account of the floods.

One of the greatest improvements that has been made at the school during the past year has been in the dairy. The dairy barn has been completely remodeled and is now the most modern, practical barn in the West. One hundred Drown iron stalls

have been put in, a 120-ton silo has been built, a power ensilage cutter has been provided, a milk room, calf department, feed rooms, and conveniences of every kind have been furnished. It is now a real delight for the dairy boys to do their work. They thoroughly enjoy it. They are the most enthusiastic lot of boys in the school about their work. The barn is kept as clean as the best city livery barn. The cows are always fat and sleek. Each cow's milk is weighed at each milking and a record carefully kept. The milk is also tested for butter fat and thus each animal's worth is learned. The boys are taught how to feed and what to feed. How to milk and when to milk. The girls are taught how to take care of the milk and how to make butter and cheese. In addition to the practical instruction that the pupils get in the care of the dairy, it furnishes thousands of gallons of rich cream and milk and hundreds of pounds of yellow butter for the pupils during the year. We believe that this is a most important industry for Indian boys and girls to learn and are therefore emphasizing the value of it.

The academic work has been thorough as far as it goes. The abolishment of the normal and commercial departments has been keenly felt, but a very thorough grammar-school course has been outlined and will meet the demands of the majority of Indian children in a way. The worst result of limiting the academic course to the grammar grades has been that it removes the incentive to strive to reach out beyond the elementary work, and the result is that a very much smaller number ever finish the grammar grade work. This is greatly to be regretted as the farmer, the housewife, or the mechanic who in this day has not even a grammar-school education must not expect to be anything but a follower. He can not lead. He must be dependent; he can not be independent. Mind power must be developed by more years of study if independent thinking and working is to be expected.

Religious.—The most effective, far-reaching work of the year has been done through the channels of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. organizations of the school. These organizations have taken the initiative in all religious work, and have become a strong force in the most important work of the school—character building.

Pastors of nearly all of the churches of Lawrence, including the Catholic Church, have taken an active interest in the religious instruction of the children of their respective churches and in the general religious work of the school.

Physical.—The health record for the year has been very satisfactory. There were no deaths during a period of eighteen months ending May 21.

A lively interest has been kept up in athletic games of all kinds, and some systematic gymnasium training was done in the early part of the year. The lack of a physical director has made it impossible to do as much physical training work as should be done. It seems impossible to secure a man through civil service who is really qualified to do the work of the physical director.

Graduates.—The following classes completed the work during the year:

Academic.—Amy Bagnell, Siletz; Mamie Balmer, Chippewa; Eva Caisse, Chippewa; Maudie Davis, Shawnee; Jennie Johnson, Potawatomi; Drusie McCauley, Chippewa; Mary Neghnquet, Potawatomi; Polla Padilla, Navaho; Ellen Robinson, Sioux; Anna Smith, Chippewa; Joseph Des Georges, Pueblo; William Gardner, Chippewa; Charles Guyon, Chippewa; Martin Rolette, Chippewa; George Selkirk, Chippewa; Joseph Soldier, Chippewa; Peter Venne, Chippewa.

Domestic art.—Drusie McCauley, Chippewa; Nellie Toombs, Assiniboin; Daisy Washington, Wasco.

Domestic science.—Elena Bynabala, Pueblo; Lottie George, Bannock; Alice Marmon, Pueblo.

Respectfully submitted,

H. B. PEAVIS, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Mich., August 13, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

The total enrollment for the year is 348; the average attendance, 278.

Barring a severe epidemic of measles, the general health of pupils has been excellent. The work of the past year has not differed materially in character from that of the preceding, except wherein changes in the work in stock raising and fruit culture have been made necessary by the promotion and transfer of the former farmer, special manual-training exercises, individual garden making, etc., being all conducted with a view to affording pupils means and opportunity for the formation and

attainment of purposes, and so related to the lectures by the heads of departments and to the class-room exercises as to provide pupils with facts of actual experience necessary to profit by such lectures and class-room instruction. Class-room subjects which are thus imbued with "life" include number, nature (geography), form, and drawing, including color, language (actual expression and language forms), etc.

The sewing room also underwent several changes. The lady in charge at present is a genuine teacher of sewing, a "ready and truly" seamstress, who has the power to enthuse her class and inspire every one of them with zeal to do their best. The "results" which she turns out from the sewing room are exceedingly satisfactory in quality and quantity.

As last year, the summer school at the Central Michigan State Normal School at Mount Pleasant was of a very high order of excellence, affording opportunity to the teachers of this school to keep in touch with the public schools.

Improvements.—The additions to the mess hall and school building are nearly completed and will add much needed space to the dining room and general assembly room. The new hospital is also completed and occupied. The independent system of heating is a very valuable feature.

The new water tank is now doing duty. It is in all respects a very satisfactory structure. The school is now provided with 40,000 gallons of water at 75 feet pressure.

Improvements by the school.—The extension of the barn by the carpenter and his detail has provided room for an unusually large crop of hay. This increase in the hay crop is permanent, being the result of increasing the fertility of the soil of a part of the farm.

The work of underdraining has continued; the construction of several silt basins this spring has increased the efficiency of the system.

The laying of the new floor in the basement of the play room of the dormitory was accompanied by the removal of the return steam pipes from beneath it and filling with grout the trenches in which they had been laid. The return pipes now running along the wall just above the floor provide nearly all the heat needed for this large room.

The increase in the area devoted to fruit, and the consequent enlargement of the scope of instruction to include fruit raising, seems especially desirable for Michigan Indians in view of the fact that there is in this State lack of skilled labor in this line of husbandry.

To those who are associated with me in the work at this school I am greatly indebted for the success we have thus far met with. For many courtesies and valuable aid received from the Indian Office I desire to express to you my grateful appreciation.

Very respectfully,

E. C. NARDIS, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIPESTONE, MINN.

PIPESTONE INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Pipestone, Minn., July 20, 1904.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report to you the work of this school for the fiscal year 1904.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been regular and but few withdrawals during the school term.

Health.—The health of the school has been excellent during the entire year, there being but few cases of serious illness. Two of the girl pupils developed symptoms of tubercular disease and were returned to their homes.

Literary work.—The work of the school rooms has been regular and carried through the year without interruption. The children have made good progress in their studies, five of them completing the eighth grade.

Industrial work.—The industrial work of the farm has not been satisfactory on account of frequent changes in industrial employees. The season also was very unfavorable for the growth of grain. The farm work is now well organized and the prospects are for a good crop of grain and vegetables for the school.

The dairy furnishes all the milk and butter needed for the use of the pupils, and the poultry furnish a good supply of eggs.

With the girls the industrial work has been carried on along the usual line and with good results. More attention is being given to the industrial work of the pupils

and they are showing more interest. Particularly is this noticeable among the boys. Heretofore we have been able to obtain better results with the girls than we could with the boys.

Improvements.—The building of a new pump house and installing new and larger pumps will give an abundant supply of excellent water for all purposes. Appropriations have been made for a new stone laundry building and an industrial building. These buildings have been planned for industrial work, and will be of great value to the school, the industrial recitation room in the industrial building being planned for class work during the winter, during which time the pupils will tabulate and classify the results of the field work done during the summer.

The employees have done their work faithfully and have been prompt to carry out my instructions.

Thanking you for the cordial support and consideration shown this school, I am,
Respectfully,

DE WITT S. HARRIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MORRIS, MINN.

INDIAN SCHOOL, MORRIS, MINN., *September 1, 1904.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the school under my charge for the fiscal year 1904:

Financial.—The increased cost of clothing, subsistence, and fuel rendered rigid economy necessary in order to maintain the school within the appropriation. This has been done, however, supporting an average of 106 pupils on an appropriation for 150. It should be also considered that the appropriation per capita (\$167) is the same as ten years ago, when the cost of supplies was about 25 per cent less. The severity of the winter added about one-third to the usual heavy expense for fuel, the cost per capita for this item alone being about \$25. Besides the support fund there was appropriated \$3,000 for superintendent's cottage, \$7,000 for laundry and steam heat, and \$1,000 for general repairs. The cottage, laundry, and heating contracts are nearing completion. The repair fund has proven insufficient.

Attendance.—The average attendance was 165. The proportion of Indian blood was much increased. There were 12 desertions during the year, 0 of these being returned to the school, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 15 and 5.

Health and sanitation.—No deaths occurred during the year, although seven pupils were sent home before the expiration of their term on account of tuberculosis. In one of these cases the disease had reached an advanced stage and in that case the pupil has since died. The contract physician has been entirely satisfactory. All buildings are now in a sanitary condition except the laundry, which will be replaced by the new one within a month.

Literary.—The work in school rooms continued successfully and with no changes in the teaching force during the year. A class of four graduated, having completed the work of the eighth grade. The plan of instruction in agriculture and kindred operations and of correlating industrial and literary work, as outlined in my report for the previous year, have been continued with satisfactory results. The school suffered from the lack of a competent pianist and vocal music teacher. The band, consisting of 20 pieces, did satisfactory work, showing gratifying proficiency at the close of the year.

Industrial.—The farm again produced all hay, grain, fodder, and roots needed by the school stock, besides an increased and ample supply of vegetables for use of pupils during the entire year. The carpenter's detail repaired and painted buildings, made wardrobes, and repaired furniture.

Domestic economy.—We did not call it "science," but a class of girls did excellent work and received valuable instruction in cooking and general household management. The new rooms fitted for this purpose have served the purpose well, and the girls showed a lively interest in the class work. With one possible exception, the training of the girls in all domestic departments was excellent, that in the sewing room being particularly so.

Discipline.—The school has worn a cheerful aspect and discipline has been good. There is no guardhouse, and but one expulsion has been necessary. The employees' force is believed to be considerably above the average, the more important positions being exceptionally well filled. The usual number of changes occurred, due to resignations, promotions, or transfer.

Inspection.—Mr. John Charles, supervisor of construction, visited the school and gave valuable suggestions as to repairs and improvements. With this exception the school was not inspected during the year.

Many improvements have been made which render the buildings and grounds attractive, and make the school a desirable place in which to live and work. The campus has been graded and seeded, drives constructed and improved, and walks renewed. The prospects for the school during the ensuing year seem to be good.

Very respectfully,

J. S. B. BROWN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT VERMILLION LAKE, MINN.

VERMILLION LAKE SCHOOL,
Tower, Minn., July 19, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report of the Vermillion Lake School.

There has been no change in the attitude of the Indians for whom the school was erected—the Nett Lake band of Chippewa. They still refuse to place any children in school other than such as have no friends or relatives to support them, and occasionally a diseased child whose malady they have failed to cure with their own remedies. The latter class are, in most instances, refused admission, though medical attention is freely given when desired. After more than five years' work with these people I still feel that my first recommendations to withhold all payments until they place their children in school and to place the band under the control of the superintendent of this school is the only solution to the problem.

The average attendance for the year was 40. Of this number only 15 were members of the Nett Lake band.

The work in the school room was good throughout the year. There were a number of resignations and dismissals of employees in the other departments, showing that the work therein was not at all times satisfactory. But to the credit of the girls and their former teachers be it said that for four months, during a vacancy in the position of cook, the pupils carried on the work in the kitchen with very little help or advice from employees.

The yield of vegetables from the garden was light. We had plenty of "green stuff" during the summer months, but barely enough potatoes to carry us through the winter. This year we have tried less ground, more fertilizer, and closer attention; the result is as yet unknown.

We thank the Office for its patience and long suffering with us in a trying position while we were endeavoring to accomplish the (under existing conditions) impossible, and, having accepted a transfer to another school, bespeak for our successor the utmost consideration.

Very respectfully,

OLIVER H. GATES, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT SHAW, MONT.

Fort Shaw, Mont., *September 15, 1904.*

Sir: I submit herewith the twelfth annual report of the Fort Shaw school.

This site was selected by the Army during the year 1867, and the post was established for the purpose of offering protection against the various tribes of Indians inhabiting and roaming over this section of country. If those having this selection in hand had had in view an Indian training school of this class, they could not have selected more favorably within the boundaries of the State. The school reservation of 35,000 acres is situated each side of Sun River, a beautiful mountain stream running due east and west through the farm. It was so named by the Indians because of its due course from west to east, extending from sunset to sunrise. The altitude is about 4,000 feet, and, while not within the mountains, is within plain sight of the main range of the Rockies and is surrounded by buttes.

In addition to the stream of Sun River the farm is abundantly supplied with springs, so that all parts are sufficiently watered for stock. Although situated in northern

Montana and a high altitude, the climate both summer and winter is much modified by Chinook winds that pass over this section of the State, so that when other parts of the northwest of this latitude are having extremes in heat or cold usually a more moderate temperature prevails here, so that from a climatic, as well as a scenic point of view, the school is admirably situated. All of this taken in connection with the fact that conditions are similar to those existing in all the reservations of this and adjoining States makes this a fortunate location for a school of this class.

There have been some substantial improvements in the plant this year, the most important of which was the replacement of the original water and sewer system with one that is ample to supply the needs of a school of any capacity. While this is one of the foundation stones to a successful institution of this kind, the main support after twelve years is still neglected, i. e., a system of irrigation. From a commercial standpoint the returns would be many fold, and from an educational one an absolute necessity. The expenditure of \$20,000 in an irrigation system would increase the valuation of several thousand acres of land at least twentyfold. There has been no year in the history of the school that has so much shown the necessity of irrigation as this, which has been unusually dry.

We have continued the previous plans of the school, making farming, stock raising, and things pertaining thereto, of first importance, and while the result of this training may not be readily observed at this time, I am sure that within a few years this training will show to an advantage in pupils having attended this school, as all of them have homes in the irrigable lands as their individual allotments.

The school has suffered severely from this year's drought. The stock at the present writing is in good condition. However the winter pasture is not up to the usual amount, and the range cattle, suffering from both hunger and thirst, have been no respecters of barb wire fences and have trespassed on the school pasture and hay meadows.

There seems to be a growing interest on the part of the general public in the cause of Indian education, and the school has made many friends during the year.

We have also had the honor of visits from Inspector Jenkins, superintendent of Indian schools, Miss Estelle Reel, also the Hon. Alford W. Cooley. All this, in addition to the help received from the Indian Office, has given the school much encouragement for the future.

Very respectfully,

F. C. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

GENOA INDIAN SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., September 1, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to make the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1904. The health of the school has been very good. We have had but very little serious illness. The new hospital and its improved sanitation is of great help in properly caring for the sick. This building was completed during the year, nearly all the work being done by school labor.

A new horse barn, convenient and comfortable, was erected. It gives room for all the horses and feed for them the school needs. This was built mainly by pupil labor under the direction of the carpenter.

Thirty thousand brick were laid in walks, but we still need to replace more of the old wooden walks. We hope to accomplish this during the current year.

Both the boys' and girls' buildings were painted on the outside, also the employee's quarters. They were made a uniform brick. Painting these brick buildings improves the appearance very greatly and keeps the water from going through the wall. Much work has been done in repairing the boys' building. This is an old building and to put it in proper repair has been like building a great part of it. Cement floors have been put in the basement, wainscoting taken out and replaced by cement plaster on the brick walls.

The school force dug a well 12 feet in diameter for the water system. As it was necessary to go through quicksand an immense amount of work was required in this undertaking. The water system will soon be completed. We hope to have a much better water supply at greatly reduced cost.

The old wooden fence inclosing the school grounds has been partly replaced by 150 rods of Page woven-wire fence.

The heating plant has been very inadequate. The constant repairing and replacing of old and worn-out parts made it very difficult to keep up steam at all part of the time. Contract is now let for the new power house and extension to steam plant. This building should be ample for the school's present and future needs. Employees' quarters still need steam fixtures. The new engine and dynamo to go in with the steam extension will give enough power for all the lights needed.

The school work has been made as practical for the pupils as possible. Farm and shop work have been supplemented in the schoolrooms by practical examples, by talks and reading. Teachers give a good deal of time to a study of plants and animals, the study of seeds, their germination, planting, and cultivation. This work is emphasized in the gardens and on the farm.

Every boy and girl has received training in industrial work, suited to age and strength of child. While we have no outing system, the larger boys go on the farms near here and help the farmers during the harvest. Every boy in school is anxious to work and put in every day he can be spared from the school. Those for whom they work report them good, reliable hands.

I feel that much has been accomplished by the pupils in acquiring strong hands and willing hearts for hard work.

Very respectfully,

W. H. WINNSLOW, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

AUGUST 20, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith the nineteenth annual report of the Chilocco, Okla., Indian Agricultural School.

The Chilocco Indian Industrial School was established by the Hon. James M. Haworth, the first superintendent of Indian schools, in January, 1884. At that time there was one large building erected. Now the school plant consists of 35 fine, large stone structures, the whole presenting a beautiful picture of happy, comfortable, home, and school life.

In 1901 it was decided to establish at Chilocco a genuine agricultural school for Indians. This plan had long been in contemplation, but for various reasons little had been done toward its consummation. The present Commissioner of Indian Affairs decided that the time had come to give due importance to the thoroughly practical element in education; and, inasmuch as Indians were lovers of the outdoors, and cared most for work that called them out into the air and sunshine and kept them close to the soil, he very wisely determined to develop them along lines parallel with their heart's desire.

Not only has the education of the white boy been "away from the farm and toward the factory" and the city, but the education of our Indian boys has been toward the city and the professions instead of to the higher, broader, and better life of the farm and country. Methods of teaching, even in many of our best Indian schools, have been of such nature as to disgust the Indian boy with the farm. Drudgery has been called farming, and chore boys have been dubbed farmers. The result has been a continual and constantly increasing exodus of our most promising boys from the rural homes they own to the professions they are as yet unfit to adorn, and to fields of football where they shine.

Chilocco makes the farm the center of interest, and its industries, its economics, its science the subjects of thought and study. Nature study with us means something more than the study of useless exotics. We teach the elements of things growing all around, the simple, common, humble plants—corn, cabbage, potato. Our students learn how to feed for fat and for lean, how to grow plants, how to select the seed, how, when, and where to sell. Nature study with us means a study of nature's laws as applied to the growth of plants. We may forget to collect the flora of the home community into beautiful little books, but we do not forget to explain and demonstrate the advisability of keeping bees in our orchards; we do not neglect to explain that a large portion of the value of a corn crop is found in the stalk, nor that if one would grow rich raising alfalfa or clover one must know that the crop must be cut before the plant is in full bloom and the seed formed.

The year ending June 30 has been, beyond compare, the most satisfying from the view point of achievement of any in my connection with the Indian service. It has been easy to collect children for the school, our enrollment reaching 750. A better

class of students has come to us, more advanced, more earnest, more ambitious. This earnest desire to prepare to meet life's difficulties as become men resulted in a spirit of harmony, a cooperation, a pull-together ardor most enterprising and encouraging.

We have established practical courses of study, based entirely upon agriculture and household economy, and the work in these branches—made cheerful and interesting by opening to view a larger, fuller life, with profits tempting in content and wealth—has caused a complete revolution in desire and ambition. While formerly students thought contemptuously of life on the farm and almost unanimously hoped some day to teach, preach, practice medicine, or perform some other service requiring little physical effort, they now all hope and expect to be farmers and stock growers, to have homes of their own, and to enlist in America's great army of common people. This attitude is believed by the faculty to be a distinct gain, and all effort is put forth to keep students in the frame of mind that counts content, born of self-respect and self-support, as of more worth than eager pursuit of an easy life.

During the past two years many new buildings have been constructed, all of stone, of substantial build and modern equipment. These have enabled us to double the capacity of the plant. During the present year we shall enroll more than 800 students. At the present writing the enrollment is more than 700, notwithstanding 300 students, whose terms had expired, were sent home last month.

The farm, consisting of 8,610 acres, has been much improved. An experimental section has been established, giving our boys from the various reservations practical object lessons in soils, germination, and general management. The theory of farming is taught in the class rooms as well as outdoors. Dairying is an important branch of farm work, so important as to be in a class by itself, and we treat it accordingly. Gardening, horticulture, stock raising and breeding—horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep—poultry raising, and bee culture are also given proper attention.

In every respect the year just ended has been most successful. The Office, as usual, has been most helpful and kind, and it is a pleasure to work for men who appreciate honest effort.

Yours, most respectfully, S. M. McCOWAN, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

CARLISLE, PA., August 30, 1904.

Sir: On June 11, 1904, under direction of the President, I was detailed by the Secretary of War for educational duty, and was assigned by the Secretary of the Interior to take charge of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pa. I entered upon my duty here July 1, and inasmuch as my predecessor has not prepared an annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, I submit herewith report of the assistant superintendent on the academic and industrial departments.

Statistics showing population by tribes and the school attendance during the year are as follows:

Name of tribe.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies.		Disch.		Remaining at school.		Total.
	Male.	Fe. male.	Male.	Fe. male.		Male.	Fe. male.	Male.	Fe. male.	Male.	Fe. male.	
Alaskan.....	20	25	28	17	30	1	3	3	44	36	80	
Allegheny.....	2	2	2	2	12	7	1	3	1	9	9	
Apache.....	76	2	1	5	11	2	1	2	8	4	9	
Arapaho.....	2	1	1	2	12	1	2	5	1	9	9	
Arizka.....	5	4	1	2	12	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Assiniboin.....	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Banock.....	1	5	1	2	7	2	2	5	1	7	7	
Caddo.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	3	3	
Catawba.....	1	1	5	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	
Cayuga.....	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	3	
Cayuse.....	1	2	1	1	11	7	1	8	4	9	9	
Cherokee.....	28	28	7	4	67	6	3	6	2	3	3	
Cheyenne.....	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	
Chinook.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Chippewa.....	22	23	13	6	64	8	3	27	26	53	53	
Choctaw.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	

Name of tribe.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies.		Disch.		Remaining at school.		Total.
	Male.	Fe. male.	Male.	Fe. male.		Male.	Fe. male.	Male.	Fe. male.	Male.	Fe. male.	
Chatham.....	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Comanche.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Copah.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crow.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dalles.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coos Bay.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	2	1	3	3	3
Djager.....	2	1	2	2	5	2	2	2	1	3	3	3
Egbes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Filipinos.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gosventre.....	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	6	1	10	10	10
Iroquois.....	12	12	2	2	31	1	3	14	6	28	28	28
Kickapoo.....	6	6	1	1	12	1	1	2	1	8	8	8
Kiowa.....	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Klamath.....	2	5	3	3	8	2	2	1	3	1	1	1
Makah.....	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
Mandan.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
Menominee.....	7	7	1	1	14	1	2	3	5	8	8	8
Mission.....	12	15	1	1	28	6	8	7	7	14	14	14
Moloc.....	3	3	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	2
Mohawk.....	1	3	8	9	21	1	3	8	9	9	9	9
Mohave.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nex Peroc.....	10	7	3	1	21	1	1	9	7	16	16	16
Okhagan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Omaha.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Onida.....	35	35	4	5	79	16	10	1	25	29	32	32
Onondaga.....	19	6	3	1	28	5	2	1	16	4	20	20
Osage.....	11	4	1	1	15	9	2	1	2	2	2	2
Oto.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ottawa.....	5	5	1	1	10	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
Ute.....	8	4	1	1	12	1	1	7	3	10	10	10
Papago.....	3	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Pawnee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pembecol.....	7	1	1	1	8	1	1	6	1	7	7	7
Pisgan.....	1	1	1	1	8	1	2	3	2	3	3	3
Piora.....	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
Pit River.....	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pima.....	17	1	1	1	21	7	1	10	4	11	11	11
Ponca.....	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Porto Rican.....	20	18	1	1	38	1	1	16	17	33	33	33
Potawatomi.....	1	1	2	3	7	2	2	3	10	13	13	13
Pueblo.....	4	12	1	1	17	2	2	3	3	4	4	4
Puyallup.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
Saupe.....	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	3	3	3
Sauk and Fox.....	7	1	3	1	15	1	1	9	5	14	14	14
Samscon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seneca.....	43	38	17	11	109	25	10	55	31	71	71	71
Shawnee.....	7	1	2	1	12	1	1	6	5	11	11	11
Shilwitz (Shelbits).....	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shoshoni.....	12	8	5	2	27	1	1	16	2	25	25	25
Siletz.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sioux.....	61	40	6	1	114	17	9	53	35	88	88	88
Stockbridge.....	8	5	1	1	15	3	2	5	3	8	8	8
Skokomish.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Regis.....	10	10	18	2	40	12	1	15	8	23	23	23
Tonawanda.....	1	3	2	2	6	1	1	3	3	6	6	6
Tuscarora.....	10	1	3	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukiah.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Towamoc.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Umpqua.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ute.....	6	1	3	2	13	1	1	6	2	8	8	8
Wallawalla.....	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	4	4	4
Wasco.....	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	4	4
Wichita.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Winnechago.....	12	7	1	1	21	1	2	1	3	1	1	1
Wyandot.....	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Wyalaki.....	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yuma.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Zuni.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	426	410	179	88	1,173	205	100	3	5	467	391	858

There have been 924 outings during the fiscal year, 420 girls and 498 boys, and air earnings, respectively, have been \$12,343.22 and \$22,627.73. The number of outing pupils who attended public schools was 191 girls and 142 boys.

Judged by the physician's reports, the health of the school has been very good throughout the year.

In transmitting these statistics I feel that I am doing all that can be expected of me, as my connection with the school began July 1, and I know nothing personally of the conditions existing for the period covered by this report. Such recommendations as experience and a knowledge of the conditions would warrant on my part in the near future will be presented in special reports from time to time to your Office.

Very respectfully,

W. A. MERCEK,
Captain, Seventh Cavalry, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, CARLSLE SCHOOL.

CARLSLE, PA., August 30, 1901.

Sir: I herewith present my report of the academic and industrial departments for the year 1901. **Academic department.**—Our work in this department was rendered difficult in the beginning of the year by a shortage of teachers, which was not finally supplied until school had been in operation more than two months. For most of the year supervision was almost entirely in the hands of Miss Boneray, assistant principal, for the reason that I was called to other duties on account of absence of the superintendent and for other causes. She performed the duties of principal, in addition to directing specially the normal department during this period, in a most admirable manner.

Another unsatisfactory condition was the necessity of sending to advanced grades those indifferently or poorly prepared. The cause of these forced promotions was the admission to the lower grades of large numbers of new students, who, though often of large stature, were small in attainments. This condition obtained until after commencement, February 18, when by the going out of the graduating class, numbering 21 girls and 22 boys, the crowded condition was in a measure relieved. Should our enrollment become any larger, it will be necessary to increase proportionally the number of schoolrooms and teachers.

With the one or two exceptions I have mentioned to you specially, the teachers have done satisfactory work and shown a quite commendable interest in the success of the entire department. This is evidenced not only by the conscientious work done by them during the school year, but by the attention that prompts them to expend funds and endure the hard work of a month of summer school during the vacation. Some have not only done this, but have spent a part of the time allowed for annual leave in extending their course.

The weekly teachers' meeting has been a feature during the year as in previous years. These are held on Tuesday evenings from 7:15 to 8, the time being devoted to a discussion of the problems that arise in the week; or, in the absence of such problems, to the reading of Parker's "Talks on pedagogics." We have also continued the chapel talks, all the teachers in the academic department and a few of the trades instructors coming on the programme. The course embraced talks on biographies of a few modern writers and their works, economics as it touches the average citizen, physics, botany, agriculture, stock growing, fruit growing, printing, and metal work. The students manifested great interest in these talks, and I consider them as having a valuable place in our course of instruction.

During the year Miss Lella Partridge, author of "Quincy Methods" and editor of "Parker's Talks on Teaching," gave a three weeks' course in the teaching of reading, language, and spelling. She also spent a portion of the day in illustrative work in the schoolrooms. This course was of great value to the teachers, being given, as it was, by one who is a recognized authority upon the topics treated.

The whole school was favored during the year with entertainments by the Amesbury quartette, the Dunbar bell ringers, Pomahaska's exhibition of trained birds and dogs, an evening of moving pictures by the Hadley Company, two lectures by Professor Search, and a series of ten illustrated lectures on travel at home and abroad by Mr. and Mrs. Craig. Prof. H. W. Eison, of Philadelphia, gave two courses of six lectures each on the history of the United States, which were highly enjoyed by pupils and employees. We were also visited and addressed by William J. Bryan and by Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson.

The excellent course of study outlined by my predecessor has been followed rather closely, except that it has been necessary to make some changes in the grading and arrangement of the work in mathematics. A more systematic effort has been made during the year to coordinate the industrial and academic departments. This has been made somewhat easier by my own connection with both. Practical problems involving processes in the shops have formed a basis for considerable of our work in mathematics. Instruction in mechanical drawing with special reference to the industries has been given to all boys from the sixth grade up, and this same connection has been in sight in all language lessons.

Accessions were made to the library of 638 volumes during the year. These additions have greatly increased the effectiveness of the library, from the fact that all are attractive works suited to the advancement and tastes of the various students. The records of the librarian show that during the year the circulation of the library was 1,369, and in addition reference books and current magazines were consulted 4,800 times by teachers and students in connection with their school work. The library is becoming a constantly increasing force in the education of the students, and I respectfully recommend that every year see the addition of several hundred volumes of readable books, selected by the principal and the librarian after consulting with all the teachers of the various grades.

Industrial department.—We have followed the same lines of industrial instruction that have been in vogue at the school for a number of years, viz, blacksmithing, carriage making, carriage and house painting, printing, tailoring, harness making, shoemaking, tinsmithing, carpentry, and to a limited extent plumbing and steam fitting. The constant aim has been to increase the efficiency of the training. It was with this end in view that mechanical drawing was substituted for a considerable amount of the art work in the academic department, and a course of study has been prepared, which, though ready for promulgation and followed to a considerable extent, has not yet been published.

The carpenter shop has witnessed considerable change in the installation of benches, so that each student has his place, and in the purchase of new tools, so that each may have a complete set, for the

condition of which he is held accountable. An additional carpenter has also been employed, who devotes his attention during the school year to teaching the classes assigned to him.

Although the bakery has never been classed as one of the departments in which any constant effort is made to give instruction, still it might be well to state that we have added to its convenience by moving it to the basement under the kitchen, in which has been erected a 16-foot fish rotary oven.

The efficiency of the industrial department as an educational force has not been as great as it could be made on account of urgency for production. Observation in the best trade schools of the country has taught me that in order to do the best teaching it is necessary that production be best sight of, or, in other words, that it be merely an incident. If we accomplish anything in any line of work, it will be the thing we constantly strive for. If in our shops it is production, they will degenerate into factories. If it is instruction, they will become more and more schools for the education of young men in the trades. Give a teacher to understand that his efficiency is measured by the number of suits of clothes, pairs of shoes, sets of harness, or barges he may turn out and he will endeavor to develop in students special skill in a particular portion of the trade rather than a mastery of the whole. If, on the other hand, he is aware that his success is told by the mastery his pupils have of the particular trade they are learning, he will turn out mechanics rather than products. To sum it all up, we have worked rather too largely on the factory and rather too little on the school idea, but year by year getting nearer and nearer to right lines.

The outfit, the band, and athletics, all excellent institutions in their places, interfere somewhat with the efficiency of teaching in the industrial departments. Students have been held to regular attendance in the academic department, thus throwing all irregularities upon the shops. As a consequence, the attendance has been unsatisfactory. I simply call attention to this condition, not having in mind any method whereby the attendance could be made more regular without limiting the time devoted to some of the special features of the institution.

Accompanying this report and made a part of it is a schedule of the output of the farms, shops, etc., and increase in stock during the fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,

Capt. W. A. MERCEK, U. S. A., Superintendent.

Edw. A. ALLEN,
Assistant Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

Chamberlain, S. Dak., August 30, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the seventh annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

The Chamberlain Indian School is located in the Missouri Valley, about 4 miles north from the city of Chamberlain.

The enrollment during the past year was 174. The average attendance for the year was 153.

Our new buildings, the boys' home and school, were not completed until after Christmas last year and consequently we could not enroll our quota of 200 pupils. We have ample room in our new schoolhouse for all class-room work, but our new boys' home is not large enough to accommodate 100 boys. I have recommended that an appropriation be made for the erection of an addition to this building. We also need a building for employees' quarters.

Plans are being prepared for a hospital, a superintendent's cottage, and a large shop building. When these buildings are erected our somewhat crowded condition will be relieved.

The health of the children has been good during the entire year. We were fortunate in not having any epidemics or deaths. I think that the good health of the pupils was largely due to good, well-cooked food, cleanliness, and the watchful care of our attending physician, Dr. R. H. Goodrich. Our cook, Miss Mary Mashek, has been with us six years, and she is sure of a position as long as she wants it because she is an excellent employee. Our physician has served the school faithfully for the same period of time. A good, faithful, earnest worker is always sure of a good position in the service. I wish we had more of them.

The school plant comprises 3 large brick and 16 minor frame buildings. All these are in reasonably good repair.

Our water supply is excellent. It is pumped from the Missouri River into large settling tanks, where it is allowed to stand until it becomes clear. We have two pumping plants, one run by artesian-well power, the other by a gasoline engine. It is really a double system, so if the artesian well should fail at any time we would still have water supplied for domestic purposes and fire protection by the gasoline plant.

The lack of a good farm is a great drawback to this school. We have about 15 acres suitable for cultivation. This is no more than what is needed for garden purposes. The rest of the 160 acres comprising the school land is fit only for grazing, and not extra good for that. In another communication I have recommended the purchase of more land. We should have at least 500 acres in addition to what we have. Our Indian boys could then be taught farming and stock raising. These are

the industries they should learn here near their homes. Again, a well-conducted farm here near the reservations, on which the work was done by Indian boys, would prove to be an object lesson to the older Indians. They need such an object lesson, too.

The literary work was done, as nearly as practicable, in conformity with the course of study. The results were reasonably satisfactory. The work would, I think, be improved in this department by a change made in the corps of teachers. We had a graduating class of six this year.

We were fortunate in getting a good matron last January. Since then the work in the domestic departments has been done well, with one exception. This exception was the boys' home or dormitory. Those in charge of the other domestic departments—the cook, laundress, and seamstress—have done well and deserve commendation.

We were favored during the year with visits from Supervisor A. O. Wright and Special Indian Agent Samuel L. Taggart. Our thanks are due these gentlemen for their assistance and deep interest in the welfare of the school.

I wish to express my appreciation of the faithful service rendered by the employees of the school, who worked faithfully in the interest of the school and of the wards entrusted to their care, and who loyally supported me in conducting the school. My thanks are also due to the officials of the Department for their assistance and their ready compliance with all reasonable requests.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOHN FLINN, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIERRE, S. DAK.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Pierre, S. Dak., September 1, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report as superintendent of the Indian Industrial School, Pierre, S. Dak.

The school plant is located 24 miles from Pierre, S. Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and comprises 19 buildings, of which 1—the workshop—is new, having been erected during the year. The other buildings are in fair condition, but are not entirely suited to the needs of the school. Of the principal group of buildings 3 are built of brick—the main or school building, the boiler house, and the employees' quarters. The others are frame and, being located directly between the brick buildings, are very poorly situated for fire protection.

A tower and tank have been erected during the year, affording a reserve supply of water for fire protection and domestic use. Water is obtained from the city of Pierre, but the supply is inadequate for the necessary watering of lawns, irrigation of gardens, etc. Wells should be put down in order that the school may control its water supply, and pumps should be installed to furnish water for irrigation.

An acetylene gas-lighting plant has been installed, affording an agreeable change from the old method of lighting by means of kerosene lamps.

Health.—The general health of the school has been very good. Two deaths from consumption occurred early in the year. There has been very little other sickness.

Attendance.—The enrollment of the past year was 199. The average attendance was 140.3. After the close of the fiscal year there remained an enrollment of 148, probably the largest in the history of the school. This large enrollment will render it necessary to collect very few pupils in order to hold the school above its full capacity, which is rated as 150 in Congressional appropriations.

Schoolroom work.—Good progress has been made in this line, the pupils showing themselves to be interested in their work. The greatest drawback of the year has been the partial lack of musical ability among the employees, none of those present being able to play the piano or organ or to teach vocal music. A band has been successfully maintained throughout the year. Reading rooms for the older boys and girls have been instituted and have been very successful.

Industrial work.—Owing to lack of room, due to the destruction of two buildings by fire during the previous year, and to lack of proper equipment, but little has been done beyond keeping up necessary repairs. After the workshop is equipped the school will be enabled to teach carpentry, blacksmithing, and harness making more thoroughly than has been possible in the past. There has been very little space available for gardening, and in consequence gardening operations have been limited. However, with a moderate use of water sufficient vegetables have been produced to give the pupils a pleasing variety. The flower beds have also been a source of pleasure to all.

Recommendations.—A separate school building should be erected. Even with the present capacity of the school the schoolroom space is overcrowded, necessitating the use of a portion of the assembly room for schoolroom purposes. The addition of proper schoolroom facilities would enable the school to accommodate 200 pupils without encroaching upon legitimate dormitory space and add very materially to the usefulness of the school.

A brick warehouse should replace the present wooden structure, which will not long support the weights that of necessity are placed within it. The old building is centrally located and with but little expense could be converted into a gymnasium.

A new artesian well should be put down and receivers for the gas so obtained should be erected. This will save practically the entire expense of fuel and lights, which at present are very high. The water from the well could be utilized for a bathing pool to be placed in connection with the gymnasium.

A complete set of bath, lavatory, and toilet fixtures should be installed in the basement of the main building, the present facilities being very poor. The bathing is limited to the use of 4 tubs for the boys and 6 tubs for the girls, all of them being old, rusted, and insanitary. For lavatory purposes there are 2 old iron sinks. For toilet purposes there are insanitary outside closets having no connection with the sewer.

With the above additions the cost of operating the school will be materially lessened and its efficiency greatly increased.

A grove of cottonwood trees has been planted in front of the main building and around the yards, and with new fences and sidewalks the appearance of the grounds will be much improved.

Very respectfully,

J. C. LEVENGOOD,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SPRINGFIELD, S. DAK.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Springfield, S. Dak., August 23, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to report that during the fiscal year 1904 this school was in session exactly six months, from January 1 to June 30. As heretofore reported it was impossible to open school earlier in the year because of the remodeling of the school plant. The contract called for the work to be completed the 15th of October, but owing to unavoidable delays in securing materials, etc., it was not finished until December 23, leaving one week after the departure of the workmen to put the school in order for the reception of pupils on the 1st of January.

The work done on the school plant comprised the following improvements:

1. A large addition was made to the main building, of stone, giving two new school rooms, two dormitories, a lavatory, bathrooms, water-closets, and a boiler and fuel room.
2. The old part of the main building was repainted throughout, a number of new floors laid, and the basement entirely remodeled, giving a larger and more pleasant dining room, a kitchen about twice as large as the old one and much more convenient, and a large pantry.
3. A steam-heating plant was installed in the main building, taking the place of the old system of heating by stoves, which had proved very unsatisfactory.
4. A tubular well was sunk, and water tower and tank erected to supply the school with good water.
5. A complete system of ventilation was also installed in the main school building.
6. Our old frame laundry, which had proved inadequate, was moved and converted into a pump house, and gasoline engine and pump installed therein for raising water to the tank. The building being in two distinct sections, it furnishes also a convenient tool house and shop for repair work.
7. A new frame laundry was built to take the place of the old one, the new one having about three times the floor space of the old one, and being divided into wash room, ironing room, and drying room.
8. The cottage, which was the nucleus of the original school plant, was built in 1870, and was the original Springfield hotel, with the modest name of "The International." This building we moved from its old location, on the most conspicuous corner of the school grounds, to the rear of the premises, and converted into a warehouse.
9. A sewer system was constructed to carry all sewage from the school buildings to the Missouri river, a distance of about 600 feet.

10. In addition to the above improvements, certain lots fronting the school were purchased, thus giving us additional room for gardening, and also enabling us to get rid of some very unsightly buildings, etc., which were not only an eyesore but a bad object lesson to our pupils.

The improvements noted above constitute practically a new creation of the school plant, and the change for the better is manifest in the increased comfort and happiness of both pupils and employees, and in the improved health of the school. There has been a marked decrease in the number of colds and attendant evils, resulting heretofore largely from cold halls and poor ventilation. The new dormitories are large, airy, and well lighted and ventilated. The water plant and lavatories have made it much easier to combat eye troubles and to avoid them. The air throughout the buildings has been noticeably sweeter and more wholesome since the installment of the new ventilating system. The improvements in the laundry and refectory have made it possible for a given number of persons to do a largely increased amount of work in a given time, and to do it much more satisfactorily and happily.

Heretofore the supplies of the school had to be scattered about in various places wherever there was a little convenient space to receive them. The warehouse now provided brings the supplies together, and makes it possible to care for them much better and at much less expense of time and labor.

One of the most satisfactory of all our improvements is the water supply. Heretofore when our cisterns failed for want of rain, as they frequently do in this dry climate, we have had to haul water from the Missouri River, a very laborious undertaking, and at times almost impossible, owing to the condition of the roads or of the river itself. The river water is charged with a very large amount of sand and organic matter, and it was impossible under the conditions to wait for the thorough cleansing of the water before using it. The water secured by the contractor is clear and cold and of good quality, resembling the Missouri River water when thoroughly filtered.

Owing to the lateness of opening school our former pupils were badly scattered, some having entered district schools, some agency boarding schools, and some non-reservation schools at a distance. Our attendance was lower than usual therefore, being for the third quarter 403, and for the fourth quarter of the year 511 pupils—an average for the six months of 46 pupils. The total enrollment was 55. Of these 8 were from the Santee tribe, 12 from the Ponca tribe, and 35 from the Yankton tribe. The average of Indian blood was 77 per cent. The average age of pupils was 11 years. The largest enrollment for any month was that of June—52 pupils.

The literary work of the school was conducted by Miss Josephine A. Hilton, who has proved by nine years of service a valuable worker in the Indian service. This work was carried on in the usual lines, and in addition to the strictly literary work a number of the older pupils were given instruction on the organ to enable them to play simple accompaniments to songs and hymns used in the school room.

As you are aware, this school enrolls only girls. The industrial work, therefore, consists chiefly of such things as pertain to good housekeeping. The various departments of the school have been conducted as heretofore, the pupils doing a very large percentage of the actual work under the supervision of the employees. Details are made once a month, and every pupil has an opportunity, as her age and strength permit, to become familiar with each department of the work. Our cook has been in charge of her department for about eight years, and her efficiency is due largely to the fact that she has become so well acquainted with the pupils, as only such continuous service allows.

Our efficient seamstress, Mrs. Long, resigned early in the year, and her place was taken, after the position had been vacant for some time, by a temporary employee. I trust we may secure a regular and efficient seamstress for the coming year to take charge of this very important department of the school. During the time that we were without a seamstress the work of the sewing room absolutely essential was carried on under the supervision of the matron.

In addition to their domestic work the pupils did a large amount of work in the way of gardening. They planted individual gardens to vegetables and cared for them. They also planted the general school garden of a little over 1 acre, and dropped the seed for about 3 acres of potatoes and sweet corn. The most of the care of the general garden was given by the pupils until it was well along. They also helped in the care of the chickens and in making butter for the school.

In addition to the above the work of making baskets of native willows was also continued. This work requires much more judgment, as well as much more strength in the hand, than the making of small baskets of rattan or raffia, as so generally done in school at the present day. Our purpose is to teach the making of baskets large enough to be of use in the house or on the farm for general purposes, such as market, bushel, and clothes baskets. Two of our most expert basket makers

of the previous year were young women who were married after the close of the school year, and for that reason, and also on account of the lateness of opening school, I found it impossible to send a display of baskets to the St. Louis exposition, such as seemed to me to be of value from an educational point of view.

This school is very much in need of a lighting plant, either gas or electric. Probably the latter could be run with greater satisfaction and at less expense, as we have already a pumping engine which could be used to run a dynamo large enough to furnish all the lights needed imperatively at any one time.

With grateful acknowledgements of the many favors received from the Indian Office during the past year for this school, I am,

Very respectfully,

WALTER J. WICKS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT HAYWARD, WIS.

HAYWARD TRAINING SCHOOL,
Hayward, Wis., September 12, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Hayward Training School, the same being for the fiscal year 1904.

Location.—The location of the school and the quality of the soil surrounding the buildings is fully described in my annual report for 1903.

Buildings.—To the five brick buildings, namely, school building, boys' home, girls' home, dining hall, and commissary, comprising the original school plant, have been added a superintendent's cottage and a hospital. These two buildings are now undergoing completion, and will be ready for occupancy October 1. They are fine brick structures, with steam heat, gas light, thoroughly ventilated, and modern in every respect. They will add greatly to our facilities and efficiency. The hospital is somewhat limited in capacity for the number of children enrolled, but it is well equipped and will be of valuable service in the care of the sick.

Capacity, enrollment, and attendance.—The capacity of the school is rated at 150, 75 of either sex. The total enrollment for the year was 105 boys and 93 girls, a total of 198. The average attendance was 177. At least 40 applications for enrollment were denied for lack of room. The average attendance for this year will be about the number maintained last year, but more difficulty and expense will be met in securing this number, owing to the separation of the school from the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation. Should this reservation be placed in charge of the school management, as was contemplated by your Office, the enrollment could be easily made 200.

Health.—An epidemic of measles and pneumonia attacked the school in September, 1903, and remained until December. It was very severe. Fifty-one cases were under treatment simultaneously. Schoolroom work was suspended and all employees assisted in caring for the sick. Parents were allowed to visit the sick children and were very helpful and obedient. Five of the cases developed diphtheria. These were successfully treated with antitoxin. A total of 87 cases were treated, 2 of which died—a small death rate, when the severity of the disease is taken into consideration.

Schoolroom and industrial work.—The work of the schoolrooms has progressed favorably. The graduation and course of study was continued on the basis established last year. The work has been especially satisfactory in the advanced and intermediate departments. The primary department is too much crowded for efficient teaching. It should be divided and another teacher provided. The work will then advance at a rate equal to the advancement made in the other departments. The correlation of schoolroom and industrial work receives attention. The course of study is closely followed, and pupils are attentive, studious, and obedient. Their work indicates their ability in all branches of study.

They are especially interested in music and show considerable proficiency in vocal music, in which they have received special training. All are anxious for the organization of a band, and most of the boys are candidates for membership therein.

Window gardening and the study of soils, root growth, the effects of heat, moisture, and fertilization on seeds and plants are given much attention in the schoolrooms. Specimens of the potato bug, cutworm, cabbage worm, turnip gnaw, and other destructive insects were studied and their development and habits watched under favorable conditions. Methods of combating and destroying them were taught.

Industries.—Girls are given instruction in all branches of housekeeping. Our facilities for giving instruction in some of the branches of domestic economy are limited and we are not accomplishing as much as we desire. The efficiency of the school

would be greatly increased by the erection of a domestic-science building for girls and the employment of a special teacher. A number of school girls have secured places in good families as help and have proved themselves capable and efficient. We are proud of them. Better school facilities would increase the number. The interest in native bead and buckskin work and art needlework is encouraged and is increasing.

The boys continue to receive the best training they can be given in agriculture and stock raising. Twelve acres of land have been cleared this year, which, added to the clearing done last year, gives us a farm of about 27 acres. This land has been prepared, planted, and cultivated by the boys, and has produced good crops. Had the school achieved no other success than this, I consider the value of the instruction given the Indian boys equal to the money expended in support of the school.

The school has been unfortunate in having no regular gardener during the entire summer. The work was quite well managed, however, by the industrial teacher and a temporary gardener. A children's garden was made a special feature.

Aside from regular farm work, boys are given instruction in carpentry, and assist in all repairs, improvements, etc. Two boys, whose term had expired, assisted the contractor in the erection of the two new buildings at the school.

Crops.—The school has 20 acres of timothy and clover meadow, from which 21 tons of hay has been cut. Twenty-five tons of wild hay has been taken from the marsh near the lake. This hay is cut from land on which a team can not walk, which necessitates that it be cut with a scythe by hand, and carried on poles to a stack built on a platform of poles. It is hauled to the barn in the winter when the marsh is frozen and will support a team.

The school farm and garden have produced well. The potatoes planted for seed did not grow well, and consequently the plants are thin on the ground. The yield and quality are good. All crops are about matured and may be safely estimated to produce as follows:

Beets.....bushels..	15	Onions.....bushels..	110
Beans, green.....do....	20	Peas, green.....do....	15
Cabbage.....heads..	7,000	Potatoes.....do....	500
Carrots.....bushels..	10	Butterbeans.....do....	400
Cauliflower.....heads..	200	Turnips.....do....	100
Cucumbers.....barrels..	8		

We have made and stored 10 barrels of sauerkraut and have packed 8 barrels of cucumbers. Large quantities of garden produce were grown in excess of that consumed by the school children.

Stock.—We have three teams of horses. Two of them are sound and serviceable. The dairy herd numbers 15 cows. Twelve calves were grown this year. We have 40 head of fine hogs and pigs. Authority for the sale and slaughter of the calves and hogs will be requested. I do not consider the feeding of cattle or hogs over winter as profitable in this climate, the season for feeding extending through about eight months of the year.

Improvements made.—A modern steam laundry has been installed. It has proved a blessing. For two years the laundry work for 175 children was done by hand. It was almost impossible to dry the clothing during the winter months. Our troubles over this matter are now ended. A load of drudgery has been lifted from the laundress and the children. Clean clothing, table linen, and bedding are abundant at all seasons of the year, and girls detailed to laundry work have sufficient time to receive instruction in hand-laundry work, as required by the regulations.

A new gasoline engine and heavy pump with a capacity of 120 gallons per minute have been placed in the pump house and we no longer are without water. I desire to increase the capacity of the well, and have made the proper recommendations to your Office. When this is done our water system will be perfect.

A hospital and a superintendent's residence and office have been erected during the summer. These buildings are of brick, modern in construction, equipment, and arrangement. They are about ready for occupancy, and will add greatly to our efficiency and to the welfare and comfort of employees and children.

Twelve acres of land have been cleared of brush, stumps, and stone, and placed under cultivation.

The water tank and tower have been painted. A large shed for coal has been built, and repairs to fences and buildings have been made.

Improvements necessary.—An addition, with basement, to the warehouse is an imperative necessity. We are now compelled to store merchandise in the school-house and in the barn, a plan which permits of more or less unavoidable waste.

The school is without a shop building. The carpenter instructs his boys in an old cabin abandoned by a settler.

A domestic-science building for instruction in sewing, cooking, baking, etc., is necessary. The sewing room is now located in a schoolroom, which is needed for regular schoolroom work.

A hog house and a wagon and implement shed are much needed—the former for the shelter and comfort of our hogs in the long cold winter and the latter for the care and preservation of wagons and implements. These have heretofore been stored in the barn, but this building is now filled with forage and with furniture and hardware, and can no longer accommodate the vehicles and implements.

A large frame building some distance from the school should be moved nearer and repaired for the accommodation of pupils and employees.

Attendance at institutes, exhibits.—Two of the school employees attended the St. Louis Institute, and were much benefited thereby. Two exhibits of the industrial work of the girls, native bead and buckskin work, and photographs, are made at the St. Louis exposition—one at the Indian building, another at the educational exhibit for the State of Wisconsin.

Religion, morals.—Sunday observance, good morals, right living, and honesty are inculcated by precept and example. Services are held at the school by the missionary priest of this district. The children attend the services of their respective denominations in Hayward. Exercises are held regularly every Sunday by school employees.

The homes of many of these children are not favorable to the development of character. Drunkenness, immorality, and vice prevail. Much of this is caused by dishonorable white men. Liquor selling to Indians seems to increase rather than diminish. Public decency is outraged and stands appalled at the audacity of this law-defying element. A woman is engaged in the nefarious traffic, and is said to have sold the liquor to two young Indian men that caused their death by drowning because they were intoxicated. A contemplated change in officials may withdraw some of the encouragement that this lawless element has had.

Segregation of the school.—The school was withdrawn from the La Pointe Agency on April 1 and made a bonded institution. This action has not proved to be for the best interests of the children on the reservation. The separation of the school and reservation has tended to alienate the support of the Indians. This sentiment, I am sorry to say, has been created and fostered by employees in the agency service, and by interests opposed to Government schools. Unless the plan of placing the school and reservation under one management, which seems to have been contemplated by your Office, can be put into effect, the school will fail in part to benefit the Indians for whom it was built.

The success of the school is due to the help of its loyal, energetic, self-sacrificing employees, and to the ready support and valuable direction of your Office, for all of which I am truly thankful.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM A. LIGHT,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT TOMAH, WIS.

TOMAH, Wis., August 19, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my seventh annual report for this school. Aside from an epidemic of smallpox last fall we have had a very satisfactory year's work. Early in the fall smallpox broke out and we had a great number of cases. The patients were put on the third floor of the boys' building, and the nurse stayed on that floor with them for two months or more. The doctor visited all patients daily, and there is no doubt but that it is due to their very faithful work that no cases resulted fatally. Certainly some of them were severe enough.

The average attendance for the year was 235. The average for the last quarter was 241. We had very few deserters, and all pupils seemed happy and satisfied after this sickness was over.

Classes in domestic science did regular work throughout the year and much was accomplished. Many of the girls are able to do fine work in cooking, sewing, and laundering. We have a great many calls for girls to go out and work, and I presume that we could send out dozens where we send one, if we had the girls to respond to the calls we have. The parents of girls are not always willing that they go out to work after they are able to do so.

Our industrial work consists of the work in the engineer's department, carpentry, and farming. Many of the boys have received instruction in pipe fitting, the care of

two engines, electric lights, and two steam pumps. They have also had the care of the water and sewer systems. Enough pipe work and plumbing naturally come under this to enable a boy to learn enough to give him a start, so that he can go without almost any plumber and get work.

The boys have also had considerable plastering, painting, and carpenter work during the year. Some of these have advanced far enough to go to any place and receive good wages in this line.

The farm work has been somewhat interrupted on account of having several changes in the position of farmer. At this time the work is in fair shape, though as much has not been accomplished as would have been done had we not had so many changes.

The work in the dairy has been satisfactory. The dairy herd has done exceedingly well and we have a fine start for a splendid dairy herd. We have full-blood Holsteins, and this year is the first that we have had anything like enough milk to use. The dairy building is complete and much can be done in this department another year.

Our gardens have furnished us plenty of vegetables this year, and at present the potato crop looks like it would be first-class. The early potatoes that we are now using are splendid.

The result of the class-room work has been, on the whole, gratifying, although the two and a half months' epidemic of smallpox proved a serious drawback to the pupils' advancement.

A girls' literary society met weekly throughout the year, the members showing much enthusiasm in the production of original plays and charades, and the illustration of songs and stories. A boys' society was also kept up most of the year, but they did not do so well in this work as the girls.

A class of 8 pupils was graduated the last of June.

On the whole, the year has been very successful and much good work has been done. The course of study has been followed carefully.

We have been visited by Superintendent Estelle Reel, Supervisor A. O. Wright, and Supervisor House. All have given us helpful suggestions, which have been much appreciated.

The employees have, for the most part, been faithful in the discharge of their duties and the general school spirit is first-class, almost all being deeply interested in their work and willing to make every effort possible for the good of the school. I appreciate the kind and courteous treatment that I have had from your Office.

Very respectfully,

L. M. COMPTON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VA.

HAMPTON, VA., June 30, 1904.

DEAR SIR: The United States Government has made its usual appropriation of \$167 for each of the 115 Indians under instruction at Hampton during the past year. Of these, 52 were girls and 63 boys, classified as follows:

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Post graduate	1	1	2
Day school:			
Senior class	1	3	4
Second middle year	1	1	2
First middle year	5	1	6
Junior class	11	6	17
Preparatory class	21	20	41
	48	18	66
Night school:			
Senior class			
Middle class		6	6
Junior class		7	7
Preparatory class	1	2	3
	1	15	16
At the north	3		3
	52	63	115

Seven Indians were sent home before the close of the term—2 girls for ill health, 3 boys for general worthlessness, and 2 to fill positions at home. Of the 6 Indians who have been graduated this year 5 expect to take post-graduate courses here and the other one has already entered upon successful work. One young man, a graduate of the post-graduate course in manual training, has taken the civil-service examination for the Indian service; 3 others are preparing for advanced work in agriculture and 1 for teaching. Two of our graduates have been employed here this year, one as instructor in lace making and basketry, the other as assistant matron and gymnastic teacher.

At the close of school in June 7 girls and 4 boys returned to their homes for expiration of time and 4 went home after several years here at their own expense for a vacation of three months. Three girls have spent the winter in northern homes. Thirteen boys and 1 girl have worked at their trades all day and attended night school. Three of these boys remain at Hampton for the summer months; all the others, with the rest of the Indian pupils, have gone North to summer homes, where they will have the advantage of home life among the thrifty farmers of New England.

The following tribes have been represented:

Apache.	Crow.	Pawnee.	Sionx.
Arikara.	Grosventre.	Pima.	Skallham.
Caddo.	Navaho.	Potawatomi.	Tascorora.
Cayuga.	Omaha.	Pueblo.	Wichita.
Cherokee.	Onondaga.	Seneca.	Winnebago.
Chippewa.	Oncida.	Shawnee.	

There has been each year a more careful selection of students. In the earlier days of the school, while there were always exceptionally bright Indians, it was quite impossible to hold the mass of Indian pupils to the same standards as the colored students, either in work or study. Now we are able to make the same demands of both races. Hampton's aim is to fit for special work among their people those Indians who have received elementary training in western schools.

The record of returned Indian students is as follows: Excellent, 146; good, 336; fair, 152; poor, 42; bad, 8. One Indian graduate of Hampton, with a degree of Ph. D., has been appointed instructor in Columbia University, New York. Another has been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Two physicians have been added to the list; also several missionary workers and teachers. A few more young men have opened stores, and several are filling business positions. Those at work at their trades seem to be holding their own, and in spite of the leasing system so prevalent among the Indians there seem to be no fewer of our former students who are cultivating their land. Several write of leasing land themselves and farming on a large scale.

The aim of Hampton.—Complaint has justly been made against the type of common school that prevails throughout the country. The kind of education that makes young people hate the soil rather than love it, and that disinclines boys and girls to undertake manual labor, is open to serious question. Hampton Institute is endeavoring to work out a system which shall so correlate the labor of the hand with the study of books as to create interest in and love for the common things of life. Each year its method of teaching the trades, agriculture, and domestic science is becoming more thoroughly systematized and more attractive to its students. Each year its graduates are better able to introduce into their own schools the subjects that they have been taught. The school's object is not simply to teach trades, but to teach them so systematically and scientifically that the students can in their turn become teachers of trades, not merely to give instruction in agriculture and domestic science, but to teach them so well that the pupils shall be able to impart their knowledge to others.

Hampton ought to become a typical school after which other schools can be modeled. Because of its superior equipment it is called to do a certain sort of pioneer work. It is an educational experiment station. Hampton, with its undenominational church, its relation to the charitable public, the State, and the General Government, ought to be able to demonstrate how Government aid and private initiative can be combined without excluding the teaching of religion, which is of such vital importance in the uplift of a people.

The trade school.—The director of the trade school reports an improvement in the earnestness and general character of the students. There is no question but that our boys have gained in forcefulness and earnestness since the great majority of them have been trained to a useful occupation. An opportunity for more study for the trade students has become necessary, and the morning hour from 6.30 to 7.30, which has previously been given to the shops, is now devoted to the preparation of lessons. It is evident that the intellectual ability of the students has been increased rather

than diminished by giving them more trade work. After careful comparison of a system in which work in the shop is placed first and academic studies made subsidiary, and one in which academic is put first and hand work made secondary, the whole corps of teachers agree that the former system results in a greater gain in character, in initiative, and in intellectual force.

The largest number of trade students have taken up carpentry, and the room devoted to that trade has been crowded to overflowing. The foreman reports that there is not a single boy taking carpentry who can be called trifling. The plan of correlating carpentry with bricklaying, painting, and tinsmithing, so as to give the students an all-around mechanical training, has worked most satisfactorily. The blacksmithing and wheelwrighting departments are also among the most popular ones. There is no question as to the moral and mental results obtained from the careful work required in these trades. It seems probable that another year it will be wise to make still stricter academic requirements for admission to them.

The grade of work done in our bricklaying department is in advance of anything that the school has hitherto accomplished. The fine new dwelling house erected at the Shellmanks farm was built almost entirely by the students of this department. The new students' kitchen, including the brick ovens and chimney, fireproof construction and granolithic floors, was their work. There has been special improvement also in the machine shop, the steam-fitting department, and in mechanical drawing.

The following partial list of the products of the trade school will give an idea of the very varied instruction that our young men are receiving. The blacksmith and wheelwright departments have made 660 trucks for 38 railroad and steamship companies, have built 10 wagons and carts, and repaired 39 vehicles of various kinds. They have also made the iron for 1,200 plows, which were shipped to South Africa. The machine shop worked up over 50,000 pounds of cast iron, made 6,000 wheel axles for plows, made axles, wheels, and boxes for 29 lumber cars, did repair work on the Corliss engine, power punch and shear, mortising machine, lathes, laundry machinery, pumps, various woodworking machines, tools, etc. The harness department has sold 70 harnesses, ranging in price from \$8 to \$90 each. The shoe shop has made 167 pairs of shoes and repaired 1,201 pairs. The tailor shop has made 337 uniform suits and 234 pairs of trousers. The carpenter shop, in addition to important work in construction of buildings, has made 30,000 typewriter bases, 32 chicken brooders, besides picture frames, bookcases, chairs, chests, boxes, and stools. The tin shop has put on 160 squares of tin roofing and made 725 pieces of hardware. The bricklaying department has laid 178,000 bricks and laid 800 square yards of granolithic walks. This commercial work has given the students valuable training.

Manual training in joinery, wood turning, sheet metal, and mechanical drawing has been given to 121 boys not taking trades, and has been of a more practical character than heretofore.

Agriculture.—Every student in the school received last year some instruction in agriculture. So long as it is true that more than 80 per cent of the negro race in the South and nearly all of the Indians are dependent upon the soil for their living, it is clear that Hampton should make agriculture its central study. This the school has endeavored to do. During the present year 600 cold frames have been added to the school's agricultural equipment. The orchard and small fruit plantation has been thoroughly overhauled, and about 3 acres added to the area of strawberries. A small nursery has been started to furnish plants for educational purposes. During the coming spring additional greenhouses for the raising of flowers are to be erected.

Home training.—The girls receive instruction in laundry work, cooking, house-keeping, sewing, dairying, and gardening in connection with their academic work. In their case a system of part-day manual training and part-day academic instruction seems not only practicable but desirable. At the end of the course the average Hampton girl goes out well trained in all the various activities in which a woman should be trained, refined by her social life at Hampton, and broadened by an academic course covering the ordinary grammar-school curriculum, with the addition of such high school subjects as are felt to be useful and necessary.

In order to meet the needs of a body of students to whom we are endeavoring to give a handicraft, and some knowledge of agriculture as well as a fair English education, it became clear that our course must be lengthened, and an extra year has therefore been added.

With our improved and enlarged quarters we have been able to prepare our girls better for their life work than ever before. Greater care has been given to their table manners, to their clothes, and to the care of their rooms. More thought has been devoted to transforming their work from stupid drudgery into intelligent industry. Reference was made last year to the correlation of the laundry work with that of the laboratory and the class room. This year the improvement in the students'

dining room has been marked. The introduction of tablecloths and napkins has had a civilizing effect, and the new kitchen, which has just been completed, will make possible still further changes in this direction.

The library.—Two things at Hampton seem to us most important for our students—the formation of the work habit and of the reading habit. In the creation of an enthusiasm for good books the erection of the beautiful Huntington Memorial Library has been most helpful. It is pleasant to see the pride and enjoyment that our students have in this dignified building. The librarian reports a total attendance this year of 40,240, against 32,564 in the preceding year. There has been an increase in the use of the library not only by the students and teachers but by the people of the community. Speaking of the possibilities of increased and improved work, the librarian says:

We hope to do more than in the past, not only in helping teachers to teach and students to learn, not only in fostering in those under our influence here a delight in good reading and a habit of it, but also in aiding those who have left us to keep up the habit they have formed here and to indulge the taste we have tried to cultivate, so that we need not feel while here as one of our younger Indian girls does. She has a very attractive book which was a Christmas present two years ago; she has never read it, however, for she says she can get other books to read here, but after leaving us she will have nothing but the few she takes with her, so she is storing up her enjoyment of these.

Moral and religious work.—The undenominational character of the religious work of the school has made possible the active cooperation with our chaplain and his associate of Father Fallon, of the Catholic Church at Old Point, and Rev. C. B. Bryan, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Hampton, as well as of the other pastors of the town. The chaplain's report shows that the religious spirit of the year has been especially earnest. Thirty-five young men and women united with the school church at the last communion, and many others will unite with their home churches. The religious organization has been made more complete than ever before. Through the Young Men's Christian Association the older students of the school have exerted a strong influence for good over the younger ones. By means of the King's Daughters circles the girls and women teachers have been brought into pleasant relations with one another. The course in Bible study in the day and Sunday school has been carefully arranged, and the work in the fall, the poorhouse, the Sunday schools, and the cabins has given opportunity to the students to engage in active Christian service. The chaplains have been able to spend more time than heretofore in visiting the students in their rooms, and the good results of their work and that of the teachers has been evident. Eighty-five per cent of the students of the school show by their lives as well as their lips that they are endeavoring to follow the Great Teacher.

The commandant of cadets reports that he finds each year fewer infractions of the school rules, with a proportionate desire on the part of the students to live up to every requirement. "This is the first year," he says, "since I have been connected with the discipline of the school (fourteen years) that I can report the entire absence of drinking, as far as our knowledge goes, among either the negro or Indian boys." Speaking of the relations of the races, he says:

"They have met at work or at play, on the parade ground or on the ball ground, as on a common plane, each yielding to the other the respect due to office and rank, without regard to race or color, each mutually respectful and mutually helpful." There is no question as to the value of having students of the negro and Indian races under training together. Mr. Washington often expresses his sense of the advantage that came to him from having an opportunity to realize the difficulties under which the Indians labor and to understand that other people have grievances as well as his own race.

In concluding his report the commandant says:

"This has been an exceptionally satisfactory year in dealing with the students. They have shown greater loyalty to their teachers and officers of the school, a pleasanter feeling among themselves, a stronger moral tone, and a greater desire to do the right thing in every department of the institution."

Respectfully submitted,

H. B. FRISELL.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.^a

CHAP. 30. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the February 18, 1904, appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and for prior years, and for other purposes. [H. R. 10631]

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 nineteen hundred and four, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

[Vol. 33, p. 291.]
Interior Department.

Pay of one clerk, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to sign, under the direction of the Secretary, in his name and for him, his approval of all tribal deeds to allottees and deeds for town lots made and executed according to law for any of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory, salary from March tenth to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, three hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty-five cents.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[Vol. 23, p. 74.]

Town-site commissioners, Indian Territory: To pay all expenses incident to the survey, platting, and appraisement of town sites in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, Indian Territory, as required by sections fifteen and twenty-nine of the Act of Congress approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and all Acts amendatory thereto, thirty thousand dollars.

Indian Territory.
Town-site commissioners.
Expenses.

Five Civilized Tribes: For the purpose of placing allottees in unrestricted possession of their allotments, fifteen thousand dollars.

Allotments.
Post p. 583.

JUDGMENTS IN INDIAN DEPRECIATION CLAIMS.

[Vol. 33, p. 11.]

For payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims in Indian deprecation cases certified to Congress at its present session in Senate Documents Numbered Eleven and One hundred and thirty, sixty-five thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars; said judgments to be paid after the deductions required to be made under the provisions of section six of the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and payment of claims arising from Indian depreciations," shall have been ascertained and duly certified by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Treasury, which certification shall be made as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act, and such deductions shall be made according to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, having due regard to the educational and other necessary requirements of the tribe or tribes affected; and the amounts paid shall be reimbursed to the United States at such times and in such proportions as the Secretary of the Interior may decide to be for the interests of the Indian Service: *Provided*, That no one of said judgments provided for in this paragraph shall be paid until the Attorney-General shall have certified to the Secretary of the Treasury that there exists no grounds sufficient, in his opinion, to support a motion for a new trial or an appeal of said cause.

Judgments, Indian deprecation claims.

Deductions.
Vol. 28, p. 833.

Proviso.
Certificate of lack of ground for new trial.

Approved, February 18, 1904.

^a This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

February 20, 1901. CHAP. 161. An act to authorize the sale of a part of what is known as the Red Lake Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota.

[S. 100.] Whereas James McLaughlin, United States Indian Inspector, did, on the tenth day of March, anno Domini nineteen hundred and two, make and conclude an agreement with the adult male Indians of the Red Lake Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, which said agreement is in words and figures as follows:

"This agreement made and entered into this tenth day of March, nineteen hundred and two, by and between James McLaughlin, United States Indian Inspector, on the part of the United States, and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians belonging on the Red Lake Reservation in the State of Minnesota, witnesseth:

"ARTICLE I. The said Indians belonging on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota, for the consideration hereinafter named, do hereby cede, surrender, grant, and convey to the United States all their claim, right, title and interest in and to all that part of the Red Lake Indian reservation situate within the boundaries of Red Lake County, Minnesota, as said county is at present defined and organized the tract hereby ceded being more particularly described as embracing all that part of the said Red Lake Indian Reservation lying west of the range line between ranges thirty-eight (38) and thirty-nine (39) west of the Fifth (5th) Principal Meridian, the tract of land hereby ceded approximating two hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-two (256,152) acres, and also hereby agree that all of said Indians now residing on the tract hereby ceded shall remove to the diminished reservation within six months after the ratification of this agreement, and shall be paid not exceeding five thousand (5000) dollars in cash by the Indians of said Red Lake Reservation out of the first payment received by them from the proceeds of this cession said five thousand (5000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid equitable those thus removing, in proportion to the value of their respective improvements, which payment by said Red Lake Indians, shall be in full for all improvements which they will abandon, and also for the removal within the diminished reservation of their dead from where they are now buried on the tract hereby ceded.

"ARTICLE II. In consideration of the land ceded, relinquished, and conveyed by Article I of this agreement, the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to said Indians, in the manner hereinafter provided, the sum of one million (1,000,000) dollars.

"ARTICLE III. It is understood that of the amount to be paid to said Indians, as stipulated by Article II of this agreement, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) dollars shall be paid in cash, per capita, share and share alike, to each man, woman and child belonging on said Red Lake Indian Reservation, within ninety (90) days after the ratification of this agreement, and the remainder of the said sum of one million dollars, viz, seven hundred and fifty thousand (750,000) dollars shall be paid in cash, per capita, in fifteen (15) annual installments of fifty thousand (50,000) dollars each, the first of which fifteen annual installments to be paid in the month of October of the year following that in which payment of the said two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) dollars is made, as provided in this agreement, and in the month of October of each year thereafter of the succeeding fourteen years, covering the period of said fifteen annual installments.

"ARTICLE IV. It is further agreed that the said Indians belonging on said Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota, shall possess their diminished Reservation independent of all other bands of the Chippewa tribe of Indians and shall be entitled to allotments there n of one hundred and sixty (160) acres each, of either agricultural or pine land, the different class of land to be apportioned as equitably as possible among the allottees.

"ARTICLE V. It is understood that nothing in this agreement shall be construed to deprive the said Indians belonging on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota, of any benefits to which they are entitled under existing treaties for agreements not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement.

"ARTICLE VI. This agreement shall take effect and be in force when signed by United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin and by a majority of the male adult Indians, parties hereto, and when accepted and ratified by the Congress of the United States.

Lands ceded.

Price.

Per capita payment in cash.

Apportionment of lands.

Benefits under existing treaties not disturbed.

Effect.

"In witness whereof the said James McLaughlin, United States Indian Inspector, on the part of the United States, and the male adult Indians belonging on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota, have hereunto set their hands and seals at Red Lake Indian Agency, Minnesota, this tenth day of March, A. D. Nineteen hundred and two.

"JAMES McLAUGHLIN (SEAL).
United States Indian Inspector.

No.	Name	Mark.	Age.
1	Kah bay no din	Chief	67 (SEAL.)
2	Mays ko lo noy ay	do	70 (SEAL.)
3	Pay she ke shig	do	55 (SEAL.)
4	Nay ay low up	do	54 (SEAL.)
5	Ak min eay ke zhig	do	76 (SEAL.)
6	I con je gwon abe	do	63 (SEAL.)
7	Kay bay pah low	do	55 (SEAL.)

and 213 other male adult Indians."

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing agreement was fully explained by us in open council to the Indians of the Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota; that it was fully understood by them before signing, and that the agreement was duly executed and signed by said Indians.

JOS. C. ROY,
C. W. MORRISON,
PETER GRAYES,
Interpreters.

RED LAKE AGENCY, MINN., March 12, 1902.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we witnessed the signatures of James McLaughlin, U. S. Indian Inspector, and the two hundred and twenty (220) Indians of the Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota, to the foregoing agreement.

DANIEL SULLIVAN,
Overseer in charge of Subagency.
FRANK H. KRATKA,
Mayor of Thief River Falls, Minn.
B. L. FAIRBANKS,
White Earth Agency, Minn.

RED LAKE AGENCY, MINNESOTA, March 12, 1902.

I hereby certify that the total number of male adult Indians, over eighteen (18) years of age, belonging on the Red Lake Reservation, is three hundred and thirty-four (334), of whom two hundred and twenty (220) have signed the foregoing agreement.

A. L. SCOTT,
Maj. 10th Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

LEECH LAKE AGENCY, MINNESOTA, March 17, 1902.

And Whereas it is deemed for the best interests of the said Indians that said agreement be amended and modified as hereafter provided: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, modified and amended so as to read as follows:

"ARTICLE I. The said Indians belonging on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota, for the consideration hereinafter named, do hereby cede, surrender, grant, and convey to the United States all their claim, right, title, and interest in and to all that part of the Red Lake Indian Reservation lying west of the range line between ranges thirty-eight and thirty-nine, west of the fifth principal meridian, the tract of land hereby ceded approximating two hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-two acres, and also hereby agree that all of said Indians now

Agreement amended.
Lands ceded.

Removal of Indians to diminished reservation.

residing on the tract hereby ceded shall remove to the diminished reservation within six months after the ratification of this agreement, and shall be paid not exceeding twenty thousand dollars in cash by the Indians of said Red Lake Reservation out of the first payment received by them from the proceeds of this cession, said twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid equitably to those thus removing, in proportion to the value of their respective improvements, which payment by said Red Lake Indians shall be in full for all improvements which they will abandon, and also for the removal within the diminished reservation of their dead from where they are now buried on the tract hereby ceded.

Sale of ceded lands.

"*Art. II.* In consideration of the land ceded, relinquished, and conveyed by Article I of this agreement the United States stipulates and agrees to sell, subject to the homestead laws of the United States, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, in tracts not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres to each individual, all of said lands, except lands remaining unsold after five years from the first sale hereunder, which may be sold without reference to the provisions of the homestead law. Said land shall be sold for not less than four dollars per acre, and shall be sold upon the following terms: One-fifth of the purchase price to be paid at the time of sale and the balance of the purchase price of said land to be paid in five equal annual installments due in one, two, three, four, and five years from date of sale, respectively, and to pay over to said Indians all of the proceeds realized from the sale of the said lands as herein provided.

Minimum price for acre. Payments.

Per capita distribution.

"*Art. III.* It is understood that of the amount realized from the sale of said lands a sum of not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars shall be paid in cash per capita, share and share alike, to each man, woman, and child belonging on said Red Lake Indian Reservation within ninety days after the first sale herein provided for, and the remainder of the proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be paid in cash per capita in fifteen annual installments, the first of which fifteen annual installments is to be paid in the month of October of the year following that in which the payment of the said three hundred thousand dollars is made, as provided in this agreement, and in the month of October of each year thereafter, and all moneys received after the expiration of said fifteen years shall be apportioned in like manner among said Indians and paid to them on the first day of October in each year.

Independent possession and allotment.

"*Art. IV.* It is further agreed that the said Indians belonging on the said Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota, shall possess their diminished reservation independent of all other bands of the Chippewa tribe of Indians and shall be entitled to allotments thereon of one hundred and sixty acres each, of either agricultural or pine land, the different classes of land to be apportioned as equitably as possible among the allottees.

Existing benefits not affected.

"*Art. V.* It is understood that nothing in this agreement shall be construed to deprive the said Indians belonging on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota, of any benefits to which they are entitled under existing treaties or agreements not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement. It is the intention of this agreement that the United States shall act as trustee for said Indians to dispose of said land and to expend and pay over the proceeds as received from the sale thereof only as received, as herein provided.

Effect.

"*Art. VI.* This agreement shall take effect and be in force when accepted and ratified by the Congress of the United States."

Ratification.

Sec. 2. That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted and ratified as herein amended.

Lands to be sold subject to homestead laws.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to sell, subject to the homestead laws of the United States, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, in tracts not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres to each individual, all that part of the Red Lake Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, lying westerly of the range line between ranges thirty-eight and thirty-nine west of the fifth principal meridian, approximately two hundred and fifty-six thousand acres. And the said land shall be sold for not less than four dollars per acre, and shall be sold upon the following terms: One-fifth of the price bid therefor to be paid at the time the bid is made, and the balance of the purchase price of said land to be paid in five equal annual installments, due in one, two,

three, four, and five years from date of sale, respectively, payment to be made to the receiver of the United States land office for the district in which said land may be situated. And in case any purchaser fails to make such annual payments promptly when due, or within sixty days thereafter, all rights in and to the land covered by his or her purchase shall at once cease, and any payments made shall thereupon be forfeited and the Secretary of the Interior shall thereupon declare such forfeiture by reoffering said land for sale. And no patent shall issue to the purchaser until the purchaser shall have paid the purchase price and in all respects complied with the terms and provisions of the homestead laws of the United States:

Provided, That such purchaser shall have the right of commutation as provided by section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, by paying for the land at the price for which it sold, receiving credit for payments previously made: *Provided further,* That such purchaser shall make his final proof conformable to the homestead laws within six years from the date of sale; that aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States may become purchasers under this Act, but before making final proof and acquiring title must take out their full naturalization papers; and that persons who may have heretofore exhausted their rights under the homestead law may become purchasers under this Act: *Provided further,* That after the first sale hereunder shall be closed, the lands remaining unsold shall be subject to sale and entry at the price of four dollars per acre by qualified purchasers, subject to the same terms and conditions as herein prescribed as to lands sold at said first sale: *Provided further,* That all lands above described which shall remain unsold at the expiration of five years from the date of the first sale hereunder shall be offered for sale at not less than four dollars per acre (and lands remaining unsold after such sale shall be subject to private entry and sale at said price), without any conditions whatever except the payment of the purchase price: *And provided further,* That wherever the boundary line of said reservation runs diagonally so as to divide any Government subdivision of a section, and the owner of that portion of such subdivision now being outside of the reservation becomes the purchaser of that portion of such subdivision lying within the reservation, residents and improvements upon either portions of such subdivision as provided by the homestead law shall constitute a compliance as to all such Government subdivisions.

All of the Indians residing upon the tract above described shall remove therefrom to the diminished reservation within six months after the passage of this Act; and there is hereby appropriated from the proceeds of said sale the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid to those thus removing in proportion to their respective improvements, which payment to the said Red Lake Indians shall be in full for all improvements which they will abandon, and also for the expense of removal within the diminished reservation of their dead from where they are now buried on the tract above described, and the expense of making allotments.

The proceeds of said lands as realized from time to time shall be paid into the United States Treasury to the credit of the Indians belonging on said reservation. Of the amount realized from the sale of said lands a sum not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars shall be paid in cash, per capita, share and share alike, to each man, woman, and child belonging on said Red Lake Indian Reservation within ninety days after the first sale herein provided for, and the remainder of the proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be paid in cash, per capita, in fifteen annual installments, the first installment to be paid in the month of October of the year following that in which the payment of the three hundred thousand dollars is made; and all moneys received after the expiration of said fifteen years shall be apportioned in like manner among said Indians and paid to them on the first day of October in each year.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby vested with full power and authority to make such rules and regulations as to the time of notice, manner of sale and other matters incident to the carrying out of the provisions of this Act as he may deem necessary, and with authority to continue making sale of said lands until all of said lands shall have been sold.

In addition to the price to be paid for the land, the entryman shall pay the same fees and commissions at the time of commutation or final entry as now provided by law where the price of the land is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Forfeiture.

Patents.

Protees.
Commutation.
U. S. sec. 2301,
p. 121.

Final proof.

Sale, etc., of
remaining lands.

Minimum price.

Prior residence
and improve-
ments.

Removal of Indians to diminished reservation.

Payment for improvements.

Per capita distribution of proceeds.

Regulations,
etc.

Entry fees, etc.

United States not bound to purchase land, etc. **SEC. 4.** That nothing in this Act contained shall in any manner bind the United States to purchase any portion of the land herein described, or to guarantee to find purchasers for said lands or any portion thereof, if being the intention of this Act that the United States shall act as trustee for said Indians to dispose of said lands and to expend and pay over the proceeds received from the sale thereof only as received as herein provided.

Effect. **SEC. 5.** That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 20, 1901.

March 7, 1901. [H. R. 19.] **CHAP. 105.** An act establishing a United States court at Marietta, Indian Territory. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in addition to the places now provided by law for holding courts in the southern judicial district of Indian Territory court shall be held in the town of Marietta, and all laws regulating the holding of courts in the Indian Territory shall be applicable to the said court hereby created in the said town of Marietta.

Vol. 28, p. 291. Recording district No. 26. **SEC. 2.** That the territory described in this section shall be known as recording district numbered twenty-six.

Marietta. "Beginning at a point where range line between ranges two and three west reaches Red River, being the corner of district numbered twenty; thence down Red River with all of its meanderings to the range line between ranges three and four east, being corner of district numbered twenty-one; thence north on said range line to township line between numbers five and six south; thence west on said township line to where it intersects township line between townships two and three west, same being east line of district numbered twenty; thence south on said township line to Red River." The place of recording in such district shall be at the town of Marietta, and the provisions of the Act of Congress approved February nineteenth, nineteen hundred and three, shall apply to this district where applicable.

Vol. 32, p. 811. Repeal. **SEC. 3.** That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 7, 1901.

March 11, 1901. [S. 3317.] **CHAP. 56.** An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant right of way for pipe lines through Indian lands.

[Public, No. 45.] [Vol. 33, p. 65.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to grant a right of way in the nature of an easement for the construction, operation, and maintenance of pipe lines for the conveyance of oil and gas through any Indian reservation, through any lands held by an Indian tribe or nation in the Indian Territory, through any lands reserved for an Indian agency or Indian school, or for other purpose in connection with the Indian service, or through any lands which have been allotted in severalty to any individual Indian under any law or treaty, but which have not been conveyed to the allottee with full power of alienation, upon the terms and conditions herein expressed. No such lines shall be constructed across Indian lands, as above mentioned, until authority therefor has first been obtained from, and the maps of definite location of said lines approved by, the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided,* That the construction of lateral lines from the main pipe line establishing connection with oil and gas wells on the individual allotments of citizens may be constructed without securing authority from the Secretary of the Interior and without filing maps of definite location, when the consent of the allottee upon whose lands oil or gas wells may be located and of all other allottees through whose lands said lateral pipe lines may pass has been obtained by the pipe line company: *Provided further,* That in case it is desired to run a pipe line under the line of any railroad, and satisfactory arrangements can not be made with the railroad company, then the question shall be referred to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which the pipe line company shall be permitted to lay its lines under said railroad. The compensation to be paid the tribes in their tribal capacity and the individual allottees for such right

Secretary of Interior to approve location.

Provision. Lateral pipe lines.

Pipe lines laid under railroads.

Compensation.

of way through their lands shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and shall be subject to his final approval. And where such lines are not subject to State or Territorial taxation the company or owner of the line shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the use and benefit of the Indians, such annual tax as he may designate, not exceeding five dollars for each ten miles of line so constructed and maintained under such rules and regulations as said Secretary may prescribe. But nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt the owners of such lines from the payment of any tax that may be lawfully assessed against them by either State, Territorial, or municipal authority. And incorporated cities and towns into and through which such pipe lines may be constructed shall have the power to regulate the manner of construction therein, and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deny the right of municipal taxation in such towns and cities, and nothing herein shall authorize the use of such right of way except for pipe line, and then only so far as may be necessary for its construction, maintenance, and care: *Provided,* That the rights herein granted shall not extend beyond a period of twenty years: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of the Interior, at the expiration of said twenty years, may extend the right to maintain any pipe line constructed under this Act for another period not to exceed twenty years from the expiration of the first right, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved. Approved, March 11, 1901.

CHAP. 566. An act permitting the Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Railway Company to sell and convey its railroad and other property in the Indian Territory to the Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company, and the Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company to lease all its railroad and other property in the Indian Territory to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, and thereafter to sell its railroad and other property to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Railway Company may sell and convey to the Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company the railway of the Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Railway Company extending from Lindsay to Pauls Valley, in the Indian Territory, and the rights, privileges, and franchises relating thereto, such sale and conveyance to be made upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the boards of directors of the respective companies.

SEC. 2. That the Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company may lease to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company the portion of the railroad of the Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company extending from Pauls Valley, in the Indian Territory, to the southern boundary of Oklahoma Territory, together with the rights, privileges, and franchises of the Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company relating thereto, such lease to be made upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the boards of directors of the respective companies. In case such lease shall be made, the Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company thereafter may sell and convey the said portion of its railroad in the Indian Territory, together with the rights, privileges, and franchises relating thereto, to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the boards of directors of the respective companies.

SEC. 3. That in case the Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Railway Company shall sell and convey to the Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company the aforesaid railway of the Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Railway Company, and the rights, privileges, and franchises relating thereto, then the Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company may lease to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company said railway of the Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Railway Company extending from Lindsay to Pauls Valley, in the Indian Territory, together with the rights, privileges, and franchises of the Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Railway Company relating thereto, such lease to be made upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the boards of directors of the respective companies. And in case such lease shall be made, then the Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company may sell and convey the said railway of the Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Railway Company extending from Lindsay to Pauls Valley, in the Indian Terri-

Annual tax.

No exemption from State, etc., taxes.

Rights of incorporated cities.

Use of right of way restricted.

Time limit.

Extension.

Amendment.

March 11, 1901. [S. 3391.]

[Public, No. 16.] [Vol. 33, p. 66.]

Indian Territory.

Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Railway Company.

Sale to Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company authorized.

Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company.

Lease of portion to Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Subsequent sale.

Subsequent sale.

Subsequent sale.

Lease to Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Subsequent sale.

Subsequent sale.

Subsequent sale.

Subsequent sale.

tory, together with the rights, privileges, and franchises relating thereto, to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the boards of directors of the respective companies.

Approved, March 11, 1904.

March 14, 1904. [H. R. 10136.] CHAP. 511. An act authorizing bail in criminal cases upon appeal in the courts of Indian Territory.

[Public, No. 49.] [Vol. 33, p. 53.]

Indian Territory.

Hall allowed in criminal cases on appeals.

Bond.

Pending cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon appeals in all criminal cases from inferior courts to the United States district courts, and from the district courts to the court of appeals, in the Indian Territory, the defendants shall be admitted to bail pending the final determination of the cases upon appeal except in capital cases. The amount of bail shall be fixed and the bond shall be approved by the court trying the case or by one of the judges of the court of appeals. Such bond shall be conditional for the appearance of the defendant at all times, when required in the prosecution of said appeal, and that he will surrender himself in execution of the final judgment therein.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of this Act shall apply to all cases now pending upon appeal in the courts of the Indian Territory.

Approved, March 14, 1904.

March 22, 1904. [H. R. 891.] CHAP. 746. An act granting certain lots in Gnadenhütten, Ohio, to Gnadenhütten special school district.

[Public, No. 62.] [Vol. 33, p. 113.]

Gnadenhütten, Ohio.

Lots granted to special school district of.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That lots sixty-eight and sixty-nine, in the town of Gnadenhütten, Ohio, are hereby quitclaimed to the Gnadenhütten special school district of Gnadenhütten, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, subject to the disposition and control of the board of education of said district.

Approved, March 22, 1904.

March 30, 1904. [S. 2323.] CHAP. 551. An act relating to ceded lands on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

[Public, No. 70.] [Vol. 33, p. 153.]

Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho.

Unsold lands ceded by Shoshone and Banrock Indians open to settlement.

Vol. 31, p. 676.

Vol. 32, p. 1997.

Proviso.

Improvements to be paid for.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all lands of the former Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in the State of Idaho, within five miles of the boundary line of the town of Pocatello, offered for sale at public auction on and after July seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June sixth, nineteen hundred (Thirty-first Statutes, page six hundred and seventy-two), and the proclamation of the President of May seventh, nineteen hundred and two, thereunder, and which remain unsold after such offering, shall be subject to entry under and in accordance with the provisions of section five of said Act and at the prices therein fixed, at a time and in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided,* That the improvements made by certain Indians upon the following-described lands, namely: Lot four, section one, township seven south, range thirty-four east, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, section eighteen, township seven south, range thirty-five east, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, township six south, range thirty-four east, and which have heretofore been appraised, shall be paid for at the said appraised value, at the time of and by the person making entry of the respective tracts upon which such improvements are situated.

Approved, March 30, 1904.

CHAP. 855. An act to authorize the State of South Dakota to select school and indemnity lands in the ceded portion of the Great Sioux Reservation, and for other purposes.

March 30, 1904. [H. R. 56.]

[Public, No. 77.] [Vol. 33, p. 153.]

South Dakota.

Selection of school, etc., lands in ceded portion of Great Sioux Reservation authorized.

Vol. 29, p. 679.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of South Dakota shall have the right to select school indemnity or other lands granted to the State by the enabling act providing for the admission of said State into the Union in the ceded portion of the Great Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, and said lands are hereby made subject to such selection.

SEC. 2. The general laws for the disposal of the public lands of the United States are hereby extended and made applicable to the said ceded portion of the Great Sioux Reservation in the said State.

Public land laws made applicable.

Approved, March 30, 1904.

CHAP. 102. 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, nineteen hundred and five, and for other purposes.

April 21, 1904. [H. R. 13841.]

[Public, No. 123.] [Vol. 33, p. 159.]

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, and 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, nineteen hundred and five, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, namely:

Indian Department appropriations.

CHIPPEWAS OF NORTH DAKOTA.

[Vol. 33, p. 191.]

Chippewas of North Dakota.

Whereas the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians did on the second day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, enter into an agreement with the United States through the commissioners of the United States duly appointed for that purpose, and

amended and ratified.

Whereas it is deemed for the best interests of the said Indians that the said agreement be in some respects modified and amended, it is hereby enacted that said agreement be amended so as to read as follows:

Preamble.

"ARTICLE I. The friendly relations heretofore existing between the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians and the United States shall be forever maintained.

Maintenance of friendly relations.

"ARTICLE II. The Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, in consideration of the covenants and stipulations hereinafter contained, do hereby cede, alienate, and convey to the United States all the claims, estate, right, title, and interest of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, or any of them as members of said band of Indians, in and to all lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate, lying, and being in the State of North Dakota, excepting and reserving from this conveyance, for the purposes mentioned in Article III hereof, that tract of land particularly mentioned and set apart by an Executive order of the President of the United States bearing date the third day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-four, to which reference is hereby had for more particular description, the said reserve being twelve miles in length and six miles in breadth and now occupied as a reservation by the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians.

Cession of lands to the United States.

Reservation.

"It being expressly stipulated that the land now occupied and used for school, church, and government purposes shall be so held at the pleasure of the United States, and may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, be patented, when the interest of the United States, the Indians thereon, or the efficient school conduct requires. The Secretary of the Interior may, as occasion requires, set apart other land in said reserve for school and other public uses.

School, etc., lands.

"ARTICLE III. The land, woods, and waters above reserved for the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, subject to the stipulations contained in Article II of this treaty and agreement, shall be held as the common

Survey and apportionment.

property of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians; and it is agreed that the United States shall, as soon as it can conveniently be done, cause the land hereby reserved and held for the use of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians to be surveyed, as public lands are surveyed, for the purpose of enabling such Indians as desire to take homesteads, and the selections shall be so made as to include in each case, as far as possible, the residence and improvements of the Indians making selection, giving to each an equitable proportion of natural advantages, and when it is not practicable to so apportion the entire homestead of land in one body it may be set apart in separate tracts, not less than forty acres in any one tract, unless the same shall abut upon a lake; but all assignments of land in severally shall conform to the Government survey. And lands in said reservation which shall not be taken by said Indians within such time as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior after the ratification of this agreement may be opened for settlement as other public lands. The survey of this land shall be made as Government surveys and at no expense to the Indians.

ARTICLE IV. In consideration of the premises and the foregoing cession the United States agrees to pay to the said Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians the sum of one million dollars, such amount to be paid either in cash or yearly installments, in such sums as the Secretary of the Interior may consider for the best interests of said tribe of Indians: *Provided*, That in case the Secretary of the Interior does not see fit to pay the sum herebefore mentioned in cash, but considers it for the best interests of the Indians of said tribe to pay the same in yearly installments, he is hereby authorized and directed to expend such portion of the pro rata share of each Indian on the reserve, as his needs may require, in building, improving, and repairing the houses of such Indians, except as hereinafter agreed.

ARTICLE V. The schools now located upon the above-named reserve are to be maintained in efficiency, as at present, so long as, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, conditions demand the maintenance of such schools, not to exceed, however, the term of twenty years.

ARTICLE VI. All members of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians who may be unable to secure land upon the reservation above ceded may take homesteads upon any vacant land belonging to the United States without charge, and shall continue to hold and be entitled to such share in all tribal funds, annuities, or other property, the same as if located on the reservation: *Provided*, That such right of alternate selection of homesteads shall not be alienated or represented by power of attorney.

ARTICLE VII. So long as the United States retains and holds the title to any land in the use or occupation of any member of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians or the title to other property in the possession of any Indian of said band, which it may do for twenty years, there shall be no tax or other duty levied or assessed upon the property, the title to which is held or retained by the United States.

ARTICLE VIII. It is further covenanted and agreed that under no circumstances the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians nor any members of said band of Indians shall take up arms against or resist the established authorities of the United States. Every person so violating this stipulation shall, in the discretion of the United States, be forever barred from the benefits of this agreement, and all rights of such person or persons hereunder shall be forfeited to the United States.

ARTICLE IX. This agreement to be of no binding force or effect until ratified by the Congress of the United States." Which said agreement so amended as aforesaid is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed: *Provided*, That the said agreement as amended as aforesaid be ratified and accepted by a majority of the adult members of said Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians in general council lawfully convened for that purpose, and be it further enacted that the sum of one million dollars be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of said amended agreement when ratified and accepted as aforesaid by said Indians: *Provided, however*, That no part of said sum shall be paid until said Indians in general council lawfully convened for that purpose, shall execute and deliver to the United States a general release of all claims and demands of every name and nature against the United States, excepting and reserving from such release the right of said Indians to the tract of land particularly men-

Lands open to settlement.
Expense of survey.
Payment for lands ceded.
Proviso.
Improvements.
Schools.
Alternate selection of homesteads.
Proviso.
Right of selection inalienable, etc.
Lands non-taxable.
Armed resistance a disturbance to benefits.
Ratification.
Agreement confirmed.
Proviso.
Majority vote of adult members.
Appropriation.
Release of all claims.

tioned, described and set apart by the executive order of the President, dated June third, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and their right to individual allotment as provided in said amended agreement: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to withhold from the amount herein appropriated and pay to the attorneys who have represented said Indians the following amounts, namely: James M. E. O'Grady and Charles J. Maddux, jointly, the sum of forty-two thousand dollars and to William W. Anderson the sum of eight thousand dollars, which sums shall be accepted by them respectively in full payment for all services rendered the said Indians by them or by those claiming under them;

That for the purpose of making the surveys and allotments contemplated in said agreement, three thousand dollars.

* * * * *

KICKAPOO IN KANSAS.

[Vol. 31, p. 196.]
Kickapoo.

* * * This amount to enable the President of the United States to pay the legal representatives of one deceased Kickapoo Indian (Kte-quah) the settlement of whose estate is desired under the provisions of section two of the Act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, such sum as may be the proportion of one hundred thousand dollars provided by said tribe for education and other beneficial purposes, not exceeding three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-three cents. (Act of August fourth eighteen hundred and eighty-six, Twenty-fourth Statutes, page thirty-four, article two.)

[Vol. 21, p. 219.]
[Vol. 21, p. 31.]

* * * * *

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to pay per capita to the following Indian tribes, all funds now to the credit in the United States Treasury or such part of such funds as he may deem necessary for their best interests and any other funds that may hereafter be received for their credit: *Provided*, That he may retain a sufficient amount of their trust funds, which at the present rate of interest, will yield sufficient income for the support of their schools and for pay of employees: *Provided further*, That the shares of minors shall remain in the Treasury until they become of age and the shares of incompetents also be retained in the Treasury and the interest of such shares may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior be paid to the parents or legally appointed guardians of such minors and incompetents under such regulations as he may prescribe, namely, L'Anse and Vieux de Serit Chippewas, Michigan; Omahas, Nebraska; Otoe and Missouria, Oklahoma; Stockbridge and Munsee, Wisconsin; Tonkawas, Oklahoma; Umatillas, Oregon; the Iowa Indians, and the Sac and Fox Indians of Missouri, of the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency in the State of Kansas.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to pay to the Sioux Indians residing at Flandreau, in the State of South Dakota, the share of said Indians in the principal permanent fund appropriated and placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Sioux Nation of Indians by the seventeenth section of the Act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine (Statutes at Large, volume twenty-five, page eight hundred and ninety-five): *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may withhold any of the payments herein provided for, if in his judgment it would be to the best interest of the member entitled to said payment to do so.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be paid to the persons hereinafter named, formerly members by adoption of the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, now citizens of the United States, that is to say, to William M. Hazlett, Nora G. Hazlett, Jay Weller, Charles S. Williams, Fred Exendine, Earl Purdy, Grimes Atkin, Clay J. Bronson, Bella K. Bronson, Francis E. Cross, James Deer, Jennie Deer, John D. Downing, Margaret L. Downing, Bela Ellis, Mary Perdier Gray, Charles Inkanish, James Inkanish, Henry Inkanish, Ellen E. King, Louisa P. Medrano, John Osborne, Alice Osborne, E. B. Parrish, Nancy Parrish, Mary N. Purdy, Vernon Purdy, H. P. Pruner, Lucy J. Pruner, Charles B. Pruner, Frank Purdy, Bill Perdier, Sallie Perdier, Jesse Strum, Mattie

[Vol. 33, p. 201.]
Per capita payments to certain tribes.
[Vol. 21, p. 219.]
[Vol. 21, p. 31.]
[Vol. 33, p. 201.]
Per capita payments to certain tribes.
Retention for schools, etc.
Shares of minors, etc., to be paid to parents, etc.
Names of tribes.
Sloux at Flandreau, S. Dak.
Payment to.
[Vol. 23, p. 85.]
[Vol. 23, p. 85.]
Proviso.
Payments may be withheld.
Wichita and affiliated bands.
Payments to former members.

Strum, Oscar Tobanaka, Homer J. Seger, Katie Strum Thomas, Jesse Williams, Willie Weller, Cora C. West, Benjamin Montello, Alice Inkanish Cussen, their per capita share of the funds derived from the sale or disposition of lands made in pursuance of the decree of the Court of Claims in the case of *The Choctaw Nation and The Chickasaw Nation versus The United States and The Wichita and Affiliated Bands of Indians*, being numbered eighteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, which has accrued up to and including December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three, except the fund which has accrued from the disposition of land reserved for the use of schools, colleges, and public buildings, said payments to be made to the said persons through those authorized by contract to aid in collecting the same upon the execution of proper receipts.

School lands, etc., funds.

Oregon. Indemnity school lands contract to.

Vol. 29, p. 312.

Pratio. Evidence.

That all indemnity school land selections made by the State of Oregon in lieu of sections sixteen and thirty-six, in place between the boundary of the Klamath Indian Reservation, as fixed in eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and the boundary agreed upon in the treaty with the Indians in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as confirmed by the Klamath Boundary Commission under Act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, in their report to the Secretary of the Interior, dated December eighteen, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and by the survey made pursuant thereto and accepted by the General Land Office May seventh, nineteen hundred, which are otherwise regular and free from any prior lawful claim, are hereby confirmed to the State of Oregon as school lands: *Provided further*, That the State furnish evidence satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior that at the date of filing such list of selections it had not disposed of or incumbered its title to said base lands.

Miscellaneous. [Vol. 31, p. 291.]

Commission to Five Civilized Tribes.

Vol. 27, p. 645.

Vol. 28, p. 529.

Commission to terminate July 1, 1905.

Pratio. Powers to continue.

Sale of unallotted Creek lands.

Removal of alienation restrictions.

Exceptions.

Records.

Expenses of Commissioners, etc.

Pratio. Use of appropriation.

Prior allotments Cherokee Nation.

For salaries of four commissioners appointed under Acts of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, twenty thousand dollars, and said Commission shall conclude its work and terminate on or before the first day of July, nineteen hundred and five, and said Commission shall cease to exist on July first, nineteen hundred and five: *Provided*, That said Commission shall exercise all the powers heretofore conferred upon it by Congress: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby granted authority to sell at public sale in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one purchaser, under rules and regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Interior, the residue of land in the Creek Nation belonging to the Creek tribe of Indians, consisting of about five hundred thousand acres, and being the residue of lands left over after allotments of one hundred and sixty acres to each of said tribe. And all the restrictions upon the alienation of lands of allottees of either of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians who are not of Indian blood, except minors, are, except as to homesteads, hereby removed, and all restrictions upon the alienation of all other allottees of said tribes, except minors, and except as to homesteads, may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be removed under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, upon application to the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency in charge of the Five Civilized Tribes, if said agent is satisfied upon a full investigation of each individual case that such removal of restrictions is for the best interest of said allottee. The finding of the United States Indian agent and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior shall be in writing and shall be recorded in the same manner as patents for lands are recorded.

Expenses of commissioners and necessary expenses of employees; for clerical help, including secretary of the Commission and interpreters, two hundred and forty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars; contingent expenses of the Commission, three thousand dollars: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be used by said Commission in the prosecution of all work to be done by or under its direction as required by law; in all, two hundred and sixty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars. That no proceedings heretofore had with respect to allotments in the Cherokee Nation shall be held invalid on the ground that they were had before there was authority to begin the work of allotment in said nation:

Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed as validating any filings heretofore made on lands segregated for the Delaware Indians.

To complete the town site, appraisement, and surveys in the Indian Territory under the provisions of the Act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said work shall be completed on or before July first, nineteen hundred and five.

To carry out the provisions of section ten of the supplemental agreements with the Creek Nation, as ratified by the Act of June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, and section thirty-seven of the Cherokee agreement, as ratified by the Act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, ten thousand dollars.

For the purpose of placing allottees in the Indian Territory in possession of their allotments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no portion of the money herein appropriated for the Indian Territory shall be paid to any person in the service of the United States until such person shall make oath that he has no financial interest with any person or corporation dealing in Indian lands in the Indian Territory.

That the Delaware-Cherokee citizens who have made improvements, or are in rightful possession of such improvements, in the Cherokee Nation at the time of the passage of this Act shall have the right to first select from said improved lands their allotments, and thereafter, for a period of six months, shall have the right to sell the improvements upon their surplus holdings of lands to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments at a valuation to be approved by an official to be designated by the President for that purpose; and the vendor shall have a lien upon the rents and profits of the land on which the improvements are located for the purchase money remaining unpaid; and the vendor shall have the right to enforce such lien in any court of competent jurisdiction. The vendor may, however, elect to take and retain the possession of the land at a fair cash rental, to be approved by the official so as aforesaid designated, until such rental shall be sufficient to satisfy the unpaid purchase price, and when the purchase price is fully paid he shall forthwith deliver possession of the land to the purchaser: *Provided, however*, That any crops then growing on the land shall be and remain the property of the vendor, and he may have access to the land so long as may be necessary to cultivate and gather such growing crops. Any such purchaser shall, without unreasonable delay, apply to select as an allotment the land upon which the improvements purchased by him are located, and shall submit with his application satisfactory proof that he has in good faith purchased such improvements.

For clerical work and labor connected with the sale and leasing of Creek and the leasing of Cherokee lands, fourteen thousand dollars.

To pay R. I. Rea, probate judge of Brown County, Kansas, for services rendered in the appointment of guardians for minor Indians in forty-one cases, the sum of three hundred and eighty dollars, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the same when accepted shall be in full settlement of all claims and demands against the United States arising from such transactions.

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to pay the Commission for allotting the lands belonging to the Kow Indians, and for preparing and recording deeds, the sum of eight hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to use five thousand dollars of the twelve thousand dollars appropriated by the Act of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, to enable him to remove certain Indians, known as Wenatchi, to the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, and to properly establish and temporarily maintain them, for the benefit of said Indians in their present homes, in the purchase of agricultural implements, wagons, teams, and in the erection of houses, as in his discretion he may deem proper, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to pay out of said five thousand dollars a sum not exceeding three hundred and fifty dollars to pay the actual expenses of the delegation composed of two Indians representing the Wenatchi Indians now in Washington on behalf of said tribe.

Pratio. Lands of Delaware.

Town site surveys, etc., Indian Territory.

Vol. 31, p. 200.

Pratio. Time of completion.

Vol. 22, p. 522.

Vol. 32, p. 722.

Pratio. Possession of allotments, Indian Territory.

Pratio. Payment restriction.

Pratio. Delaware-Cherokee citizens.

Pratio. Allotment rights of.

Pratio. Sale of improvements.

Pratio. Vendor's lien.

Pratio. Vendor's rights growing crops.

Pratio. Application for improved land.

Pratio. Clerical, etc., expenses.

Pratio. R. I. Rea. Payment to.

Pratio. Settlement of claims.

Pratio. Kow Indians. Allotment expenses.

Pratio. Wenatchi Indians.

Pratio. Removal to the Colville Reservation.

Pratio. Vol. 32, p. 200.

Pratio. Expenses of delegation to Washington, D. C.

Cherokee Nation. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, to pay to the intruders in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, who have not heretofore been paid the amounts due them by appraisal heretofore made for improvements, such payments to be made out of funds now at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior for such purpose.

[Vol. 31, p. 297.]
Utah Reservation, Utah.
 Time of opening lands extended.
 Vol. 32, p. 288.
 Vol. 32, p. 298.
 Surveys.

That the time for opening the unallotted lands to public entry on the Utah Reservation, in Utah, as provided by the Acts of May twenty-seven, nineteen hundred and two, and March third, nineteen hundred and three, be, and the same is hereby extended to March tenth, nineteen hundred and five, and five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Interior to do the necessary surveying, and otherwise carry out the purposes of so much of the Act of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, making appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, and for other purposes, as provides for the allotment of the Indians of the Utah and White River Cies in Utah.

New York Indians. The due fund from appropriation to pay judgment of Court of Claims in favor of Indians, an additional sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, to be immediately available, and to apply it in the payment of expenses necessary in ascertaining the beneficiaries of said judgment.

Indian Territory. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, upon the sale of lands in Indian Territory covered by coal and asphalt leases, to sell such lands subject to the right of the lessee to use so much of the surface as may be needed for coke ovens, miners' houses, stone and supply buildings, and such other structures as are generally used in the production and shipment of coal and coke. Lessees may use the tips and underground workings located on any lease in the production of coal and coke from adjoining leases, and are hereby authorized to surrender leased premises to the owner thereof on giving sixty days' notice in writing to such owner and paying all charges and royalties due to the date of surrender; *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall release the lessee from the payment of the stipulated royalty so long as such lessee remains in possession of any of the surface of the lands included in his lease for any purpose whatever; *And provided,* That any lessee may remove or dispose of any machinery, tools or equipment the lessee may have upon the leased lands.

Surrender of leases.
Notice.
Proviso.
Payment of royalty.
Removal, etc., of machinery, etc.

Osage Indians. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to apply the funds derived from grazing now standing to the credit of the Osage Indians in the Treasury, together with such portion of the funds hereafter derived from such source as may be necessary, as a tribal or community fund, in the payment of the balance now remaining due on the claims of certain licensed Indian traders against individual members of the tribe; *Provided,* That after said debts are paid the proceeds from the rental of pastures (known as grass money) and the royalties from oil and gas shall be applied to the reimbursement of said tribal or community fund of the amount paid out under this provision.

Proviso.
Reimbursement.

Shawnee and Delaware Indians. That the Act entitled "An Act to refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians and the freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, and for other purposes," approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to confer upon the Court of Claims the same jurisdiction to determine the claims and rights of those alleged citizens of the Cherokee Nation known as inter-married whites as is therein conferred upon said court relative to the rights and claims of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians and the freedmen of said Cherokee Nation, and said case shall be advanced on the calendar of said Court of Claims and the calendar of the Supreme Court, if the same is appealed. Said court in said judgment shall fix the amount due the attorney or attorneys of record for their legal services, not exceeding the amount stipulated by the contracts between said claimants and said attorneys, and shall in said judgment direct that the accounting officers of the United States shall deduct from the amount due each claimant the attorney fee allowed in said judgment and pay the same directly to said attorneys and shall pay the balance to the claimants.

Attorneys' fees.

That the claim of J. Halo Sypher against the Choctaw Nation, for legal and professional services rendered by him to said nation, under an agreement made and entered into between the legally authorized commissioners of said nation and said Sypher on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, is hereby referred to the Court of Claims for adjudication; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court to hear and determine said claim upon the principles of a quantum meruit and without regard to the provisions and requirements of section twenty-one hundred and three of the Revised Statutes; and the said court shall ascertain and determine the character, extent, and value of the services rendered by said Sypher to said nation under said agreement; and the court, having ascertained and determined the amount justly and equitably due and payable from said nation to said Sypher for services rendered by him under said agreement, shall report their findings to the next session of Congress.

J. Halo Sypher, claim referred to Court of Claims.
 U. S., sec. 2103, D. 257.
 Report.

All unleased lands which are by section fifty-nine of an Act entitled "An Act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and for other purposes," approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, directed to "be sold at public auction for cash," and all other unleased lands and deposits of like character in said nations segregated under any Act of Congress, shall, instead, be sold under direction of the Secretary of the Interior in tracts not exceeding nine hundred and sixty acres to each person, after due advertisement, upon sealed proposals, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and approved by the President, with authority to reject any or all proposals; *Provided,* That the President shall appoint a commission of three persons, one on the recommendation of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation who shall be a Choctaw by blood, and one upon the recommendation of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, who shall be a Chickasaw by blood, which commission shall have a right to be present at the time of the opening of bids and be heard in relation to the acceptance or rejection thereof.

Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. A large amount of unleased lands. Vol. 32, p. 651, amended.
 Proviso. Commission.

All expenses, inclusive of necessary clerical help in the Department of the Interior, connected with and incident to such sale shall be paid from the funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes on deposit in the Treasury of the United States; *Provided,* That all leased lands shall be withheld from sale until the further direction of Congress.

Expenses of sale. Proviso. Leased lands.

To pay the heirs of Darius B. Randall, deceased, for certain improvements situated on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation relinquished by the said Darius B. Randall, deceased to the United States for the use of the Nez Perce tribe of Indians, two thousand four hundred dollars.

Darius B. Randall. Payment to heirs of.

For the construction and installation of a telephone system from Devils Lake, North Dakota, to the Devils Lake Indian Agency, and to pay for the maintenance of the same for one year from the time of completion, one thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Devils Lake N. Dak. Telephone.

For payment of the balance due various merchants of Cloquet and Fond du Lac, Minnesota, from certain Fond du Lac Indians for supplies furnished said Indians at the request of the Indian farmer, as ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of the Indian appropriation Act approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, as follows: H. B. Allen, twenty-four dollars and fourteen cents; Charles Casper, one thousand and forty-nine dollars and forty-six cents; J. A. Reno, forty-four dollars and ninety-one cents; James A. Wallace, two hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents; Kelly and Moses, forty dollars and forty-nine cents; Mrs. James Peacha, one hundred and sixteen dollars and ninety-five cents; James Peacha, one hundred and eighty-six dollars and twelve cents; Frank P. Thompson, nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-one cents; A. H. Simmons, one hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-five cents; in all, two thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and eleven cents.

Fond du Lac Indians. Payment for supplies furnished. Vol. 29, p. 311.

The Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota to whom allotments have been or shall hereafter be made, and trust or other patents, containing restrictions upon alienation issued or which shall hereafter be issued therefor, are, with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, hereby authorized to dispose of the timber on their respective allotments. Timber on the allotments of minors may likewise be so sold by the father, mother, or Indian

Chippewa Indians, Minn. Disposal of timber on allotments of minors.

agent or other officer in charge, in the order named, and the Secretary of the Interior shall make such regulations for the disposition of the proceeds of said sales as may be necessary to protect the interest of said Indians, including such minors.

White Pine County, Nev.
Payment to.
To pay to the county of White Pine, State of Nevada, the sum of seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents, to reimburse said county for money expended in caring for certain Indians who contracted smallpox during the smallpox epidemic from February twenty-sixth to July first, nineteen hundred and one.

William M. Springer.
Payment to executor of estate of.
That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury belonging to the Creek Nation, to Ruter W. Springer, executor of the estate of William M. Springer, deceased, the sum of three thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents, in full for professional services to said nation, under an act of the national council of said nation approved May twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and one. The Secretary of the Interior is also authorized and directed to pay to said executor, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States belonging to the Cherokee Nation, two Cherokee warrants issued to William M. Springer for one thousand five hundred dollars each, dated, respectively, July second, nineteen hundred, and January twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and one, and payable to him, or on his order, for professional services to said nation, under an act of the national council of said nation passed December ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, together with interest on said warrants to the time of payment according to the tenor and effect of said warrants, said sums to be immediately available.

That the Secretary of the Interior is further authorized and directed to pay to said executor, out of any money in the Treasury belonging to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians, in Oklahoma, the sum of five thousand dollars, in full for professional services rendered by the said William M. Springer to said Indians in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in the case of Lone Wolf and others against the Secretary of the Interior and others, and two thousand dollars for professional services in said case on appeal in the Supreme Court of the United States, and four hundred and eighty-four dollars and ten cents for expenses incurred on behalf of said Indians in the prosecution of said suit; in all, seven thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars and ten cents, under a contract with said Indians executed on the twenty-second day of June, a-n-o Domini nineteen hundred and one, said sum to be immediately available.

Pottawatomie, Mich.
Indians.
Payment to.
To pay the Pottawatomie Indians of Michigan whose names are set forth in Schedule A, annexed to claimants' requests for findings of fact, as stated and found by the Court of Claims in finding four, in the case of Phineas Pamtopee and others against the United States, reported in the Thirty-sixth Court of Claims Reports at page four hundred and thirty, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventy-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, the Secretary of the Interior to distribute and pay the same to the Indians, respectively, mentioned in said Schedule A, and if any of them have died, then the sum or share that would have been paid to such Indian or Indians, respectively, if living, the Secretary shall pay to the heirs or legal representatives of each of those dead; such payments, when made, to be in full for any and all claims which said Indians may have under or by virtue of the treaty and articles supplementary thereto, made with the Pottawatomie Indians September twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and duly proclaimed February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, said sum to be immediately available.

Vol. 7, pp. 131, 412.
That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the survey and subdivision of a portion of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation in the State of Idaho, and of lands to be allotted to the Indians thereon.

Coeur d'Alene Indians, Idaho.
Survey of lands to be allotted to.
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase, in his discretion, at such price as he may deem reasonable and just, for the use and occupancy of the Indians of Verde River Valley and Camp McDowell, Arizona, and of such other Indians as he may see fit to locate thereon, the claims of what-soever nature to lands and permanent improvements placed upon said lands prior to November ninth, nineteen hundred and three, within the

Camp McDowell Indian Reservation, Ariz.
Purchase of claims of settlers on.
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase, in his discretion, at such price as he may deem reasonable and just, for the use and occupancy of the Indians of Verde River Valley and Camp McDowell, Arizona, and of such other Indians as he may see fit to locate thereon, the claims of what-soever nature to lands and permanent improvements placed upon said lands prior to November ninth, nineteen hundred and three, within the

former Camp McDowell abandoned military reservation, Arizona, now the Camp McDowell Indian Reservation, of such of the settlers thereon as may, upon proper investigation, be found to have valid rights thereto under any laws of the United States; and also in his discretion to purchase the improvements located on said reservation of any or all of such settlers as may be found by such investigation not to have valid rights attaching to the lands, the sum of not to exceed fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available.

That any private land over which an Indian reservation has been exchanged by Executive order, may be exchanged at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and at the expense of the owner thereof and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, for vacant, nonmineral, non timbered, surveyed public lands of equal area and value and situated in the same State or Territory.

Exchange of private lands.

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Indian schools.

* * * * *
For construction, purchase, lease, and repair of school buildings, and sewerage, water supply, and lighting plants, and purchase of school sites, and improvement of buildings and grounds, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; * * * ; *Provided, however,* That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, may, when in his judgment the good of the service will be promoted thereby, suspend or discontinue any reservation Indian school, and, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may sell any reservation school building or plant, that is no longer desirable as an Indian school upon any reservation and invest the proceeds in other school buildings and plants, as the needs of the service may demand, under such rules and regulations as he may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, prescribe.

[Vol. 33, p. 211.]

Buildings, etc.

* * * * *
For support and education of three hundred Indian pupils at Albuquerque, New Mexico, fifty thousand one hundred dollars; * * * ; for the purchase of additional land for agricultural and other purposes adjoining or adjacent to said school, not to exceed two hundred acres, and for the construction of new buildings and the furnishing and equipping thereof, and for the repair and equipment of the present buildings and plant, and the improvement of the grounds of said school, to be expended subject to the discretion and under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fifty thousand dollars;

Proviso.
Discontinue maintenance of schools, etc.

Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Purchase of additional agricultural lands.
Idmit.

* * * * *
For support and education of three hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Carson City, Nevada, fifty thousand one hundred dollars; * * * ; for purchase of land and to secure water rights, four thousand dollars;

[Vol. 33, p. 212.]

Carson City Nev.

* * * * *
For the support and education of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at Morris, Minnesota, Indian school, twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars; pay of superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; for extending sewer, four thousand dollars; for purchase of land, three thousand two hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, one thousand dollars;

[Vol. 33, p. 213.]

Morris, Minn.

* * * * *
For support and education of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at Indian industrial school at Pierre, South Dakota, twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars; * * * purchase of land, ten thousand dollars; heating plant, five thousand dollars; * * * ; *Provided,* That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized to sell the present school farm, or so much thereof as may be deemed desirable, the proceeds of such sale to be applied to the general improvement of the school plant.

[Vol. 33, p. 214.]

Pierre, S. Dak.

* * * * *
For support and education of two hundred and fifty Indian pupils, Rapid City, South Dakota, forty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; * * * ; for the purchase of additional land not exceeding fifty acres, in

Proviso.
Sale of school farm.

Rapid City, S. Dak.

the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, three thousand dollars;

[Vol. 34, p. 215.]

Wahpeton, N. Dak. That for the purpose of establishing an Indian agricultural school at or near the city of Wahpeton, in the State of North Dakota, for the purchase of a suitable site and necessary farming land, to be selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the erection of buildings and other improvements to adapt said school to the purpose of an Indian agricultural farm and stock-raising school, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated: *Provided*, That the course of instruction shall include principally practical instruction in farming, stock raising, and kindred pursuits.

Procto. Establishment of agricultural school. For an additional amount to establish an Indian school in the county of Elko, State of Nevada, and to provide a suitable site therefor, for the purchase of land, erection of buildings, and for other purposes, in addition to the forty thousand dollars appropriated in the Indian appropriation Act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, approved May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, thirty-five thousand dollars.

[Vol. 34, p. 217.]

Ponca, Otoe, and Missouri Indians. Sec. 8 That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be allotted, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act to provide for the allotment of lands in sovereignty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," as amended by the Act approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, to each and every child born of a recognized member of the Ponca tribe and to each and every child born of a recognized member of the Otoe and Missouri tribe of Indians since the completion of allotments to said tribes, respectively, and prior to the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and four, and alive and in being on that date, eighty acres of agricultural or one hundred and sixty acres of grazing land within the reservation of the tribe to which said child belongs. That after said allotments shall have been made the remaining unallotted lands in each of said reservations shall be allotted under said Acts in such manner as to give all the members of the tribe living on the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and four, as near as may be, an equal quantity of land in acres: *Provided*, That before making said allotments the Secretary of the Interior may reserve for Government purposes, or for the common use of the tribe, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres in each of said reservations: *Provided further*, That the reservation lines of the said Ponca and Otoe and Missouri Indian reservations be, and the same are hereby, abolished; and the territory comprising said reservations shall be attached to and become a part of the counties of Kay, Pawnee and Noble, in Oklahoma Territory, as follows:

Disposal of unallotted lands. Township twenty-five north, of range one east of the Indian meridian, and fractional township twenty-five north, of range two east, of the Indian meridian, now in the Ponca Indian Reservation, shall be attached to and become a part of Kay County. The Kansas Reservation in Oklahoma is hereby attached to Kay County.

Procto. Reservation. Township twenty-four north, of range one east, of the Indian meridian; fractional township twenty-four north, of range two east, of the Indian meridian; fractional township twenty-four north, of range three east, of the Indian meridian; fractional township twenty-four north, of range four east, of the Indian meridian, and that part of fractional township twenty-five north, of ranges three and four east of the Indian meridian, lying south of the Arkansas River, all in the Ponca Indian Reservation; township twenty-three north, of ranges one and two east, of the Indian meridian, all in the Otoe and Missouri Indian Reservation, shall be attached to and become a part of Noble County.

Lands attached to counties, Oklahoma. Fractional township twenty-three north, of range three east, of the Indian meridian, and township twenty-two north, of range three, of the Indian meridian, all in the Otoe and Missouri Indian Reservation, shall be attached to and become a part of Pawnee County.

Kay County. Township twenty-five north, of range one east of the Indian meridian, and fractional township twenty-five north, of range two east, of the Indian meridian, now in the Ponca Indian Reservation, shall be attached to and become a part of Kay County. The Kansas Reservation in Oklahoma is hereby attached to Kay County.

Noble County. Township twenty-four north, of range one east, of the Indian meridian; fractional township twenty-four north, of range two east, of the Indian meridian; fractional township twenty-four north, of range three east, of the Indian meridian; fractional township twenty-four north, of range four east, of the Indian meridian, and that part of fractional township twenty-five north, of ranges three and four east of the Indian meridian, lying south of the Arkansas River, all in the Ponca Indian Reservation; township twenty-three north, of ranges one and two east, of the Indian meridian, all in the Otoe and Missouri Indian Reservation, shall be attached to and become a part of Noble County.

Pawnee County. Fractional township twenty-three north, of range three east, of the Indian meridian, and township twenty-two north, of range three, of the Indian meridian, all in the Otoe and Missouri Indian Reservation, shall be attached to and become a part of Pawnee County.

Sec. 9. That section eleven of the Act approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An Act 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-six, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 10. That Joseph M. Campbell, a Santee Indian, may purchase, upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, a tract of not exceeding five acres from the lands reserved for the Santee Agency, Nebraska, including the land upon which the improvements of said Campbell are located, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to convey said tract to the said Campbell by patent in fee. And Stephen Blacksmith, a Santee Indian, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, purchase upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, a tract of not exceeding five acres from the lands reserved for the Santee Agency, Nebraska, including the land upon which the improvements of said Stephen Blacksmith are located, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized in his discretion to convey said tract to said Blacksmith by patent in fee. That all restrictions upon the sale of land of the persons herein named, who are adult citizens of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, as now existing, are hereby removed in each of the following cases, and they shall have power and authority hereafter to sell the surplus land hereinafter described without restrictions:

Tulsa Harjo: Northeast quarter of north quarter of section thirty-two, township nine north, range thirteen east; north half of northwest quarter of section thirty-three, township nine north, range thirteen east.

Salina Emarrilla: North half of southeast quarter; southwest quarter of southeast quarter; west half of southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township nine, range thirteen east; west half of northwest half of northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section thirty-two, township nine and range thirteen east.

Susie Buckner: Southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section thirty-two, township nine, range thirteen east; southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section thirty-three, township nine, range thirteen east.

Okelun Emarrilla: East half of northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section thirty-two, township nine, range thirteen east. And from and after the passage of this Act said lands shall be subject to taxation. Nothing herein shall authorize either of said parties to sell any part of their homesteads.

Sec. 11. That Edgar Hendrix, Wichita allottee numbered three hundred and forty-nine, to whom trust patent has been issued containing restrictions upon alienation, may sell and convey not exceeding one-half of his allotment, but such conveyance shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved shall convey a full title to the purchaser the same as if a final patent without restrictions had been issued to the allottee.

Sec. 12. That the Indians living along and near the Colville River in Stevens County, State of Washington, to whom trust patents have been issued containing restrictions upon alienation, may sell and convey, for drainage purposes, so much of such allotments as may be necessary for right of way for drainage canals, but such conveyances shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved shall convey, for said purposes, a full title to the purchasers the same as if final patent without restrictions had been issued to the allottees.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to Zonec Adams, a member of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians, for the lands heretofore allotted to her in the Territory of Oklahoma, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

Sec. 13. That James N. Jones, Kiowa allottee numbered twenty-six, to whom a trust patent has been issued containing restriction upon alienation, may sell and convey not exceeding one-half of his allotment, but that such conveyance shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved shall convey full title to the purchaser the same as if a final patent without restriction had been issued to the allottee.

Special disbursing agents abolished. Vol. 26, p. 910.

Santee Agency, Nebr.

Joseph M. Campbell. Patent in fee.

Stephen Blacksmith. Patent in fee.

Creek Nation, Ind. T.

Removal of restrictions.

Tulsa Harjo.

Salina Emarrilla.

Susie Buckner.

Okelun Emarrilla.

Edgar Hendrix. Sale by, permitted.

Colville River Indians. Sale of drainage right of way permitted.

Zonec Adams. Patent in fee.

James N. Jones. Sale permitted.

Amanda C. Hines, John W. Hines, etc.
Restrictions on land sales removed.

Sec. 14. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patents in fee, severally, to Pusapa or Amanda C. Hines, John W. Hines, Junior, Lydia A. Marshall, Ephraim D. Prescott, and Ida C. Peck, members of the Sisseton and Wapeton tribe of Indians, for the lands heretofore allotted to them in Roberts County, in the State of South Dakota, and all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

William A. Trowsdale.
Patent in fee to.

Sec. 15. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to William A. Trowsdale, a citizen of Pottawatomie allottee, for the land heretofore allotted to him in Oklahoma, to wit: The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six, township seven north, range two east of the Indian meridian, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said land are hereby removed.

George J. Lemmon.
Patent in fee to.

Sec. 16. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a fee simple patent to George J. Lemmon, a member of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, for the lands heretofore allotted to him in Nebraska, to wit: The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, township twenty-six north, of range six east, of the sixth principal meridian, in Thuston County, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of the same are hereby removed.

Nellie H. Davis.
Patent in fee to.

Sec. 17. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patents in fee to Nellie H. Davis, a Choyenne and Arapahoe Indian, for the lands heretofore allotted to her in the Territory of Oklahoma, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed, said lands being described as follows, to wit: The northeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township fourteen north, of range fifteen west, of Indian meridian, in Oklahoma Territory.

Sulphur, Ind. T.
Additional land for reservation.
Description.

Sec. 18. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to withhold from sale or other disposition the irregular tract of land containing seventy-eight and sixty-eight one-hundredths acres, more or less, lying in the northwest quarter of section two and the northeast quarter of section three, township one south, range three east, and being within the exterior boundaries of the proposed town site of Sulphur, in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, and excluded from said town site by order of the Secretary of the Interior, of October, twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, and also to withdraw and withhold from disposition the tract of land within the exterior boundaries of said proposed town site, lying south of and adjacent to the tract above mentioned, containing in the aggregate one hundred and thirty-eight acres, more or less, and mentioned in the report of Gerard H. Matthes, of December twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and three, to F. H. Newell, Chief Engineer United States Geological Survey, and shown upon the map accompanying said report by a yellow line.

Price per acre.
Vol. 32, p. 655.

The land hereby reserved shall be paid for by the United States at the rate of sixty dollars per acre and in the same manner as the land acquired in accordance with paragraph sixty-four of the Act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An Act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and for other purposes," and such money as may be necessary to carry out this provision is hereby appropriated, from any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and made immediately available.

Appropriation.
Improvements.
Vol. 32, p. 655.

All improvements upon said land, at the passage of this Act, shall be appraised and paid for as provided in said paragraph sixty-four of the Act of July first, nineteen hundred and two.

Management, control, etc.
Vol. 32, p. 655.

The land hereby reserved shall, immediately upon payment therefor by the United States, be and become a part of the reservation heretofore established at the said village of Sulphur, and shall be subject to all the provisions of said section sixty-four of the Act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, respecting the care, control, direction, use, and occupancy thereof, as if they had been included in the original segregation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in the absence of other provisions for the care and management thereof, to designate an officer or employee of his Department to take charge of the land, whether acquired under said section sixty-four of the Act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, or under this Act, and to enforce rules and regulations for the control and use thereof, and of the waters of the springs and creeks within

Protees.
Enforcement of regulations.

the reservation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to sell or dispose of any buildings upon the land hereby reserved and upon the land originally reserved, and all money received from such sales, as well as all money heretofore received or that may hereafter be realized for the use of said waters or for the use and occupancy of the land or the buildings thereon, through leases, permits, or otherwise, may be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the care and management of said lands and the preservation of the improvements thereon: *And provided further*, That if any person, firm, or corporation shall willfully violate any of the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior relative to the use of the waters of said springs and creeks and the use and occupation of the lands in said reservation, such person, firm, corporation, or members or agents thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term of not more than six months for each offense.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to appraise, at their actual value at the time of such appraisement, all town lots held by citizens of the United States within the limits of the tract of land ceded to the United States by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, at or near Sulphur Springs, in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, and pay for the same to such lot holders severally, or to their legal representatives, the appraised value of such lots by warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Interior upon the Treasurer of the United States; and the amount necessary to pay the same is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The foregoing appraisal of lots shall be completed within three months from the passage of this Act.

Sec. 19. That Seymour W. Hollister be reimbursed in the sum of four hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-six cents for attorney's fees and disbursements on account of the action brought by the State of Wisconsin against the Government for timber purchased in good faith by the said Hollister of the Government, and which was alleged to have been wrongfully taken from State lands on the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin.

Sec. 20. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any available fund of the Cherokee Nation of Indians in the Treasury of the United States, to R. O. Evans and Company, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, the sum of three thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars, said amount being in full payment for maps furnished said tribe of Indians under a contract made with the council of said Cherokee Nation.

Sec. 21. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to Mary Matthews, a clerk at the San Jacinto Indian Training School, California, the sum of one hundred dollars, from funds in the United States Treasury to the credit of the appropriation, "Removal and support of Mission Indians," such being the amount paid by her from personal funds to Jose Antonio C. B. Moont, an Indian of the Mission Agency, California, and such payment shall be a full discharge of the obligation of the United States to Jose Antonio C. B. Moont, for the value of his garden crops on Warner's ranch, California, authorized to be paid by Act of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to set aside in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi the sum of eighty-one thousand seven hundred and two dollars and sixty-one cents, said sum being the total amount arising from the balances of appropriations under treaties with said Indians and covered into the Treasury between the years eighteen hundred and forty-three and eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, inclusive. That the said amount of eighty-one thousand seven hundred and two dollars and sixty-one cents shall be by the Secretary of the Interior paid to the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi in the proportion, if any, due to each (in case it shall be found that a division of such fund is equitable), or invested or applied for their benefit by the said Secretary as may be deemed most advantageous for the interests of the said Indians, and the sum of eighty-one thousand seven hundred and two dollars and sixty-one cents is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of carrying this provision into

Sale of improvements.

Violation of regulations.

Penalty.

Appraisal and purchase of town lots.

Appropriation. Time limit for appraisal.

Seymour W. Hollister. Reimbursement.

R. O. Evans & Co. Payment to.

Mary Matthews. Payment to. Vol. 32, p. 257.

Chippewa Indians. Payment of certain treaty funds to.

Attorneys' effect: Provided, That of this sum a sufficient amount shall be reserved by the Secretary of the Interior to pay the fees of attorneys for said Indians specified in the agreements which have been heretofore approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of section twenty-one hundred and three of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to the Delaware tribe of Indians residing in the Cherokee Nation, as said tribe shall in council direct, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in full of all claims and demands of said tribe against the United States, and the same is hereby appropriated and made immediately available: Provided, That said sum shall be paid only after the tribal authorities, thereto duly and specifically authorized by the tribe, shall have signed a writing stating that such payment is in full of all claims and demands of every name and nature of said Delaware Indians against the United States, which writing shall be subject to the approval of the President of the United States and shall have provided for the discontinuance of all actions pending in all courts wherein said Delaware Indians are plaintiff and the United States defendants.

Boone, Estella, and Joseph Chandler, Patents in fee to.

Sec. 22. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patents in fee to Boone Chandler, Estella Chandler, and Joseph Chandler, members of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians, whose allotments are numbered respectively two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, and twenty-four hundred and sixty-one, for the lands heretofore allotted to them in the Territory of Oklahoma, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

Nora G. Hazlett, Patent in fee to.

Sec. 23. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to Nora G. Hazlett, a Caddo Indian, for not to exceed forty acres of the remaining eighty acres of the one hundred and sixty acres of land heretofore allotted to her in the Territory of Oklahoma, to wit, the northwest quarter of section eleven, township seven north, range twelve west, Indian meridian; and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said land are hereby removed.

Frank A. A. Robertson, etc. Patents in fee to.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patents in fee to Frank A. A. Robertson, Edmund Cheney Robertson, Ella F. Robertson, Samuel J. Brown, Joseph R. Brown, Augusta Brown, Jennie Brown, Susan F. Brown, Thomas A. Robertson, Ida Robertson, Nancy Tawajin, members of the Sisseton and Wahpeton band of Sioux Indians, for lands heretofore allotted to them in the State of South Dakota, and all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

Louisa Melot, Approval of deed to.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to approve a deed dated June ninth, nineteen hundred and three, from Joseph C. Melot, citizen Pottawatomie allottee, numbered four hundred and eighty-nine, and Eliza Melot, his wife, conveying to Louisa Melot (his divorced wife), the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight in township six north, range two east of the Indian meridian, in conformity with the order and decree of the judge of the district court for Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, at the regular April term, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, which decree was rendered in the divorce case of Joseph C. Melot against Louisa Melot, decreeing said land to the said Louisa Melot as alimony.

Mark Burns, Sale restrictions removed.

That Mark Burns, Chippewa allottee numbered seventeen (seventeen hundred and eighty-nine), to whom a trust patent has been issued containing restrictions upon alienation, may sell and convey from his allotment to the village of Cass Lake, county of Cass, State of Minnesota, the certain ten acres described as follows: Commencing eighty rods north from the quarter post on the section line between sections nine and sixteen, running thence north forty rods, thence east forty rods, thence south forty rods, thence west forty rods to the place of beginning, being ten acres located in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section nine, township one hundred and forty-five north, range thirty-one west, on the Chippewa Reservation, Minnesota, but such conveyance shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved, shall convey a full title to the purchaser the same as if a final patent without restriction had been issued to the allottee.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to issue patents in fee, severally, to Bert Dietrich, George A. Dietrich, Willie Pearl Dietrich, Clarence A. Dietrich, Ruby G. Dietrich, Thomas M. Dietrich, Charles Roache, Octaviana Roache, Sataro Roache, Brigida Roache, Sahrpono or Sarapho Roache, Homy or Mary Roache, Patricia Roache, Candelario Roache, Nicholas Roache, Eli Canson Farwell, Pease Farwell, and Num mah che or Gertrude Farwell, members of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians, for the lands heretofore allotted to them, respectively, in the Territory of Oklahoma, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said land are hereby removed.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to issue patents in fee, severally, to Louise Dietrich, Pokin Roache, George Chandler (Allottee Numbered Two hundred and three), and Louisa B. Farwell, members of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians, for the lands heretofore allotted to them, respectively, in the Territory of Oklahoma, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said lands are hereby removed.

That the following-named allottees of lands situated in the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, are authorized to alienate certain portions of their allotments therein, described as follows, namely: Fred Long, the south half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-eight, twenty acres; John Faber, the east half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, twenty acres; the heirs of George Bearskin, deceased, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two, forty acres; Annie Daugherty, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twelve, forty acres; and James Boone, lot numbered one in section three: all in township twenty-seven north, of range twenty-four east.

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to permit an exchange of lands in Oklahoma Territory now included in Kiowa allotment Numbered three hundred and ten for certain other lands in same Territory now included in Kiowa allotment Numbered three hundred and twelve, and to issue new allotment patents to the allottees interested carrying the exchanges into effect.

Sec. 24. That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the deputy clerks of the United States court in the Indian Territory the deficiency of may exist in their salaries from March first, nineteen hundred and three, to be paid by the disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice in the same manner as the salaries of the clerks of the several United States courts in the Indian Territory are now paid. That hereafter the salaries of the deputy clerks in the Indian Territory, appointed under the Act of March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five (Twenty-eighth Statutes, page six hundred and ninety-five), and Acts amendatory thereto, be paid by the disbursing clerk for the Department of Justice at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, as fixed by said Act, in the same manner as the salaries of the clerks of the United States courts in the Indian Territory are now paid: Provided, That the deputy clerks shall receive as compensation for recording all instruments provided for in the Act of February nineteenth, nineteen hundred and three (Thirty-second Statutes, page eight hundred and forty), the fees allowed for the recording of instruments provided for in said Act, to an amount not exceeding the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, out of which sum all the actual expenses for clerk hire shall be paid, and all fees so received by any deputy clerk as aforesaid, amounting to more than the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum shall be accounted for to the Department of Justice, as required in said Act: Provided further, That at the towns of South McAlester, Muscogee, Vinita, and Ardmore, respectively, the clerks of the United States court, who are in charge at said places, but not the deputy clerks, shall be permitted to retain out of the fees collected for the recording and filing of all instruments provided for in the Act of February nineteenth, nineteen hundred and three (Thirty-second Statutes, page eight hundred and forty), an amount not exceeding the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, out of which sum all the actual expenses for clerk hire necessary in the recording of instruments provided for in the above Act, shall be paid and all fees so received by any clerk as aforesaid amounting to more than the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, shall be accounted for to the Department of Justice as required in said Act.

Proriso, Compensation in fees.
Vol. 32, p. 812.

Clerk's fees for recording, etc., limited to \$2,500.

Salaries rated.
Vol. 28, p. 625.

Exchange of lands in Kiowa allotment.

Quapaw Indian Agency, Sale of certain portions removed from certain allottees.

Yuma and Colorado River reservations.
Reclamation and disposal of irrigable lands.
 Vol. 32, p. 388.
Diversion of Colorado River authorized.

Protees.
Allotment.

Price per acre.

Installment payments.
Disposal of proceeds.

Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nev.
Reclamation and disposal of irrigable lands.
 Vol. 32, p. 388.

Protees.
Allotment.

Price per acre.

Installment payments.
Disposal of proceeds.

Bismarck, N. Dak.
Location of school changed from Mandan to front Stanton to.
 Vol. 31, p. 1078.

April 21, 1901.
 [H. R., 13622.]
 [Public No. 133.]
 [Vol. 33, p. 210.]
Oklahoma.
Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad Company in.

SEC. 25. That in carrying out any irrigation enterprise which may be undertaken under the provisions of the reclamation Act of June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two, and which may make possible and provide for, in connection with the reclamation of other lands, the reclamation of all or any portion of the irrigable lands on the Yuma and Colorado River Indian reservations in California and Arizona, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to divert the waters of the Colorado River and to reclaim, utilize, and dispose of any lands in said reservations which may be irrigable by such works in like manner as though the same were a part of the public domain: *Provided*, That there shall be reserved for and allotted to each of the Indians belonging on the said reservations five acres of the irrigable lands. The remainder of the lands irrigable in said reservations shall be disposed of to settlers under the provisions of the reclamation Act: *Provided further*, That there shall be added to the charges required to be paid under said Act by settlers upon the unallotted Indian lands such sum per acre as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior shall fairly represent the value of the unallotted lands in said reservations before reclamation; said sum to be paid in annual installments in the same manner as the charges under the reclamation Act. Such additional sum per acre, when paid, shall be used to pay into the reclamation fund the charges for the reclamation of the said allotted lands, and the remainder thereof shall be placed to the credit of said Indians and shall be expended from time to time, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for their benefit.

SEC. 20. That in carrying out any irrigation enterprise which may be undertaken under the provisions of the reclamation Act of June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two, and which may make possible and provide for, in connection with the reclamation of other lands the reclamation of all or any portion of the irrigable lands on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nevada, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to reclaim, utilize, and dispose of any lands in said reservation which may be irrigable by such works in like manner as though the same were a part of the public domain: *Provided*, That there shall be reserved for and allotted to each of the Indians belonging on the said reservation five acres of the irrigable lands. The remainder of the lands irrigable in said reservation shall be disposed of to settlers under the provisions of the reclamation Act: *Provided further*, That there shall be added to the charges required to be paid under said Act by settlers upon the unallotted Indian lands such sum per acre as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior shall fairly represent the value of the unallotted lands in said reservation before reclamation, said sum to be paid in annual installments in the same manner as the charges under the reclamation Act. Such additional sum per acre, when paid, shall be used to pay into the reclamation fund the charges for the reclamation of the said allotted lands, and the remainder thereof shall be placed to the credit of said Indians and shall be expended from time to time, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for their benefit.

SEC. 27. That the Indian school authorized by the Act of March third, nineteen hundred and one, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, and for other purposes," to be located at or near the city of Mandan, in the State of North Dakota, is hereby located near the city of Bismarck, in the State of North Dakota, upon lands donated to the Government for that purpose and accepted by the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, April 21, 1901.

CHAP. 1410. An act permitting the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad Company to sell its railroads and properties to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad Company may sell and convey to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, and the latter company may purchase the railway of the said Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad Company,

extending from Stevens, in the Cherokee Nation, to Guthrie, in Oklahoma Territory; and from Osage Junction, in the Osage Reservation in Oklahoma Territory, to Wybarb, in the Creek Nation, in the Indian Territory; and from Falls, in Oklahoma Territory, to Oklahoma City, in Oklahoma Territory; and from said Oklahoma City to Lehigh, in the Choctaw Nation, in the Indian Territory; and the rights, privileges, and franchises pertaining thereto; such sale and conveyance to be made upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the board of directors of the respective companies.

Approved, April 21, 1901.

CHAP. 1494. An act to ratify and amend an agreement with the Sioux tribe of Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, in South Dakota, and making appropriation and provision to carry the same into effect.

April 23, 1901.
 [H. R., 16118.]
 [Public No. 148.]
 [Vol. 33, p. 251.]
 Preamble.

Whereas James McLaughlin, United States Indian Inspector, did on the fourteenth day of September, anno Domini nineteen hundred and one, make and conclude an agreement with the male adult Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, which said agreement is in words and figures as follows:

This agreement made and entered into on the fourteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and one, by and between James McLaughlin, United States Indian Inspector, on the part of the United States, and the Sioux tribe of Indians belonging on the Rosebud Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, with the seth:

ARTICLE I. The said Indians belonging on the Rosebud Reservation, South Dakota, for the consideration hereinafter named, do hereby cede, surrender, grant, and convey to the United States all their claim, right, title, and interest in and to all that part of the Rosebud Indian Reservation now remaining unallotted, situated within the boundaries of Gregory County, South Dakota, described more particularly as follows: Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River at the intersection of the south line of Brule County; thence down said middle of the main channel of said river to the intersection of the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude from Greenwich; thence due south to the forty-third parallel of latitude; thence west along said parallel of latitude to its intersection with the tenth guide meridian; thence north along said guide meridian to its intersection with the township line between townships one hundred and one hundred and one north; thence east along said township line to the point of beginning, the unallotted land hereby ceded approximating four hundred and sixteen thousand (416,000) acres, lying and being within the boundaries of Gregory County, South Dakota, as said county is at present defined and organized.

ARTICLE II. In consideration of the land ceded, relinquished, and conveyed by Article I of this agreement the United States stipulates and agrees to expend for and pay to said Indians, in the manner hereinafter provided, the sum of one million and forty thousand (1,040,000) dollars.

ARTICLE III. It is agreed that of the amount to be expended for and paid to said Indians, as stipulated in Article II of this agreement, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) dollars shall be expended in the purchase of stock cattle, of native range or graded Texas two-year-old heifers and graded Durham or Hereford two-year-old bulls, for issue to said Indians, to be distributed as equally as possible among men, women, and children as soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement, and that the sum of seven hundred and ninety thousand (790,000) dollars shall be paid to said Indians per capita in cash in five annual installments of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand (158,000) dollars each, the first of which cash payments shall be made within four months after the ratification of this agreement.

ARTICLE IV. It is further agreed that all persons of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota, who have been allotted lands and who are now recognized as members of the tribe belonging on said reservation, including mixed-bloods, whether their white blood comes from the paternal or maternal side, and the children born to them, shall enjoy the undisturbed and peaceable possession of their allotted lands, and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the tribe enjoyed by full-blood Indians upon the reservation; and that white men heretofore lawfully intermarried into the

Sale to Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company authorized.

Terms.

Agreement with Sioux Indians of Rosebud Reservation, in the State of South Dakota.

Cession of lands.

Consideration

Payment of amount.

Possession of allotted lands.

tribe and now living with their families upon said reservation shall have the right of residence thereon, not inconsistent with existing statutes.

Treaty rights continued. ARTICLE V. It is understood that nothing in this agreement shall be construed to deprive the said Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, South Dakota, of any benefits to which they are entitled under existing treaties or agreements, not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement.

Effect. ARTICLE VI. This agreement shall take effect and be in force when signed by U. S. Indian Inspector James McLaughlin and by three-fourths of the male adult Indians parties hereto, and when accepted and ratified by the Congress of the United States.

Signatures. In witness whereof the said James McLaughlin, U. S. Indian inspector, on the part of the United States, and the male adult Indians belonging on the Rosebud Reservation, South Dakota, have hereunto set their hands and seals at Rosebud Indian Agency, South Dakota, this fourteenth day of September, A. D. nineteen hundred and one.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

No.	Name.	Mark.	Age.
1	He Dog	X	65
2	High Hawk	X	59
3	Black Bird	X	62
	(and 1028 more Indian signatures.)		

Certificate. We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing agreement was fully explained by us in open council to the Indians of the Rosebud Agency, South Dakota; that it was fully understood by them before signing, and that the foregoing signatures, though names are similar in some cases, represent different individuals in each instance, as indicated by their respective ages.

WILLIAM BORDEAUX, Official Interpreter.
Wm. F. SCHMIDT, Special Interpreter.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., October 4, 1901.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we witnessed the signatures of James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, and the 1,031 Indians of the Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., to the foregoing agreement.

FRANK MULLEN, Agency Clerk.
C. H. BENNETT, Farmer, Cut Meat District.
JOHN SULLIVAN, Farmer, Black Pipe District.
FRANK ROBINSON, Farmer, Little White River District.
FRANK SYPAL, Farmer, Butte Creek District.
ISAAC BETTELYOUN, Farmer, Big White River District.
JAMES A. McCORKLE, Farmer, Pouce District.
LOUIS BORDEAUX, Ex-Farmer, Agency District.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., October 4, 1901.

I certify that the total number of male adult Indians over 18 years of age belonging on the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., is 1,359, of whom 1,031 have signed the foregoing agreement, being 12 more than three-fourths of the male adult Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.

CHAR. E. MCCHERNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., October 4, 1901.

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said agreement be, and the same hereby is, accepted, ratified, and confirmed as herein amended and modified, as follows:

Amended agreement ceding, ratified. "ARTICLE I. The said Indians belonging on the Rosebud Reservation, South Dakota, for the consideration hereinafter named, do hereby cede, surrender, grant, and convey to the United States all their claim, right, title, and interest in and to all that part of the Rosebud Indian Reservation now remaining unallotted, situated within the boundaries of Gregory

County, South Dakota, described more particularly as follows: Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River at the intersection of the south line of Brule County; thence down said middle of the main channel of said river to the intersection of the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude from Greenwich; thence due south to the forty-third parallel of latitude; thence west along said parallel of latitude to its intersection with the tenth guide meridian; thence north along said guide meridian to its intersection with the township line between townships one hundred and one hundred and one north; thence east along said township line to the point of beginning, the unallotted land hereby ceded approximating four hundred and sixteen thousand acres, lying and being within the boundaries of Gregory County, South Dakota, as said county is at present defined and organized.

"ART. II. In consideration of the land ceded, relinquished, and conveyed by article one of this agreement, the United States stipulates and agrees to dispose of the same to settlers under the provisions of the homestead and town-site laws, except sections sixteen and thirty-six, or an equivalent of two sections in each township, and to pay to said Indians the proceeds derived from the sale of said lands; and also the United States stipulates and agrees to pay for sections sixteen and thirty-six, or an equivalent of two sections in each township, two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

"ART. III. It is agreed that of the amount to be derived from the sale of said lands to be paid to said Indians, as stipulated in article two of this agreement, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be expended in the purchase of stock cattle, of native range or graded Texas two-year-old heifers and graded Durham or Hereford two-year-old bulls, for issue to said Indians, to be distributed as equally as possible among men, women, and children, but not more than one-half of the money received in any one year shall be expended as aforesaid, and the other half shall be paid to said Indians per capita in cash, and an accounting, settlement, and payment shall be made in the month of October in each year until the lands are fully paid for and the funds distributed in accordance with this agreement: *Provided, however,* That not more than five hundred thousand dollars shall be expended or paid within two years after the ratification of this agreement, and not to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in each of the following years until the expiration of five years.

"ART. IV. It is further agreed that all persons of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota, who have been allotted lands and who are now recognized as members of the tribe belonging on said reservation, including mixed-bloods, whether their white blood comes from the paternal or maternal side, and the children born to them, shall enjoy the undisturbed and peaceable possession of their allotted lands, and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the tribe enjoyed by full-blood Indians upon the reservation; and that white men heretofore lawfully intermarried into the tribe and now living with their families upon said reservation shall have the right of residence thereon, not inconsistent with existing statutes.

"ART. V. It is understood that nothing in this agreement shall be construed to deprive the said Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, South Dakota, of any benefits to which they are entitled under existing treaties or agreements, not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement."

Sec. 2. That the lands ceded to the United States under said agreement, excepting such tracts as may be reserved by the President, not exceeding three hundred and ninety-eight and sixty-seven one-hundredths acres in all, for subisau station, Indian day school, one Catholic mission, and two Congressional missions, shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws of the United States, and shall be opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President, which proclamation shall prescribe the manner in which these lands may be settled upon, occupied, and entered by persons entitled to make entry thereof; and no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy, or enter any of said lands, except as prescribed in such proclamation, until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry: *Provided,* That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors of the late civil and the Spanish war or Philippine insurrection, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of March first, nineteen hundred and one, shall not be abridged:

Disposition of ceded lands under homestead laws.
Opening by proclamation.
Rights of soldiers and sailors.
U. S. Secs. 2304, 2305, p. 422.
Vol. 31, p. 847.

Homestead entries. *And provided further,* That the price of said lands entered as homesteads under the provisions of this Act shall be as follows: Upon all land entered or filed upon within three months after the same shall be opened for settlement and entry, four dollars per acre, to be paid as follows: One dollar per acre when entry is made; seventy-five cents per acre within two years after entry; seventy-five cents per acre within three years after entry; seventy-five cents per acre within six months after the expiration of five years after entry. And upon all land entered or filed upon after the expiration of three months and within six months after the same shall be opened for settlement and entry, three dollars per acre, to be paid as follows: One dollar per acre when entry is made; fifty cents per acre within two years after entry; fifty cents per acre within three years after entry; fifty cents per acre within four years after entry, and fifty cents per acre within six months after the expiration of five years after entry. After the expiration of six months after the same shall be opened for settlement and entry the price shall be two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be paid as follows: Seventy-five cents when entry is made; fifty cents per acre within two years after entry; fifty cents per acre within three years after entry; fifty cents per acre within four years after entry, and twenty-five cents per acre within six months after the expiration of five years after entry: *Provided,* That in case any entryman fails to make such payment or any of them within the time stated all rights in and to the land covered by his or her entry shall at once cease, and any payments theretofore made shall be forfeited, and the entry shall be forfeited and held for cancellation and the same shall be canceled: *And provided,* That nothing in this Act shall prevent homestead settlers from commencing their entries under section twenty-three hundred and one, Revised Statutes, by paying for the land entered the price fixed herein, receiving credit for payments previously made. In addition to the price to be paid for the land, the entryman shall pay the same fees and commissions at the time of commutation or final entry, as now provided by law, where the price of the land is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *And provided further,* That all lands herein ceded and opened to settlement under this Act, remaining undisposed of at the expiration of four years from the taking effect of this Act, shall be sold and disposed of for cash, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, not more than six hundred and forty acres to any one purchaser.

Disposal of proceeds. *Sec. 3.* That the proceeds received from the sale of said lands in conformity with this Act shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and paid to the Rosebud Indians or expended on their account only as provided in article three of said agreement as herein amended.

Payment for school sections. *Sec. 4.* That sections sixteen and thirty-six of the lands hereby acquired in each township shall not be subject to entry, but shall be reserved for the use of the common schools and paid for by the United States at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and the same are hereby granted to the State of South Dakota for such purpose; and in case any of said sections, or parts thereof, of the land in said county of Gregory are lost to said State of South Dakota by reason of allotments thereof to any Indian or Indians, now holding the same, or otherwise, the governor of said State, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized, in the tract herein ceded, to locate other lands not occupied not exceeding two sections in any one township, which shall be paid for by the United States as herein provided in quantity equal to the loss, and such selections shall be made prior to the opening of such lands to settlement.

Appropriation for school sections. *Sec. 5.* That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay for the lands granted to the State of South Dakota, as provided in section four of this Act.

Limit of Government liability. *Sec. 6.* That nothing in this Act contained shall in any manner bind the United States to purchase any portion of the land herein described, except sections sixteen and thirty-six or the equivalent in each township, or to dispose of said land except as provided herein; or to guarantee to find purchasers for said lands, or any portion thereof, it being the intention of this Act that the United States shall act as trustee for said Indians to dispose of said lands and to expend and pay over the proceeds received from the sale thereof only as received, as herein provided.

Approved, April 23, 1904.

CHAP. 1480. An act amending the act of Congress approved January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to correct errors where double allotments of land have erroneously been made to an Indian, to correct errors in patents, and for other purposes." April 23, 1904. [S. 1074.] [Public, No. 153.] [Vol. 33, p. 297.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of Congress approved January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five (Twenty-eighth Statutes, six hundred and forty-one), entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to correct errors where double allotments of land have erroneously been made to an Indian, to correct errors in patents, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"That in all cases where it shall appear that a double allotment of land has heretofore been, or shall hereafter be, wrongfully or erroneously made by the Secretary of the Interior to any Indian by an assumed name or otherwise, or where a mistake has been or shall be made in the description of the land inserted in any patent, said Secretary is hereby authorized and directed, during the time that the United States may hold the title to the land in trust for any such Indian, and for which a conditional patent may have been issued, to rectify and correct such mistakes and cancel any patent which may have been thus erroneously and wrongfully issued whenever in his opinion the same ought to be canceled for error in the issue thereof, and if possession of the original patent can not be obtained, such cancellation shall be effective if made upon the records of the General Land Office; and no proclamation shall be necessary to open to settlement the lands to which such an erroneous allotment patent has been canceled, provided such lands would otherwise be subject to entry: *And provided,* That such lands shall not be open to settlement for sixty days after such cancellation: *And further provided,* That no conditional patent that shall have heretofore or that may hereafter be executed in favor of any Indian allottee, excepting in cases heretofore authorized, and excepting in cases where the conditional patent is relinquished by the patentee or his heirs to take another allotment, shall be subject to cancellation without authority of Congress."

Approved, April 23, 1904.

CHAP. 1492. An act to extend the provisions of the Act of January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, to the Osage Reservation, in Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes. April 23, 1904. [H. R. 8878.] [Public, No. 156.] [Vol. 33, p. 299.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the Act of Congress approved January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the use of timber and stone for domestic and industrial purposes in the Indian Territory,' approved June sixth, nineteen hundred," are, including gravel, hereby extended to and shall include the Osage Reservation, in the Territory of Oklahoma: *Provided,* That the proceeds from the lands in said Osage Reservation, in Oklahoma Territory, shall go to the Osage Nation or allottees therein.

Approved, April 23, 1904.

CHAP. 1493. An act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the Indian Territory. April 23, 1904. [H. R. 11963.] [Public, No. 157.] [Vol. 33, p. 299.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter no person shall practice medicine and surgery, or either, as a profession in the Indian Territory, without first being registered as a physician and surgeon, or either, in the office of the clerk of the United States court in the district in which he or she offers to practice.

Sec. 2. That each district clerk in the Indian Territory shall keep in his office a well-bound book, in which he shall register the names of all such persons as shall be lawfully qualified, as hereinafter provided, and who shall apply for registration as physician and surgeon, or either, with the date of such registration.

Registration.

Public lands. Errors in allotments and patents to Indians to be corrected. Vol. 28, p. 611, amended. Proceedings. Lands erroneously patented opened to entry if patent be canceled. Restrictions. Conditional patent not subject to cancellation. Exceptions.

Osage Reservation, Okla. Use of timber and stone for industrial, etc., purposes extended to. Vol. 32, p. 774. Gravel added. Proviso. Proceeds.

Practice of surgery in Indian Territory.

Certificate of qualification to be filed. Sec. 3. That hereafter any person who may wish to practice the science of medicine or surgery, or both, in the Indian Territory shall be allowed to register as such who shall file with the clerk of the United States court of any district in the Indian Territory a certificate of qualification signed by a majority of the board of medical examiners of the district in the Indian Territory in which he or she offers to register: *Provided*, That any person living in a district in which no board is organized may apply to the board of some other district in the Indian Territory.

Practice. Application. Sec. 4. That immediately after the passage of this Act the United States judge of each district in the Indian Territory shall appoint for his district a board of medical examiners, consisting of three persons, who shall be citizens of the district and learned in the science of medicine and surgery, of good moral character, graduates of some reputable medical college recognized by either of the American medical college associations, and who shall thereafter be duly registered under this Act, who shall hold their office for a period of four years, or until their successors are duly appointed and qualified; and should a vacancy occur in any of said boards at any time, the same shall be filled by appointment made by the United States judge of the district in which the vacancy occurs.

District board of medical examiners. Composition of. Sec. 5. That the members of said board shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take the official oath required to be taken by officers of the Indian Territory.

Vacancies. Sec. 6. That at the first meeting of the members of such boards, after they shall have been appointed, preparatory to the transaction of business assigned them under this Act, they shall organize by electing one of their members as president and another as secretary, and adopt a seal.

Oath. Sec. 7. That physicians and surgeons who shall be engaged in practice at the time of the passage of this Act shall each, within six months thereafter, present to said board their diplomas, together with affidavit in each case that the affiant is the lawful possessor of the same and he is the person named therein. Such as have no diplomas shall within the same time submit sworn applications, setting forth the extent of their medical education and their experience as practitioners, and shall be subjected to a careful examination by the board.

Organization of board. Sec. 8. That the regular meetings of each board shall be held quarterly at the court-house of that district on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October in each year, and when so assembled said board shall faithfully and impartially examine all such persons as shall appear before them for that purpose touching their qualifications to practice medicine and surgery, or either, and all such persons as shall satisfy such board of examiners, or a majority of them, that he or she is of good moral character and duly qualified in knowledge and capacity to practice medicine and surgery, or either, shall receive from such board a certificate of qualification as physician and surgeon, or either, as the case may be, which certificate shall entitle such person to registration under the provisions of sections two and three: *Provided further*, That no person desiring to practice medicine under this Act shall be excluded therefrom on account of any particular system or school of medicine that he or she may desire to practice.

Diplomas of practicing physicians. Sec. 9. That the board may refuse certificates to persons guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and it may revoke certificates for like causes: *Provided always*, That they have given the person an opportunity to be heard in his or her defense.

Examination in the absence of diplomas. Sec. 10. That any person desiring to be examined at any other time than the regular quarterly meeting shall notify the president of the board of such desire, whose duty it shall be to assemble the board as soon as practicable and examine such applicant.

Quarterly meetings. Examinations. Sec. 11. That the district clerk shall give to every person registered under this Act a certificate of registration over his signature and official seal, and such certificate shall authorize any such person to practice as physician or surgeon, or both, as the case may be, in any district in the Indian Territory, provided he or she registers said certificate with the clerk of the United States court for each district in which he or she desires to practice.

Practico. No discrimination. Sec. 12. That the clerk shall receive as his fee for all services required of him under this Act in each case the sum of one dollar and fifty cents.

Certificates may be refused or revoked. Hearing in defense. Sec. 13. That any two members of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all such business as shall come before it, and each applicant for examination shall pay in advance to the secretary, to be divided

equally among the members of such board, the sum of ten dollars, which shall be their only compensation.

Approval of board. Sec. 14. That all physicians and surgeons holding diplomas desiring to practice the science of medicine and surgery in the Indian Territory shall submit the same to the board of examiners for the district in which they desire to practice for examination and approval, for which said applicant shall pay a fee of one dollar to said board, and upon approval by said board of said diploma shall not be required to undergo the examination herein provided for; and said board shall issue to said applicant a certificate of approval, which certificate shall be registered in the clerk's office for the district in which said board holds jurisdiction: *Provided, however*, That no person holding a diploma issued after July first, nineteen hundred and four, shall be permitted to practice medicine or surgery for pay in the Indian Territory except that the diploma be issued by a medical school or college requiring a preliminary examination for admission to its course of study in all the common branches and the higher mathematics, which requirements shall be regularly published in all the advertisements and in each prospectus or catalogue issued by said school, which medical school or college shall also require as a requisite for granting the degree of doctor of medicine attendance upon at least four courses of lectures of six months each, no two of said courses to be held within one year, and having a full faculty of capable professors in all the different branches of medical education, to wit, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, toxicology, histology, pathology, hygiene, materia medica, therapeutics, obstetrics, bacteriology, medical jurisprudence, gynecology, principles and practice of medicine and surgery, and specially requiring clinical instruction in the last two named of not less than four hours per week in each during the last two courses of lectures.

Persons to be recognized as physicians, etc. Sec. 15. That any person who shall prescribe or administer medicine for injury for pay shall be deemed a physician and surgeon under this Act.

Penalty for violations. Sec. 16. That any person who shall hereafter engage in the practice of medicine and surgery, or either, in the Indian Territory, in violation of the requirements of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction thereof under the laws of the United States governing the practice of medicine and surgery in the Indian Territory shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars; and each day said physician or surgeon shall practice medicine or surgery without being registered as hereinbefore required shall be deemed a separate offense: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit gratuitous service in cases of emergency or the domestic administration of family remedies. And this Act shall not apply to surgeons in the service of the United States in the discharge of their official duties, or to physicians or surgeons from other Territories or States when in actual consultation with a physician or surgeon duly registered as provided herein: *And provided further*, That osteopathy, massage, Christian Science, and herial treatment shall not be affected by this Act.

Persons to be recognized as physicians, etc. Sec. 17. That any person who shall hereafter engage in the practice of medicine and surgery, or either, in the Indian Territory, in violation of the requirements of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction thereof under the laws of the United States governing the practice of medicine and surgery in the Indian Territory shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars; and each day said physician or surgeon shall practice medicine or surgery without being registered as hereinbefore required shall be deemed a separate offense: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit gratuitous service in cases of emergency or the domestic administration of family remedies. And this Act shall not apply to surgeons in the service of the United States in the discharge of their official duties, or to physicians or surgeons from other Territories or States when in actual consultation with a physician or surgeon duly registered as provided herein: *And provided further*, That osteopathy, massage, Christian Science, and herial treatment shall not be affected by this Act.

Practico. Exceptions. Sec. 18. That any person who shall hereafter engage in the practice of medicine and surgery, or either, in the Indian Territory, in violation of the requirements of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction thereof under the laws of the United States governing the practice of medicine and surgery in the Indian Territory shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars; and each day said physician or surgeon shall practice medicine or surgery without being registered as hereinbefore required shall be deemed a separate offense: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit gratuitous service in cases of emergency or the domestic administration of family remedies. And this Act shall not apply to surgeons in the service of the United States in the discharge of their official duties, or to physicians or surgeons from other Territories or States when in actual consultation with a physician or surgeon duly registered as provided herein: *And provided further*, That osteopathy, massage, Christian Science, and herial treatment shall not be affected by this Act.

Osteopath. massage, etc., treatment. Sec. 19. That any person who shall hereafter engage in the practice of medicine and surgery, or either, in the Indian Territory, in violation of the requirements of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction thereof under the laws of the United States governing the practice of medicine and surgery in the Indian Territory shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars; and each day said physician or surgeon shall practice medicine or surgery without being registered as hereinbefore required shall be deemed a separate offense: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit gratuitous service in cases of emergency or the domestic administration of family remedies. And this Act shall not apply to surgeons in the service of the United States in the discharge of their official duties, or to physicians or surgeons from other Territories or States when in actual consultation with a physician or surgeon duly registered as provided herein: *And provided further*, That osteopathy, massage, Christian Science, and herial treatment shall not be affected by this Act.

Approved, April 23, 1904.

CHAP. 1465. An act for the survey and allotment of lands now embraced within the limits of the Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and the sale and disposal of all surplus lands after allotment.

April 23, 1904. [H. R. 12211.] [Public No. 150.] [Vol. 33, p. 302.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to immediately cause to be surveyed all of the Flathead Indian Reservation, situated within the State of Montana, the same being particularly described and set forth in article two of a certain treaty entered into by and between Isaac H. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Washington, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the confederated tribes of the Flathead, Kootenai, and Upper Pend d'Oreille Indians, on the sixteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Sec. 2. That so soon as all of the lands embraced within said Flathead Indian Reservation shall have been surveyed, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause allotments of the same to be made to all persons having

Public lands. Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont. Public lands. Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont. Allotment and sale of lands in. Vol. 12, p. 975.

Allotments.

REF0075999

tribal rights with said confederated tribes of Flatheads, Kootenais, Upper Pend d'Oreille, and such other Indians and persons holding tribal relations as may rightfully belong on said Flathead Indian Reservation, including the Lower Pend d'Oreille or Kalispel Indians now on the reservation, under the provisions of the allotment laws of the United States.

Commission to appraise unallotted lands. Sec. 3. That upon the final completion of said allotments to said Indians, the President of the United States shall appoint a commission consisting of five persons to inspect, appraise, and value all of the said lands that shall not have been allotted in severalty to said Indians, the said persons so constituting said commission to be as follows: Two of said commissioners so named by the President shall be two persons now holding tribal relations with said Indians—the same may be designated to the President by the chiefs and headmen of said confederated tribes of Indians, two of said commissioners shall be resident citizens of the State of Montana, and one of said commissioners shall be a United States special Indian agent or Indian inspector of the Interior Department.

Composition of. Sec. 4. That within thirty days after their appointment said commission shall meet at some point within the boundaries of said Flathead Indian Reservation and organized by the election of one of their number as chairman. Said commission is hereby empowered to select a clerk at a salary not to exceed seven dollars per day.

Organization of commission. Sec. 5. That said commissioners shall then proceed to personally inspect and classify and appraise, by the smallest legal subdivisions of forty acres each, all of the remaining lands embraced within said reservation. In making such classification and appraisalment said lands shall be divided into the following classes: First, agricultural land of the first class; second, agricultural land of the second class; third, timber lands, the same to be lands more valuable for their timber than for any other purpose; fourth, mineral lands; and fifth, grazing lands.

Clerk. Sec. 6. That said commission shall in their report of lands of the third class determine as nearly as possible the amount of standing saw timber on legal subdivisions thereof and fix a minimum price for the value thereof, and in determining the amount of merchantable timber growing thereon they shall be empowered to employ a timber cruiser, at a salary of not more than eight dollars per day while so actually employed, with such assistants as may be necessary, at a salary not to exceed six dollars per day while so actually employed. Mineral lands shall not be appraised as to value.

Classification of lands, etc. Sec. 7. That said commissioners, excepting said special agent and inspector of the Interior Department, shall be paid a salary of not to exceed ten dollars per day each while actually employed in the inspection and classification of said lands; such inspection and classification to be fully completed within one year from date of the organization of said commission.

Timber lands. Sec. 8. That when said commission shall have completed the classification and appraisalment of all of said lands and the same shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the land shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead, mineral, and town-site laws of the United States, except such of said lands as shall have been classified as timber lands, and excepting sections sixteen and thirty-six of each township, which are hereby granted to the State of Montana for school purposes. And in case either of said sections or parts thereof is lost to the said State of Montana by reason of allotments thereof to any Indian or Indians now holding the same, or otherwise, the governor of said State, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized, in the tract under consideration, to locate other lands not occupied, not exceeding two sections in any one township, and such selections shall be made prior to the opening of such lands to settlement; *Provided*, That the United States shall pay to said Indians for the lands in said sections sixteen and thirty-six, or the lands selected in lieu thereof, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Mineral lands. Sec. 9. That said lands shall be opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President, which proclamation shall prescribe the time when and the manner in which these lands may be settled upon, occupied, and entered by persons entitled to make entry thereof, and no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy, or enter any of said lands, except as prescribed in such proclamation; *Provided*, That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors of the late civil and the Spanish wars, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the

Mineral lands compensation. Sec. 10. That only mineral entry may be made on such of said lands as said commission shall designate and classify as mineral under the general provisions of the mining laws of the United States, and mineral entry may also be made on any of said lands whether designated by said commission as mineral lands or otherwise, such classification by said commission being only prima facie evidence of the mineral or nonmineral character of the same; *Provided*, That no such mineral locations shall be permitted upon any lands allotted in severalty to an Indian.

Time limit. Sec. 11. That all of said lands returned and classified by said commission as timber lands shall be sold and disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior under sealed bids to the highest bidder for cash or at public auction, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

Disposal of lands. Sec. 12. That the President may reserve and except from said lands not to exceed nine hundred and sixty acres for Catholic mission schools, church, and hospital and such other eleemosynary institutions as may now be maintained by the Catholic Church on said reservation, which lands are hereby granted to those religious organizations of the Catholic Church now occupying the same, known as the Society of Jesus, the Sisters of Charity of Providence, and the Ursuline Nuns, the said lands to be granted in the following amounts, namely, to the Society of Jesus, six hundred and forty acres, to the Sisters of Charity of Providence, one hundred and sixty acres, and to the Ursuline Nuns, one hundred and sixty acres, such lands to be reserved and granted for the uses indicated only so long as the same are maintained and occupied by said organizations for the purposes indicated. The President is also authorized to reserve lands upon the same conditions and for similar purposes for any other missionary or religious societies that may make application therefor within one year after the passage of this Act, in such quantity as he may deem proper. The President may also reserve such of said lands as may be convenient or necessary for the occupation and maintenance of any and all agency buildings, substations, mills, and other governmental institutions now in use on said reservation or which may be used or occupied by the Government of the United States.

Timber and school lands excepted. Sec. 13. That all of said lands classified as agricultural lands of the first class and agricultural lands of the second class and grazing lands that shall be opened to settlement under this Act remaining undisposed of at the expiration of five years from the taking effect of this Act shall be sold and disposed of to the highest bidder for cash, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, at not less than their appraised value, and in tracts not to exceed six hundred and forty acres to any one person.

Selection of school lands in lieu of lands formerly allotted. Sec. 14. That the proceeds received from the sale of said lands in conformity with this Act shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States,

Proviso. Price to be paid Indians.

Opening to settlement.

Proviso. Existing rights of soldiers and sailors unimpaired

Act of March first, nineteen hundred and one, shall not be abridged: *Provided further*, That the price of said lands shall be the appraised value thereof, as fixed by the said commission, but settlers under the homestead law who shall reside upon and cultivate the land entered in good faith for the period required by existing law shall pay one-third of the appraised value in cash at the time of entry, and the remainder in five equal annual installments to be paid one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, from and after the date of entry, and shall be entitled to a patent for the lands so entered upon the payment to the local land officers of said five annual payments, and in addition thereto the same fees and commissions at the time of commutation or final entry as now provided by law where the price of the land is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and no other and further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required of such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry: *Provided*, That if any entryman fails to make such payments, or any of them, within the time stated, all rights in and to the land covered by his or her entry shall at once cease, and any payments theretofore made shall be forfeited, and the entry shall be forfeited and canceled; *And provided*, That nothing in this Act shall prevent homestead settlers from commuting their entries under section twenty-three hundred and one, Revised Statutes, by paying for the land entered the price fixed by said commission, receiving credit therefor for payments previously made.

Vol. 51, p. 817. R. S., sec. 2301, 2343, p. 122. Payments.

Patent.

Forfeiture.

Right to commute entries not affected. R. S., sec. 2301, p. 121.

Mineral land entries.

Proviso.

Exceptions. Sale of timber lands.

Reservations. For Catholic religious organizations.

For other religious organizations.

For agency, etc., buildings.

Sale of unimproved lands.

Maximum.

Disposal of proceeds.

REF0076000

and after deducting the expenses of the commission, of classification and sale of lands, and such other incidental expenses as shall have been necessarily incurred, and expenses of the survey of the lands, shall be expended or paid, as follows: One-half shall be expended from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior as he may deem advisable for the benefit of the said Indians and such persons having tribal rights on the reservation, including the Lower Pend d'Oreille or Kalispel thereon at the time that this Act shall take effect, in the construction of irrigation ditches, the purchase of stock, cattle, farming implements, or other necessary articles to aid the Indians in farming and stock raising, and in the education and civilization of said Indians, and the remaining half to be paid to the said Indians and such persons having tribal rights on the reservation, including the Lower Pend d'Oreille or Kalispel thereon at the date of the proclamation provided for in section nine hereof, or expended on their account, as they may elect.

Ante, p. 301. **Payment for lands reserved.** **Appropriation.** *Ante*, pp. 301, 302. **Reimbursement.** *Ante*, p. 302. **Liability of the United States limited.**

Sec. 15. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay for the lands granted to the State of Montana and for lands reserved for agency, school, and mission purposes, as provided in sections eight and twelve of this Act, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; also the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be reimbursable out of the funds arising from the sale of said lands to enable the Secretary of the Interior to survey the lands of said reservation as provided in section one of this Act.

Sec. 16. That nothing in this Act contained shall in any manner bind the United States to purchase any portion of the land herein described, except sections sixteen and thirty-six, or the equivalent, in each township, and the reserved tracts mentioned in section twelve, or to dispose of said land except as provided herein, or to guarantee to find purchasers for said lands or any portion thereof, it being the intention of this Act that the United States shall act as trustee for said Indians to dispose of said lands and to expend and pay over the proceeds received from the sale thereof only as received.

Approved, April 23, 1904.

April 26, 1904. [S. 3611.] [Public, No. 166.] [Vol. 33, p. 311.]

CHAP. 1606. An act to amend an act entitled "An Act granting the right to the Omaha Northern Railway Company to construct a railway across and establish stations on the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes," by extending the time for the construction of said railway," by a further extension of time for the construction of said railway.

Omaha and Winnebago Res- ervation, Nebr. Time of con- struction across, extended to on the Omaha and Winnebago Res- ervation, Nebr. Omaha North- ern Railway Company. *Vol. 32, p. 185, amended.*

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-sixth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act granting the right to the Omaha North- ern Railway Company to construct a railway across and establish stations on the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes," as amended by an Act of Congress approved on the thirtieth day of April, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act granting the right to the Omaha Northern Railway Company to construct a railway across, and establish stations on, the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, in the State of Ne- braska, and for other purposes,' by extending the time for the construc- tion of said railway," be, and the same is hereby, extended for a period of time, to wit, three years from the twenty-sixth day of March, nineteen hundred and four.

Sec. 2. That all other provisions of said Act are hereby continued in full force and effect.

Approved, April 26, 1904.

CHAP. 1614. An act permitting the Ozark and Cherokee Central Railroad Company and the Arkansas Valley and Western Railway Company, and each or either of them, to sell and convey their railroads and other property in the Indian Territory to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company or to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and for other purposes. *April 27, 1904.* [S. 5131.] [Public, No. 173.] [Vol. 33, p. 314.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Ozark and Cherokee Central Railroad Company may sell and convey to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company or to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company all that part of the railroad of said first-named railroad company extending from Fayetteville to Okmulgee which is situate in the Indian Territory, together with all the property, rights, privileges, and franchises appurtenant or relating thereto, such sale and conveyance to be made upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the boards of directors of the respective companies parties thereto.

Sec. 2. That the Arkansas Valley and Western Railway Company may sell and convey to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company or to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company all of the railroad of said Arkansas Valley and Western Railway Company extending from Tulsa Junction, Indian Territory, to Enid and Avarad, Oklahoma Territory, together with all the property, rights, privileges, and franchises appurtenant or relating thereto, such sale and conveyance to be made upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the boards of directors of the respective companies parties thereto.

Approved, April 27, 1904.

CHAP. 1623. An act to modify and amend an agreement with the Indians of the Devils Lake Reservation, in North Dakota, to accept and ratify the same as amended, and making appropriation and provision to carry the same into effect. *April 27, 1904.* [H. R. 11228.] [Public, No. 179.] [Vol. 33, p. 319.]

Whereas James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, did, on the second day of November, A. D. nineteen hundred and one, make and con- clude an agreement with the male adult Indians of the Devils Lake Reser- vation, in the State of North Dakota, which said agreement is in words and figures as follows:

This agreement made and entered on the second day of November, nineteen hundred and one, by and between James McLaughlin, U. S. Indian Inspector, on the part of the United States and the Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head bands of the Sioux tribe of Indians belonging on the Devils Lake Reservation, in the State of North Dakota, witnesseth:

ARTICLE I. The said Indians belonging on the Devils Lake Indian Reser- vation, North Dakota, for the consideration hereinafter named, do hereby cede, surrender, grant, and convey to the United States all their claim, right, title, and interest in and to all that part of the Devils Lake Indian Reservation now remaining unallotted, including the tract of land at present known as the Fort Totten Military Reserve, situated within the boundaries of the said Devils Lake Indian Reservation, and being a part thereof; except six thou- sand one hundred and sixty (6,160) acres required for allotments to sixty- one Indians of said reservation entitled to allotments, but to whom allot- ments have not yet been made, said sixty-one allotments to be made by the United States under the provisions of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887, as amended February 28th, 1891.

ARTICLE II. In consideration of the land ceded, relinquished, and con- veyed by Article I of this agreement, and in full of all claims and demands of said Indians of Devils Lake Reservation, North Dakota, arising or grow- ing out of the erroneous survey of the western boundary of their reservation in eighteen hundred and seventy-five, whereby about sixty-four thousand (64,000) acres were excluded therefrom; also in full for timber taken from their reservation for use of the military post of Fort Totten, from eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (1867) to eighteen hundred and ninety (1890) (covering the period from the time of its establishment to the time of its discontinuance), the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to said Indians, in the manner hereinafter provided, the sum of three hundred and forty-five thousand (345,000) dollars.

ARTICLE III. It is agreed that of the amount to be paid to said Indians, as stipulated in Article II of this agreement, the sum of one hundred and forty-five thousand (145,000) dollars shall be paid in cash, per capita, share

REF0076001

and share alike, to each man, woman, and child belonging on the said Devils Lake Reservation, within four months after the ratification of this agreement, and the remainder of the said sum of three hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, viz, two hundred thousand (200,000) dollars, shall be paid in cash, per capita, in ten annual installments of twenty thousand (20,000) dollars each, the first of which installments to be paid in the month of June following the said first payment of one hundred and forty-five thousand (145,000) dollars, and in the month of June of each year thereafter of the succeeding nine years covering the period of the said ten annual installments.

Benefits under existing treaties not disturbed.

Effect.

ARTICLE IV. It is understood that nothing in this agreement shall be construed to deprive the said Indians of the Devils Lake Reservation, North Dakota, of any benefits to which they are entitled under the existing treaties or agreements not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement.

ARTICLE V. This agreement shall take effect and be in force when signed by U. S. Indian Inspector James McLaughlin, and by a majority of the male adult Indians, parties hereto, and when accepted and ratified by the Congress of the United States.

In witness whereof the said James McLaughlin, U. S. Indian Inspector, on the part of the United States, and the male adult Indians belonging to the Devils Lake Reservation, North Dakota, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the Devils Lake Agency, Fort Totten, North Dakota, this second day of November, A. D. nineteen hundred and one.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

No.	Names.	Marks.	Age.
1	Tiyowase	X	81
2	Matoctka	X	80
3	Ignatius Court, (And 213 other Indian signatures.)	X	33

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing agreement was fully explained by us in open council to the Indians of the Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.; that it was fully understood by them before signing, and that the agreement was duly executed and signed by said Indians.

CHARLES WHITE,
IGNATIUS COURT,
Interpreters.

DEVILS LAKE AGENCY, N. DAK., November 7, 1901.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we witnessed the signatures of James McLaughlin, U. S. Indian Inspector, and the two hundred and sixteen (216) Indians of the Devils Lake Reservation, North Dakota, to the foregoing agreement.

F. RABINNOVITZ,
Agency Clerk.
IGNATIUS COURT,
Postmaster, Fort Totten, N. Dak.

DEVILS LAKE AGENCY, N. DAK., November 7, 1901.

I certify that the total number of male adult Indians, over eighteen (18) years of age, belonging on the Devils Lake Reservation, North Dakota, is two hundred and ninety-six (296), of whom two hundred and sixteen (216) have signed the foregoing agreement.

F. O. GETCHELL,
U. S. Indian Agent.

DEVILS LAKE AGENCY, N. DAK., November 7, 1901.

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, modified and amended to read as follows:

Agreement amended.
Lands ceded.

ARTICLE I. The said Indians belonging on the Devils Lake Indian Reservation, North Dakota, for the consideration hereinafter named, do

hereby cede, surrender, grant, and convey to the United States all their claim, right, title, and interest in and to all that part of the Devils Lake Indian Reservation now remaining unallotted, including the tract of land at present known as the Fort Totten Military Reserve, situated within the boundaries of the said Devils Lake Indian Reservation, and being a part thereof; except six thousand one hundred and sixty acres required for allotments to sixty-one Indians of said reservation entitled to allotments, but to whom allotments have not yet been made, said sixty-one allotments to be made by the United States under the provisions of the general allotment Act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as amended February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, subject to right of way granted to Jamestown Northern Railway.

Sale of lands.

ART. II. In consideration of the land ceded, relinquished, and conveyed by article one of this agreement, and in full of all claims and demands of said Indians of Devils Lake Reservation, North Dakota, arising or growing out of the erroneous survey of the western boundary of their reservation in eighteen hundred and seventy-five, whereby about sixty-four thousand acres were excluded therefrom; also in full for timber taken from their reservation for use of the military post of Fort Totten, from eighteen hundred and sixty-seven to eighteen hundred and ninety (covering the period from the time of its establishment to the time of its discontinuance), the United States stipulates and agrees to dispose of the said lands to settlers under the provisions of the homestead and town-site laws, except sections sixteen and thirty-six, or an equivalent of two sections, in each township, and except such lands as may be reserved, as hereinafter provided, and to pay to said Indians the proceeds derived from the sale of said lands; and also the United States stipulates and agrees to pay for sections sixteen and thirty-six, or an equivalent of two sections, in each township, and for such lands as may be reserved for school, agency, church, and mission purposes, at the rate of three dollars and twenty-five cents per acre.

Payment. School, etc. lands.

Price per acre. Per capita distribution.

ART. III. It is agreed that out of the funds accruing from the sale of the said lands there shall be paid to the said Indians, in cash, per capita, share and share alike, to each man, woman, and child belonging on the said reservation, within four months after the date of the proclamation of the President of the United States opening the said lands to settlement, the sum of one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may have accrued from the sale of the said lands; and the remainder of the sums derived from the sale of the said lands shall be paid to the said Indians in annual installments not to exceed thirty thousand dollars in any one year, and the first of which installments to be paid in the month of June of the year following the first payment, and in the month of June of each year thereafter until the whole proceeds of the sale of the said lands shall have been disbursed.

Existing benefits not affected.

Effect.

Ratification.

Allotments.

Vol. 15, p. 505.
Vol. 21, p. 384.
Vol. 26, p. 794.

ART. IV. It is understood that nothing in this agreement shall be construed to deprive the said Indians of the Devils Lake Reservation, North Dakota, of any benefits to which they are entitled under the existing treaties or agreements not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement.

ART. V. This agreement shall take effect and be in force when accepted and ratified by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, as herein amended.

SEC. 3. That before any of the lands ceded by said agreement are opened to settlement and entry, or otherwise disposed of, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause allotments to be made as provided by article one of the agreement, such allotments to conform as to quantity to the provisions of the treaty of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as amended February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

Lands to be sold subject to homestead laws.

SEC. 4. That the lands ceded to the United States under said agreement, including the Fort Totten abandoned military reservation, which are exclusive of six thousand one hundred and sixty acres which are required for allotments, excepting sections sixteen and thirty-six or an equivalent of two sections in each township, and such tracts as may be reserved by the President as hereinafter provided shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws of the United States, and

Proclamation shall be opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President, which proclamation shall prescribe the manner in which these lands may be settled upon, occupied, and entered by persons entitled to make entry thereof, and no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy, or enter any of said lands, except as prescribed in such proclamation, until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry: *Provided*, That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors of the late civil and the Spanish war, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of March first, nineteen hundred and one, shall not be abridged: *And provided further*, That the price of said lands entered under the provisions of this Act shall be four dollars and fifty cents per acre, payable as follows: One dollar and fifty cents when the entry is made, and the remainder in annual installments of fifty cents per acre until paid for: *Provided further*, That in case any entryman fails to make such payments, or any of them, within the time stated, all rights in and to the land covered by his or her entry shall at once cease, and any payments theretofore made shall be forfeited and the entry shall be cancelled: *And provided further*, That the lands embraced within such canceled entry shall, after the cancellation of such entry, be subject to entry under the provisions of the homestead law at four dollars and fifty cents per acre up to and until provision may be made for the disposition of said land by proclamation of the President as hereinafter provided: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall prevent homestead settlers from commencing their entries under section twenty-three hundred and one, Revised Statutes, by paying for the land entered the price fixed herein, receiving credit for payments previously made. In addition to the price to be paid for the land, the entryman shall pay the same fees and commissions at the time of commutation or final entry, as now provided by law, where the price of the land is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *And provided further*, That aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States may become purchasers under this Act, but before proving up and acquiring title must take out their full naturalization papers: *And provided further*, That, when in the judgment of the President no more of the land herein ceded can be disposed of at said price, he may by proclamation, to be repeated in his discretion, sell from time to time the remaining lands subject to the provisions of the homestead law or otherwise as he may deem most advantageous, at such price or prices, in such manner, upon such conditions, with such restrictions, and upon such terms as he may deem best for all interests concerned: *And provided further*, That the President is hereby authorized to reserve, in his proclamation for the opening of the said lands, so much of the tracts heretofore reserved for church, mission, and agency purposes, as he may deem necessary, not to exceed nine hundred acres, and also not exceeding two and one-half sections for the Fort Totten Indian school, and the United States stipulates and agrees to pay for said reserved lands at the rate of three dollars and twenty-five cents per acre. The President is also authorized to reserve a tract embracing Sullys Hill, in the northeastern portion of the abandoned military reservation, about nine hundred and sixty acres, as a public park.

SEC. 5. That sections sixteen and thirty-six of the lands hereby acquired in each township shall not be subject to entry, but shall be reserved for the use of the common schools and paid for by the United States at three dollars and twenty-five cents per acre, and the same are hereby granted to the State of North Dakota for such purpose; and in case any of said sections, or parts thereof, of the land in the said Devils Lake Indian Reservation or Fort Totten abandoned military reservation should be lost to said State of North Dakota by reason of allotments thereof to any Indian or Indians now holding the same, or otherwise, the governor of said State, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized to locate other lands not occupied, in the townships where said lands are lost, provided sufficient lands are to be had in the said townships, otherwise the selections to be made elsewhere within the ceded tract, which shall be paid for by the United States as provided in article two of the treaty as herein amended, in quantity equal to the loss, and such selections shall be made prior to the opening of such lands to settlement.

SEC. 6. That the proceeds received from the sale of said lands in conformity with this Act shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States

Protestors, Soldiers' and sailors' homestead rights not affected.

R. S., secs. 2304, 2305, p. 422.

Vol. 31, p. 817.

Price per acre.

Payments.

Forfeiture.

Canceled entries.

Price per acre.

Right to commute entries not affected.

R. S., sec. 2301, p. 421.

Fees.

Rights of aliens.

Disposal of unsold lands.

Reservation for mission, etc., purposes.

Fort Totten Indian school.

Public park.

North Dakota, School lands granted to.

Lands in lieu of allotted lands.

Amc, p. 322.

Disposal of proceeds.

and paid to the Indians belonging to the Devils Lake Reservation only, as provided in article three of said agreement as herein amended.

SEC. 7. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay for lands ceded to the United States for school, agency, church, and mission purposes, and for lands granted to the State of North Dakota, as herein provided.

SEC. 8. That nothing in this Act contained shall in any manner bind the United States to purchase any portion of the land herein described except sections sixteen and thirty-six, or the equivalent, in each township, and such lands as may be reserved for school, agency, church, and mission purposes, or to dispose of said land except as provided herein, or to guarantee to find purchasers for said lands or any portion thereof, it being the intention of this Act that the United States shall act as trustee for said Indians, to dispose of said lands, and to pay over the proceeds received from the sale thereof only as received, and as herein provided.

Approved, April 27, 1904.

Amc, p. 322.

Appropriation for school, etc., lands.

United States not bound to purchase land, etc.

CHAP. 1624. An act to ratify and amend an agreement with the Indians of the Crow Reservation in Montana, and making appropriations to carry the same into effect.

April 27, 1904. [H. R. 11675.]

Whereas Benjamin F. Barge, James H. McNecly, and Charles G. Hoyt, acting for and on behalf of the United States, did, on the fourteenth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, make and conclude an agreement with the Indians of the Crow Reservation, in Montana, which said agreement is in words and figures as follows:

[Public No. 183.] [Vol. 31, p. 332.]

Whereas Benjamin F. Barge, James H. McNecly, and Charles G. Hoyt, being duly appointed as commissioner[s] on behalf of the United States by the Secretary of the Interior under and by virtue of an act of Congress approved June 10th, 1890 (29 U. S. Statutes A. L., page 341), entitled "An act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1897, and for other purposes," and by said act being authorized to negotiate with the Crow Indians, in the State of Montana, for the cession of a portion of their reservation; and whereas the Indians residing on and having rights upon the said Crow Indian Reservation in the State of Montana are willing to dispose of a portion of their surplus lands:

Vol. 29, p. 311.

Now therefore, this agreement made and entered into by and between the aforesaid commissioners on behalf of the United States of America and the head men and a majority of the male adults residing upon and having rights on the Crow Indian Reservation in the State of Montana, witnesseth:

ARTICLE I. That the said Indians of the Crow Reservation do hereby cede, grant and relinquish to the United States all right, title and interest which they may have to the lands embraced within and bounded by the following-described lines: Beginning at the northeast corner of the said Crow Indian Reservation; thence running due south to a point lying due east of the northeast corner of the Fort Custer Military Reservation; thence running due west to the northwest corner of said Fort Custer Military Reservation; thence due south to the southwest corner of said Fort Custer Military Reservation; thence due west to the intersection of the line between sections ten and eleven, township two south, range twenty-eight east of the principal meridian of Montana; thence due north to the intersection of the Montana base line; thence due west to the intersection of the western boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence in a northerly direction, following the present boundary of said reservation to point of beginning.

Agreement with Crow Indians for sale of portion of.

Lands ceded.

ARTICLE II. That in consideration of the land ceded, granted and relinquished as aforesaid, the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to and expend for the Indians of the said reservation eleven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in the following manner, to wit:

Ninety thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the extension and completion, including the necessary laterals of the system of irrigation now being constructed on said reservation.

Ten thousand dollars shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the building, extension or completion of individual

Price. Expenditure of funds.

Irrigation.

Ditches.

Practice. Indian ditches, *Provided*, That none of the above sum shall be expended without the knowledge and consent of the Indian agent.

Consent of Indian agent. One hundred thousand dollars shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Crow Indians as a trust fund, the same to remain in the Treasury for fifteen years and shall draw interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, said interest to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in maintaining and managing said irrigation system.

Trust fund. *Provided further*, That at the expiration of the fifteen years above-mentioned such disposition shall be made of said fund as the Indians, with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, may determine.

Interest. Two hundred forty thousand dollars shall be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of two-year-old Southern heifers, the same to be placed upon the Crow Indian Reservation, and added to the present herd now owned in common by the Crow tribe of Indians;

Disposal of trust fund at expiration of above period. Additional amounts may be expended for cattle from time to time at the request of the Indians under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Purchase of cattle. *Provided further*, That during the year 1902 all cattle owned at that time in common by the Crow tribe of Indians shall be divided equally between said Indians, share and share alike to every man, woman and child having rights upon the Crow Reservation.

Additional purchases. Fifteen thousand dollars shall be spent in the purchase of jackasses or stallions, either or both, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, the same to be placed upon the Crow Reservation for the benefit of the Crow Indians.

Cattle owned in common. Forty thousand dollars shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of two-year-old ewes, the same to be placed upon the Crow Reservation for the benefit of the Crow Indians.

Jackasses, etc. Forty thousand dollars or as much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended, by the Secretary of the Interior in fencing the Crow Reservation, said fence to be built of six strands of galvanized barbed cattle wire, with either cedar posts not less than four inches in diameter at the small end or iron posts set sixteen feet apart with three metallic stays between each two posts; said fence to be well built and properly braced and anchored.

Ewes. One hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in the erection, purchase and repair of such school buildings as he may deem necessary.

Fences. Ten thousand dollars shall be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, in the erection and furnishing of a hospital at the agency for the benefit of the Crow Indians.

School buildings. Fifty thousand dollars shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Crow tribe of Indians as a trust fund, and shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum; said interest to be used, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to cover necessary expenses of maintaining said hospital.

Hospital. Fifty thousand dollars shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Crow tribe of Indians, the same to be expended for their benefit from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior, in such manner as he may direct.

Trust fund. Three thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set apart to pay the expenses of ten Crow Indians, two interpreters and the agent to visit Washington at such time as permission is received from the Secretary of the Interior.

Interest. The balance of the principal sum due the Crow Indians under this agreement shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to their credit as a trust fund and shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum; said interest to be added annually to the principal and an annual annuity payment of twelve dollars per capita shall be paid, in cash, to every man, woman and child having rights upon the reservation; said annuity to be paid semiannually in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Special fund for Indians. *Provided further*, That two hundred thousand dollars of the last-named sum may be expended in the further purchase of cattle or sheep should a majority of the Indians so decide, and the same be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Expenses of visit to Washington, D. C.

Deposit of balance in Treasury.

Per capita annuity, payment semiannually.

Purchase of additional cattle, etc.

Provided further, That when each object for which a specific appropriation has been made in this agreement shall have been fully carried out and completed then the balance remaining of said appropriation may be expended for the benefit of the Crow tribe or placed to their credit in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may determine.

It is further agreed that in the construction of ditches, dams, canals and fences that no contract shall be awarded; nor employment given to other than Crow Indians, or whites intermarried with them, except that any Indian employed in construction may hire white men to work for him if he so desires.

Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the employment of such engineers or other skilled employees, or to prevent the employment of white labor where it is impracticable for the Crows to perform the same.

None of the money due to the said Indians under this agreement shall be subject to the payment of any claims, judgments, [or] demands against said Indians for damages or deprivations claimed to have been committed prior to the signing of this agreement.

ARTICLE III. All lands upon that portion of the reservation hereby granted, ceded and relinquished which have, prior to the date of this agreement been allotted in severalty to Indians of the Crow tribe shall be reserved for said Indians, or where any Indians have homes on such lands they shall not be removed therefrom without their consent, and those not allotted may receive allotments on the lands they now occupy. But in case any prefer to move they may select land elsewhere on that portion of said reservation not hereby ceded granted or relinquished, and not occupied by any other Indians, and should they decide not to move their improvements, then the same may be sold for their benefit, said sale to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the cash proceeds shall be paid to the Indian or Indians whose improvements shall be so sold.

ARTICLE IV. That for the purpose of segregating the ceded lands from the diminished reservation the new boundary lines described in Article I of this agreement shall, when necessary be properly surveyed and permanently marked in a plain and substantial manner by prominent and durable monuments, the cost of said survey to be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE V. The water from streams on that portion of the reservation now sold, which is necessary for irrigating on land actually cultivated, and in use, shall be reserved for the Indians now using the same so long as said Indians remain where they now live.

ARTICLE VI. It is further agreed that a statement of all expenditures under the various provisions of this agreement shall be sent to the agent of the Crow Indians twice a year, or at such times as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, showing the amounts expended and the balance remaining on hand in each of the several funds.

ARTICLE VII. The existing provisions of all former treaties with the Crow tribe of Indians not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement, are hereby continued in force and effect, and all provisions thereof inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

ARTICLE VIII. This agreement shall take effect and be in force when signed by the commissioners and a majority of the male Indians of the Crow tribe over eighteen years of age, and ratified by the Congress of the United States, and should any article in the agreement fail of confirmation by Congress, then the whole shall be null and void.

Signed on the part of the United States Government by the commissioners aforesaid and by the following Indians of the Crow tribe having rights on the Crow Reservation in the State of Montana.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA, August 14, 1899:

CHARLES G. HOYT, Commissioner.
JAMES H. McNEELY, Commissioner.
BENJAMIN F. BARGE, Commissioner.
PRETTY (x mark) EAGLE.
PRETTY COOS.
TWO (x mark) LEGGINS.
(And 535 others.)

Witness: FRED. E. MILLER.

Unexpended balance.

Contracts for ditches, etc.

Employment of engineers, etc.

Claims, etc. prior to agreement.

Prior allotments reserved etc.

Sale of improvement.

Surveys.

Water supply reserved for irrigation.

Expenditures.

Benefits under existing treaties not disturbed.

Effect.

I hereby certify that I was chosen, by the Indians to act as interpreter during the councils held to discuss the foregoing agreement; that I truly interpreted for the commissioners and for the Indians, and that they thoroughly understand the entire matter.

Witness: C. N. CROFTENBURG.

We hereby certify that we were present at the councils held to discuss the foregoing agreement; that we understand the Crow language, and that the provisions of this agreement were correctly interpreted to the Indians, and that they understood the entire matter.

FRANK SHANE.
W. M. LEIGHTON.
GEORGE H. PEASE.

Witnesses:

H. J. SHONE.
F. G. MATTOON.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., August 14, 1899.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., August 14, 1899.

I hereby certify that three hundred and seventeen Indians constitute a majority of the male adult Indians over 18 years old residing on, or having rights upon the Crow Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana.

J. E. EDWARDS, United States Indian Agent.

And

Whereas: The Indians of said Crow reservation consented to the modification of the aforesaid agreement, as evidenced by an instrument executed by them on the twenty-seventh day of April, A. D., nineteen hundred and one, in words and figures as follows:

CROW AGENCY, Montana, April 27, 1901.

We, the undersigned members of the Crow tribe of Indians, hereby consent and agree to the amendment of an agreement concluded with our tribe August 14th, 1899, by the addition of the following article thereto: Article IX.—The right to take out water upon the diminished reservation subject to any prior claim of the Indians thereto by reason of previous appropriation, and the right to construct, maintain, and operate dams, flumes and canals upon and across the said diminished reservation for the purpose of irrigating lands within any portion of the ceded tract, are hereby granted, such rights to be exercised by persons, companies or corporations under such rules, regulations and requirements as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

RICHARD WALLACE X
TWO LEGGINS X
MEDICINE EAGLE X
(and 523 more Indian signatures.)

We certify on honor that we were present and witnessed the signing of the above agreement by the adult male members of the Crow tribe of Indians, numbered from 1 to 520.

F. G. MATTOON
FRED E. MILLER.

I certify on honor that I interpreted the above amendment to the agreement, and the succeeding agreement, for the Indians and that they fully understood the conditions of the same, and that I witnessed the signing of same by the adult male members of the Crow tribe of Indians, numbered from 1 to 520.

T. LAFORGE, Interpreter.

I certify on honor that the Indians whose names are attached to the above list, numbered from one (1) to five hundred twenty-six (526) are all adult, male members of the Crow tribe of Indians, and that each one is entitled to and does receive an equal portion of the benefits of the Crow tribe of Indians, and are entitled to signify their willingness to the above undertaking. I further certify that three hundred twenty-three (323) Indians constitute a majority of the adult, male Crow Indians having rights on the Crow Indian Reservation in the State of Montana.

J. E. EDWARDS, U. S. Indian Agent.

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, modified and amended to read as follows:

"ARTICLE I. That the said Indians of the Crow Reservation do hereby cede, grant, and relinquish to the United States all right, title, and interest which they may have to the lands embraced within and bounded by the following-described lines: Beginning at the northeast corner of the said Crow Indian Reservation; thence running due south to a point lying due east of the northeast corner of the Fort Custer Military Reservation; thence east of the northeast corner of said Fort Custer Military Reservation; thence due south to the southwest corner of said Fort Custer Military Reservation; thence due west to the intersection of the line between sections ten and eleven, township two south, range twenty-eight east of the principal meridian of Montana; thence due north to the intersection of the Montana base line; thence due west to the intersection of the western boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence in a northeasterly direction, following the present boundary of said reservation to point of beginning.

"ART. II. That in consideration of the land ceded, granted, relinquished, and conveyed by article one of this agreement the United States stipulates and agrees to dispose of the same as hereinafter provided under the provisions of the reclamation Act approved June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two, the homestead, town-site, and mineral land laws, except sections sixteen and thirty-six, or an equivalent of two sections in each township, at not less than four dollars per acre, subject to the provisions in section five, the United States to pay for sections sixteen and thirty-six, or an equivalent of two sections in each township, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and to pay the said Indians the proceeds derived from the sale of said lands, and for the said sections sixteen and thirty-six, or an equivalent of two sections in each township, as follows:

"Ninety thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the extension and completion, including the necessary interests, of the system of irrigation now being constructed on said reservation.

"One hundred thousand dollars shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Crow Indians as a trust fund, the same to remain in the Treasury for fifteen years and shall draw interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, said interest to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in maintaining and managing said irrigation system; *Provided further*, That at the expiration of the fifteen years above mentioned such disposition shall be made of said funds as the Indians, with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, may determine.

"Two hundred and forty thousand dollars shall be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of two-year-old Southern heifers, the same to be placed upon the Crow Indian Reservation and added to the present herd now owned in common by the Crow tribe of Indians.

"Additional amounts may be expended for cattle from time to time, at the request of the Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

"Fifteen thousand dollars shall be spent in the purchase of jackasses or stallions, either or both, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, the same to be placed upon the Crow Reservation for the benefit of the Crow Indians.

"Forty thousand dollars shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of two-year-old ewes, the same to be placed upon the Crow Reservation for the benefit of the Crow Indians.

"Forty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in fencing the Crow Reservation, said fence to be built of six strands of galvanized barbed cattle wire, with either cedar posts not less than four inches in diameter at the small end or iron posts set sixteen feet apart, with three metallic stays between each two posts; said fence to be well built and properly braced and anchored.

"One hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in the erection,

Agreement amended.

Lands ceded.

Sale of ceded lands.

Vol. 32, p. 388.

Minimum price.

Disposal of proceeds.

Irrigation.

Trust fund.

Proviso, Disposal of, at expiration of deposit period.

Purchase of cattle.

Additional cattle.

Jackasses, etc.

Ewes.

Fences.

School buildings.

purchase, and repair of such school buildings as he may deem necessary.

"Ten thousand dollars shall be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in the erection and furnishing of a hospital at the agency for the benefit of the Crow Indians.

Trust fund. "Fifty thousand dollars shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Crow tribe of Indians as a trust fund, and shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum; said interest to be used, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to cover necessary expenses of maintaining said hospital.

Special fund for Indians. "Fifty thousand dollars shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Crow tribe of Indians, the same to be expended for their benefit from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior, in such manner as he may direct.

Expenses to Washington, D. C. "Three thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended to pay the expenses of ten Crow Indians, two interpreters, and the agent to visit Washington at such time as permission is received from the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That should the funds according to the Indians from the sale of their lands render it advisable, the Secretary of the Interior may expend the further sum of two hundred thousand dollars in the further purchase of cattle or sheep, should a majority of the Indians so decide and the same be approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That when each object for which a specific appropriation has been made in this agreement shall have been fully carried out and completed then the balance remaining of said appropriation may be expended for the benefit of the Crow tribe or placed to their credit in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may determine: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, while the funds for the several purposes above named are accruing from the sale and disposition of the lands, make per capita cash payments from the proceeds at such times and in such amounts to every man, woman, and child, share and share alike, having tribal rights on the reservation, as he may deem for their best interests.

Contracts, Ditches, etc. "It is further agreed that in the construction of ditches, dams, canals, and fences no contract shall be awarded nor employment given to other than Crow Indians or whites intermarried with them, except that any Indian employed in construction may hire white men to work for him if he so desires: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the employment of such engineers or other skilled employees, or to prevent the employment of white labor where it is impracticable for the Crows to perform the same.

Proviso. Employment of engineers, etc. "That none of the money due to the said Indians under this agreement shall be subject to the payment of any claims, judgments, or demands against said Indians for damages or depredations claimed to have been committed prior to the signing of this agreement. And the various expenditures and payments required to be made under the provisions of this article shall be made as the funds therefor are available as herein provided, and shall be prorated, apportioned, and made in such proportions and amounts as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior the needs and requirements of the Indians and their best interests shall warrant and demand.

Prior allotments, etc. "ART. III. All lands upon that portion of the reservation hereby granted, ceded, and relinquished which have, prior to the date of this agreement, been allotted in severalty to Indians of the Crow tribe shall be reserved for said Indians, or where any Indians have homes on such lands they shall not be removed therefrom without their consent, and those not allotted may receive allotments on the lands they now occupy. But in case any prefer to move they may select land elsewhere on that portion of said reservation not hereby ceded, granted, or relinquished, and not occupied by any other Indians, and should they decide not to move their improvements, then the same may be sold for their benefit, said sale to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the cash proceeds shall be paid to the Indian or Indians whose improvements shall be so sold.

Survey. "ART. IV. That for the purpose of segregating the ceded lands from the diminished reservation the new boundary lines described in Article I of this agreement shall, when necessary, be properly surveyed and permanently marked in a plain and substantial manner by prominent and durable monuments, the cost of said survey to be paid by the United States.

"ART. V. The water from streams on that portion of the reservation now sold which is necessary for irrigating land actually cultivated and use shall be reserved for the Indians now using the same so long as said Indians remain where they now live. *Water supply reserved for irrigation.*

"ART. VI. It is further agreed that a statement of all expenditures under the various provisions of this agreement shall be sent to the agent of the Crow Indians twice a year, or at such times as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, showing the amounts expended and the balance remaining on hand in each of the several funds. *Statement of expenditures.*

"ART. VII. The existing provisions of all former treaties with the Crow tribe of Indians not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement are hereby continued in force and effect, and all provisions thereof inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. *Existing treaties not affected.*

"ART. VIII. The right to take out water upon the diminished reservation subject to any prior claim of the Indians thereto by reason of previous appropriation, and the right to construct, maintain, and operate dams, flumes, and canals upon and across the said diminished reservation for the purpose of irrigating lands within any portion of the ceded tract are hereby granted, such rights to be exercised by persons, companies, or corporations under such rules, regulations, and requirements as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. *Use of water supply on prior allotments.*

"ART. IX. This agreement shall take effect and be in force when accepted and ratified by the Congress of the United States. *Effect.*

SEC. 2. That the said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, as herein amended. *Ratification.*

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of surveying and marking so much of the boundary line of the tract ceded and relinquished by the Indians as may be necessary to segregate the same from the lands reserved by them, as provided in article four of said agreement, the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the completion of the survey and subdivision of said ceded lands, the same to be reimbursed out of the first moneys to be received from the sale of said lands. *Surveys. Supra.*

SEC. 4. That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause allotments to be made; in manner and quantity as provided by existing law, of the lands occupied and cultivated by any Indians on the portion of the reservation by said agreement ceded and relinquished, as required by article three thereof; and where such Indian occupants elect to remove to the diminished reservation he shall cause a schedule to be prepared showing the names of such occupants, the descriptions of the lands, and the character of the improvements thereon. Such improvements shall then be appraised and sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to the highest bidder, no sale to be for less than the appraised value, the proceeds to be paid to the respective Indian occupants as required by said article three: *Proviso.* That the purchaser of such improvements shall have a preference right, if otherwise qualified, of thirty days after the land becomes subject to entry within which to enter the lands upon which the improvements are located, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, in compliance with the provisions herein governing the disposition of said ceded lands. *Allotments. Art. 3, p. 358.*

The Secretary of the Interior shall fix a reasonable time within which such Indian occupants shall elect whether they will remain on the ceded tract or remove to the diminished reservation, and where they elect to remove he shall also fix a reasonable time within which such occupants must remove their improvements if they should choose to do so instead of having the same appraised and sold. *Sale of improvements. Proviso. Preference right.*

SEC. 5. That before any of the lands by this agreement ceded are opened to settlement or entry the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause the allotments to be made and the schedule to be prepared, as provided for in section four of this Act, and a duplicate of said schedule shall be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Upon the completion of such allotments and the filing of such schedule and after the sale or removal of such improvements the residue of such ceded lands, except sections sixteen and thirty-six, or lands in lieu thereof, which shall be reserved for common school purposes, and are hereby granted to the State of Montana for such

REF0076006

Vol. 32, p. 388. purpose, shall be subject to withdrawal and disposition under the reclamation Act of June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two, so far as a sensible irrigation projects may be found therein. The charges provided for by said reclamation Act shall be in addition to the charge of four dollars per acre for the land, and shall be paid in annual installments as required under the reclamation Act; and the amounts to be paid for the land shall be credited to the funds herein established for the benefit of the Crow Indians. If any lands in sections sixteen and thirty-six are included in an irrigation project under the reclamation Act, the State of Montana may so act in lieu thereof, as herein provided, other lands not included in any such project, in accordance with the provisions of existing law concerning school land selections. In any construction work upon the ceded lands performed directly by the United States under the reclamation Act, preference shall be given to the employment of Crow Indians, or whites intermarried with them, so far as may be practicable: *Provided, however,* That if the lands withdrawn under the reclamation Act are not disposed of within five years after the passage of this Act, then all of said lands so withdrawn shall be disposed of as other lands provided for in this Act. That the lands not withdrawn for irrigation under said reclamation Act, which lands shall be determined under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior at the earliest practical date, shall be disposed of under the homestead, town-site, and mineral-land laws of the United States, and shall be opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President, which proclamation shall prescribe the manner in which these lands may be settled upon, occupied, and entered by persons entitled to make entry thereof; and no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy, or enter any of said lands, except as prescribed in such proclamation, until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry: *Provided,* That as to the lands open under such proclamation the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors of the late civil and the Spanish war or Philippine insurrection, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of March first, nineteen hundred and one, shall not be abridged: *And provided further,* That the price of said lands shall be four dollars per acre, when entered under the homestead laws, to be paid as follows: One dollar per acre when entry is made, and the remainder in four equal annual installments, the first to be paid at the end of the second year. In addition to the price to be paid for the land, the entryman shall pay the same fees and commissions at the time of commutation or final entry as now provided by law where the price of the land is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Town-site and mineral lands. Lands entered under the town-site and mineral-land laws shall be paid for in amount and manner as provided by said laws, but in no event at a less price than that fixed herein for such lands, if entered under the homestead laws, and in case any entryman fails to make such deferred payments, or any of them, promptly when due, all rights in and to the land covered by his or her entry shall at once cease, and any payments theretofore made shall be forfeited, and the entry shall be held for cancellation and canceled: *Provided,* That the lands embraced within such canceled entry shall, after cancellation of such entry, be subject to entry under the provisions of the homestead law at four dollars per acre until otherwise directed by the President, as herein provided: *And provided,* That nothing in this Act shall prevent homestead settlers from commuting their entries under section twenty-three hundred and one, Revised Statutes, by paying for the land entered the price fixed herein, receiving credit for payments previously made, except as to lands entered under said reclamation Act: *And provided further,* That when, in the judgment of the President, no more of the land herein ceded can be disposed of at said price, he may by proclamation, to be repeated at his discretion, sell from time to time the remaining land subject to the provisions of the homestead law or otherwise as he may deem most advantageous, at such price or prices, in such manner, upon such conditions, with such restrictions, and upon such terms as he may deem best for all the interests concerned.

Disposal of proceeds. Sec. 6. That the proceeds received from the sale of said lands in conformity with this Act shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and paid to the Crow Indians or expended on their account only as provided in article two of said agreement as herein amended.

Indian employees.

Proviso. Undisposed lands to be open to settlement. Nonirrigable lands.

Rights of soldiers and sailors not affected. R. S., sec. 2301, 2335, p. 422.

Price per acre.

Town-site and mineral lands.

Forfeiture. *Proviso.* Price of canceled entries. Commutation. R. S., sec. 2301, p. 421.

Disposal of remaining land.

Disposal of proceeds.

No lands in sections sixteen and thirty-six now occupied, as set forth in article three of the agreement herein ratified, or withdrawn for irrigation under the provisions of said reclamation Act, shall be reserved for school purposes, but the State of Montana shall be entitled to indemnity for any lands so occupied; and the governor of said State, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized in the tract herein ceded to locate other lands not occupied or withdrawn, which shall be paid for by the United States, as herein provided, in quantity equal to the loss, and such selections shall be made prior to the opening of such lands to settlement, but no selections shall be made by the State of the lands herein ceded except to compensate for losses occurring therein.

Sec. 7. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ninety thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the said Indians, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for the lands granted to the State of Montana as provided in section five of this Act.

Sec. 8. That nothing in this Act contained shall in any manner bind the United States to purchase any portion of the land herein described, except sections sixteen and thirty-six or the equivalent in each township, or to dispose of said land except as provided herein, or to guarantee to land purchasers for said lands or any portion thereof, it being the intention of this Act that the United States shall act as trustee for said Indians to dispose of said lands and to expend and pay over the proceeds received from the sale thereof only as received, as herein provided.

Approved, April 27, 1901.

CHAP. 1030. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and for prior years, 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 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 nineteen hundred and four, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, to-wit:

* * * * *

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(Vol. 33, p. 112.)
Indian affairs.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of five thousand dollars made March third, nineteen hundred and one, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to Congress whether it is practicable to provide a system of taxation of personal property, occupations, franchises, and so forth, in the Indian Territory sufficient to maintain a system of free schools to all the children of the Indian Territory is hereby reappropriated and made available for said purpose until the close of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and five.

Personal tax inquiry, Indian Territory. Vol. 31, p. 1071.

To pay to William G. Mallin, United States Indian agent, Sac and Fox Agency, Toledo, Iowa, to reimburse him for expenses incurred in defending a suit brought against him in his official capacity as said Indian agent, six hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-eight cents.

The expenditure of four thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and twenty cents by the superintendent of the Industrial school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for transportation and expense of securing Indian youths from Alaska to said school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for the current fiscal year is hereby authorized to be paid from the appropriation for transportation of Indian pupils for said year.

Three thousand five hundred dollars by the superintendent of the Indian Industrial school at Chemawa (Salem, Oregon) for transportation and expense of securing Indian youths from Alaska to said school at Chemawa, Oregon, for the current fiscal year is hereby authorized to be paid from the appropriation for transportation of Indian pupils for said year.

Alaska Indian. Transporting pupils to Carlisle, Pa., school. Transporting pupils to Salem, Oreg., school.

Lands in lieu of occupied lands granted to Montana. *Act,* p. 386. Vol. 32, p. 388.

Appropriation for school lands.

Act, p. 390.

United States not bound to purchase lands, etc.

April 27, 1901. (H. R. 15534.)

(Public No. 180.) (Vol. 33, p. 301.)

Deficiencies-appropriations.

(Vol. 33, p. 112.) Indian affairs.

Reappropriation.

(Vol. 33, p. 413.)

Alaska Indian. Transporting pupils to Carlisle, Pa., school.

Transporting pupils to Salem, Oreg., school.

Mount Pleasant, Mich. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to return by warrant on the books of the Indian Office the sum of four thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty-three cents out of the amount of six thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars and eighty-two cents turned into the Treasury to the credit of the surplus fund, June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, under the title of "Indian School, Mount Pleasant, Michigan, buildings," being the amount necessary to pay for building contracted for April sixteenth, nineteen hundred and two, payment for which was properly chargeable against said surplus.

[Vol. 33, p. 128.]

Texas. To pay to the State of Texas as reimbursement to said State for expenses incurred in maintaining a civil government, and so forth, in what was then known as Greer County, Texas, now known as Greer County, Oklahoma, as shown by reports of the Secretary of the Interior contained in House Document Numbered Five hundred and seventy-one, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, and House Document Numbered Five hundred and seventy-one, Part Two, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, fifty thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-three cents, and the acceptance of payment hereunder shall be in full for all claims, of the character herein provided for, by the State of Texas.

Approved, April 27, 1901.

April 28, 1901. CHAP. 1767. An act to authorize the Absentee Wyandotte Indians to select certain lands, and for other purposes.

[Public, No. 109.]
[Vol. 33, p. 610.]
Absentee Wyandotte Indians. Selection of agricultural lands authorized. Acreage. Heirs. Minors. Patents. Pro rata share of funds. (Vol. 28, pp. 391, 392.) Limited addition to the census roll.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each living adult Absentee Wyandotte Indian whose name appears upon a census roll of Absentee Wyandotte Indians made by Special Agent Joel T. Olive, as approved by the Secretary of the Interior December seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, may select in person, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, from the surveyed public nonmineral domain, eighty acres of agricultural land wherever there may be such lands subject to entry; and the heirs of any deceased Absentee Wyandotte Indian so enrolled may in like manner select a like quantity of land in the name of their deceased ancestor, and the natural or legal guardian of any minor Absentee Wyandotte so enrolled may in like manner select eighty acres of agricultural land for his ward, and when lands shall have been so selected by any person entitled to make such selection and such selection is approved by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause a patent to issue in the name of the enrolled Absentee Wyandotte by or for whom such selection has been made, which patent shall contain the condition that the lands covered thereby shall not be alienated without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior; *Provided,* That as soon as any such selection has been made and approved the pro rata share of the Indian by or for whom such selection was made in the funds provided in the Acts of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, shall thereby become relinquished to the United States and shall be covered into the Treasury as proceeds of the sales of public lands; *And provided further,* That the Secretary of the Interior may add to the said census roll the names of such persons, not exceeding seventeen in number, as he may find properly to have been entitled to enrollment by said special agent, Joel T. Olive.

Approved, April 28, 1901.

April 28, 1901. CHAP. 1786. An act to provide allotments to Indians on White Earth Reservation in Minnesota.

[Public, No. 218.]
[Vol. 33, p. 530.]
White Earth Reservation. Allotments to Chippewas on.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to allot to each Chippewa Indian now legally residing upon the White Earth Reservation under treaty or laws of the United States, in accordance with the express promise made to them by the commissioners appointed under the Act of Congress 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, and to those Indians who may remove to said reservation who are entitled to take an allotment under article seven of the treaty of April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi, one hundred and sixty acres of land; and said allotments shall be, and the patents issued therefor, in the manner and having the same effect as provided in the general allotment Act, "An Act to amend and further extend the benefits of the Act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled 'An Act to provide for the allotment of land in severally to Indians on the various reservations and extend the protection of the commissioners of the United States over the Indians, and for other purposes,'" approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one; *Provided,* That where any allotment of less than one hundred and sixty acres has heretofore been made, the allottee shall be allowed to take an additional allotment, which, together with the land already allotted, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres; *And provided further,* That if there is not sufficient land in said White Earth (diminished) Reservation subject to allotment each Indian entitled to allotments under the provisions of this Act shall receive a pro rata allotment.

Approved, April 28, 1901.

Vol. 25, p. 643.

Vol. 16, p. 721.

Vol. 26, p. 791.

Pro rata allotment.

Pro rata allotment.

CHAP. 1787. An act to provide for the care and support of insane persons in the Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to make proper arrangements for the care and support of insane persons in the Indian Territory, and for that purpose the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; *Provided, however,* That insane Indians in said Territory shall be cared for at the asylum at Canton, Lincoln County, South Dakota.

Approved, April 28, 1901.

April 28, 1901.
[S. 5108.]

[Public, No. 219.]
[Vol. 33, p. 530.]
Indian Territory. Care and support of insane persons in.

Pro rata allotment.

Asylum at Canton, S. Dak.

CHAP. 1794. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to add to the segregation of coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, 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 Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to segregate and reserve from allotment, and to cancel any filings or applications that may heretofore have been made with a view to allotting the following-described lands, situated in the Choctaw Nation, to wit: The north half of the south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section nine; the north half of the south half of the south half of section ten; the north half of the south half of the south half of section eleven, and the north half of the south half of the southwest quarter of section twelve, all in township five north, range nineteen east, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less; and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eight, township five north, range nineteen east, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section seven, township five north, range nineteen east, containing eighty acres, more or less.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of sections fifty-six to sixty-three, inclusive, of the Act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An Act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, and for other purposes," be, and the same are hereby made applicable to the lands above described, the same as if the said described lands had been made a part of the segregation, as contemplated by said sections fifty-six to sixty-three, inclusive, of said above Act approved

April 28, 1901.
[H. R. 11126.]

[Public, No. 226.]
[Vol. 33, p. 511.]

Choctaw Nation. Segregation of coal and asphalt lands.

Description.

Coal and asphalt lands made applicable.

Vol. 32, pp. 653-655.

Prorogues. July first, nineteen hundred and two: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, add said lands to and make them a part of the coal and asphalt mining leases now in effect, and to which said lands above described are contiguous, the lands in each case to be added to and made a part of the lease to which they are adjacent and which they join, Government subdivisions being followed as nearly as possible: *Provided further*, That the holder or holders of the lease or leases to which such lands shall be added, shall, before the same are added, pay the Indian or Indians who have filed upon or applied for such lands as their allotments, or who are in possession thereof, the value of the improvements placed on the land, by said Indian or Indians, such value to be determined under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That said lands shall be sold as other leased coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the Indian Territory are sold:

Choctaw, Ok- *Sec. 3.* That the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company is hereby authorized and empowered to sublet, assign, transfer, and set over the leases which it now has upon coal lands in Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, or any of them. The assignees or sublessees of said Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company shall file good and sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of the terms of the original leases, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, April 28, 1904.

April 28, 1904. CHAP. 190. An act in relation to pharmacy in the Indian Territory.

(Public No. 238.) *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person other than a registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, as hereinafter defined, to retail, compound, or dispense drugs, medicines, and pharmaceutical preparations in the Indian Territory as at present compounded and refined, unless such person shall be a registered pharmacist as this Act provides, or shall place in charge of said pharmacy, store, or shop a registered pharmacist, except as hereinafter provided.

Registered pharmacist. *Sec. 2.* That "registered pharmacists" shall comprise all persons regularly engaged as such in the Indian Territory at the time of the passage of this Act, and all persons over twenty one years of age, having three years' practical experience in compounding and dispensing physicians' prescriptions, who shall pass a satisfactory examination before the Territorial board of pharmacy herein provided for. Graduates in pharmacy who have obtained diplomas from such colleges and schools of pharmacy as shall be approved by the board of pharmacy may, on payment of a fee of five dollars, be made registered pharmacists.

Assistant pharmacist. *Sec. 3.* That "assistant pharmacists," in the meaning of this Act, shall comprise all persons who have been authorized to assist in the dispensing and compounding of physicians' prescriptions under the supervision of a properly qualified pharmacist, or all persons over eighteen years of age, having two years' practical experience in the compounding and dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, who shall pass such examination as the Territorial board of pharmacy shall require. Assistant pharmacists shall not be permitted to conduct or manage a pharmacy on their own account, or to assume the management of such business for others, or to fill any prescriptions except under the immediate supervision of a regularly licensed and registered pharmacist.

Board of pharmacy. *Sec. 4.* That immediately upon the passage of this Act and annually thereafter the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association shall submit to the chief justice of the court of appeals for the Indian Territory the names of ten or more pharmacists having at least ten years' actual experience as dispensing pharmacists, and who are all residents of the Indian Territory, and from this number the said chief justice shall appoint five; and the said five pharmacists so selected shall constitute the Territorial board of pharmacy for the Indian Territory, and shall hold their office for one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, or until their successors have been duly qualified, and each year thereafter one member of the board shall be appointed by said chief justice to hold for the term of five years or until his successor shall have been duly qualified. In case

of resignation or removal from the Territory of any member of said board, or a vacancy occurring from any cause, the said chief justice shall appoint a registered pharmacist to serve as a member of the board for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Sec. 5. That the said board shall, within thirty days from its appointment, meet at such place in said Indian Territory as said chief justice shall designate, and organize by the election of a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall serve for the term of one year, and who shall perform the duties prescribed by the board. Meetings for the examination of applicants for registration, granting of certificates, and the transaction of other necessary business shall be held at least once in four months and at such times and places as may be fixed upon by the board: *Provided*, That ten days' public notice of the time and place of each meeting at which there is an examination of candidates for registration shall be given. It shall be the duty of the board to see that all applications for examination and registration are submitted in proper form; to grant certificates to such persons as may be entitled to the same under this Act; to cause the prosecution of all persons violating any of the provisions of this Act; to report annually to the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association upon the condition of pharmacy in the Indian Territory, which report shall also furnish the record of the proceedings of the board, as well as the names of all persons registered under this Act; to keep a book for registration, in which shall be registered the names and places of business of all persons registered under this Act, on what grounds and under what particular section of this Act each was registered, and any other facts pertaining to the granting of certificates. The said board shall have power to make by-laws for the full and proper execution of its duties under this Act; to prescribe the forms and methods of applications, examination, and registration; to revoke the certificates of registration of any person against whom charges of incompetency may be made and sustained, or for other reasons satisfactory to said board; to demand and receive from applicants the fees herein provided, which shall be held by the board and applied to the payment of salaries and other necessary expenses incident to the full discharge of its duties.

Sec. 6. That the salaries of said board shall be five dollars to each member for each day of actual service and all legitimate expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties. The secretary of said board shall receive an additional salary, to be fixed by the board, and not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum. He shall pay to the treasurer at each meeting, or whenever the board may direct, such funds of the board as may be in his possession and take the treasurer's receipt therefor: *Provided*, That no part of the salaries or expenses of the board shall be paid by the United States Government. In its annual reports to the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association the board shall render an account of all moneys received and disbursed pursuant to this Act, and the secretary and treasurer shall give such bond as the board shall from time to time direct.

Sec. 7. That every person seeking registration under this Act, whose registration is not otherwise provided for, shall make application in form and manner prescribed by the board, and deposit with the secretary of the board a fee of five dollars; then, on presenting himself at the time and place directed by the board, and sustaining a satisfactory examination, he shall be granted an appropriate certificate setting forth his particular qualifications: *Provided*, That in case of failure of applicant to pass a satisfactory examination he shall be entitled to a second examination, without charge at the next succeeding meeting of the board: *Provided further*, That persons provided for in section twelve of this Act shall receive a permit on application and satisfactory proof of good character and sobriety.

Sec. 8. That every registered pharmacist and every assistant pharmacist in the meaning of this Act who desires to continue in the pursuit and practice of pharmacy in this Territory shall annually, after the expiration of the first year of registration, and on or before the second day of July of each year, pay to the secretary of the board of pharmacy a renewal fee, to be fixed by the board, but which shall not exceed two dollars, in return for which a renewal of registration shall be issued: *Provided*, That persons receiving permits under section twelve of this Act shall pay a fee of one dollar per annum to the board. If any person should fail or neglect to procure his annual registration, or permit, as herein specified, notice

Organization, etc.

Meetings.

Prorogues, Examinations, duties, etc.

Salaries.

Prorogues, Payment of salaries, Accounts.

Fees for examination, etc.

Prorogues, Second examination, Permit.

Annual registration fee.

Prorogues, Annual permit fees.

of such failure having been mailed to his post-office address, the board may, after the expiration of thirty days following the issue of said notice, deprive him of his registration and all other privileges conferred by this Act; and in order to regain registration it shall be necessary for such person to make application and pass examination as provided in section seven of this Act.

Certificates of registry. Seco. 9. That every person registered under this Act shall receive from the Territorial board an appropriate certificate, not exceeding in size one hundred and twenty square inches, which shall be conspicuously displayed at all times in his place of business. If the holder be entitled to manage or conduct a pharmacy in this Territory for himself or another, the fact shall be set forth in the certificate.

Penalty for keeping drug store, etc., without registered pharmacist. Seco. 10. That any person who is not a registered pharmacist in the meaning of this Act who shall keep a pharmacy, store, or shop for the compounding and dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, and who shall not have in his employ in said pharmacy, store, or shop a registered pharmacist in the meaning of this Act, shall for each and every offense be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

Penalty for unlawful use of title. Seco. 11. That any person who shall unlawfully and without authority of this Act take, use, or exhibit the title of a registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist in the Indian Territory shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for each and every offense. A like penalty shall attach to any assistant pharmacist who shall, without authority, take, use, or exhibit the title of a registered pharmacist in the Indian Territory.

Penalty for permitting drug business without registered pharmacist, etc. Seco. 12. That any proprietor of a pharmacy or other person who shall permit the compounding and dispensing of physicians' prescriptions or the vending of drugs, medicines, or pharmaceutical preparations in his store or place of business, except by a registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist in the meaning of this Act, or under the immediate supervision of such registered pharmacist or such assistant pharmacist, or who, while continuing the pursuit of pharmacy in the Indian Territory, shall neglect to procure his annual registration, or any person who shall willfully make any false representations to procure for himself or another registration under this Act, or who shall violate any other provision of this Act, shall for each and every offense be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall interfere with the business of those merchants who keep on sale such poisons, acids, and chemicals as are regularly used in agriculture, mining, and the arts, when kept and sold for such purposes only in sealed and plainly labeled packages: *Provided also*, That nothing in this Act shall in any manner interfere with the business of any physician in regular practice, nor prevent him from supplying to his patients such articles as may to him seem proper, nor with the marketing and vending of proprietary and patent medicines in towns of one thousand inhabitants or less, nor with the exclusive wholesale business of any dealers, except as hereinafter provided: *Provided also*, That nothing in this Act shall in any manner interfere with the business of merchants in towns having less than one thousand inhabitants or in which there is no licensed pharmacy or with country merchants to sell or vend such medicines, compounds, and chemicals as are required by the general public and in form and manner prescribed by the board of pharmacy.

Registration. Seco. 13. That no one who habitually uses intoxicating liquor as a beverage, or is addicted to the habitual use of any drug, shall be appointed on the board of pharmacy nor be licensed as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist. The examining board shall in all cases require each applicant to file his written declaration, duly sworn to, to the effect that he does not habitually use vinous, malt, or alcoholic liquors, morphine, cocaine, or other like preparations as a beverage or otherwise. Anyone swearing falsely in the affidavit so filed shall be guilty of perjury, the same to apply to persons getting permits, as provided for in section twelve.

Profess. sales to arts, etc., excepted. Seco. 14. That it shall be unlawful for any person, from and after the passage of this Act, to retail any of the following poisons, except as follows: Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, bichloride of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine, and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts; essential oil of bitter almonds, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce; aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savine, ergot, cotton root

Physicians. Seco. 15. That all persons registered under the provisions of this Act and actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy shall be exempt from serving as jurors.

Sales in small towns. Seco. 16. That should the secretary or treasurer of said board willfully misappropriate or convert to their own use any money coming into their hands by virtue of their official capacity such officer shall upon conviction be adjudged guilty of embezzlement and punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years and by fine not less than double the amount so misappropriated or embezzled.

Restriction on liquor habit. Seco. 17. That all persons registered under the provisions of this Act and actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy shall be exempt from serving as jurors.

Poisons. Regulation sales of. Seco. 18. That should the secretary or treasurer of said board willfully misappropriate or convert to their own use any money coming into their hands by virtue of their official capacity such officer shall upon conviction be adjudged guilty of embezzlement and punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years and by fine not less than double the amount so misappropriated or embezzled.

cantharides, creosote, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations, croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbonic acid and oxalic acid, without distinctly labeling the box, vessel, or paper in which the said poison is contained with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and the place of business of the seller. Nor shall it be lawful for any registered pharmacist or other person to sell any of the poisons above enumerated without, before delivering the same to the purchaser, causing an entry to be made in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name of the poison sold, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the dispenser, such a book to be always open for inspection by the proper authorities and to be preserved for at least five years. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of poisons in not unusual quantities, or doses, upon the prescription of practitioners of medicine. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall make the offender liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, and upon conviction for the second offense, in addition to the fine he shall have his name stricken from the register.

Registry. Seco. 15. That any itinerant vender of any drug, ointment, or appliance of any kind, intended for the treatment of diseases or injury, shall, by writing, or printing, or any other method, publicly profess to cure or treat any disease, or injury, or deformity, by any drug, nostrum, or manipulation, or other expedient, shall pay a license of one hundred dollars for the term of one year or less, to be paid to the treasurer of the board of pharmacy, and by him paid to the Territorial treasurer; whereupon the secretary of the board shall issue a license for one year. Any person violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred dollars.

Patent medicine. Seco. 16. That all persons registered under the provisions of this Act and actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy shall be exempt from serving as jurors.

Annual license to peddlers. Seco. 17. That should the secretary or treasurer of said board willfully misappropriate or convert to their own use any money coming into their hands by virtue of their official capacity such officer shall upon conviction be adjudged guilty of embezzlement and punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years and by fine not less than double the amount so misappropriated or embezzled.

Penalty. Seco. 18. That should the secretary or treasurer of said board willfully misappropriate or convert to their own use any money coming into their hands by virtue of their official capacity such officer shall upon conviction be adjudged guilty of embezzlement and punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years and by fine not less than double the amount so misappropriated or embezzled.

Jury exemption. Seco. 19. An act to permit the construction of a smelter on the Colville Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

Approved, April 28, 1904.

CHAP. 1810. An act confirming the removal of restrictions upon alienation by the Puyallup Indians of the State of Washington of their allotted lands. [Public, No. 218.] [Vol. 33, p. 565.] [H. R. 9961.]
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three (Twenty-seventh Statutes, page six hundred and thirty-three), authorizing the sale of the Puyallup allotted lands, with restriction upon alienation "for a period of ten years from the date of the passage" thereof, shall be taken and construed as alienation of restricted lands of the Puyallup Indians to their allotted lands from and after the expiration of said period shall be given effect of having been made without any restrictions upon the power of the allottee to alienate his land.

Approved, April 28, 1904.

CHAP. 1819. An act to permit the construction of a smelter on the Colville Indian Reservation, and for other purposes. [Public, No. 231.] [Vol. 33, p. 667.] [H. R. 11880.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to permit the Kellar and Indians Consolidated Smelting Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Washington, to construct a smelter in the immediate vicinity of the San Poll River, in the south half of the Colville Indian Reservation; that the smelter shall be located on the San Poll River, and that permission be granted to construct a flume from the site of the smelter to a point on the San Poll River, in

REF0076010

Flume. on the San Poil River where a water supply can be made available; that six
 Site. acres of land be set aside for the site of the smelter, and a strip of land
 Purchase of sufficient width allowed for the erection and construction of the flume; that
 timber and permission shall be given to the Kellar and Indiana Consolidated Smelting
 stone. Company to purchase timber and stone necessary for the work of construction;
 Price of land that the Secretary of the Interior shall permit the work to be done
 stone, etc. under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and he shall also pre-
 scribe the prices the said Kellar and Indiana Consolidated Smelting Com-
 pany shall pay for the land, the stone, and the timber used in the construc-
 tion work: *Provided*, That the laws regulating intercourse with Indians shall
 be applicable to the lands set aside under this Act, so long as the south half
 of the Colville Reservation remains as an Indian reservation.

Approved, April 28, 1904.

April 28, 1904. CHAP. 1820. An act to ratify and amend an agreement with the Indians located
 [H. R. 11060.] upon Grande Ronde Reservation, in the State of Oregon, and to make an appro-
 [Public, No. 252.] priation to carry the same into effect.

Whereas, James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, acting in
 behalf of the United States, did, on the twenty-seventh day of June, nineteen
 hundred and one, conclude an agreement with the Indians residing on the
 Grande Ronde Reservation, in the State of Oregon, which said agreement is
 as follows:

This agreement made and entered into on the twenty-seventh day of
 June, nineteen hundred and one, by and between James McLaughlin, U. S.
 Indian inspector, on the part of the United States, and the Willamette
 tribes and other Indians belonging on the Grande Ronde Reservation in the
 State of Oregon, witnesseth:

ARTICLE I. The said Indians belonging on the Grande Ronde Reserva-
 tion, Oregon, for the consideration hereinafter named, do hereby cede, sur-
 render, grant, and convey to the United States all their claim, right, title,
 and interest in and to all that part of the Grande Ronde Reservation remain-
 ing unallotted on the date of this agreement, excepting the four hundred and
 forty acres of land reserved for Government uses at the time their allotments
 in severalty were made, the land hereby ceded and relinquished approxi-
 mating twenty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-one (25,791) acres.

ART. II. In consideration of the lands ceded, relinquished, and conveyed
 by Article I of this agreement, the United States stipulates and agrees to pay
 to the said Indians the sum of twenty-eight thousand five hundred (28,500)
 dollars in cash pro rata, share and share alike, to each man, woman, and
 child belonging on the said Grande Ronde Reservation, as follows, to wit:
 To adults of eighteen years of age or more, within one hundred and twenty
 days from and after the date of the ratification of this agreement, and to
 each minor as they arrive at the age of eighteen years; and that the pro rata
 shares thus retained until the beneficiaries attain the age aforesaid shall be
 deposited in lump sum in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of
 said Indians, and shall draw interest at the rate of five per centum per annum,
 which interest shall be paid to the parents or guardians of said minors annu-
 ally per capita, in cash, until said minors arrive at the age of eighteen years,
 and as each of such beneficiaries arrive at the age of eighteen years they shall
 be paid their share in full.

ART. III. It is understood and agreed that the four hundred and forty
 acres of land reserved for Government purposes, referred to in Article I of
 this agreement, shall, when no longer required by the United States for
 educational or other purposes in the interests of said Indians, be allotted to
 minor beneficiaries who have not received any allotments of land, or be sold
 for the benefit of the Indians, parties hereto, in the discretion of the Secre-
 tary of the Interior.

ART. IV. It is understood that nothing in this agreement shall be con-
 strued to deprive the said Indians of the Grande Ronde Reservation of any
 benefits to which they may be entitled under existing treaties, not incon-
 sistent with the provisions of this agreement.

ART. V. This agreement shall take effect and be in force when signed by
 James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, and by a majority of
 the male adult Indians, parties thereto, and when approved by the Secretary
 of the Interior and accepted and ratified by the Congress of the United
 States.

Approved, April 28, 1904.

In witness whereof the said James McLaughlin, United States Indian
 inspector, on the part of the United States, and the male adults of the
 Willamette tribes and other Indians, belonging on the Grande Ronde Reser-
 vation, Oreg., have hereunto set their hands and seals at Grande Ronde
 Agency, Oreg., this 27th day of June, A. D. 1901.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
 United States Indian Inspector.
 (John Warren and 69 others.)

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the foregoing agreement
 between the United States and the Indians of the Grande Ronde Reserva-
 tion, Oreg., dated June 27, 1901, was thoroughly explained by me to said
 Indians, and that it was fully understood by them before signing.

JOHN WARREN, Interpreter.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, OREG., June 27, 1901.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we witnessed the signatures
 of James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, and of the 69 male
 adult Indians of the Grande Ronde Reservation, Oreg., to the foregoing
 agreement.

MAURICE E. PEARS, Industrial Teacher.
 LUTHER PARKER, Teacher.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, OREG., June 27, 1901.

I certify that the total number of male adult Indians over 18 years of
 age belonging on the Grande Ronde Reservation, Oreg., is 107, of whom
 60 have signed the foregoing agreement.

ANDREW KERRIAW,
 Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 December 20, 1901.

Approved.

E. A. FITCHCOCK, Secretary.

Therefore,
*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
 States of America in Congress assembled*, That the said agreement be, and
 the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, as herein amended
 and modified as follows:

ARTICLE I. The said Indians belonging on the Grande Ronde Reserva-
 tion, Oregon, for the consideration hereinafter named, do hereby cede,
 surrender, grant, and convey to the United States all their claim, right,
 title, and interest in and to all that part of the Grande Ronde Reservation
 remaining unallotted on the date of this agreement, excepting the four
 hundred and forty acres of land reserved for Government uses at the time
 their allotments in severalty were made, the land hereby ceded and relin-
 quished approximating twenty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-
 one acres.

ART. II. In consideration of the lands ceded, relinquished, and con-
 veyed by Article I of this agreement, the United States stipulates and
 agrees to dispose of the same on sealed bids, and to pay to said Indians
 the proceeds derived from the sale of said lands in cash pro rata, share
 and share alike, to each man, woman, and child belonging on the said
 Grande Ronde Reservation, as follows, to wit: To adults of eighteen years
 of age or more, as soon as practicable from and after the date of the ratifi-
 cation of this agreement, and to each minor as they arrive at the age of
 eighteen years; and that the pro rata shares thus retained until the ben-
 efits are attained the age aforesaid shall be deposited in lump sum in the
 Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians, and shall draw
 interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, which interest shall be
 paid to the parents or guardians of said minors annually per capita, in cash,
 until said minors arrive at the age of eighteen years, and as each of such
 beneficiaries arrive at the age of eighteen years they shall be paid their
 share in full.

ART. III. It is understood and agreed that the four hundred and forty
 acres of land reserved for Government purposes, referred to in Article I
 of this agreement, shall, when no longer required by the United States for

Agreement
 amended and
 ratified.

Lands ceded.

Exception.

Sale of ceded
 lands.

Per capita pay-
 ment in cash.

Minors' shares.

Interest paid
 to parents, etc.

Excepted lands
 may be allotted
 to minors.

educational or other purposes in the interests of said Indians, be allotted to minor beneficiaries who have not received any allotments of land, or be sold for the benefit of the Indians parties hereto, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

ART. IV. It is understood that nothing in this agreement shall be construed to deprive the said Indians of the Grande Ronde Reservation of any benefits to which they may be entitled under existing treaties not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement.

ART. V. This agreement shall take effect and be in force when accepted and ratified by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into effect, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to sell, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and at such times and places as he may designate, and shall, within thirty days after the ratification of this agreement, advertise all that part of the Grande Ronde Reservation remaining unallotted on the date of the said agreement, excepting the four hundred and forty acres of land reserved for Government uses at the time their allotments in severalty were made said unallotted lands approximating twenty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-one acres: *Provided*, That said lands shall be advertised for sale in Government sections or parts of sections, and shall be sold only by separate sealed bids, and the Secretary of the Interior shall reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may also receive bids in bulk for the whole tract of land thus offered for sale or separate bids for that part of said tract lying on the north side of the reservation and consisting, approximately, of thirteen thousand acres, and for that part of said tract lying on the south side of the reservation and also consisting of, approximately, thirteen thousand acres: *And provided further*, That no bids shall be accepted until the sum of all bids received shall equal or exceed twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars, all of which said amount, when received, shall be paid to the said Indians in cash pro rata, share and share alike, in accordance with the terms of said agreement.

SEC. 3. That the proceeds received from the sale of said lands in conformity with this Act shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and paid to the Grande Ronde Indians or expended on their account only as provided in Article II of said agreement as herein amended.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this Act contained shall in any manner bind the United States to purchase any portion of the land herein described or to dispose of said land except as provided herein, or to guarantee to find purchasers for said lands or any portion thereof, it being the intention of this Act that the United States shall act as trustee for said Indians to dispose of said lands and to expend and pay over the proceeds received from the sale thereof only as received, as herein provided.

Approved, April 28, 1904.

CHAP. 1822. An act authorizing the payment of the Choctaw and Chickasaw town-site fund, and for other purposes.

April 28, 1904. [H. R. 12382.]

[Public No. 254.] [Vol. 33, p. 571.] Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the money now accumulated and which may be hereafter accumulated in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, derived from the sale of town lots in the said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, shall be paid to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (freedmen excepted) in the manner following: That, beginning the first day of May, nineteen hundred and four, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the said town-site money so accumulated shall be divided and paid to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted), each member to receive an equal portion thereof.

SEC. 2. That no person claiming to be a member of the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes shall be paid any portion of this fund until he or she has been enrolled as such member and the enrollment has been approved

by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That there shall be reserved from payment of the town-site fund an amount equal to the sum of the pro rata shares of all persons claiming to be members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes, entitled to share in this fund, whose claims are pending at the time said fund is divided for payment; and the money reserved shall be paid to such persons, if they be finally enrolled and their enrollment approved, in the same manner as other payments of town-site fund are made hereunder. That if the fund thus reserved, or any part of it, should not become payable by reason of the failure of the persons claiming citizenship to be enrolled or of their enrollment to be approved as herein provided, said reserved funds shall go back to the general town-site fund to be divided and paid to the members of said tribes of approved enrollment as other town-site funds.

SEC. 3. That if any person whose name appears upon the rolls as herein provided shall have died subsequent to the twenty-fifth day of September, nineteen hundred and two, and before receiving his pro rata share of the accumulated town-site fund, the money to which such person would have been entitled if living shall be paid in his name to his legal representative.

SEC. 4. That following the payment to be made beginning the first day of May, nineteen hundred and four, as provided in this Act, payments shall be made each year thereafter in like manner to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of approved enrollment of the fund accumulated from the sale of town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That the payment of the town-site fund shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as provided in section nineteen of an Act approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, being "An Act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes."

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to deposit in the United States subtreasury at Saint Louis, Missouri, to the credit of the proper officer or person, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior and charged with the duty of paying out the town-site fund as herein provided, the accumulated town-site funds belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations at that time on deposit in the United States Treasury, or a sufficient amount thereof to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 7. That all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, and this Act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Pro rata. Reserved funds for pending claims.

Disposal of un- used reserve funds.

Payment of amounts due deceased persons.

Subsequent payments.

Mode of pay- ment.

Vol. 30, p. 202.

Deposit of ac- cumulated town-site funds.

Repeal.

Approved, April 28, 1904.

CHAP. 1824. An act to provide for additional United States judges in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Public No. 256.] [Vol. 33, p. 573.] Indian Territory. Additional judges authorized.

Powers, term, etc.

Not members of court of appeals.

Pro rata. Limit on pow-
er.
Terms.

Extension of laws to all persons and estates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, four additional judges of the United States court in the Indian Territory, one for the northern district, one for the western district, one for the central district, and one for the southern district. And said judges shall have all the authority and exercise all the powers, perform like duties, and receive the same salary as other judges of said court, and shall each serve for a term of four years from date of appointment, unless said offices are sooner abolished by law. Neither the additional judges, nor their successors in office, shall be members of the court of appeals for the Indian Territory, but they shall hold such courts, in their respective districts, as may be directed by the court of appeals of the Indian Territory, or majority of the judges thereof in vacation: *Provided*, That none of said judges shall have power to appoint clerks of courts, United States commissioners, or United States constables in said districts, and hereafter at least three terms of court shall be held in each year, at each place of holding court in the Indian Territory, the times to be fixed in the manner now provided by law.

SEC. 2. All the laws of Arkansas heretofore put in force in the Indian Territory are hereby continued and extended in their operation, so as to embrace all persons and estates in said Territory, whether Indian, freedmen,

REF0076012

or otherwise, and full and complete jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the district courts in said Territory in the settlements of all estates of decedents, the guardianships of minors and incompetents, whether Indians, freedmen, or otherwise. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of salaries of the judges hereby authorized, the same to be immediately available.

Approved, April 28, 1904.

March 17, 1904. [H. J. R. 118.] [Pub. Res., No. 10.] [Vol. 33, p. 583.] [No. 10.] Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use five thousand dollars of the amount appropriated by the Act approved February eighteenth, nineteen hundred and four (Public Numbered Twenty-two), for clerical work and labor connected with the sale and leasing of Creek lands and the leasing of Cherokee lands in Indian Territory.

Indian Territory. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to use the sum of five thousand dollars of the amount appropriated "for the purpose of placing allottees in unrestricted possession of their allotments, fifteen thousand dollars," by the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations to supply urgency deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and for prior years, and for other purposes," approved February eighteenth, nineteen hundred and four (Public Numbered Twenty-two), in the payment for clerical work and labor connected with the sale and leasing of Creek lands and the leasing of Cherokee lands in the Indian Territory.

Approved, March 17, 1904.

January 28, 1904. [Vol. 33, p. ---.] Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound three thousand copies of Senate Document Numbered Four hundred and fifty-two, Fifty-seventh-Congress, first session, entitled Treaties, Laws, Executive Orders, and so forth, Relating to Indian Affairs, as revised, three hundred of which shall be for the use of the Senate, eight hundred for the House of Representatives, two hundred for the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fifty for the House Committee on Indian Affairs, fifty for the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, one hundred copies for the Department of the Interior, and the remaining one thousand five hundred shall be sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

Passed January 28, 1904.

April 21, 1904. [Vol. 33, p. ---.] Comprehensive Index of Governments, eighteen hundred and eighty-one to eighteen hundred and ninety-three, the preparation of which is authorized by joint resolution of March To be issued in third, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven. Passed April 21, 1904.

April 28, 1904. [S. 3182.] CHAP. 1910. An act to pay certain Choctaw (Indian) warrants held by James M. Shackelford.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the funds in the Treasury belonging to the Choctaw Nation of Indians, two Choctaw warrants for one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each, numbered twelve and nineteen, dated, respectively, October thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and December sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and issued to James M. Shackelford, the owner, for legal services he rendered as the attorney of the Choctaw Nation.

Approved, April 28, 1904.

PROCLAMATIONS.

[No. 0.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

August 12, 1903.

A PROCLAMATION.

Vol. 33, p. ---.

Whereas, in the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe ceded Indian lands in the Territory of Oklahoma, by proclamation dated April 12, 1892, pursuant to section sixteen of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 989, 1020), the south one-half of section fifteen, township seventeen north, range twenty-two west, of the Indian Principal Meridian, was reserved for county-seat purposes for county "E," now Day county, in said Territory.

And whereas it appears that the county-seat of said county was removed from said land to the town of Grand in said county in 1893, and that said land has not since been used for county-seat purposes, and is not now needed for such purposes, and no entry has been made thereof;

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by section sixteen of said act of Congress of March 3, 1891, do hereby declare and make known that said land is hereby opened to settlement and restored to the public domain, to be disposed of under the provisions of section sixteen of said act of Congress of March 3, 1891, and all other laws and agreements applicable thereto.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 12th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty eighth.

By the President:

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

T. ROOSEVELT

[No. 22.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

March 29, 1904.

A PROCLAMATION.

Vol. 33, p. ---.

Whereas, in the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita Indian lands in the Territory of Oklahoma, by proclamation dated July 4, 1901, pursuant to section six of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 672, 676), the north half of the northwest quarter and the south-west quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-two in township two north, of range eleven west of the Indian principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty acres, was reserved for the use of the Fort Sill Indian boarding school of Kiowa agency;

And whereas it appears that said land is no longer required for use by said school, and that it adjoins the City of Lawton, Oklahoma Territory, and the city authorities of said city desire to make entry thereof for park purposes under the act of Congress approved September 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 502);

Preamble.

Vol. 32, p. 1975.

Vol. 31, p. 676.

Vol. 26, p. 502.

Fort Hill Indian school lands granted to Lawton, Ind. T., for park purposes. Vol. 31, p. 676.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by section six of said act of Congress of June 6, 1900, do hereby declare and make known that said land is hereby restored to the public domain, to be disposed of to said city, for park purposes under said act of Congress approved September 30, 1890.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 29th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

March 30, 1904.

Vol. 33, p. ---
Preamble.
Vol. 26, p. 1554.

Vol. 25, p. 888.

[No. 23.]

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WHEREAS, a proclamation was issued February 10, 1890, by the President, making known and proclaiming the acceptance of the Sioux Act approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 383) by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, and the consent thereto by them as required by the said Act:

AND WHEREAS, the proclamation contains the following clause:

"That there is also reserved as aforesaid the following described tract within which the Cheyenne River Agency, school and certain other buildings are located, to wit: Commencing at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri River opposite Deep Creek, about three miles south of the Cheyenne River; thence due west five and one half miles; thence due north to the Cheyenne River; thence down said river to the center of the main channel thereof to a point in the center of the Missouri River due east or opposite the mouth of said Cheyenne River; thence down the center of the main channel of the Missouri River to the place of beginning."

Vol. 32, p. 2035.

AND WHEREAS, a proclamation was issued February 7, 1903, by the President, declaring said lands subject to disposal under the provisions of the said Act, except 160 acres of land reserved and set apart for the use of St. John's Mission School;

AND WHEREAS, due notice has been received that the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society no longer desires the use of the lands set apart for the St. John's Mission School by the Secretary of the Interior, and excepted from disposal in the proclamation of February 7, 1903, as aforesaid, said lands being described as follows:

Vol. 32, p. 2035.

Description.

Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 20, Township 9 N., Range 20 E., at a stake and four witness holes, and running east 40 chains to a stake and stones, near the west bank of the Missouri River; thence south along said river to the center of said section, 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to a stake and two witness holes; thence north 40 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 160 acres, more or less."

NOW, Therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do declare this said tract of land subject to disposal under the provisions of said Act.

St. John's Mission School lands, S. Dak., restored to public domain.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and four, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an agreement between the Sioux tribe of Indians on the Rosebud Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, on the one part, and James McLaughlin, a United States Indian Inspector, on the other part, amended and ratified by act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (Public No. 148), the said Indian tribe ceded, conveyed, transferred, relinquished, and surrendered, forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatsoever, expressed or implied, unto the United States of America all their claim, title, and interest of every kind and character in and to the unallotted lands embraced in the following-described tract of country now in the State of South Dakota, to wit:

May 13, 1904.

Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River at the intersection of the south line of Brule County; thence down said middle of the main channel of said river to the intersection of the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude from Greenwich; thence due south to the forty-third parallel of latitude; thence west along said parallel of latitude to its intersection with the tenth guide meridian; thence north along said guide meridian to its intersection with the township line between townships one hundred and one hundred and one north; thence east along said township line to the point of beginning.

The unallotted and unreserved land to be disposed of hereunder approximates 382,000 acres, lying and being within the boundaries of Gregory County, S. Dak., as said county is at present defined and organized;

And whereas, in pursuance of said act of Congress ratifying the agreement named, the lands necessary for subissue station, Indian day school, Catholic and Congregational missions, are by this proclamation, as hereinafter appears, reserved for such purposes, respectively;

And whereas, in the act of Congress ratifying the said agreement, it is provided:

Sec. 2. That the lands ceded to the United States under said agreement, excepting such tracts as may be reserved by the President, not exceeding three hundred and ninety-eight and sixty-seven one-hundredths acres in all, for subissue station, Indian day school, one Catholic mission, and two Congregational missions, shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States, and shall be opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President, which proclamation shall prescribe the manner in which these lands may be settled upon, occupied, and entered by persons entitled to make entry thereof; and no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy, or enter any of said lands, except as prescribed in such proclamation, until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry: *Provided*, That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors of the late civil and the Spanish war or Philippine insurrection, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March first, nineteen hundred and one, shall not be abridged: *And provided further*, That the price of said lands entered as homesteads under the provisions of this act shall be as follows: Upon all lands entered or filed upon within three months after the same shall be opened for settlement and entry, four dollars per acre, to be paid as follows: One dollar per acre when entry is made; seventy-five cents per acre within two years after entry; seventy-five cents per acre within three years after entry; seventy-five cents per acre within four years after entry, and seventy-five cents per acre within six months after the expiration of five years after entry. And upon all land entered or filed upon after the expiration of three months and within six months after the same shall be opened for settlement and entry, three dollars per acre, to be paid as follows: One dollar per acre when entry is made; fifty cents per acre within two years after entry; fifty cents per acre within three years after entry; fifty cents per acre within four years after entry, and fifty cents per acre within six months after the expiration of five years after entry. After the expiration of six months after the same shall be opened for settlement and entry the price shall be two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be paid as follows: Seventy-five cents when entry is made; fifty

cents per acre within two years after entry; fifty cents per acre within three years after entry; fifty cents per acre within four years after entry, and twenty-five cents per acre within six months after the expiration of five years after entry: *Provided*, That in case any entryman fails to make such payment or any of them within the time stated, all rights in and to the land covered by his or her entry shall at once cease; and any payments theretofore made shall be forfeited, and the entry shall be forfeited and held for cancellation, and the same shall be canceled: *And provided*, That nothing in this act shall prevent homestead settlers from commutting their entries under section twenty-three hundred and one, Revised Statutes, by paying for the land entered the price fixed herein, receiving credit for payments previously made. In addition to the price to be paid for the land, the entryman shall pay the same fees and commissions at the time of commutation or final entry as now provided by law, where the price of the land is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *And provided further*, That all lands herein ceded and opened to settlement under this act remaining undisposed of at the expiration of four years from the taking effect of this act shall be sold and disposed of for cash, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, not more than six hundred and forty acres to any one purchaser.

* * * * *

SEC. 4. That sections sixteen and thirty-six of the lands hereby acquired in each township shall not be subject to entry, but shall be reserved for the use of the common schools and paid for by the United States at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and the same are hereby granted to the State of South Dakota for such purpose; and in case any of said sections, or parts thereof, of the land in said county of Gregory are lost to said State of South Dakota by reason of allotments thereof to any Indian or Indians now holding the same, or otherwise, the governor of said State, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized, in the tract herein ceded, to locate other lands not occupied not exceeding two sections in any one township, which shall be paid for by the United States as herein provided in quantity equal to the loss, and such selections shall be made prior to the opening of such lands to settlement.

And whereas all of the conditions required by law to be performed prior to the opening of said tracts of land to settlement and entry have been, as I hereby declare, duly performed;

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands so as aforesaid ceded by the Sioux tribe of Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, saving and excepting sections 16 and 36 in each township, and all lands located or selected by the State of South Dakota as indemnity school or educational lands, and saving and excepting the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 25, T. 96 N., R. 72 W. of the fifth principal meridian, which is hereby reserved for use as a subissus station; and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 23, T. 96 N., R. 72 W. of the fifth principal meridian, which is hereby reserved for use as an Indian day school; and saving and excepting the N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 25, T. 95 N., R. 71 W. of the fifth principal meridian, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 20, T. 05 N., R. 70 W. of the fifth principal meridian, both of which tracts are hereby reserved for use of the American Missionary Society for mission purposes; and the N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 7, T. 96 N., R. 71 W. of the fifth principal meridian, which is hereby reserved for the Roman Catholic Church for use for mission purposes, will, on the 8th day of August, 1904, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the manner herein prescribed, and not otherwise, be opened to entry and settlement and to disposition under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws of the United States.

Commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, July 5, 1904, and ending at 6 o'clock p. m. Saturday, July 23, 1904, a registration will be had at Chamberlain, Yankton, Bonesteel, and Fairfax, State of South Dakota, for the purpose of ascertaining what persons desire to enter, settle upon, and acquire title to any of said lands under the homestead law, and of ascertaining their qualifications so to do. To obtain registration each applicant will be required to show himself duly qualified, by written application to be made only on a blank form provided by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to make homestead entry of these lands under existing laws,

and to give the registering officer such appropriate matters of description and identity as will protect the applicant and the Government against any attempted impersonation. Registration can not be effected through the use of the mails or the employment of an agent, excepting that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors entitled to the benefits of section 2304 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901 (31 Stat., 847), may present their applications for registration and due proofs of their qualifications through an agent of their own selection, having a duly executed power of attorney, but no person will be permitted to act as agent for more than one such soldier or sailor. No person will be permitted to register more than once or in any other than his true name.

Each applicant who shows himself duly qualified will be registered and given a nontransferable certificate to that effect, which will entitle him to go upon and examine the lands to be opened hereunder; but the only purpose for which he can go upon and examine said lands is that of enabling him later on, as herein provided, to understandingly select the lands for which he will make entry. No one will be permitted to make settlement upon any of said lands in advance of the opening herein provided for, and during the first sixty days following said opening no one but registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead settlement upon any of said lands, and then only in pursuance of a homestead entry duly allowed by the local land officers, or of a soldier's declaratory statement duly accepted by such officers.

The order in which, during the first sixty days following the opening, the registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead entry of the lands opened hereunder, will be determined by a drawing for the district publicly held at Chamberlain, S. Dak., commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., Thursday, July 28, 1904, and continuing for such period as may be necessary to complete the same. The drawing will be had under the supervision and immediate observance of a committee of three persons whose integrity is such as to make their control of the drawing a guaranty of its fairness. The members of this committee will be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who will prescribe suitable compensation for their services. Preparatory to this drawing the registration officers will, at the time of registering each applicant who shows himself duly qualified, make out a card, which must be signed by the applicant, and giving such a description of the applicant as will enable the local land officers to thereafter identify him. This card will be subsequently sealed in a separate envelope which will bear no other distinguishing label or mark than such as may be necessary to show that it is to go into the drawing. These envelopes will be carefully preserved and remain sealed until opened in the course of the drawing herein provided. When the registration is completed, all of these sealed envelopes will be brought together at the place of drawing and turned over to the committee in charge of the drawing, who, in such manner as in their judgment will be attended with entire fairness and equality of opportunity, shall proceed to draw out and open the separate envelopes and to give to each inclosed card a number in the order in which the envelope containing the same is drawn. The result of the drawing will be certified by the committee to the officers of the district and will determine the order in which the applicants may make homestead entry of said lands and settlement thereon.

Notice of the drawings, stating the name of each applicant and number assigned to him by the drawing, will be posted each day at the place of drawing, and each applicant will be notified of his number, and of the day upon which he must make his entry, by a postal card mailed to him at the address given by him at the time of registration. The result of each day's drawing will also be given to the press to be published as a matter of news. Applications for homestead entry of said lands during the first sixty days following the opening can be made only by registered applicants and in the order established by the drawing. The land officers for the district will receive applications for entries at Bonesteel, S. Dak., in their district, beginning August 8, 1904, and until and including September 10, 1904, and thereafter at Chamberlain. Commencing Monday, August 8, 1904, at 9 o'clock a. m., the applications of those drawing numbers 1 to 100, inclusive, must be presented and will be considered in their numerical order during the first day; and the applications of those drawing numbers

101 to 200, inclusive, must be presented and will be considered in their numerical order during the second day, and so on at that rate until all of said lands subject to entry under the homestead law, and desired thereunder, have been entered. If any applicant fails to appear and present his application for entry when the number assigned to him by the drawing is reached, his right to enter will be passed until after the other applications assigned for that day have been disposed of, when he will be given another opportunity to make entry, failing in which he will be deemed to have abandoned his right to make entry under such drawing.

To obtain the allowance of a homestead entry, each applicant must personally present the certificate of registration theretofore issued to him, together with a regular homestead application and the necessary accompanying proofs, and make the first payment of \$1 per acre for the land embraced in his application, together with the regular land office fees; but an honorably discharged soldier or sailor may file his declaratory statement through his agent, who can represent but one soldier or sailor as in the matter of registration. The production of the certificate of registration will be dispensed with only upon satisfactory proof of its loss or destruction. If at the time of considering his regular application for entry it appear that an applicant is disqualified from making homestead entry of these lands, his application will be rejected, notwithstanding his prior registration. If any applicant shall register more than once hereunder, or in any other than his true name, or shall transfer his registration certificate, he will thereby lose all the benefits of the registration and drawing herein provided for, and will be precluded from entering or settling upon any of said lands during the first sixty days following said opening.

Any person or persons desiring to found, or to suggest establishing, a town site upon any of the said ceded lands, at any point, may, at any time before the opening herein provided for, file in the land office a written application to that effect, describing by legal subdivisions the lands intended to be affected, and stating fully and under oath the necessity or propriety of founding or establishing a town at that place. The local officers will forthwith transmit said petition to the Commissioner of the General Land Office with their recommendation in the premises. Such Commissioner, if he believes the public interest will be subserved thereby, will, if the Secretary of the Interior approve thereof, issue an order withdrawing the lands described in such petition, or any portion thereof, from homestead entry and settlement and directing that the same be held for the time being for town-site settlement, entry, and disposition only. In such event the lands so withheld from homestead entry and settlement will, at the time of said opening and not before, become subject to settlement, entry, and disposition under the general town-site laws of the United States. None of said ceded lands will be subject to settlement, entry, or disposition under such general town-site laws except in the manner herein prescribed until after the expiration of sixty days from the time of said opening.

All persons are especially admonished that under the said act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, it is provided that no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy, or enter any of said ceded lands except in the manner prescribed in this proclamation until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry. After the expiration of the said period of sixty days, but not before, and until the expiration of three months after the same shall have been opened for settlement and entry, as hereinbefore prescribed, any of said lands remaining undisposed of may be settled upon, occupied, and entered under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws of the United States in like manner as if the manner of effecting such settlement, occupancy, and entry had not been prescribed herein in obedience to law, subject, however, to the payment of four dollars per acre for the land entered, in the manner and at the time required by the said act of Congress above mentioned. After the expiration of three months, and not before, and until the expiration of six months after the same shall have been opened for settlement and entry, as aforesaid, any of said lands remaining undisposed of may also be settled upon, occupied, and entered under the general provisions of the same laws and in the same manner, subject, however, to the payment of three dollars per acre for the land entered in the manner and at the times required by the same act of Congress.

After the expiration of six months, and not before, after the same shall have been opened for settlement and entry, as aforesaid, any of said lands remaining undisposed of may also be settled upon, occupied, and entered under the general provisions of the same laws and in the same manner, subject, however, to the payment of \$2.50 per acre for the land entered, in the manner and at the times required by the same act of Congress. And after the expiration of four years from the taking effect of this act, and not before, any of said lands remaining undisposed of shall be sold and disposed of for cash, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, not more than 640 acres to any one purchaser.

The Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into full effect the opening herein provided for.

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

Done at the city of Washington this 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1904, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

By the President:

[SEAL.]

JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State.

10170-05-34

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

EXTENSION TO NAVAHO RESERVATION, ARIZONA.

WHITE HOUSE, November 14, 1901.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in Arizona, viz, commencing at a point where the south line of the Navaho Indian Reservation (addition of January 8, 1900) intersects the Little Colorado River; thence due south to the fifth standard parallel north; thence east on said standard to the middle of the south line of township 21 north, range 15 east; thence north on the line bisecting townships 21, 22, 23, 24, said range 15 east, to the south line of the Moqui Reservation; thence due west to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement until such time as the Indians residing thereon shall have been settled permanently under the provisions of the homestead laws or the general allotment act approved February 3, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and the act amendatory thereof, approved February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794).

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ADDITION TO PINE RIDGE RESERVATION, S. DAK.

WHITE HOUSE, January 25, 1904.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the State of Nebraska "withdrawn from sale and set aside as an addition to the present Sioux Indian Reservation in the Territory of Dakota," by Executive order dated January 24, 1882, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

PINE RIDGE SCHOOL RESERVATION, S. DAK.

WHITE HOUSE, February 20, 1904.

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order of January 25, 1904, restoring to the public domain the tract of country in the State of Nebraska which was "withdrawn from sale and set aside as an addition to the present Sioux Indian Reservation in the Territory of Dakota," by Executive order dated January 24, 1882, is hereby modified and amended so as to permanently reserve from entry and settlement, and to constitute a part of the Pine Ridge Sioux Indian Reservation in South Dakota, the section of land embracing the Pine Ridge Boarding School Irrigation Ditch and the School Pasture, which when surveyed is supposed will constitute section 24, township 35 north, range 45 west; and said lands are hereby reserved and set aside for said purpose.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

530

DEED OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD TO UNITED STATES, RELEASING ITS CLAIM TO CERTAIN LANDS IN CALIFORNIA, OCCUPIED BY MISSION INDIANS, AND SELECTING OTHER LANDS IN LIEU THEREOF.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation duly incorporated and organized under the laws of the State of California, and D. O. Mills and Gerrit L. Lansing, trustees of all the lands of the said Southern Pacific Railroad Company, lying in the State of California, which remained unsold on the first day of April, A. D. 1875, send greeting:

Whereas on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1875, the said Southern Pacific Railroad Company conveyed all its land lying in the State of California then unsold, of which the lands hereinafter described were and are a part, to D. O. Mills and Lloyd Tevis, to hold in trust as security for the payment of forty-eight thousand bonds; forty-four thousand thereof for the sum of one thousand dollars each, and four thousand thereof for the sum of five hundred dollars each, issued and to be issued by said Southern Pacific Railroad Company in seven series to be designated by the letters of the alphabet, commencing with the letter A, and followed by the succeeding letters in regular order to and including the letter G. Series A to consist of thirteen thousand bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to thirteen thousand, both inclusive, and four thousand bonds, for five hundred dollars each, numbered from thirteen thousand and one to seventeen thousand, both inclusive; series B to F, both inclusive, to consist of five thousand bonds each, for one thousand dollars each, numbered from seventeen thousand and one to forty-two thousand, both inclusive; series G, to consist of six thousand bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from forty-two thousand and one to forty-eight thousand, both inclusive. All of said bonds payable thirty years after date, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, said series A to bear date April 1st, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and the said several succeeding series to bear such dates, respectively, as the board of directors of said Southern Pacific Railroad Company may direct; all of said bonds aggregating the sum of forty-six millions of dollars.

And whereas said deed of trust, among other matters, provided that the said Southern Pacific Railroad Company should have the sole and exclusive control and management of said lands, with full power to make sales of the same upon such terms and conditions as might, from time to time, be agreed upon between the said railroad company and the said trustees; and that when such sales had been made, and the purchase money fully paid, the said company and the said trustees should unite in a conveyance in fee simple of the lands so sold to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, which conveyance should absolutely and forever release the lands so conveyed from any and all lien or incumbrance for or on account of said bonds, or any other debt or obligation of the said railroad company;

And whereas on the 24th day of March, 1883, Lloyd Tevis, one of the trustees, did resign his trust under said conveyance of the 1st of April, 1875; and whereas on the 3rd day of April, 1883, the said D. O. Mills, the remaining trustee under said conveyance, did, pursuant to the terms of his trust, nominate Gerrit L. Lansing, of the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of said Lloyd Tevis;

And whereas on the 17th day of April, 1883, the board of directors of the said Southern Pacific Railroad Company, pursuant to the terms of said trust, did ratify and approve said nomination, and did appoint said Gerrit L. Lansing to fill said vacancy;

And whereas on the 18th day of April, 1883, the said Gerrit L. Lansing did formally accept the position of trustee under said deed of trust;

And whereas said deed of trust further provided that, for the sake of convenience in making said conveyances, the said trustees should have power to act by attorney duly nominated and appointed by them jointly by letter of attorney, which should be duly acknowledged and recorded in each and all the counties in which said lands or any part thereof are situated, and that all deeds made in their name by such attorneys should have the same force and effect as if made by them in person;

531

And whereas by an act of Congress of the United States of America, approved January 12, 1891, entitled "An act for the relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California," it was enacted that it should be the duty of the commissioners appointed under the provisions of said act to select a reservation for each band or village of the Mission Indians residing within said State, sufficient in extent to meet their just requirements, which selection should be valid when approved by the President and the Secretary of the Interior;

And whereas in and by said act it was further enacted that in case any land should be selected under said act to which any railroad company was or should thereafter be entitled to receive a patent, such railroad company should, upon releasing all claim and title thereto and on the approval of the President and Secretary of the Interior, be allowed to select an equal quantity of other land of like value in lieu thereof, at such place as the Secretary of the Interior should determine;

And whereas the commissioners appointed under the provisions of said act have, by virtue of the power and authority thereby vested in them, selected the following-described land to which the Southern Pacific Railroad Company is or will hereafter be entitled to receive a patent, to wit:

All of section thirteen (13), the east one-half (E. ½) of section fifteen (15), all of sections twenty-three (23) and twenty-five (25), the east one-half (E. ½) of section twenty-seven (27), and all of section thirty-five (35), in township two (2) south, range one (1) east, San Bernardino meridian; also all of section thirty-one (31) in township two (2) south, range two (2) east, San Bernardino meridian, said lands containing an area of three thousand eight hundred and forty (3,840) acres, which selection has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the President of the United States.

And whereas the said company has selected an equal quantity of other land of like value in lieu of the lands selected by the said commissioners as aforesaid, described as follows, to wit:

All of section eighteen (18) except the northwest one-quarter (NW. ¼) of the northwest one-quarter (NW. ¼) and all of section twenty (20) and thirty-two (32) in township two (2) south, range one (1) east, San Bernardino meridian; also the southeast one-quarter (SE. ¼) of section twenty (20) and all of section thirty-two (32) in township two (2) south, range two (2) east, San Bernardino meridian; also the northeast one-quarter (NE. ¼) and the south one-half (S. ½) of the southwest one-quarter (SW. ¼) of section four (4), the northwest one-quarter (NW. ¼) of the southeast one-quarter (SE. ¼) and the south one-half (S. ½) of the southeast one-quarter (SE. ¼) of section six (6) in township three (3) south, range one (1) east, San Bernardino meridian; also the southwest one-quarter (SW. ¼) of section eighteen (18), the northwest one-quarter (NW. ¼) of section twenty (20), the northwest one-quarter (NW. ¼) of section twenty-two (22), and the south one-half (S. ½) of section twenty-eight (28) in township three (3) south, range two (2) east, San Bernardino meridian, said lands containing an area of three thousand eight hundred and forty (3,840) acres, which lieu selections have been approved by the President and the Secretary of the Interior.

Now, therefore, the said Southern Pacific Railroad Company, by Chas. F. Crocker, president, and J. L. Willcutt, secretary of said company, duly authorized and empowered thereto by a resolution of a board of directors of said company adopted at its office in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, November 17th, A. D. 1891, and the said D. O. Mills and Gerrit L. Lansing, trustees aforesaid, do hereby release and relinquish to the United States all claim, right, title, and interest in and to the following-described lands in the State of California, to wit:

All of section thirteen (13), the east one-half (E. ½) of section fifteen (15), all in sections twenty-three (23) and twenty-five (25), the east one-half (E. ½) of section twenty-seven (27) and all of section thirty-five (35) in township two (2) south, range one (1) east, San Bernardino meridian; also all of section thirty-one (31) in township two (2) south, range two (2) east, San Bernardino meridian, said lands containing an area of three thousand eight hundred and forty (3,840) acres.

In witness whereof the said Southern Pacific Railroad Company has caused these presents to be signed by its president and secretary and sealed with its corporate seal, and the said D. O. Mills and Gerrit L. Lansing, trustees, have subscribed their names and affixed their seals this twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1893.

[Southern Pacific Railroad seal]

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
By CHAS. F. CROCKER, President.
J. L. WILLCUTT, Secretary.
D. O. MILLS.
GERRIT L. LANSING.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of San Francisco, ss:

On this 27th day of April, A. D. 1893, before me, E. B. Ryan, a notary public in and for said city and county, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Charles F. Crocker, known to me to be the president, and J. L. Willcutt, known to me to be the secretary of the corporation described in and who executed the within and annexed instrument, and acknowledges to me that such corporation executed the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in the city and county of San Francisco the day and year in this certificate first above written.

[SEAL.]

E. B. RYAN,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco,
State of California.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of San Francisco, ss:

On the 27th day of April, A. D. 1893, before me, E. B. Ryan, a notary public in and for said city and county, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Gerrit L. Lansing, known to me to be the person described in, and who executed, and whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

[SEAL.]

E. B. RYAN,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco,
State of California.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, ss:

On this 8th day of May, in the year 1893, before me, personally came D. O. Mills, to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the above instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 8th day of May, A. D. 1893.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM SHILLABER,
Notary Public, New York County.

Recorded in Indian Office December 15, 1904, in Miscellaneous Record Book, vol. 5 pp. 333-337.

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, 1904.

Statement A shows, in detail, the funds in the Treasury to the credit of the various tribes.

A statement will also be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sale of Indian lands.

A.—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.		
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund	June 6, 1900	31	678	.....	\$1,500,750.00	\$76,045.00
	Mar. 3, 1901	31	1062	.....	
Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund.	June 10, 1896	29	854	2	273,909.50	10,956.38
	July 1, 1898	21	70	.....	
Cherokee asylum fund	Apr. 1, 1890	21	70	.....	51,363.75	2,668.19
Cherokee orphan fund	do	21	70	.....	311,158.27	17,207.91
Cherokee national fund	do	21	70	.....	657,304.13	32,895.20
Cherokee school fund	do	21	70	.....	666,188.23	28,309.46
Cherokee and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund	do	21	70	.....	1,000,000.00	60,000.00
Chickasaw national fund	do	21	70	.....	1,206,696.66	60,334.78
Chippewa in Minnesota fund	Jan. 14, 1889	.....	.....	.....	2,210,520.59	110,826.02
	Feb. 26, 1896	.....	.....	.....
	July 1, 1902	.....	.....	.....
Choctaw	Jan. 20, 1825	7	230	9	4,890,257.92	19,512.83
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Choctaw general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	346,364.74	17,318.23
Choctaw orphan fund	do	21	70	.....	29,710.69	1,485.63
Choctaw school fund	do	21	70	.....	49,472.70	2,473.64
	do	21	70	.....	
Creek general fund	May 27, 1832	32	249	.....	2,472,930.95	123,646.64
	Aug. 27, 1892	.....	.....	.....
Crow fund	Aug. 27, 1892	.....	.....	.....	57,480.73	2,874.03
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund	Mar. 2, 1895	28	881	1	90,815.73	4,515.78
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund	June 8, 1900	31	672	2	227,431.08	11,098.04
Iowa	May 17, 1854	10	1071	9	667,400.00	2,873.00
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	7	.....	134,450.05	6,722.50
Kickapoo	May 18, 1864	10	1079	2	665,840.94	3,277.04
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	7	.....	90,508.22	4,525.41
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund	June 10, 1896	.....	.....	.....	633,418.82	1,672.19
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	20,000.00	1,000.00
Menominee fund	do	21	70	.....	173,039.38	7,651.96
Menominee log fund	June 12, 1890	26	116	3	1,791,343.43	89,567.17
Nes Percé of Idaho fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	331	3	5,137.01	254.85
Omaha fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	429,071.56	21,408.58
Osage	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	669,120.00	3,456.00
	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	
	July 16, 1870	16	36	12		
Osage fund	May 9, 1872	17	91	2	8,357,185.86	417,869.29
	June 16, 1880	21	291	.....	
	Aug. 19, 1890	25	314	.....	
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	119,911.63	5,995.58
Otoe and Missouri fund	Aug. 15, 1876	19	209	.....	690,001.74	34,500.09
Pawnee fund	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	.....	400,001.15	20,000.06
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	.....	70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomie	June 6, 1846	9	854	7	230,064.20	11,608.21
Pottawatomie education fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	76,993.93	3,849.70
Pottawatomie general fund	do	21	70	.....	89,618.57	4,480.93
Pottawatomie mill fund	do	21	70	.....	17,482.07	874.10
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	Mar. 3, 1893	23	633	.....	130,230.44	.....
Round Valley general fund	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658	.....	2,312.04	.....
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi fund	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	1	800,000.00	40,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	12,161.96	608.25
	do	21	70	.....	251,819.67	12,590.98

^a Not capitalized. ^b Annual report 1892, p. 748.

^c Belongs to individuals.

A.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment—Continued.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statute at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 6 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Iowa fund.	June 10, 1896				\$38,603.93	\$1,630.20
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi In	Oct. 21, 1887	7	543	2	\$157,400.00	7,870.00
Seминоle general fund	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		1,000,000.00	75,000.00
Seминоle	Aug. 7, 1866	11	702	8	\$500,000.00	25,000.00
Seneca of New York	Mar. 21, 1866	11	757	3	\$70,000.00	3,500.00
Seneca Tonawanda Band	June 27, 1846	9	35	2-3	\$118,000.00	5,902.50
Shoshone and Bannock fund	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		86,050.00	4,317.50
Siletz general fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	8,426.83	417.59
Sioux fund.	Aug. 15, 1891	28	324	2	28,956.18	1,447.81
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895	17	3,000,000.00	150,000.00
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		888,844.63	44,294.23
Tonkawa fund b	Feb. 6, 1881	16	405		75,988.00	3,799.43
Umatilla general fund	Mar. 3, 1893	27	613	11	28,725.00	1,436.25
Umatilla school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		257,781.76	12,889.09
Ute 6 per cent fund	to	21	70		86,740.27	4,337.01
Ute 4 per cent fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	600,000.00	30,000.00
Utah and White River Ute fund	June 15, 1886	21	204	5	1,230,000.00	70,000.00
Winnebago	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		4,737.40	236.87
Yankton Sioux fund.	Nov. 1, 1887	7	546	1	\$804,909.17	40,246.45
	July 15, 1870	16	385		\$78,340.41	3,917.02
	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	3	480,008.00	24,000.40
Total					35,690,878.46	1,762,412.16

a Not capitalized.

b See Senate Ex. Doc. 13, first session Fifty-second Congress.

The changes in the statement of funds held by the Government in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows:

The funds have been increased by:

Chippewa in Minnesota fund	\$2,210,520.59
Memphisee log fund	141,379.74
Omaha fund	8,351.87
Osage fund	10,207.10
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	10,812.63
Umatilla general fund	24,037.42
Utah and White River Ute fund	830.34
Total increase	2,417,659.59

The funds have been decreased by:

Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund	\$80,600.00
Cherokee asyutin fund	647.86
Cherokee orphan fund	13,183.19
Cherokee national fund	37,797.90
Cherokee school fund	69,111.27
Chippewa and Christian Indian fund	1,898.86
Chocaw general fund	2,158.26
Crow fund	28,026.07
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund	2,065.80
Fort Belknap Reservation 4 per cent fund	25,690.09
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund	79,421.12
Iowa fund	2,426.65
Kansas	135,600.00
Kansas general	27,612.12
Kansas school	27,174.41
Kickapoo (Kansas)	887.83
Kickapoo general	927.59
Oto and Missouri fund	20,604.82
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	106.83
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri fund	8,885.76
Seneca and Shawnee fund	6,200.05
Shoshone and Bannock fund	25,925.00
Siletz general fund	1,039.39
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	76.92
Total decrease	687,837.30
Total amount of increase	2,417,659.59
Total amount of decrease	687,837.30
Net increase	1,829,822.29
Amount reported in statement November 1, 1903	33,861,066.17
Amount as reported in this statement	35,690,878.46
Agreeing with net increase	1,829,812.29

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1903, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement, to include October 31, 1904:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand Nov. 1, 1903.	Received during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand Nov. 1, 1904.
Proceeds of Colville Reservation, Wash.	Act July 1, 1892; act July 1, 1893.		582,231.79		582,231.79
Proceeds of Wichita ceded lands.	Act Mar. 2, 1896; 28 Stat., 891-892.		182,731.41		182,731.41
Proceeds of Absentee Shawnee school lands.	Act Mar. 3, 1903.		10,680.00		10,680.00
Proceeds of Klamath River Reservation.	Act June 17, 1892; 27 Stat., 62-63.	\$28,943.11	939.41	\$376.20	24,497.32
Proceeds of Sioux Reservation in Minnesota and Dakota.	Act Mar. 8, 1863; 12 Stat., 819; sec. 3, Act Apr. 23, 1904.	13,327.22	232.80		13,560.02
Proceeds of Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	33 Stat., 268.		232,960.51		232,960.51
Proceeds of Flathead Reservation, Mont.	Act Apr. 23, 1904; 33 Stat., 302.		100,000.00		100,000.00
Proceeds of Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.	Act Apr. 27, 1901; 33 Stat., 321.		52,000.00		52,000.00
Proceeds of Crow ceded lands.	Act Apr. 27, 1901; 33 Stat., 352.		90,000.00		90,000.00
Proceeds of Southern Ute Reservation.	Act Feb. 20, 1895; 28 Stat., 678.	37,739.55	13,251.71	5,000.00	45,991.26
Proceeds of Sulphur Spring Reservation, Ind. T.	Act July 1, 1902; 32 Stat., 555.	9,439.95	9,750.00		19,190.55
Chocaw Nation		3,110.65	3,230.20		6,396.85
Chickasaw Nation				28,465.40	
Proceeds of United Peoria and Western Miami surplus lands.	Act May 27, 1902; 32 Stat., 263.	28,465.40			
Proceeds of Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota.	Act Feb. 20, 1904; 33 Stat., 60.		117,823.14		117,823.14
Fulfilling treaties with Omaha, proceeds of lands.	Act July 31, 1873, and Aug. 7, 1882.	419,719.09	8,351.87		428,071.56
Fulfilling treaties with Osage, proceeds of lands.	Art. 2, treaty Sept. 29, 1865; sec. 2, act July 15, 1870.	8,316,978.76	10,007.64	800.54	8,357,185.86
Fulfilling treaties with Winnebago, proceeds of lands.	Act Feb. 2, 1863.	18,294.61			18,294.61
Fulfilling treaties with Oto and Missouri, proceeds of land.	Act Aug. 15, 1876	717,606.56	2,024.17	22,628.99	690,001.74
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnee, proceeds of lands.	Act Apr. 10, 1876	400,001.15			400,001.15
Fulfilling treaties with Umatilla, proceeds of lands.	Act Aug. 5, 1882; 22 Stat., 177.	270,464.61	24,120.61	68.19	294,627.08
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band, proceeds of lands.	Act Apr. 21, 1904; 33 Stat., 191.	1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00
Total		11,282,127.26	890,355.86	67,333.32	12,116,329.80

REF0076020

INCOMES OF INDIAN TRIBES.

The following table shows the incomes of the various Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

Tribes.	Interest on trust funds, ^a	Treaty and agreement obligations, ^b	Gratuities, ^c	Indian monies: proceeds of labor and miscellaneous, ^d	Total.
Absentee Shawnee, Big Jim's band.....			\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, and affiliated bands.....	\$84,287.72	35,000.00	\$135,449.12	254,736.81	1,022,873.63
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	60,000.00		2,763.00	102,783.00	165,546.00
Cheyenne, River Sioux.....			68,840.60	68,840.60	137,681.20
Cherokee.....	89,782.38		771,468.67	160,250.85	1,021,501.90
Chippewas of the Mississippi.....	\$4,000.00			4,000.00	8,000.00
Chippewas of Minnesota.....	2,286,606.71	240,000.00		49,697.90	2,576,304.61
Chickasaw.....	60,334.78		7,000.00	205,339.32	272,674.10
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....			13,000.00	11,012.75	24,012.75
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain band.....				18,000.00	18,000.00
Choctaw.....	21,885.98	30,632.89		7,565,663.53	607,682.40
Cœur d'Alène.....		11,600.00		624.63	12,224.63
Colville.....				694.60	694.60
Creek.....	122,646.54		153,491.88	277,138.42	653,276.84
Crow Creek Sioux.....	6,048.68			136.00	6,184.68
Crow.....	4,305.96	30,000.00	15,000.00	25,280.90	74,586.86
Confederated tribes and lands in middle Oregon.....			5,000.00		5,000.00
Digger Indians.....			1,600.00		1,600.00
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....			5,000.00		5,000.00
Fort Hall Indians.....	12,000.00	6,000.00	30,000.00		48,000.00
Flathead and other tribes.....			6,000.00	6,574.78	12,574.78
Flathead, Carlos band.....			6,000.00		6,000.00
Hualapala in Arizona.....			5,000.00	463.00	5,463.00
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.....			225,000.00	27,819.63	252,819.63
Indiana of Blackfoot Agency.....	9,155.22	150,000.00		9,418.20	168,573.42
Indians of Fort Apache Agency.....				9,768.52	9,768.52
Indians of Fort Belknap Agency.....	1,890.38			5,689.00	7,579.38
Indians of Fort Berthold Agency.....		40,000.00		1,638.94	41,638.94
Indians of Fort Peck Agency.....		85,000.00		2,412.00	87,412.00
Indians of Klamath Agency.....			5,000.00	166.00	5,166.00
Indians of Lemhi Agency.....			13,000.00		13,000.00
Indians in Nevada.....				90.00	90.00
Iowa.....	6,916.74	2,875.00		9,791.74	19,583.48
Kababe in Utah.....			2,000.00		2,000.00
Kansas.....			2,500.00		2,500.00
Kickapoo (Kansas).....	4,686.14	3,277.04		3,832.79	11,895.97
Kickapoo (Oklahoma).....	1,672.18		8,000.00		9,672.18
L'Anse and Vieux Desert, Chippewas.....	1,000.00				1,000.00
Makah.....			3,000.00		3,000.00
Menominee.....	87,622.26			67,622.26	155,244.52
Mojels.....		8,000.00		2,212.01	10,212.01
Nes Perce.....	286.84		2,000.00		2,286.84
Nes Perce, Joseph's band.....		2,000.00			2,000.00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoe.....		99,000.00			99,000.00
Omaha.....	20,633.21			62.50	20,695.71
Osage.....	423,933.02	3,456.00		169,824.89	697,213.91
Ojibwa and Missouri.....	35,680.82			4,154.85	39,835.67
Pawnee.....	20,000.00	41,700.00			61,700.00
Pima.....		40,000.00			40,000.00
Pine Ridge Sioux.....			4,138.20		4,138.20
Ponca.....	8,800.00		15,000.00	5,073.67	28,873.67

^a Interest on uninvested funds held in trust by the Government under the provisions of the act of April 1, 1899 (31 Stat. 70), and other acts of Congress. Paid in cash, as provided by law, to the various Indian tribes, as treaties require, or expended under the supervision of the Department for the support, education, and civilization of the respective Indian tribes.

^b Appropriated by Congress annually, under treaty stipulations, subject to changes by limitation of treaties. Expended under the supervision of the Department for the support, etc., of the Indians, or paid in cash, as provided by treaty.

^c Donated by Congress for the necessary support of Indians having no treaties, or those whose treaties have expired or whose funds arising from existing treaties are inadequate. Expended under the supervision of the Department.

^d Proceeds of leasing of tribal lands for grazing and farming purposes and results of Indian labor. Moneys collected through Indian agents and expended under the direction of the Department for the benefit of the Indians, or paid to them in cash per capita. In addition to this, individual Indians derive an additional income, the aggregate of which it is impossible to give, but it must be very large, from sales of beef cattle and various products to the Government, the freighting of Indian supplies, the sales of products to private persons, the leasing or working on shares of allotted lands, and from payment for labor in lieu of rations.

^e Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche only.

^f Consolidated proceeds from sale of town lots, stone, timber, right of way, asphalt, etc.

^g Interest on funds deposited in Treasury as proceeds of logging. Not available for disbursement.

Incomes of Indian tribes—Continued.

Tribes.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian monies: proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.	Total.
Pottawatomie (Kansas).....	\$9,201.72	\$19,632.12			\$28,833.84
Quapaw.....		1,500.00			1,500.00
Quinnell and Quillette.....			\$1,000.00		1,000.00
Rochon Sioux.....				\$19,378.15	19,378.15
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.....	12,528.48	61,000.00		25.00	73,553.48
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi in Iowa.....	1,530.20				1,530.20
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	547.41	8,070.00			8,617.41
Seminole (Indian Territory).....	75,000.00	28,600.00			103,600.00
Seneca, Tonawanda band.....	1,347.50				1,347.50
Seneca in New York.....		4,600.00		5,731.80	10,231.80
Shoshone in Utah.....			2,000.00	800.00	2,800.00
Shoshones and Arapahoe in Wyoming.....				23,790.41	23,790.41
Shoshones in Nevada.....			12,000.00		12,000.00
Shoshones and Bannocks.....	4,971.35	11,000.00			15,971.35
Shoshones in Wyoming.....			30,000.00		30,000.00
Sioux of Standing Rock.....				26,667.00	26,667.00
Sioux, Yankton tribe.....	24,000.00	45,000.00			69,000.00
Sioux of Devils Lake.....			10,900.00	120.56	11,020.56
Sioux of different tribes.....	150,000.00	1,172,000.00			1,322,000.00
Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	41,325.68			873.92	42,199.60
Siletz Indians.....	1,556.46			23.60	1,580.06
Spokane.....		2,000.00			2,000.00
Stockbridge Indians.....	3,799.42				3,799.42
Tongue River Indians.....				1,611.50	1,611.50
Tonkawa.....	1,286.24		1,000.00		2,286.24
Tule River Indians.....				1,100.00	1,100.00
Ute, confederated bands of.....	78,000.00	83,740.00			161,740.00
Utah.....	189.96			18,966.50	19,156.46
Wallawalla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.....			4,000.00		4,000.00
Western Shoshone Indians.....	12,688.34				12,688.34
Winnebago.....		44,162.47			44,162.47
Yakima and other Indians.....			5,000.00	709.74	5,709.74
Total.....	1,777,373.41	2,065,845.62	649,000.00	1,626,458.076	5,118,677.00

^a Umatilla only.

LIABILITIES TO INDIAN TRIBES.

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations.

Name of treaty.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, etc. (pensions, etc.)	Reference to laws, statutes at large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations in time now allowed, liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay in full, or to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liability.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. interest is paid annually, and which produces interest annuities.
Choctaw.....	Permanent annuities.....	Second article treaty of Nov. 16, 1806, \$3,000; third article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600; second article treaty of Jan. 21, 1825, \$6,000. Sixteenth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 96, § 2; Vol. 11, p. 614, § 23; 133 vol. 1, p. 233, § 13; Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; Vol. 7, p. 288, § 64, 133, § 7; Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13.	\$3,500.00	\$16,000.00	19,512.89	\$500,257.92
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	Interest on \$300,257.92, articles 10 and 15, treaty of Jan. 22, 1836. Fifteen installments of \$8,000 each, under sixth article of treaty of Mar. 3, 1837, ratified by act of Congress, Sept. 24, 1837. Employees as per eleventh article of said agreement.	Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13.				
Crow.....	Twenty-five installments of \$30,000 each, in lieu of annuities, under the direction of the President, otherwise, under the direction of the President, on \$7,500, being the balance on \$15,500.	Two installments of \$8,000 each, unappropriated.	Act of Apr. 11, 1837.	\$8,000.00	60,000.00		
Iowa.....	Five annual installments of \$1,800; five annual installments of \$1,500, to be paid per capita. Nine installments to be disposed of as provided in article 2 of agreement, act June 10, 1836.	Two installments mentioned in first column, a first installment of \$150,000 each due.	Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9; Vol. 26, p. 746, § 7; Vol. 29, p. 854.		15,000.00	2,875.00	57,500.00
Indians of Blackfeet Agency.	Twenty installments of annuity of \$6,000.....	Expanded under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, five installments due.	Agreement of Feb. 23, 1838.		300,000.00		
Indians of Fort Hall Agency.					24,000.00		

LIABILITIES TO INDIAN TRIBES.

Kickapoo.....	Interest on \$65,540.94, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of Dec. 21, 1835.	Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2; Vol. 12, p. 842, § 2.	3,000.00		8,277.24	55,540.94
Mole.....	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Estimated	Vol. 19, p. 256.	90,000.00			
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician. Interest on \$69,120, at 5 per cent, for educational purposes.	Resolution of Senate dated Jan. 19, 1858, to treaty of Jan. 2, 1857.	Vol. 15, p. 684, § 7; Vol. 7, p. 22, § 6.	9,000.00		6,456.00	69,120.00
Pawnee	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay for iron and steel and other necessary articles for whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices, physician.	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2; Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2.	10,000.00		30,000.00	
Do.....	Estimated for iron and steel, \$800.		Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4.	900.00			
Potawatamies.....	Permanent annuity in money.....	Estimated.	Vol. 12, p. 730, § 4; Vol. 7, p. 51, § 3; Vol. 7, p. 184, § 3; Vol. 7, p. 371, § 3; Vol. 7, p. 380, § 2; Vol. 7, p. 316, § 2; Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2; Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2; Vol. 9, p. 355, § 10; Vol. 9, p. 363, § 10.	1,200.00			7,154.00
Do.....	Permanent annuity in money.....						2,578.00
Do.....	Permanent annuity in money.....						17,980.00
Do.....	Permanent annuity in money.....						14,312.00
Do.....	Permanent annuity in money.....						14,458.40
Do.....	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.	July 29, 1859.	Vol. 7, p. 21, § 2.				3,120.80
Do.....	Permanent provision for payment of money for interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.	Sept. 29, 1836; June 5 and 17, 1846; and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 21, § 2; Vol. 9, p. 355, § 10; Vol. 9, p. 363, § 10.			107.34	2,146.80
Quapaw.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837.	Vol. 7, p. 21, § 2.			11,206.21	230,064.20
Sacs & Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of Nov. 3, 1804.	Vol. 7, p. 28, § 3.	1,500.00			20,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 3.			1,000.00	200,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 3.			10,000.00	200,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 3.			7,870.00	157,400.00
Do.....	Interest on \$50,000, eighth article of treaty of Aug. 7, 1836.	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1851.	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8.	200.00			500,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent.	Support of schools, etc.	Vol. 14, p. 57, § 3.			3,500.00	70,000.00
Do.....	Permanent annuity.....	Feb. 19, 1831.	Vol. 4, p. 442.			8,250.00	20,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$43,000, at 5 per cent, from the Ontario bank to the United States Treasury.	Act of June 27, 1836.	Vol. 9, p. 28, § 3.			2,125.00	43,000.00

a First appropriation for fourth series to be made in 1900.

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, in whole or in part, as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which a per cent is annually invested at a per cent to produce permanent annuities.
Shoshone and Bannocks.	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10.	\$5,000.00			
Do.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 2.	1,000.00			
Bannocks.	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher.	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10.	5,000.00			
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.	Twenty Nov. 11, 1794.	Vol. 7, p. 46, § 6.			\$4,500.00	\$90,000.00
Stink of different bands of the Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 688, § 10.	1,600.00			
Do.	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do	Vol. 15, p. 688, § 12.	10,400.00			
Do.	Interest on \$2,000,000, at 5 per cent, per article 5, agreement of Sept. 28, 1857.	do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5.	\$50,000.00			
Do.	Interest on \$3,000,000, at 5 per cent, section 17, act Mar. 2, 1889.	do	Vol. 25, p. 888.			170,000.00	3,000,000.00
Tobacco, etc., Wapamunga, Yampa, Grand River, and Dinah bands of Okla.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9.	220.00			
Do.	Two carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15.	8,320.00			
Do.	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12.	30,000.00			

Winnebago.	Interest on \$804,900.17, at 5 per cent per annum.	Nov. 1, 1857, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4 Vol. 12, p. 628.			40,245.45	804,900.17
Do.	Interest on \$78,340.41, at 5 per cent per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870.	Vol. 16, p. 285, § 1.			3,917.02	78,340.41
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Twenty installments of \$15,000 each, fourth to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Four installments of \$15,000 each due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4.		\$80,000.00		
Total.				1,000,240.00	\$75,000.00	387,168.22	6,833,891.64

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency or school.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY—CON.					
Ottawa	Seneca School.	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Beef.	61,687	22	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 515; 27,744.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians by act of Mar. 3, 1861 (vol. 26, p. 369). The residue, 1,567.29 acres, unallotted (letter book 228, p. 115).
Peoria	do.	Kaskaskia, Miami, Plover, Plunkeshaw, and Wea.			Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 515; 49,460 acres allotted. The residue, 2,315.25 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1862 (22 Stat., 245).
Quapaw	do.	Quapaw			Treaties of May 13, 1858, vol. 7, p. 494, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 515; 86,245.21 acres allotted to 247 Indians for purchase of land for school and 40 acres for church purposes. Act of Mar. 3, 1861, ratifying agreement of Mar. 23, 1858, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1865, vol. 29, p. 967. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1861, ratified in Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 31, p. 967.
Seminole	Union Agency.	Seminole	9,885.81	37.1	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1861, Annual Report, 1862, p. 459, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1862, vol. 22, p. 459. Agreement of Mar. 12, 1861, between the Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 12, 1860. Agreement recorded in treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35. Agreement made Dec. 16, 1857, ratified by act of July 1, 1868, vol. 30, p. 67. Agreement of Oct. 7, 1859, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 31, p. 967.
Seneca	Seneca School.	Seneca			Treaties of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 515; Dec. 29, 1852, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 25,821.35 acres allotted to 302 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for government church, and school purposes. Act of May 27, 1862, vol. 26, p. 362.
Shawnee	do.	Seneca and Eastern Shawnee			Treaties of July 20, 1851, vol. 7, p. 531; of Dec. 29, 1852, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; and agreement with Modoc, made June 23, 1854 (see Annual Report, p. 271) confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 31, p. 967; 447, 10,484.81 acres allotted to 84 Indians; 84 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 266, p. 296, and 257, p. 297); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1861, ratified by act of May 27, 1862, vol. 26, p. 362).

Wyandot	do.	Wyandot	6,585	1	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 20,685.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians; 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 684.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 352).
Total			19,477,796	36,434	
KANSAS.					
Sauk and Fox	Sauk and Fox School.	Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi and Winnebago.	62,465	47	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1858, June 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, Feb. 13, 1861, vol. 26, p. 749. (See Annual Reports, 1861, p. 681; 1868, p. 81.)
Total			2,465	47	
KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Minsie	Potawatomi School.	Chippewa and Minsie			Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1106; 4,385.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; 31 acres reserved for school purposes. Act of June 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, ratified in Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1867, vol. 30, p. 62.
John	Kikapoo School.	John			1861, vol. 12, p. 1117; 17,765.21 p. 2069, and of Mar. 6, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,669.13 acres reserved for cemetery purposes (letter book 266, p. 80).
Kikapoo	do.	Kikapoo	27,461	112	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 23, p. 623; 12,669.13 acres allotted to 129 Indians; the residue, 7,404 acres, unallotted. Act of June 7, 1867, vol. 30, p. 62.
Potawatomi	Potawatomi School.	Prarie Band of Potawatomi	9,918	15	Treaties of June 8, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 67,494.27 acres allotted to 763 Indians; 300 acres reserved for school purposes. (Letter books 258, p. 252; 259, p. 457; 263, p. 301.)
Sauk and Fox	Kikapoo School.	Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	6,986	14	1869, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 31, p. 967; vol. 12, p. 1104; treaty of readjustment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 67,494.27 acres allotted to 763 Indians; 300 acres reserved for school purposes. (Letter books 258, p. 252; 259, p. 457; 263, p. 301.)
Total			18,307	29	Treaties of May 28, 1854, vol. 7, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 291, and of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 31, p. 967; 2,848.69 acres in Kansas; 4,142.52 acres in Missouri; the residue, 7,085.30 acres, unallotted to 84 Indians; the residue, 186.25 acres, unallotted (letter books 253, p. 351, and 254, p. 37).

^aUnobtainable—surveyed.

^bIn Kansas and Nebraska.

^cSurveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency or school.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Mackinac	Chippewa of Saganaw, Saganaw, Saganaw, and Black River.	2,373	3 1/2	Executive order, May 14, 1854; treaty of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1854, vol. 14, p. 657.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Veux Desert bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	61,029	1 1/2	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 14, p. 1169. 51,433 acres allotted; the residue, 1,029 acres, unallotted. Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 14, p. 1169; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855, 2,041.25 acres allotted.
Ontonagon	do	Chippewa of Lake Superior.			
Total			3,802	5 1/2	
MINNESOTA.					
Bois Fort	La Pointe Agency	Bois Fort Chippewa			Treaty of Apr. 7, 1854, vol. 14, p. 753; act of Jan. 14, 1859, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 55,211.73 acres allotted to 688 Indians and 241.03 acres reserved for agency, etc. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 31,861 acres, to be opened to public sale; residue, 31,861 acres, to be reserved for public use.
Deer Creek	do	do			Executive order, June 30, 1858; act of Jan. 14, 1859, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 28,515 acres allotted to 4 Indians and 1,499 acres reserved for public use.
Fond du Lac	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1855, vol. 17, p. 190. 22,283.61 acres allotted to 261 Indians and 1,000 acres reserved for public use. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 62.) 60,000-acre residue; 75,877 acres reserved to supplement allotment of Nov. 21, 1849. (See act of Jan. 14, 1859, vol. 25, p. 642.)
Grand Portage (Bigon River)	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1859, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 62.) 24,193.33 acres allotted to 264 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.57 acres, to be opened to public sale.
Leech Lake	Leech Lake Agency	Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnibegish bands of Chippewa.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1855, and May 24, 1856; act of Jan. 14, 1859, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 48.) 57,883.06 acres allotted to 586 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and

Molewakanthon		Molewakanthon Sioux	1,100	1 1/2	By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1854; Mar. 3, 1855; May 15, 1856; June 25, 1856; Mar. 2, 1859; Mar. 19, 1859; and Mar. 2, 1860.) 10,000 acres reserved for public settlement. (Act of June 27, 1860, vol. 22, p. 302.)
Mille Lac	White Earth Agency	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewa.	69,014	95	By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1854; Mar. 3, 1855; May 15, 1856; June 25, 1856; Mar. 2, 1859; Mar. 19, 1859; and Mar. 2, 1860.) 10,000 acres reserved for public settlement. (Act of June 27, 1860, vol. 22, p. 302.)
Red Lake	Leech Lake Agency	Red Lake and Pevindim bands of Chippewa.	543,848	800	Annual Report, 1891, pp. 111 and 179.
Vermilion Lake	La Pointe Agency	do			Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12 of the same, vol. 15, p. 194. 60,000 acres allotted to 600 Indians; 15,000 acres reserved for public use. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 75,000-acre residue; 10,000 acres reserved for public use.
White Earth	White Earth Agency	Bois Fort Chippewa	61,081	1 1/2	Approved May 27, 1858, vol. 20, p. 748. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 10,000 acres reserved for public settlement. (Act of June 27, 1860, vol. 22, p. 302.)
White Oak Point and Chippewa	Leech Lake Agency	Chippewa of the Mississippi; Oak Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewa.	32,029	5 1/4	Treaty of Mar. 18, 1867, vol. 16, p. 718. Executive order, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1888; act of Jan. 14, 1859, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 217,042 acres, to be opened to public sale; residue, 217,042 acres, to be reserved for public use.
Total			917,992	1,184 1/2	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1105, and of Mar. 19, 1859, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1852, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1859, vol. 25, p. 642; act of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; act of Mar. 14, 1859, vol. 25, p. 642; act of Apr. 25, 1868, vol. 32, p. 359. 252,593.15 acres allotted to 4,472 Indians and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes.

^a Agency established June 30, 1889.

^b These lands are also under La Pointe Agency.

^c These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. XXVIII and XLIII of Annual Report, 1890.

^d Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency or school.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW YORK					
NEVEDA—continued.					
Pyramid Lake.....	Neveda School.....	Paiute.....	6,252,000	363	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. (See sec. 28, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 20, 1864, vol. 78, p. 225.)
Walker River.....	Carson School.....	do.....	638,815	498	Executive order, Mar. 13, 1874. Joint resolution of June 19, 1862, vol. 32, p. 344.
Total.....			6,890,815	1,491	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Juarilla Apache.....	Juarilla School.....	Juarilla Apache.....	128,400	147	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1857. 120,000 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 29,044 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 325, p. 225). The Executive order, July 27, 1857, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Mescalero Apache.....	Mescalero School.....	Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.....	271,210	711	Continued by United States patents in 1864, under old and new acts, acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and Dec. 29, 1859, vol. 12, p. 21. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 104.)
Jemez.....	do.....	do.....	17,510	1,084	See Executive orders of June 13, 1860, p. 586, and June 13, 1862, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambé Pueblos.
Acoma.....	do.....	do.....	15,700		
San Juan.....	do.....	do.....	17,345		
Santa Fe.....	do.....	do.....	17,403		
Peoos.....	do.....	do.....	18,727		
Cochiti.....	do.....	do.....	13,725		
Santo Domingo.....	do.....	do.....	17,743		
Pueblo Santa Clara.....	do.....	do.....	17,260		
Testa.....	do.....	do.....	17,260		
Pyroque.....	do.....	do.....	17,260		
Sandia.....	do.....	do.....	15,500		
Isleta.....	do.....	do.....	17,315		
Nambé.....	do.....	do.....	234,187		
Laguna.....	do.....	do.....	14,284		
Santa Ana.....	do.....	do.....	17,260		
Zuni.....	Zuni School.....	do.....	215,000	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1857, May 1, 1862, and Mar. 3, 1883. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,831.25 acres.)
Total.....			1,062,487	2,663	

NEW YORK.					
Albany.....	New York Agency.....	Onondaga and Seneca.....	430,400	47	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 567.
Cattaraugus.....	do.....	Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.....	21,600	34	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 20, 1842, and annual report, 1877, p. 163.
Oil Spring.....	do.....	Seneca.....	640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.) Seneca agreement of 1810, act of Feb. 20, 1838, vol. 27, p. 470, act of Feb. 20, 1838, vol. 27, p. 470, act of Nov. 11, 1854, vol. 30, p. 34, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga.....	do.....	Onondaga, Onondaga, and St. Regis.....	6,100	91	Treaty of May 15, 1784, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 3,126 acres in Canada.
St. Regis.....	do.....	do.....	11,500	23	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, in 1857, purchased by the Indians and held in fee by the State of New York, deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1880, p. 180.)
Tonawanda.....	do.....	Cayuga and Tonawanda bands of Seneca.....	6,740	91	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 2, p. 53, and arrangement (terms and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Tuscarora.....	do.....	Onondaga and Tuscarora.....	4,219	91	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, in case of the Holland Land Co., 1854, confirmed Oct. 25, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1884, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians Aug. 14, 1880, and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880, and No. 128, 534, Co. 30, No. 174, Co. 14, 588, and No. 128, 534, Co. 30, No. 174, held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 22, p. 1000.
Total.....			57,677	137	
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla boundary and other lands.....	Eastern Cherokee School.....	Eastern Band of North Carolina Cherokee.....	650,000	78	
			15,500	20	
			622,000	78	
Total.....			637,500	98	
NORTH DAKOTA.					
Devils Lake.....	Fort Totten School.....	Apsichoke, Ojibwa, Santee, Siouxon, Yankton, and Wapeton Bands.....	92,134	111	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 506, agreement and approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 167 and 170, Indian Laws, 1867-82, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Surveyed.

Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency or school.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<i>MISSOURI</i> Eumathla.....	Umattilla School.....	Cayuse, Umattilla, and Wallawalla.....	979,820	124 ¹	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 585, and act of Aug. 3, 1852, vol. 22, p. 287; War Dept. order, Dec. 25, 1840, and order Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1868, annual report, 1869, p. 182; 76,232.90 acres allotted to 388 Indians, 280 acres reserved for school, and mission purchased for school, letter book 230, p. 132; Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 720.
Warm Springs.....	Warm Springs School.....	Des Chutes, John Day, Paute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.....	932,108	348 ¹	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 585, 140,686.45 acres allotted to 569 Indians, and 1,150 acres reserved for school and military purposes. The residue, 222,108 acres, unsurveyed (letter book 354, p. 285).
Total.....			1,271,554	1,991 ¹	
<i>SOUTH DAKOTA</i> Crow Creek and Old Wambago.....	Crow Creek Agency.....	Lower Yanktonia, Lower Brulé, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	412,621	175	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 18, p. 625, and act of Oct. 17, 1867, 1868, see President's proclamation of Aug. 27, 1867, 1868, annual report, 1868, p. 411; act of Mar. 2, 1869, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation of Feb. 27, 1865, annual report, 1865, p. 411; act of Mar. 2, 1869, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1860, vol. 20, p. 154; There has been a change in the location of the reservation, and the residue of agency, school, and military purposes, 13,000 acres, leaving a residue of 112,621 acres (letter book 302, p. 445, 372, p. 488, 373, p. 357).
Lake Traverse.....	Sisseton Agency.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....			Treaty of Feb. 10, 1867, vol. 15, p. 50; agreement and approved June 22, 1867, in Indian appropriation act, 1867, p. 318; President's proclamation, Dec. 30, 1869, modified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 25, pp. 1058-1062; 200,904.52 acres allotted to 1,339 Indians for church and school purposes, 13,000 acres for military purposes, and 1,000 acres for school and military purposes. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1862, vol. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River.....	Cheyenne River Agency.....	Blackfoot, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,867,840	4,491	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 18, p. 625, and Executive order, Aug. 9, 1867, 1868, annual report, 1868, p. 411; 18, p. 254, and Executive order, Aug. 9, 1867, and Mar. 20, 1868. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1862. (For modification see under civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1884, vol. 24, p. 205.)
<i>MISSOURI</i> Lower Brulé.....	Lower Brulé Agency.....	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonia Sioux.....	6,290,691	9,733 ¹	Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 34, p. 205; Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted; Act of Mar. 2, 1869, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1860, vol. 20, p. 154; President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1863, vol. 22, p. 287, and Mar. 30, 1864, vol. 23, p. 321; Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 18, p. 625, and Executive order, Aug. 9, 1867, 1868, annual report, 1868, p. 411; 18, p. 254, and Executive order, Aug. 9, 1867, and Mar. 20, 1868. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1862. (For modification see under civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1884, vol. 24, p. 205.)
<i>NEBRASKA</i> Pine Ridge.....	Pine Ridge Agency.....	Brulé, Northern Cheyenne, and Ogala Sioux.....	6,613,240	10,199 ¹	Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 34, p. 205; Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted; Act of Mar. 2, 1869, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1860, vol. 20, p. 154; President's proclamation of Feb. 7, 1863, vol. 22, p. 287, and Mar. 30, 1864, vol. 23, p. 321; Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 18, p. 625, and Executive order, Aug. 9, 1867, 1868, annual report, 1868, p. 411; 18, p. 254, and Executive order, Aug. 9, 1867, and Mar. 20, 1868. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1862. (For modification see under civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1884, vol. 24, p. 205.)
<i>NEBRASKA</i> Rosebud.....	Rosebud Agency.....	Lower, Minneconjou, Northern Ogala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzhahe Sioux.....	61,616,407	2,352 ¹	Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 34, p. 205; Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted; Act of Mar. 2, 1869, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1860, vol. 20, p. 154; President's proclamation of Feb. 7, 1863, vol. 22, p. 287, and Mar. 30, 1864, vol. 23, p. 321; Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 18, p. 625, and Executive order, Aug. 9, 1867, 1868, annual report, 1868, p. 411; 18, p. 254, and Executive order, Aug. 9, 1867, and Mar. 20, 1868. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1862. (For modification see under civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1884, vol. 24, p. 205.)

Name of reservation.	Agency or school.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<i>NEBRASKA</i> Lower Brulé.....	Lower Brulé Agency.....	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonia Sioux.....	6,290,691	9,733 ¹	Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 34, p. 205; Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted; Act of Mar. 2, 1869, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1860, vol. 20, p. 154; President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1863, vol. 22, p. 287, and Mar. 30, 1864, vol. 23, p. 321; Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 18, p. 625, and Executive order, Aug. 9, 1867, 1868, annual report, 1868, p. 411; 18, p. 254, and Executive order, Aug. 9, 1867, and Mar. 20, 1868. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1862. (For modification see under civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1884, vol. 24, p. 205.)
<i>NEBRASKA</i> Pine Ridge.....	Pine Ridge Agency.....	Brulé, Northern Cheyenne, and Ogala Sioux.....	6,613,240	10,199 ¹	Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 34, p. 205; Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted; Act of Mar. 2, 1869, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1860, vol. 20, p. 154; President's proclamation of Feb. 7, 1863, vol. 22, p. 287, and Mar. 30, 1864, vol. 23, p. 321; Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 18, p. 625, and Executive order, Aug. 9, 1867, 1868, annual report, 1868, p. 411; 18, p. 254, and Executive order, Aug. 9, 1867, and Mar. 20, 1868. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1862. (For modification see under civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1884, vol. 24, p. 205.)
<i>NEBRASKA</i> Rosebud.....	Rosebud Agency.....	Lower, Minneconjou, Northern Ogala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzhahe Sioux.....	61,616,407	2,352 ¹	Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 34, p. 205; Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted; Act of Mar. 2, 1869, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1860, vol. 20, p. 154; President's proclamation of Feb. 7, 1863, vol. 22, p. 287, and Mar. 30, 1864, vol. 23, p. 321; Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 18, p. 625, and Executive order, Aug. 9, 1867, 1868, annual report, 1868, p. 411; 18, p. 254, and Executive order, Aug. 9, 1867, and Mar. 20, 1868. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1862. (For modification see under civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1884, vol. 24, p. 205.)

¹Partly surveyed.

REF0076032

INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

BIGPINE, CAL.

In his regular tour through Nevada and California Inspector C. F. Nesler addressed a letter, September 13, 1898, to Mrs. Frederick Conn, of Santa Ana, Cal., respecting the conveyance of the land occupied by the Bigpine School in Inyo County, Cal., to the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indians living in that vicinity, so long as the same should be occupied for Indian school purposes. The school had been conducted exclusively by private enterprise, but it was proposed that the Government assume its support and equipment.

She replied in favor of the proposition, provided that it should be stipulated in the conveyance that the title to the land should revert to the original purchaser or owner, should it ever be abandoned by the Government for school purposes, and she gave the following history of the tract:

The original owner of the land was W. R. Tibbetts, who sold a portion of his land to one Mr. McConnell, about the time of the opening of the Indian school there, stipulating that an acre in the corner of the tract sold should be given as a site for the Indian school. The schoolhouse that was erected on this acre of land was built so near the south line that it gave the pupils no room on that side. To remove this objection, Mrs. Conn bought another half acre of land and gave it to the school. The original deed for the land was made in favor of Miss Josie Turner, the teacher of the school, and recorded in Inyo County and forwarded to Washington, D. C. When Miss Turner left the school and neighborhood, a new deed was executed, conveying the land and property to the trustees of the school. When the original schoolhouse was destroyed by fire a new one was erected, Mr. Tibbetts and Mrs. Conn's brother being the principal contributors to it. It was necessary that any deed of the property to the Government should receive the approval of Mr. Allerton, one of the trustees, and of the Indians.

Supervisor M. F. Holland reported, December 2, 1899, that there was a fairly good and commodious school building erected on a fenced-in acre of ground that had been deeded in a rather irregular manner to the Indians by two separate instruments which he inclosed, one of which purported to convey to different grantees one-half of the acre disposed of by the first one, both grants being made by J. E. McConnell. The two deeds conveyed conflicting estates or titles in the land to such a degree that neither the Indians nor the Government would be justified in putting any permanent improvement on the land. He recommended that the four grantors named in the two deeds should unite in a quitclaim deed to Mr. McConnell, and that the latter should then make a new deed for the acre of land in favor of the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the use and benefit of the Bigpine band or village of Indians forever.

He was instructed June 20, 1900, to have prepared a quitclaim deed from the parties then holding or claiming possession of the land in favor of J. E. McConnell, and then have Mr. McConnell execute a new deed, not in trust for the Indians, but to the United States, taking care to indicate by notes and bounds the land to be conveyed, so that the same might be connected with the public surveys; also to furnish an abstract of title, certified to by a proper officer.

Supervisor Holland's request of September 11, 1900, for authority to employ a competent surveyor to survey the school land and to connect such survey with the public survey was granted by the Department October 8, 1900.

C. H. Ashbury, superintendent of the schools at Carson City, on January 20, 1904, forwarded deeds with abstracts in lieu of those prepared by Supervisor Holland some two years before, which had been lost. He reported that the site of the school building, one-half mile from the village of Bigpine, was as convenient to all the Indians as

any site that could be selected, and recommended that a water right be secured for this site for about \$50, through the purchase of about 10 or 15 shares of a ditch then being constructed.

The deeds were returned for further explanation, and for correction of defects in deeds. April 20 Superintendent Ashbury returned the three deeds with abstracts of title explained and defects adjusted and reported that the water right recommended was as necessary to the school as the land. May 5 the abstract of title was returned to Superintendent Ashbury with definite instructions as to sheriff's writs, which were a cloud on the title to the land.

Superintendent Ashbury returned the deeds and abstract May 21, with report as to writs being outlawed, whereupon this office submitted to the Department June 4 sundry deeds from patentee and assigns, including the Josie Turner deed, with abstract of title, together with the following deeds, viz:

1. Deed dated November 7, 1903, from Margaret A. Peter, "the legal and regularly appointed successor to Josie Turner, as teacher of Bigpine Indian School," conveying to the United States for \$1 the following described tract of land in the NW. 1 of SE. 1 of sec. 18, T. 9 S., R. 34 E., Mount Diablo meridian, viz: Beginning at the northwest corner of the NW. 1 of the SE. 1 of said sec. 18; thence east 208.8 feet, south 208.8 feet, west 208.8 feet, north 208.8 feet to the place of beginning.

2. Deed dated November 4, 1903, from Carrie A. Gregg, conveying to the United States for \$1 her interest in the following described tract of land in the NW. 1 of SE. 1 of sec. 18, T. 9 S., R. 34 E., Mount Diablo meridian, viz: Beginning at the northwest corner of the NW. 1 of SE. 1 of said sec. 18, thence east 208.8 feet, south 313.2 feet, west 208.8 feet, north 313.2 feet to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres.

3. Deed dated November 4, 1903, from J. E. McConnell, conveying to the United States for \$1 the 14 acres above described in deed No. 2, with the recommendation that they be held before the Attorney-General for his written opinion as to the validity of the title to said 14 acres of land.

The Department returned the several deeds for the Bigpine Indian School June 17, 1904, with the opinion of the Attorney-General rendered June 14, as to validity of title.

The deed from Margaret A. Peter was recorded in the recorder of deeds' office, Inyo County, Cal., November 10, 1903, in book 2, page 491 of Inyo County records, and in this office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 320.

The deed from Carrie A. Gregg and her husband, Stephen G. Gregg, was recorded November 5, 1903, in recorder of deeds' office, Inyo County, Cal., in volume 3 of deeds, page 89, and in this office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 319.

The deed from J. E. McConnell was recorded in same office November 5, 1903, in book 2, page 492, and in this office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 318.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

By the Indian appropriation act approved May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., p. 271), Congress appropriated for the Indian school at Grand Junction, Colo.—

for improving the sewerage system, including purchase of land, or right of way, if necessary, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required: *Provided*, The Secretary of the Interior shall thoroughly investigate sewer conditions at this school, and if deemed advisable maintain the present arrangements with such improvements as may be deemed essential.

Robert M. Pringle, supervisor of engineering, was instructed July 9, 1902, to proceed to Grand Junction and consult with Superintendent Lemmon and investigate the best plan for improving the water and sewerage system of the school. He was expected to submit a plan for giving the school the best possible water and sewerage system with the money available, the construction and improvements to be so made that there would be no future interference of county or city officials or others, and that the danger to the health of the community from the disposal of the sewage would be reduced to a minimum.

He reported, August 12, that the best plan for sewage disposal would be a sewer line of 8-inch pipe extending from a manhole located at the southwest corner of school grounds and along the public highway, passing under the railroad track, thence down city alley, and finally discharging into Grand Junction sewer, with an ultimate fall of 27 feet 3 inches; length of sewer, 10,084 feet, with no bends save two of 45° where the sewer passes under the railroad track.

As to securing a water supply for the school, he made two suggestions. One—which he discarded—was to make connections with the city waterworks (new system) by laying 6,000 feet of 4-inch pipe in place of the 2-inch pipe now in use, this extension not including the distribution pipes for school grounds; the other was to give the

school an independent water supply in accordance with plans and specifications submitted.

Superintendent Lemmon was instructed, August 21, 1902, to submit maps showing the line of sewer pipe from the school to its connection with the city sewer, indicating the streets through which it was to run, as well as the private property and by whom the latter was owned, and also to furnish information as to the right of way which might be granted over any streets or highways.

He was also instructed to look into the legal question as to the authority of persons or corporations to grant rights of way for laying sewer-pipe lines. He was notified that there was no money available to purchase any rights of way or land for the running of the water pipes, and unless all such rights of way were given to the Government the work must be suspended until Congress should furnish the necessary funds.

September 14, 1903, Superintendent Lemmon forwarded the following papers, viz: 1. Deed, dated May 30, 1903, from Hans H. Jensen, conveying to the United States, for \$1 and other good and valuable consideration, the following-described tract of land in Mesa County, Colo.:

Beginning at a point 127 feet west and 1,258 feet south of the north center corner of the SW. 1 of sec. 19, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., Ute principal meridian, running thence west 21 feet, north 20 feet, east 21 feet, and south 20 feet to place of beginning, containing 190 square feet.

2. Quitclaim deed, dated June 1, 1903, from the Mesa County State Bank, by its president, conveying to the United States a right of way for the construction, maintenance, and operation of water main of iron pipe in a straight line on a strip of land on the east side of the SW. 1 of the NW. 1 of sec. 19, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., with right to enter upon said land at any and all times to construct, operate, and repair said pipe line.

3. Quitclaim deed, dated June 1, 1903, from John A. Thatcher and Mahlon D. Thatcher, conveying to the United States a similar right of way on and along a strip of land on the east side of the NW. 1 of sec. 19, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., said pipe line to be not less than 34 feet underground.

4. Agreement (in quintuplicate) dated February 6, 1903, wherein H. H. Jensen granted to the United States full and free passage across his land for the building, maintenance, and operation of a power pumping plant on the north bank of Grand River upon 480 square feet of ground (subsequently conveyed by him to the United States, by deed dated May 30, 1903), such privilege of passing and hauling to extend from March 1, 1903, to February 29, 1904, and thereafter, at the option of the United States, so long as the Indian school and power pumping plant shall be maintained as such, with other privileges by Mr. Jensen therein enumerated, etc., it being an agreement as to the lands of H. H. Jensen, and goes with such lands as a benefit thereto to whomsoever may own said lands while such school and pumping plant are maintained by the Government.

These papers he reported covered all the land desired for the location of the pumping plant and right of way for water-pipe line from the Grand River to Indian school tract.

He also transmitted the following quitclaim deeds for right of way for sewer pipe for the school sewer system, leading from the Indian school tract westerly to and through Grand Junction and its system to the Grand River, viz:

1. Quitclaim deed, dated February 3, 1903, from William S. Jackson, conveying to the United States a right of way for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a sewer on and along a strip of land 30 feet wide on the south side of the SE. 1 of sec. 13, T. 1 S., R. 1 W., Ute meridian, then occupied by the county of Mesa as a highway, with any interest in said strip of land for such purpose which the grantor held, with right to enter upon said strip of land at any and all times to construct, operate, and repair said sewer; subject, however, to any and all right heretofore given said county or taken by said county of Mesa for such highway, and reserving all rights to the use of said highway as such.

2. Quitclaim deed, dated May 14, 1903, from David R. Crosby, conveying to the United States a similar right of way, with similar restrictions, on and along a strip of land on the south side of a tract of land in the SE. 1 of the SW. 1 of sec. 13, T. 1 S., R. 1 W., Ute meridian, lying between the right of way of the Rio Grande Junction Railway and the south line of said sec. 13, viz:

Beginning at a point on said south line 538.5 links east of the southwest corner of the SE. 1 of the SW. 1 of said sec. 13, thence east 22 chains and 9.5 links to the east line of said SE. 1 of SW. 1, now occupied by Mesa County as a highway.

3. Quitclaim deed, dated May 14, 1903, from Victor A. Tharp, conveying to the United States a similar right of way, with similar restrictions, on and along a strip of

land for a distance of 538.5 links on the south side of a tract of land in the SW. 1 of the SW. 1 of sec. 13, T. 1 S., R. 1 W., Ute meridian, viz:

Beginning at the southwest corner of the SW. 1 of the SW. 1 of said sec. 13, thence east 538.5 links. The right of way on this land extends from the south side of the section up to and along the south side of the Rio Grande Junction Railway.

4. An agreement dated May 26, 1903, with the city council of Grand Junction to furnish the Indian school at Grand Junction, at a rental of \$100 per annum, with continuous and ample right of way for the passage of the sewage of the school through the city sewers from a manhole at a point on the north side of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad track near the intersection of Second street and the first alley south of South street (as shown on the plat of sewers of the city) to the point in Grand River where the sewage of the city of Grand Junction is now deposited, from June 1, 1903, to May 31, 1904, and thereafter, at the option of the United States, for ninety-nine years, with certain privileges and restrictions therein set forth.

5. An agreement (not dated) with the Rio Grande Junction Railroad Company (through its officers), by which that company granted to the United States the privilege of laying, operating, and maintaining a single line of sewer pipe over and across its lands, to cross at right angles the right of way and track of the railway at a point 134 feet easterly from mile post No. 76 of said company's mileage, in the NE. 1 of sec. 23, T. 1 S., R. 1 W., with conditions and restrictions therein set forth.

6. An agreement (not dated) with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company (through its manager) to enter its property at a point 10 feet south of the northeast corner of the NW. 1 of sec. 23, T. 1 S., R. 1 W., running thence west, parallel with the north boundary of its property and 10 feet south therefrom, a distance of 1,885 feet, thence on a line bearing N. 87° 39' W. a distance of 332 feet to manhole of Grand Junction sewer, with conditions and restrictions therein set forth.

These deeds, with abstract of title and city council proceedings, were submitted to the Department September 25, 1903, with a recommendation that the deed from Mr. Jensen, with abstract of title, for the land on which it was proposed to erect the pumping plant to the water pipe be laid before the Attorney-General for his written opinion as to the validity of title.

Superintendent Lemmon also forwarded to this Office an order issued by the board of county commissioners for Mesa County, Colo., directing the tearing up of the present sewage system on or before October 9, 1903, in default of which the road supervisor was directed to tear it up. He reported that if this was done the school would be without any method of sewage disposal, which would compel the abandonment of the plant until the new water and sewage system could be put in. Subsequently the superintendent informed the Office that the board of commissioners were willing to extend the time if "prompt and decided action looking to immediate construction should be taken."

The Department, September 30, returned the agreement of May 26, 1903, with the city council of Grand Junction, and suggested that certain conditions (1) as to the approval of vouchers for rent by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and (2) as to the approval of the agreement by the Board of Indian Commissioners be eliminated as unnecessary; also that a proviso be inserted in the agreement "that if the United States should at any time within the ninety-nine years from May 31, 1904, abandon the Indian school at Grand Junction, Colo., said agreement should cease and determine."

The Office returned this agreement to Superintendent Lemmon October 16, and November 16, 1903, he forwarded (in quintuplicate) new agreement dated May 26, 1903, with the city council of Grand Junction and made in accordance with Department suggestion. November 27, 1903, the Department approved this new agreement and granted authority for the payment of the rental annuity during the continuance of the school.

The deed dated June 1, 1903, from the Mesa County State Bank, granting to the United States a right of way for the construction, maintenance, and operation of water main by iron pipe on the strip of land on the east side of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of sec. 19, R. 1 S., T. 1 E., of the Ute principal meridian, was returned to Superintendent Lemmon November 2, 1903, with instructions to have a new deed executed in lieu thereof, describing the strip of land over which the pipe line was to be constructed, etc., as "the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of sec. 19, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., Ute principal meridian." December 3, 1903, it was returned by him.

On December 12, 1903, the Department returned plats of water and sewerage system and the Jensen deed, with the opinion of the Attorney-General, rendered October 20, 1903, as to the validity of title, and also returned with his approval the other

deeds. These papers were forwarded to Superintendent Lemmon January 4, 1904, with instructions to have deed from Jensen duly recorded and the abstract of title brought down to date, and the other deeds and the agreements duly recorded.

Superintendent Lemmon returned them February 13, 1904, after they had been recorded, as follows:

(1) The H. H. Jensen deed for land was recorded February 2, 1904, in the recorder of deeds office for Mesa County, Colo., in book 42, page 525, and in this Office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 248.

(2) The H. H. Jensen agreement for right of way for water-pipe line was duly recorded February 4, 1904, in same office in volume 578 (587), page 411, and in this Office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 249.

(3) The deed from the Mesa County State Bank for right of way for water-pipe line was duly recorded February 2, 1904, in same office in book 80, page 278, and in this Office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 251.

(4) Deed from John A. and Mallon D. Thatcher for right of way for water-pipe line was duly recorded February 2, 1904, in same office in volume 80, page 282, and in this Office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 252.

(5) Deed from William S. Jackson for right of way for sewer was duly recorded February 2, 1904, in same office in volume 80, page 280, and in this Office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 254.

(6) Deed from David R. Crosby for right of way for sewer was duly recorded February 2, 1904, in same office in volume 80, page 281, and in this Office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 255.

(7) Deed from Victor A. Tharp for right of way for sewer was duly recorded February 2, 1904, in same office in volume 80, page 279, and in this Office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 256.

(8) Agreement with the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company for right of way for sewer was duly recorded February 5, 1904, in same office in volume 58, page 414, and in this Office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 258.

(9) Agreement with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company for right of way for sewer was duly recorded February 2, 1904, in same office in volume 58, page 412, and in this Office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 261.

(10) Agreement with city council of Grand Junction for right of way for sewer was duly recorded February 2, 1904, in same office, volume 178, page 40, and in this Office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 275.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

By the Indian appropriation act approved May 27, 1902, Congress appropriated money for the purchase of 328 acres of improved land, more or less, adjoining land then belonging to the United States, for the use of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans. (32 Stat., 271).

In carrying this legislation into effect Superintendent H. B. Peairs, July 29, 1902, submitted two deeds for two tracts of land. One, dated July 16, 1902, from Anna Johnson and Swan Johnson, her husband, conveyed to the United States for \$9,000 the following-described tract of land in Douglas County, Kans., viz:

The east seventy-five (75) acres of the SE. 1 of sec. 18, T. 13 S., R. 20 E., also that portion of the E. 1 of the NE. 1 of sec. 19, T. 13 S., R. 20 E., lying north of Wakarusa Creek, being 16 acres, more or less, and containing in the aggregate 91 acres.

The other deed, dated July 26, 1902, from William H. Armstrong and Anna M., his wife, conveyed to the United States for \$21,000 the southwest fractional quarter of sec. 18, T. 13 S., R. 20 E., containing 152.40 acres; also the west 85 acres of SE. 1 of sec. 18, T. 13 S., R. 20 E., containing in the aggregate 237.40 acres.

These deeds, with abstracts of title, were submitted to the Department September 30, 1902. October 27 the Department returned them with the written opinion of the Acting Attorney-General, J. K. Richards, rendered October 6, as to the validity of title when taxes were paid, and authorized the purchase of the 328.40 acres. The superintendent of the Haskell School was instructed to have both deeds duly recorded and abstracts brought up to date.

December 11, 1902, he returned the deeds duly recorded, but reported that the taxes had not been paid. January, 1903, the Department authorized the payment of \$77.05 and \$40 taxes, which was done. The deed from Anna Johnson was recorded in register of deeds office, Douglas County, Kans., December 10, 1902, in volume 71 of deeds, page 79, and in this Office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 176. The Armstrong deed was recorded in same office in Kansas in book 72 of deeds, page 316, and in this Office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 177.

MORRIS, MINN.

The 160-acre tract purchased in 1901 for the Indian school at Morris, Minn., was traversed by the county or main wagon road leading from the village of Morris to the village of Cyrus, Minn., in such manner as to leave two small triangular lots south of that road. The suggestion was made that these two lots might advantageously be exchanged for two similar tracts owned by Mr. Thorson and by Mr. E. J. Jones, which lay between the wagon road and the school tract. Provision was made in the Indian appropriation act approved May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., p. 271), for the purchase of 6 acres of land, more or less, for the use of the Morris school, to replace the same amount of land which the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to sell.

In accordance with Office instructions of October 3, Superintendent John B. Brown, on October 6, 1902, submitted plat showing the location of the several tracts to be purchased and to be sold, and reported that one tract, containing 14 acres, owned by H. Thorson, could be bought for \$500, and the other, containing about 14 acres, owned by E. J. Jones, could be bought for \$50.

Mr. Thorson offered \$200 for the three-fourths acre of school land which adjoined his land on the west, and Mr. Jones offered \$40 per acre for the 24 acres of school land adjoining his land.

November 8, 1902, Supervisor J. F. Hense recommended that the proposals of Mr. Thorson and Mr. Jones to sell be accepted, and title to the land be secured; and as it would be impracticable to farm the pieces of school land across the road, he submitted with favorable recommendation the proposal of Mr. Thorson to purchase the 1.2 acres for \$200, and of Mr. Jones to purchase the 2.2-acre tract for \$88.

November 21, 1902, the Department granted the necessary authority to purchase and to sell as recommended, and November 24 Superintendent Brown was instructed to secure the necessary deeds and abstracts and to furnish a description by metes and bounds of the two school tracts to be sold.

January 23, 1903, Superintendent Brown furnished a description of the several tracts of land, and on March 11, 1903, forwarded two deeds, with abstracts of title, for the lands purchased, viz: One, dated January 20, 1903, from Edwin J. Jones and Nellie A., his wife, conveying to the United States for \$28 the following-described tract of land in Stevens County, Minn.:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the SE. 1 of the SW. 1 of sec. 36, T. 125 N., R. 12 W.; thence south 2.32 chains on the west line of said SE. 1 of SW. 1 of said section 36 to the road; thence north-easterly along the north line of said road 6.15 chains to the north line of said SE. 1 of SW. 1; thence west on said north line 6.6 to the place of beginning, containing seven-tenths of an acre.

The other deed, dated February 26, 1903, from Harold Thorson and Carrie E., his wife, conveying to the United States for \$500 the following-described land in Stevens County, Minn., viz:

All that part of the NE. 1 of the SW. 1 of the SW. 1 of sec. 36, T. 125 N., R. 12 W., fifth principal meridian, lying north of the main wagon road running from the village of Morris to the village of Cyrus, Minn., and further described by metes and bounds as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the east line of the NE. 1 of the SW. 1 of the SW. 1 of sec. 36, T. 125 N., R. 12 W., 2.20 chains south of the northeast corner of said NE. 1 of SW. 1 of said section 36; thence north on the east line thereof 2.31 chains to the northeast corner of the said NE. 1 of SW. 1 of SW. 1 of section 36; thence west 10 chains, more or less, to the northwest corner of said NE. 1 of SW. 1 of SW. 1 of said section 36; thence south 5.90 chains to the said wagon road; thence north-easterly along said wagon road 10.60 chains to the place of beginning, containing about 4.10 acres, more or less.

These papers were submitted to the Department March 23, 1903, and June 12, 1903. They were returned with the written opinion of the Attorney-General, rendered June 10, as to the validity of title, and authority was given to pay Mr. Thorson \$500 and Mr. Jones \$28.

The first deed was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Stevens County, Minn., June 19, 1903, in book 9 of deeds, page 91, and in this office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 226. The other deed was recorded in same office, the same day, in volume 7 of deeds, page 263, and in this office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 227.

The delay in obtaining the written opinion of the Attorney-General as to validity of title was so protracted that, when the purchase of these lots was completed, it was thought advisable to ascertain whether or not Messrs. Jones and Thorson were still ready to comply with their agreements to purchase the lots belonging to the school on the south side of the public road.

March 7, 1904, Superintendent Brown reported that Mr. Jones was still willing to buy the 2.2-acre tract adjacent to his land (and submitted the form of deed for its conveyance), but that Mr. Thorson was not willing to pay more than \$40 per acre for the land for which he had formerly agreed to pay \$200, and he recommended that the matter of sale to Mr. Thorson be dropped, as the land was worth more than the price offered.

The deed in favor of Edwin J. Jones was submitted to the Department March 14, 1904, and was returned March 16. It is of record in this office—miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 301.

March 28 Superintendent Brown reported that he had collected the \$88 consideration money from Mr. Jones and deposited it to the credit of the United States. He also reported that he had endeavored to secure bids for the land which Mr. Thorson declined to pay for, stating that it was worth \$50 to \$60.

CARSON CITY, NEV.

By the Indian appropriation act, approved March 3, 1891 (31 Stat., p. 1070), Congress appropriated for the Indian School at Carson City, Nev., \$12,200 "for installing a complete water system including the purchase of right of way, if necessary, for pipe line to said school."

In order to inaugurate a complete water system for this school, as recommended by George Butler, superintendent of irrigation, December 11, 1901, two separate deeds were executed and forwarded by the school superintendent May 9, 1902, for the right of way for a proposed pipe line to convey the water of Clear Creek to the Carson Indian School. One was from Ormsby County, Nev., and the other from Carson and Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company for right of way across lands belonging to these parties. There were also statements concerning the purchase of right of way across the 40-acre tract belonging to the State of Nevada. May 21, 1902, he forwarded the third deed for the right of way over the NW. 1 of NE. 1 of sec. 1, T. 14 N., R. 19 E., from Thos. S. Ansley and wife, it being the last conveyance required for the proposed pipe line.

These three deeds were submitted to the Department May 29, and were returned June 4, 1902, with the statement that they would be approved whenever they were presented in proper form, showing a correct description of the land through which the right of way was granted, with evidence that the parties granting such right of way were the lawful owners of the land, and this office was authorized, when the deeds were approved, to expend not exceeding \$51 in the payment for the right of way across the land lying between the terminal points of the pipe line and not belonging to the United States.

Before these last actions could be carried into effect the foregoing appropriation lapsed.

By the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., p. 1002) Congress appropriated for the use of the Carson City Indian School, "for water system, including purchase of land to secure water rights, fifteen thousand dollars."

April 4, 1903, the school superintendent reported that the proposed pipe line, after leaving the school lands, passed through a tract of 200 acres, owned by Ormsby County, thence over land by Carson and Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company, thence over land owned by the State, and he recommended the purchase of these tracts of land. He was advised April 16, 1903, that he should negotiate only for the right of way over these lands, and that it was not essential to the water system that the land should be purchased.

July 15, 1903, Superintendent Ashbury submitted: (1) deed, dated July 8, 1903, from the board of county commissioners for Ormsby County, Nev.; (2) deed, dated June 30, 1903, from Frank M. Norton and wife, with abstract of title, and he asked for instructions respecting the Carson and Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company, and requested a copy of the map of the proposed pipe line.

August 18, 1903, in compliance with office instructions of July 27, 1903, and Department instructions of June 4, 1902, Superintendent Ashbury transmitted three deeds to this office, viz. (1) deed, dated July 8, 1903, from the board of county commissioners for Ormsby County, Nev., conveying to the United States for \$1 the right of way for a pipe line to extend from the point of diversion of the waters of Clear Creek (as selected by and laid down by George Butler, superintendent of irrigation, and shown by plat submitted) and extending to the Carson Indian School as the same might cross the land owned by said county, viz.:

Crossing one acre situated in the northeast corner of the NW. 1 of sec. 6, T. 11 N., R. 20 E., to a point about 3 rods south of the northwest corner of the NE. 1 of sec. 6, T. 11 N., R. 20 E., thence across the corner of said quarter section to a point about 5 rods east of the northwest corner of said quarter section, thence in a northeasterly direction across the S. 1 of the NE. 1 of sec. 31, T. 15 N., R. 20 E., to a point about 40 rods north of southeast corner of said sec. 31, T. 15 N., R. 20 E., where the said pipe line enters the land belonging to the Carson City Indian School, provided said pipe line does not damage or injure in any manner the buildings or property belonging to the party of the first part, which is known and used as the Ormsby County poor farm.

There was reserved in this deed the privilege of placing a fire plug in the said pipe line, water to be taken through and by means of that fire plug only in the event of fire to the county buildings, and for fire protection only, with the right of

removal if used for domestic or irrigation purposes; (2) a new deed, dated July 27, 1903, from the Carson and Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company, by its president and secretary, conveying to the United States for \$1 a right of way 10 feet in width for a pipe line to extend from the point of diversion of the waters of Clear Creek (as selected by and laid down by George Butler, superintendent of irrigation, and shown by plat submitted) and extending to the Carson Indian School as the same crosses the land owned by the party of the first part, as follows:

Beginning at a point about 35 rods north of the SE. 1 of sec. 1, T. 11 N., R. 19 E., running thence in an easterly direction about 80 rods across the NE. 1 of the NE. 1 of sec. 1, T. 11 N., R. 19 E., to a point about 10 rods south of the northwest corner of the NW. 1 of sec. 6, T. 11 N., R. 20 E., running thence about 80 rods in a northeasterly direction across the NW. 1 of the NW. 1 of sec. 6, T. 11 N., R. 20 E., to a point about 25 rods south of the northeast corner of the SW. 1 of the NW. 1 of sec. 6, T. 11 N., R. 20 E., thence in same northeasterly direction about 70 rods across the NE. 1 of the NW. 1 of sec. 6, T. 11 N., R. 20 E., to a point near the northeast corner of said tract where said line enters land known as the Ormsby County poor farm.

(3) Deed, dated June 30, 1903, from Frank M. Norton and wife, conveying to the United States, for \$10.00, the W. 1 of lot 2 of the NE. 1 of sec. 1, T. 11 N., R. 19 E., lying in the counties of Ormsby and Douglas, Nev., containing 39.92 acres.

These three deeds were submitted to the Department August 27, 1903, as covering all the right of way needed for the pipe line, except over the acre of ground in the NE. 1 of the NW. 1 of sec. 1, T. 11 N., R. 19 E., which quarter-quarter section belonged to the United States, the one acre of land having lately been set apart by the General Land Office by Department directions for the use of the pipe line and necessary buildings thereon for irrigating purposes.

The Department returned these deeds March 25, 1904, with the abstracts of title, and the opinion of the Attorney-General rendered March 22, 1904, as to validity of title, with authority to purchase land for right of way for the pipe line not exceeding \$10.00, also to pay \$10 for the preparation of abstracts of title.

Superintendent Ashbury, April 25, 1904, returned the deeds (which had been sent him March 31), duly recorded as follows: The Ormsby County deed in register of deeds office, Ormsby County, Nev., April 6, 1904, in volume 29, page 497, and in this office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 306. The Carson and Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company deed was recorded April 6, 1904, in register of deeds office, Ormsby County, Nev., in volume 29, page 498, and in this office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 308. The Norton deed was recorded in register of deeds office, Ormsby County, Nev., April 9, 1904, in volume 29, page 499, and in register of deeds office for Douglas County, Nev., April 23, 1904, in book 31 of deeds, page 279, and in this office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 305.

JICARILLA, N. MEX.

The pump house for the water system of the Jicarilla School, having been erected on land outside the limits of the Indian reservation and not in the possession of the Government, Agent N. S. Walpole was instructed, June 13 and 28, 1901, to ascertain if the owner of the land was willing to negotiate for the sale of such an amount of land on which the pump house was erected as might be necessary to secure control and supervision.

September 27, 1902, he submitted a form of deed for the land for the pump house and January 8, 1903, the Department granted authority to negotiate for that land, at a cost not exceeding \$200. February 18, 1903, H. H. Johnson forwarded deed dated February 10, 1903 (with abstract of title), from Elias Garcia and Rebecca, his wife, conveying to the United States, for \$200, the following-described tract lying in Rio Arriba County, N. Mex., viz.:

Beginning at corner No. 1, a point on the bridge across the Navajo River from which a pine post set as a witness corner bears S. 63° 33' W., 81 feet distant, and the southwest corner of sec. 30, T. 31 N., R. 1 W., New Mexico principal meridian, bears N. 67° 40' W., 2,676 feet distant; thence from said corner No. 1, S. 68° 33' W., 696 feet to corner No. 2, marked by pine post, from which the southwest corner of same bridge bears S. 72° 45' E., 69 feet distant; thence from corner No. 2, S. 36° 27' E., 100 feet to corner No. 3, marked by a pine post; thence N. 68° 33' E., 352 feet to corner No. 4, in center of public road, marked by a pine post set as a witness corner, S. 63° 33' W., 10 feet distant; thence from corner No. 4, N. 12° 32' W., 112 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 0.85 acre, more or less.

This deed, with abstract, was submitted to the Department March 18, 1903, and was returned June 12, 1903, with the written opinion of the Attorney-General, rendered June 10, 1903, as to validity of title. June 20 authority was given to purchase said 0.85 acre of land.

July 3, 1903, Superintendent Johnson returned the deed duly recorded in recorder's office, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex., in book "16 A," pages 11-13, and in this office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, pages 233-235.

RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

By the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., p. 1001), Congress appropriated \$11,745 for the purchase of additional land, not exceeding 100 acres, for the Indian school at Rapid City, S. Dak., with perpetual water rights for irrigation, provided that not more than \$72.50 per acre should be paid for the land.

Supt. Sam B. Davis, on the 10th of June, 1903, submitted a deed (with abstract of title) dated June 4, 1903, from James Hulley, trustee, conveying to the United States, for \$11,641.32, the S. 1 of NE. 1, the SE. 1 of NW. 1 (and lot 3, in sec. 3, T. 1 N., R. 7 E., Black Hills meridian, being 100.61 acres of land in Pennington County, S. Dak., with a certain water right located by George Wells, on Limestone Creek, in said county, on March 15, 1878, approximating for irrigation and other purposes 1,000 miners' inches of water under a 4-inch pressure, including dams, flumes, and ditches; the location certificate thereof was recorded May 31, 1878, in book B, page 620, in the office of register of deeds of Pennington County.

Supervisor J. Franklin House reported June 20, 1903, that he had examined the several tracts offered for sale adjacent to the Rapid City School, and as the Wells farm had a very fair farmhouse on it with about 5 acres of bearing orchard and an abundant water supply for irrigation purposes, he recommended that it be purchased at \$72.50 per acre, the price asked.

Deed, abstract, and accompanying papers were forwarded to the Department July 10, and were returned November 17, 1903, with the written opinion of the Attorney-General, rendered November 14, as to validity of title, and authority was granted to purchase the land and water rights, at the price specified in the deed. The abstract and deed were recorded in the register of deeds' office, Pennington County, S. Dak., November 25, 1903, in book 22, page 172 of deed records, and in this office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 214.

By the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1901 (31 Stat., p. 214), Congress appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of additional land, not exceeding 50 acres, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the use of the Rapid City Indian School.

Supervisor House reported June 2 that he had investigated all the available sites offered for school purposes, and he recommended the purchase of the tract of land designated "Leedy" on the plat submitted. It was so situated as to separate, in a measure, two portions of the school farm; about two-fifths of the tract was low or first bottom land, 10 acres were under irrigation, and 10 or 12 acres more could be irrigated without any considerable cost, and the remainder of the tract was table or second bottom land, about 30 feet higher than the first bottom. The improvements were on the higher portion, and consisted of a 7-room frame dwelling house costing \$1,700, some cattle sheds, and about 50 young fruit trees. He estimated the 10 acres now under irrigation at \$1,000, the dwelling house at fully \$1,000, and the 10 acres that could be irrigated and the 30 acres of pasture land as worth \$1,000; total, \$3,000.

Superintendent S. Davis had already submitted a deed, dated November 9, 1903, from Florence S. Leedy and Henry M., her husband, conveying to the United States for \$3,000 the following-described tract of land in Pennington County, S. Dak., viz., lot 4 and the east 20 rods off of the SW. 1 of the NW. 1 of sec. 3, T. 1 N., R. 7 E., Black Hills meridian, containing 50.55 acres.

Authority was granted by the Department June 25, 1904, to purchase this tract for \$3,000. The consent of the State for the transfer of this tract to the United States had been given by an act of the legislature approved February 18, 1891. July 21, 1904, the Department returned deed, plat, and abstract with the opinion of the Attorney-General, rendered July 15, 1904, as to validity of title.

The deed was recorded July 29, 1904, in the office of the register of deeds for Pennington County, S. Dak., in book 22, page 260, of records, and in this office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 323.

SPRINGFIELD, S. DAK.

June 28, 1902, Supervisor John Charles reported that the present system of sewage disposal at the Springfield School should be abandoned and a regular sewer should be laid from the building to the Missouri River, a distance of 625 feet, and should be carried around a ravine as indicated on plat of the town of Springfield (therewith); the land adjoining the school plant which would be of most value was block No. 54 and fractional block No. 55; fractional block No. 56, though of little value, being cut up by deep ravines, should be owned by the school, as it would make a continuous

line from Sixth and Chestnut streets to the Missouri River; there was a reserve on the river bank ranging from 200 to 300 feet in width, owned by the city of Springfield, which should be secured to the United States, with the right of closing all the streets and alleys covered by the grounds of the school blocks 52, 53, 65, and fraction of block 67.

September 25, 1902, Supervisor Charles reported that the grounds then occupied by the school, including the streets, alleys, and levees, contained an area of 5 1/2 acres; that the area of block 51, fractional blocks 55 and 56, including streets, alleys, and levees, was approximately 10 acres, and the land would make a valuable addition to the school property, provided the improvements contemplated were to be made on the present school site; that the lots offered by Mr. Burbank were secured, and the prices asked were excessive unless the Government could secure all the lots in block 51. He reported the value of lots held by Mr. Burbank to be as follows: Lots 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in block 51, \$350; all of fractional block 55, \$350, and all of fractional block 56, \$100; total, \$800; and if that property could be purchased at prices stated, or less, he recommended its purchase.

The city council of Springfield, at a meeting held September 23, 1902, adopted unanimously a resolution to vacate the streets, alleys, and levees between Chestnut street on the west and Oak street on the east, and between Sixth street on the north and the Missouri River on the south, and to give the use of the same to the United States for school purposes, provided the United States purchased block 51 and part of blocks 55 and 56 for school purposes; and provided further that said streets, alleys, and levees should revert to the city of Springfield whenever they ceased to be used for school purposes. He forwarded options for lots 8 and 9, block 51, for \$200; lot 1 for \$50, which he considered cheap; and lots 2 and 3 for \$200, with buildings, or \$100 without buildings, and lots 5, 6, and 7 with buildings for \$2,500, or \$1,000 without buildings, reasonable time being given to remove.

November 12, 1902, the Department authorized this office to enter into negotiations for the purchase for \$200 of lots 8 and 9, block 51, and requested that the letters of Mr. Burbank, dated September 8, 1900, and October 31, 1902, be considered in connection therewith.

The superintendent of the school was instructed, November 27, to purchase lots 8 and 9 of block 51 for \$200, and to secure a deed for these lots, with abstract of title; and he was advised that the proposition of Mr. Burbank to sell his interest in blocks 51, 55, and 56 would be held in abeyance until further correspondence with him was had.

November 29, 1902, authority was granted to enter into negotiations with John A. Burbank, of Richmond, Ind., for the purchase for \$800 of his interest in blocks 51, 55, and 56, in all 18 lots; payment to be made therefor out of the \$15,000 set aside for the Indian training school at Springfield, S. Dak., from the appropriation of \$200,000 made for school sites and other purposes. See appropriation act approved May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 239). Mr. Burbank was advised accordingly December 6, 1902, and January 12, 1903, he forwarded a deed (with abstract of title) dated December 23, 1902, from John A. Burbank and Sarah P., his wife, conveying to the United States for \$800 all their right, title, and interest in and to the following-described property in the city of Springfield, Bonhomme County, S. Dak., as shown by the plat of that town, then on record in the office of the register of deeds in that county, described as follows:

Lots 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in block 51; also the entire fractional blocks 55 and 56, which included all whole and fractional lots in said blocks 55 and 56.

January 23, 1903, Supt. Walter J. Wicks forwarded deed dated January 10, 1903, from William P. Gamel and Jennie L., his wife, conveying to the United States for \$200 lots 8 and 9, in block 51, town of Springfield, S. Dak.

These two deeds, with abstracts of title, were returned by the Department, February 20, 1903, with the written opinion of Attorney-General rendered February 24, 1903, as to the validity of title conveyed there by these two deeds, with authority for the payment to John A. Burbank and to William P. Gamel of the sums named in the deeds.

The Burbank deed was recorded in the register of deeds' office, Bonhomme County, S. Dak., March 5, 1903, in book 6, page 602 of the record of said register of deeds, and in this office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 200.

The Gamel deed was recorded in same office, January 19, 1903, in book 6, page 566, and in this office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 198.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, YANKTON, S. DAK.

June 4, 1902, A. O. Wright, supervisor of schools, advised this office that Bishop W. H. Hare had notified the superintendent that the St. Paul Indian Training School at Yankton Agency would be closed at the end of the school year, as the Government had withdrawn its aid, and he was unable to sustain it from the mission funds.

As this school was located on a tract of 80 acres which was owned by the Episcopal Church and which was within 40 rods of the agency school, Supervisor Wright recommended that the school and so much of the land as was not needed by the church should be purchased by the Government, to be used in connection with the agency school. He reported the land to be worth \$10 per acre, and the buildings \$8,000, and the furniture, being old, as not worth over \$250, and valued land, buildings, and furniture at \$7,000.

In reply to office letter of June 13, Bishop Hare stated, July 3, 1902, that the tract of 80 acres was bought by him from the Government, and that he was willing to receive, on behalf of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, \$7,000 for the land, buildings, and furniture.

On office recommendation of November 22, 1902, the Department granted authority December 12, 1902, to purchase the SW. 1 of the SW. 1 sec. 36, T. 94 N., R. 64 W., with the buildings and furniture, for a sum not to exceed \$7,000, payable from the appropriation for "Support of schools, 1903," and December 17, 1902, Bishop Hare was informed that authority had been granted to negotiate for the purchase, and was instructed how to execute the necessary papers.

January 22, he replied that the local land office had informed him that the description of the land in that office differed from that given in his patent, and that efforts were then being made to have the error adjusted. February 2, 1903, he reported his inability to get the records so adjusted as to have abstract of title prepared, and asked if an exemplified copy of patent would answer. March 6 he was informed that an exemplified copy of patent would not be sufficient, but that the abstract of title must set forth the record evidence of title, etc. March 9, Bishop Hare advised this office of his inability to secure such an abstract, but that the local office had appealed to the General Land Office to aid in the adjustment of the discrepancy of record of the land desired by the Government.

June 27, 1903, J. H. Gates forwarded deed dated June 18, 1903, from William H. Hare, missionary bishop of South Dakota, attorney in fact for the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, conveying to the United States for \$7,000 the following described tract of land in Charles Mix County, known as Acre Property A of the SW. 1 of the SW. 1 of sec. 26, T. 94 N., R. 64 W., of the fifth principal meridian, according to the plat thereof made by John W. Wallace, deputy State surveyor, which plat appears of record in book 15 of deeds, pages 144 and 145, in the register of deeds' office for said county, viz:

Beginning at a point 4.36 chains east of the southwest corner of sec. 26, thence N. 31° 30' E., 6.62 chains, N. 82° 30' W., 541 links, N. 31° 30' E., 16.88 chains, E. 3.87 chains to the northeast corner of the SW. 1 of the SW. 1 of said sec. 26, thence south 19.98 chains to the southeast corner of said 40-acre tract, west 15.4 links to the place of beginning, containing 19.57 acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon, known as St. Paul's School, Yankton Agency.

The deed, abstract of title, and accompanying papers which were submitted to the Department July 14, 1903, were returned October 7 with the written opinion of Acting Attorney-General H. M. Hoyt, rendered October 3, as to the validity of title, with authority to purchase the 19.57 acres of land as described in the deed for \$7,000.

A copy of this opinion and authority with abstract of title were sent with the deed October 13, 1903, to Davis, Lyons, and Gates, and November 3, 1903, they returned the deed duly recorded, with abstract brought up to date. This deed was recorded October 30, 1903, in the register of deeds' office, Charles Mix County, S. Dak., in book 15 of deeds, pages 390-391, and in this office in miscellaneous record book, volume 6, pages 235-237.

SOUTHERN UTAH (PANGUITCH), UTAH.

By the Indian appropriation act approved March 1, 1899, Congress appropriated \$25,000 for the education and support of the children of the Shebit, Cedar City, Muddy, Panaca, and other Indians in the southern part of the State of Utah, and for the purchase of the necessary land and building sites, the erection of all necessary buildings and the equipment and furnishing of the same (30 Stat., p. 945).

An option of purchase was given August 10, 1901, by A. F. Haycock, for the purchase of a tract of land near Panguitch, Utah, at \$4,300, as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of SE. 1 of sec. 9, T. 31 S., R. 5 W., Salt Lake meridian, and running thence west 31.53 chains, north 6.11 chains, west 66.63 chains, S. 5° 12' W., 18.67 chains, east 21.31 chains, south 1.01 chains, east 46.90 chains, north 10.13 chains, east 31.46 chains, north 1 chains, to the place of beginning, containing 147.45 acres more or less, together with all water rights and appurtenances, including one self-blinder mower, hay rake, 2 plows (walking and sulky), harrow, team, harness and wagon. If personal property is not wanted, the realty can be had for \$3,920.

August 31, 1901, Supervisor Dickson submitted his views as to the several tracts of land offered as a school site, and said, as to the Haycock tract: "He has excellent water rights, well secured, and obtains water from two sources, one ditch being from Lake Panguitch, and the other from the Sevier River by what is called the 'long canal.' The cost to him per annum for this water is less than \$30, and he has the privilege of working out his assessment."

September 6, 1901, the Acting Secretary of the Interior granted authority to purchase the Haycock tract of 147.45 acres, for \$3,920, to include the land, water rights, outbuildings, etc.

C. O. Whittemore, United States attorney, on the 12th of October, 1901, transmitted to this office a deed dated September, 1901, from Albert F. Haycock and Dianla F., his wife, conveying to the United States for the use of the children of the Shebit, Cedar City, Muddy, Panaca, and other Indians in the southern part of the State of Utah, for \$3,920, the following described tract of land:

Beginning at the northeast corner of the SE. 1 of sec. 9, T. 31 S., R. 5 W., Salt Lake meridian, and running thence west 31.53 chains, north 6.11 chains, S. 5° 12' W., 67.43 chains, S. 5° 12' W., 18.67 chains, S. 89° 26' E., 22.24 chains, south 1.75 chains, east 46.91 chains, north 10.10 chains, east 11.53 chains, south 0.08 chain, east 20 chains, north 4 chains, to the place of beginning, containing in all 150.63 acres, more or less.

This deed was returned to Mr. Whittemore October 20, 1901, and he was instructed to secure a new deed that conveyed title to all the water rights referred to by Supervisor Dickson, and that embraced all and singular the land named in the option.

November 25, 1901, Mr. Whittemore forwarded a new deed dated November 8, 1901, for 150.93 acres of land in Garfield County, Utah, fully described therein, from A. F. Haycock and wife, with all the water and water rights appertaining to said land or belonging to the grantors and heretofore used upon said land, which water rights were particularly described as 1014 shares of the capital stock of the East Panguitch Irrigation Company and 1371 shares of the capital stock of the West Panguitch Irrigation Company. With this deed were abstract of title, and certificates issued November 8, 1901, by the secretaries of said irrigation companies, that A. F. Haycock was the owner of said shares of the capital stock of said companies as evidenced by the books of said companies, and that he had transferred his rights therein to the United States.

The papers were submitted to the Department December 6, 1901, with the information that there was a suit pending in the court in connection with said water rights, but that, in the opinion of Mr. Whittemore, there was little chance for the other claimants to hurt the rights of the East Panguitch Irrigation Company, yet until the case was tried and decided he was reluctant to express an opinion as to that portion of Mr. Haycock's water rights. Attention was also invited to the fact that as there was no general act of the legislature of the State of Utah giving its consent to the United States to purchase land for public use, the Department was precluded, under section 355 of the United States Revised Statutes, from expending any money for the erection of buildings on that land. It was suggested, however, that although the legislature would not convene in regular session for twelve months, yet under the circumstances it would be well to complete the purchase of the land from Mr. Haycock, who had given a limited option for its purchase at \$3,920, for the reason that it was a very desirable location for Indian school purposes, and there were very few such locations in that vicinity, and it was questionable if they could be purchased. Moreover, there was a large dwelling house on the tract which could be used temporarily for school purposes.

On the 10th of December, 1901, the Department returned the deed and accompanying papers declining to complete the purchase while a suit as to water rights was pending and before the State had given consent to such purchase.

March 2, 1903, Hon. Thos. Kearns forwarded a certified copy of an act of the legislature of Utah, approved February 20, 1903, giving its consent to the purchase of land for Indian school purposes, and on the 28th of March, 1903, Miss Laura B. Work, superintendent in charge of Indian school, forwarded a deed (with abstract of title) dated March 27, 1903, from Wm. Cameron, trustee in trust for Cameron &

Sevy (a corporation), who had become the purchasers of the Haycock tract, conveying to the United States for \$3,920 the following-described tract of land in Garfield County, Utah, viz:

Beginning at the northeast corner of the SE. 1 of sec. 9, T. 34 S., R. 5 W., Salt Lake meridian, and running thence west 31.63 chains, north 6.11 chains, S. 89° 51' W. 67.43 chains, S. 52° 12' W. 18.67 chains, S. 89° 16' E. 22.24 chains, south 1.75 chains, east 46.91 chains, north 10.40 chains, east 11.53 chains, south 6.88 chains, east 29 chains, north 1 chains, to the place of beginning, containing in all 150.93 acres, more or less.

Together with all water and water rights appurtenant to said land or belonging to said grantor and heretofore used upon said land, which said water rights are more particularly described as 1911 shares of the capital stock of the East Panguitch Irrigation Company and 1371 shares of the capital stock of the West Panguitch Irrigation Company.

These papers were submitted to the Department April 9, 1903.

Messrs. Cameron & Sevy, June 13, 1903, pleaded for an early approval of the deed as they were financially embarrassed for the want of the purchase money, and on the 15th of June they asked for the return of deed and abstract (if not then approved), as they had an offer for the land at an advance price. These letters were submitted to the Department June 25, 1903. Another communication from them, dated July 13, 1903, demanding their money in thirty days or a return of the deed, was submitted to the Department July 23, 1903. Miss Work had already, on May 11, 1903, forwarded certified copy of court proceedings relative to the ownership of water rights claimed by the East Panguitch Irrigation Company in their favor, which had been submitted to the Department July 3, 1903.

October 12, 1903, the Department returned deed, abstract of title, and accompanying papers with the written opinion of the Attorney-General rendered October 9, 1903, as to the validity of title, and granted authority to purchase and pay for the Haycock farm at the stipulated price of \$3,920. A copy of this authority and opinion of the Attorney-General were forwarded to Miss Work with the deed and abstract October 16, and returned by her October 23, 1903, duly recorded.

October 21, 1903, the Department forwarded to this office a letter from one W. P. Sargent stating that no decisive action had been taken by the courts in the settlement of the question of the water rights of the East Panguitch Irrigation Company, and the Department directed that *final* action be suspended until the suit was settled. This action was communicated to Miss Work October 23 and 24, 1903, and she replied October 26 and 29, giving the facts in the case and the status of Mr. Sargent and referring to the court proceedings sent by her May 11, 1903.

These letters were forwarded to the Department November 4, and November 10 the Department directed the issue of warrant for \$3,920 in payment for the land.

This deed was recorded October 23, 1903, in the record of deeds office, Garfield County, Utah, in Book "D" of deeds, pages 217 and 218, and in this office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, pages 242-243; the certificates of stock providing water rights and their transfer are also similarly recorded.

ONEIDA, WIS.

In the Indian appropriation act approved May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., p. 265), the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to purchase additional land from an Oneida Indian allottee, or allottees, of Wisconsin, for the use of the Oneida Indian School, for \$1,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, and the allottee (or allottees) from whom the land might be purchased was thereby empowered to sell and convey the same to the United States for that purpose.

The Department, October 2, 1902, authorized the negotiations for this land, and Joseph C. Hart, superintendent, November 18, 1902, forwarded a deed dated November 14, 1902, from George Doxtater, an Oneida Indian allottee, and wife Mary, conveying to the United States for \$985, for the use of the Oneida Indian School, the following-described tracts of land in Outagamie and Brown counties, Wis., to wit:

Description of the 4.97-acre tract in Outagamie County: Commencing at the northeast corner of claim No. 145, in sec. 4, T. 23 N., of R. 19 E., of fourth principal meridian, thence N. 35° E. 10.661 chains, thence N. 71° E. 1.515 chains, thence S. 36° E. 3.708 chains, thence S. 35° W. 1.064 chains, thence N. 53° W. 4.218 chains, to the place of beginning and containing 4.9746 acres of land.

Description of the tract or claim No. 146 south side of Green Bay and Western Railroad right of way, Outagamie County: Commencing at a point 951 links south of the one-quarter post on the north side of sec. 4, T. 23 N., R. 19 E., fourth principal meridian, thence N. 88° 30' E. along the south line of said right of way 30.4611 (chains) to the center of the road, thence S. 35° W., along the center of said road 21.14 chains, thence N. 53° W. 21.83 chains, north 5.2775 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 31.585 acres of land, being a part of the W. 1 of NE. 1 of sec. 4 or lot 146, Oneida.

No. 3, Brown County: Commencing at a point on the southwest corner of claim No. 146, thence N. 14° W. 268 feet, N. 55° W. 201 feet, N. 65° W. 200 feet, N. 55° W. 100 feet, S. 35° W. 122 feet, S. 55° E. 700 feet, to the place of beginning, containing 2.14 acres.

The three tracts contained 38.71 acres, more or less, and were embraced within the patent to George Doxtater.

March 21, 1903, the Department granted authority to purchase this land for the price specified, and March 31, 1903, Superintendent Hart returned the deed duly recorded in the register of deeds office for Outagamie County, Wis., March 28, 1903, in volume 104 of deeds, page 435, and in the register of deeds office in Brown County, Wis., March 31, 1903, in volume 90 of deeds, page 396. It is also recorded in miscellaneous record book of the Indian Office, volume 5, pages 207-209.

TOMAH, WIS.

By the Indian appropriation act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 273), Congress appropriated \$8,000 for the purchase of land for the Indian school at Tomah, Wis.

In compliance with office instructions of August 15, 1902, to secure options on land that might be offered for sale for the use of the school, Supt. L. M. Compton forwarded a proposition of W. F. Bigelow to sell his land adjoining the school and across the road at \$100 per acre. September 15, 1902, Supervisor House reported that he had visited the several tracts offered, and recommended the purchase of the 60 acres offered by W. F. Bigelow, which had excellent soil and which should be purchased for the school on account of the sewage question.

On the 2d of October the Department authorized negotiations to be entered into with Mr. Bigelow for the purchase of his land at a price not exceeding \$100 per acre.

November 12 Superintendent Compton forwarded deed (with abstract of title) dated November 2, 1902, from William F. Bigelow and Rozetta E., his wife, conveying to the United States for \$8,000 the following-described tract of land, in Monroe County, Wis., the W. 1 of NW. 1 of NW. 1 of sec. 34, T. 18 N., R. 1 W., except a strip of land 2 rods wide across and along the south side, which is hereby reserved, and the SW. 1 of the SW. 1 of sec. 27, T. 18 N., R. 1 W.

The deed and abstract were returned November 25 for further information, and resubmitted by Superintendent Compton December 4, 1902, and March 20, 1903, the Department returned deed and abstract of title inclosing the written opinion of L. C. Pradt, Acting Attorney-General, rendered March 17, 1903, as to validity of title, and granted authority for the purchase.

The returned deed was duly recorded March 27, 1903, in the register of deeds office for Monroe County, Wis., in volume 84 of deeds, page 521, and in this office in miscellaneous record book, volume 5, page 202.

Statistics of Indian schools during the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River Reservation: Colorado River boarding.....	By Government.....	100	
Fort Mojave training.....	do.....	200	
Mogul Reservation:.....	do.....	100	
Mogul (Hop) boarding.....	do.....	100	
Western Navaho boarding.....	do.....	150	
Orabi day.....	do.....	30	
Polacco day.....	do.....	90	
Second Mesa day.....	do.....		
Wapapai (Hualapai) Reservation:			
Truxton Canyon boarding.....	do.....	150	
Havasupai boarding.....	do.....	50	
Navaho Reservation:			
Navaho Mission boarding ^a	By Presbyterian Church.....	20	
Navaho boarding.....	By Government.....	150	
Little Water boarding.....	do.....	125	
St. Michael's Mission boarding ^a	By Catholic Church.....	85	
Phoenix training.....	By Government.....	700	
Pima Reservation:			
Pima boarding.....	do.....	40	
Black Water day.....	do.....	40	
Casa Blanca day.....	do.....	10	
Gila Crossing day.....	do.....	10	
Lehi day.....	do.....	10	
Maricopa day.....	do.....	10	
Salt River day.....	do.....	10	
San Xavier Mission day.....	By Catholic Church.....	125	
St. John's Mission day.....	do.....	140	
San Carlos Reservation: San Carlos boarding.....	By Government.....	100	
Fort Apache Reservation:			
Fort Apache boarding.....	do.....	150	
Fort Apache mission day ^a	By voluntary contribution.....	60	
Chien day.....	By Government.....	15	
do.....	do.....	25	
Camp McDowell day.....	do.....	150	
Tucson boarding.....	By Presbyterian Church.....	200	
Rice Station boarding.....	By Government.....	200	
CALIFORNIA.			
Fort Yuma Reservation: Yuma boarding.....	By Government.....	180	
Hoopa Valley Reservation: Hoopa Valley boarding.....	do.....	160	
Round Valley Reservation: Round Valley boarding.....	do.....	125	
Greenville training.....	do.....	90	
Fort Bidwell training.....	do.....	100	
Riverside training.....	do.....	100	
Yuba:			
Agua Caliente day.....	do.....	28	
Capitan Grande day.....	do.....	30	
Coshulla day.....	do.....	24	
La Jolla day.....	do.....	30	
Mesa Grande.....	do.....	24	
Pechanga.....	do.....	32	
Rincon.....	do.....	25	
San Jacinto:			
Martinez day.....	do.....	28	
Potrero day.....	do.....	28	
Saboba day.....	do.....	32	
Tule River day.....	do.....	30	
Big Pine day.....	do.....	50	
Bishop day.....	do.....	28	
Independence day.....	do.....	40	
Manchester day.....	do.....	24	
Utah day.....	do.....	50	
Upper Lake day.....	do.....	150	
San Diego Industrial boarding.....	By Catholic Church.....	150	
Banning: St. Boniface's boarding.....	do.....	150	
Kelseyville: St. Turibius day.....	do.....	15	
COLORADO.			
Grand Junction training.....	By Government.....	200	
Fort Lewis training.....	do.....	300	
Southern Ute Reservation: Southern Ute boarding.....	do.....	70	

^aNot included in totals; too late for tabulation.

fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

School.	Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
	Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.						
	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.									
Colorado River Reservation: Colorado River boarding.....	6	5	1	10	121	114	12	\$15,185.16	\$133.20	\$107.00			
Fort Mojave training.....	11	11	5	17	230	211	10	29,316.88	158.91	1,289.96			
Mogul Reservation:.....	11	9	4	16	211	191	10	31,110.75	163.01	61.60			
Mogul (Hop) boarding.....	3	8	11	11	151	137	10	26,928.76	186.52	378.26			
Western Navaho boarding.....	3	5	3	5	168	159	10	7,692.02	45.38				
Orabi day.....	1	1	1	2	39	35	10	1,982.70	66.65				
Polacco day.....	1	1	1	4	90	79	10	5,018.98	63.91				
Second Mesa day.....	6	5	2	12	161	152	10	22,206.66	146.10	20.00			
Wapapai (Hualapai) Reservation:	2	2	1	4	65	39	10	1,279.53	109.73	133.50			
Truxton Canyon boarding.....	1	3	1	1	10	6	4				\$700.00	\$166.67	
Havasupai boarding.....	7	15	4	18	245	194	10	29,309.65	163.57	210.50			
Navaho Reservation:	2	9	1	10	142	117	10	13,500.91	116.16		15,000.00	187.50	
Navaho Mission boarding ^a	4	12	1	15	81	80	10						
Navaho boarding.....	83	27	13	47	792	712	10	103,789.34	115.77	5,001.15			
Little Water boarding.....	14	12	9	17	281	254	10	41,145.35	163.17	1,756.95			
St. Michael's Mission boarding ^a	1	1	2	2	37	28	10	1,198.99	42.82				
Phoenix training.....	1	1	2	2	49	39	10	1,198.99	30.71				
Pima Reservation:	1	1	1	1	39	28	10	1,198.99	42.82				
Pima boarding.....	1	1	2	2	36	31	10	1,198.99	38.68				
Black Water day.....	1	1	2	2	40	39	10	1,198.99	30.71				
Casa Blanca day.....	1	1	2	2	40	37	10	1,198.99	32.41				
Gila Crossing day.....	1	1	2	2	40	39	10	1,198.99	30.71				
Lehi day.....	1	1	2	2	40	37	10	1,198.99	32.41				
Maricopa day.....	1	1	2	2	40	39	10	1,198.99	30.71				
Salt River day.....	1	3	1	3	110	100	9				1,000.00	10.00	
San Xavier Mission day.....	2	10	3	9	112	110	10	15,317.82	139.25	23.85		1,307.26	9.68
St. John's Mission day.....	1	8	1	11	143	137	10	21,128.78	151.22	485.42			
San Carlos Reservation: San Carlos boarding.....	1	1	1	1	24	20	9				900.50	45.33	
Fort Apache Reservation:	1	1	2	2	43	33	3	391.14	11.85				
Fort Apache boarding.....	1	1	1	1	21	15	6	242.75	16.18				
Fort Apache mission day ^a	7	5	12	12	150	140	10				20,000.00	142.56	
Chien day.....	9	13	7	15	215	210	10	33,371.85	158.91	1,418.08			
Camp McDowell day.....	7	9	5	11	143	131	10	21,687.62	161.55	91.50			
Tucson boarding.....	6	8	3	10	138	116	10	18,275.47	157.65	2,118.59			
Rice Station boarding.....	3	7	2	8	106	100	10	14,809.86	148.10	1,021.07			
California:	2	6	1	7	90	72	10	9,928.29	137.89	93.25			
Fort Yuma Reservation: Yuma boarding.....	2	6	2	6	78	68	10	10,628.17	188.21	330.60			
Hoopa Valley Reservation: Hoopa Valley boarding.....	16	24	12	28	638	508	10	65,668.28	129.25	1,186.93			
Round Valley Reservation: Round Valley boarding.....	1	1	2	2	30	2	9	1,292.62	80.78				
Greenville training.....	1	2	2	2	13	11	10	1,180.66	107.32				
Fort Bidwell training.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	167.81	167.81				
Riverside training.....	1	1	2	2	28	16	10	1,242.84	77.67				
Yuba:	1	1	2	2	22	12	10	1,238.03	103.17				
Agua Caliente day.....	2	1	1	1	20	15	10	1,237.26	82.48				
Capitan Grande day.....	2	1	1	1	24	17	10	1,287.67	73.97				
Coshulla day.....	1	1	2	2	15	10	10	1,220.72	81.38				
La Jolla day.....	1	2	1	1	33	16	10	1,205.35	75.33				
Mesa Grande.....	1	1	2	2	20	15	10	1,213.62	82.91				
Pechanga.....	1	1	2	2	28	8	10	1,251.50	156.43				
Rincon.....	1	1	1	1	28	17	10	768.81	45.22				
San Jacinto:	1	1	1	1	59	28	10	789.68	28.20				
Martinez day.....	1	1	1	1	19	11	10	762.29	69.30				
Potrero day.....	1	1	1	1	20	10	10	600.00	60.00				
Saboba day.....	1	1	1	1	14	8	10	600.00	75.00				
Tule River day.....	1	1	1	1	18	9	9	600.00	66.67				
Big Pine day.....	4	6	10	78	77	77	10			7,000.00	90.91		
Bishop day.....	4	9	13	151	123	10	10			10,000.00	81.30		
Independence day.....	1	1	1	1	10	10	19			700.00	70.00		
Manchester day.....	10	8	3	15	188	171	12	27,430.67	160.41	1,991.99			
Utah day.....	12	7	8	11	175	151	12	21,960.30	165.30	1,691.12			
Upper Lake day.....	3	6	1	8	76	53	10	11,320.14	213.59				

REF0076042

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall Reservation: Fort Hall boarding.....	By Government.....	150	
Lemhi Reservation: Lemhi boarding.....	do.....	70	
Fort Lapwai boarding.....	do.....	170	
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw Reservation: Seneca training.....	By Government.....	120	
IOWA.			
Sauk and Fox Reservation: Sauk and Fox boarding.....	By Government.....	75	
KANSAS.			
Potawatomi Reservation: Potawatomi boarding.....	By Government.....	50	
Kickapoo Reservation:			
Kickapoo boarding.....	do.....	60	
Great Nemaha day.....	do.....	30	
Sauk and Fox day.....	do.....	33	
Lawrence: Haskell Institute.....	do.....	700	
MICHIGAN.			
Baraga: Chippewa boarding.....	By Catholic Church.....	140	
Bay Mills day.....	By Government.....	32	
Harbor Springs boarding.....	By Catholic Church.....	150	
Lapeer County: Public day, district No. 3.....	By contract.....		
Mount Pleasant training.....	By Government.....	300	
MINNESOTA.			
Morris training.....	By Government.....	160	
Pipestone training.....	do.....	200	
White Earth Agency:			
White Earth boarding.....	do.....	131	
White Earth day.....	do.....	40	
Pine Point boarding.....	do.....	75	
Wild Rice River boarding.....	do.....	65	
St. Benedict's Orphan Mission boarding.....	By Catholic Church.....	150	
Pembina day.....	By Government.....	30	
Porterville day.....	do.....	24	
Leech Lake Agency:			
Bena boarding.....	do.....	40	
Cass Lake boarding.....	do.....	40	
Cross Lake boarding.....	do.....	60	
Leech Lake boarding.....	do.....	60	
Red Lake boarding.....	do.....	100	
Clerk for these schools.....	do.....		
Field service.....	do.....		
St. Mary's Mission boarding, Red Lake Reservation.....	By Catholic Church.....	80	
Birch Coulee day.....	By Government.....	40	
Vermilion Lake boarding.....	do.....	150	
MONTANA.			
Fort Shaw training.....	By Government.....	300	
Blackfeet Agency:			
Blackfeet boarding.....	do.....	60	
Holy Family Mission boarding.....	By Catholic Church.....	150	
Crow Agency:			
Crow boarding.....	By Government.....	150	
Pryor Creek boarding.....	do.....	150	
St. Xavier's Mission boarding.....	By Catholic Church.....	150	
Flathead Agency:			
Flathead boarding.....	By Government.....	45	
St. Ignatius Mission boarding.....	By Catholic Church.....	400	
Fort Belknap Agency:			
Fort Belknap boarding.....	By Government.....	130	
St. Paul's boarding.....	By Catholic Church.....	250	
Fort Peck Agency:			
Fort Peck boarding.....	By Government.....	200	
Fort Peck day.....	do.....	30	
Wolf Point Mission boarding and day.....	By Presbyterian Church.....	35	10

year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Sex.	Race.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.		
			Boarding.	Day.								
			Male.	Female.								
7	10	7	10	189	178	10	\$23,672.29	\$182.99	\$719.83			
4	1	7	8	88	77	10	9,023.93	121.99	769.30			
8	9	1	16	139	92	10	19,754.51	199.51	245.29			
6	10	6	10	167	137	10	20,073.11	116.52	631.00			
3	7	1	9	91	72	12	10,877.01	151.07	213.25			
3	9	4	8	114	92	10	13,568.96	117.49	320.00			
2	9	2	9	101	83	10	10,757.28	129.61	10.00			
1	1	1	1	23	11	10	730.00	65.26				
1	1	1	1	16	7	3	236.96	33.85				
31	32	16	70	915	773	10	117,411.66	161.93	11,583.45			
6	3	2	9	19	14	10				\$8,000.00	\$57.14	
1	1	1	1	33	21	10	332.59	63.46				
5	9	11	14	130	123	10				10,170.00	82.68	
12	15	11	16	320	286	10	44,996.19	157.33	3,839.37			
6	13	8	11	177	165	10	25,181.08	152.61	1,085.90			
6	9	4	10	155	136	10	18,897.16	138.95	1,401.09			
9	8	7	10	171	150	10	22,088.78	147.26	40.00			
1	1	1	1	38	20	13	603.31	30.47				
5	6	5	6	88	82	10	8,256.87	100.69	44.00			
1	9	8	2	89.20	75	10	11,277.17	132.67	16.50			
1	7	1	6	103	59	10				6,500.00	65.00	
1	1	2	2	29	16	7	1,252.66	78.29				
1	1	1	1	29	18	10	1,334.49	74.14				
2	4	1	2	65	47	10	6,648.03	141.45	201.05			
3	4	7	2	50	42	10	6,381.36	126.12	247.52			
2	4	6	6	65	46	10	6,850.83	142.41	89.85			
2	6	6	6	91.26	84	21	14,834.88	141.28	252.12			
5	5	3	7	91	70	10	12,188.85	171.13	36.50			
1	2	1	1	21	16	7	800.00					
3	5	1	1	89	71	10				4,550.00	61.08	
1	1	2	2	27	17	10	1,017.89	69.88				
3	6	1	8	62	42	10	13,108.41	312.10	338.00			
18	11	8	24	364	313	10	47,102.97	150.49	771.15			
2	5	7	74	63	10	8,738.02	138.70	186.07				
10	8	18	91	77	10				6,000.00	77.92		
6	14	6	13	175	169	10	20,159.56	119.29	933.30			
2	5	7	60	67	10	9,435.71	165.61	494.92				
6	5	11	71	68	12				7,000.00	102.94		
2	3	3	2	62	47	10	6,084.74	129.46	49.90			
11	16	27	190	163	10				21,000.00	128.83		
6	7	3	10	83	81	9	18,981.95	166.45				
12	2	14	87	82	10				10,735.85	130.92		
9	16	8	17	214	193	13	31,397.07	162.68	978.72			
1	1	1	1	27	20	8	715.11	35.76				
1	2	3	31	27	2	9			2,388.56	80.64		

*Also 2 day pupils.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
MONTANA—continued.			
Tongue River Agency:			
Tongue River day	By Government		32
St. Labre's Mission boarding	By Catholic Church	65	
Tongue River training	By Government		
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha Reservation boarding	By Government	90	
Winnebago Reservation boarding	do	90	
Clerk for these schools	do		
Thurston County:			
Public day, district No. 14	By contract		15
Public day, district No. 17	do		18
Public day, district No. 18	do		7
Public day, district No. 22	do		8
Knox County: Public day, district No. 36	do		23
Santee Reservation:			
Santee boarding	By Government	80	
Springfield boarding ^b	do	75	
Ponca day	do		40
Genoa training	do	325	
Santee normal training	By Congregational Church	125	
NEVADA.			
Nevada training	By Government	60	
Carson training	do	200	
Walker River Reservation day	do		32
Western Shoshoni Reservation:			
Western Shoshoni boarding	do	60	
Moapa River ^d	do		
NEW MEXICO.			
Albuquerque training	By Government	300	
Mescalero Reservation: Mescalero boarding	do	110	
Pueblo day schools under Albuquerque superintendent:			
Acoma	do	35	
Indeleta	do	50	
Laguna	do	36	
McCarty's	do	25	
Miseta	do	25	
Pahuate	do	80	
Parole	do	29	
San Felipe	do	45	
Santa Ana	do	18	
Seama	do	40	
Zuni boarding	do	50	
Pueblo day schools under Santa Fe superintendent:			
Cochiti	do	30	
Jemez	do	35	
Nambo	do	28	
Picuris	do	16	
Santa Clara	do	80	
San Ildefonso	do	21	
San Juan	do	32	
Elis	do	30	
Taos	do	32	
Supervising teacher for these schools	do		
Clerk for these schools	do		
Santa Fe training	do	300	
Jicarilla boarding	do	130	
Bernalillo boarding	By Catholic Church	125	
Santa Fe: St. Catharine's boarding	do	150	
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee Reservation: Cherokee boarding	By Government	150	

^a School not yet in operation.

^b Located at Springfield, S. Dak.

year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

School.	Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
	Sex.	Race.				Boarding.	Day.						
		Male.	Female.	Indian.										White.
1	1				26			10	\$1,434.47	\$75.60			
1	5	1	5		67		83	10				\$9,000.00	\$102.81
3		1	2										
3			3	8	94		70	10	13,569.66	193.85	\$452.60		
4	7	2	9		101		90	10	16,389.63	182.10	116.49		
			1						900.60				
					15		7	9	205.67	40.00			
					18		10+	9	253.99	40.00			
					7		4	9	100.48	40.00			
					8		5	5	111.99	40.00			
					23		18	8	452.66	40.00			
4	6	3	7		100		83	10	12,946.23	155.97	277.81		
2	6	2	6		52		46	6	5,788.72	126.06	306.12		
1					1			10	957.90	73.68			
13	16	6	23		328		310	10	53,886.23	173.83	3,613.00		
8	10	2	16		100		73	9			15,215.28		185.65
2	7	3	6		66		69	10	12,038.18	204.04	370.06		
11	11	3	22		235		207	10	33,110.67	159.96	1,306.11		
2			2		30			10	1,674.68	60.56			
3	6	3	6		81		75	10	11,778.72	167.06	1,106.71		
1			1										
14	17	10	21		352		308	10	44,598.14	144.80	791.60		
5	8	3	10		125		109	10	16,989.03	155.86	197.64		
1	1		2		39		24	10	1,168.81	48.68			
2	1	1			70		43	10	1,100.96	25.60			
2	1	1	4		41		29	10	1,068.07	37.62			
2	1	1	25		21		6	6	820.12	89.05			
2	1	1	20		19		5	5	694.60	36.66			
1			39		27		10	10	1,002.06	37.11			
1			21		18		10	10	1,021.82	66.74			
1	2	1	2		60		43	10	2,084.39	47.78			
1			1		16		13	5	432.27	83.25			
1	1	1	1		27		21	10	1,674.68	64.25			
4	6	2	7		111		76	10	6,635.41	87.31			
1			1		23		14	10	992.96	70.92			
2	1	1	39		29		10	10	1,642.84	63.20			
1	1	2	21		13		10	10	1,237.22	96.17			
2			14		11		10	10	374.35	79.49			
2		2	30		36		10	10	1,409.79	44.22			
2	1	1	23		18		10	10	1,278.69	71.08			
1	1	1	51		37		10	10	1,221.70	33.02			
1	1	1	26		22		10	10	1,131.92	61.45			
1	1	1	68		38		10	10	1,614.28	39.83			
1			1						900.00				
1			1						800.00				
16	18	18	21		368		330	10	62,164.42	167.89	2,678.87		
7	8		13		130		116	9	15,753.25	185.80			
8			8		69							5,000.00	73.63
8	13	1	15		148		140	10				15,000.00	107.14
9	9	5	13		182		137	10	20,160.40	147.16	346.50		

^c Also 11 day pupils.

^d Not in operation.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake Reservation:			
Fort Totten boarding	By Government	350	
Turtle Mountain boarding	By Catholic Church	150	
Wakanan day	By Government		32
Fort Totten No. 2 day	do	40	
Fort Totten No. 3 day	do		40
Fort Berthold Reservation:			
Fort Berthold boarding	do	90	
No. 1 day	do		40
No. 2 day	do		40
No. 3 day	do		40
Mission Home boarding	By Congregational Church	47	
Standing Rock Agency:			
Standing Rock boarding	By Government	156	
Agricultural boarding	do	100	
Grand River boarding	do	140	
Cannon Ball day	do		40
Bullhead day	do		30
Forcups day	do		30
No. 1 day	do		30
No. 2 day	do		30
Field service for these schools	do		
Clerk for these schools	do		
Day school inspector	do		
St. Elizabeth's Mission boarding	By Episcopal Church	62	
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation:			
Arapaho boarding	By Government	150	
Cheyenne boarding	do	140	
Cantonment boarding	do	120	
Red Moon boarding	do	150	
Seger boarding	do	150	
Chilocco training	do	600	
Kiowa Agency:			
Fort Sill boarding	do	150	
Rainy Mountain boarding	do	160	
Riverside boarding	do	150	
Cache Creek boarding	By Reformed Presbyterian Church	50	
Mary Gregory Memorial boarding	By Presbyterian Church	60	
Methvin boarding	By Methodist Church	60	
St. Patrick's boarding	By Catholic Church	125	
Osage Agency:			
Kaw boarding	By Government	44	
Osage boarding	do	180	
St. John's boarding	By Catholic Church	150	
St. Louis boarding	do	125	
Ponca Reservation boarding	By Government	100	
Pawnee Reservation boarding	do	120	
Sauk and Fox Reservation: Sauk and Fox boarding	do	100	
Shawnee boarding	do	80	
St. Mary's Academy	By Catholic Church	65	
St. Benedict's Academy	do	50	
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde Reservation: Grande Ronde boarding	By Government	90	
Klamath Reservation:			
Klamath boarding	do	110	
Yainax boarding	do	90	
Clerk for these schools	do		
Siletz Reservation: Siletz boarding	do	100	
Unatilla Reservation:			
Unatilla boarding	do	110	
Kate Drexel boarding	By Catholic Church	150	
Warm Springs Reservation: Warm Springs boarding	By Government	150	
Chemawa: Salein training	do	550	
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Carlisle training	By Government	960	
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	By voluntary contribution	100	

year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	Number of employees.				Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per annum.	Value of sub-sistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
			Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	Enrollment.	Boarding.							Day.
NORTH DAKOTA.														
Devils Lake Reservation:														
Fort Totten boarding	By Government	350	11	21	7	28	337	309	10	\$15,939.85	\$148.67	\$1,824.45	\$11,016.00	\$102.00
Turtle Mountain boarding	By Catholic Church	150	1	11	3	12	129	108	10	1,058.95	85.73			
Wakanan day	By Government		1	1	1	1	32	19	10	1,456.72	112.06			
Fort Totten No. 2 day	do	40	1	1	1	1	41	13	10	1,598.88	88.27			
Fort Totten No. 3 day	do		1	1	1	1	39	18	10					
Fort Berthold Reservation:														
Fort Berthold boarding	do	90	4	7	4	7	117	106	10	13,282.04	125.30	\$22.48		
No. 1 day	do		1	1	1	1	29	21	10	1,328.23	66.69			
No. 2 day	do		1	1	1	1	21	22	10	1,276.31	68.01			
No. 3 day	do		1	1	1	1	31	30	10	1,462.93	48.76			
Mission Home boarding	By Congregational Church	47	1	4	1	5	20	15	9				2,800.00	186.67
Standing Rock Agency:														
Standing Rock boarding	By Government	156	7	13	7	13	185	149	10	27,318.56	183.35	\$24.15		
Agricultural boarding	do	100	6	11	10	7	135	125	10	17,631.81	141.05	\$58.00		
Grand River boarding	do	140	8	9	6	11	141	135	10	22,299.07	164.51	709.00		
Cannon Ball day	do	40	1	3	3	1	70	42	10	3,291.65	78.36			
Bullhead day	do	30	1	2	3	1	18	15	10	1,860.66	123.04			
Forcups day	do	30	2	1	2	1	32	21	10	1,846.04	76.91			
No. 1 day	do		1	2	3	1	26	20	10	2,053.43	102.67			
No. 2 day	do		1	2	3	1	25	17	10	1,962.11	111.88			
Field service for these schools	do		1	4	3	1	25	17	10	2,400.00				
Clerk for these schools	do		1	1	1	1	1	1	10	840.00				
Day school inspector	do		1	6	2	5	38	47	10	1,000.00			5,400.00	114.89
St. Elizabeth's Mission boarding	By Episcopal Church	62	1	6	2	5	38	47	10					
OKLAHOMA.														
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation:														
Arapaho boarding	By Government	150	6	10	4	12	108	102	10	17,826.83	174.77	700.51		
Cheyenne boarding	do	140	6	11	7	10	148	140	10	18,934.67	135.39	769.61		
Cantonment boarding	do	120	5	7	2	10	92	78	10	14,630.23	187.67	298.50		
Red Moon boarding	do	150	3	4	2	5	43	41	10	5,381.04	131.24	671.10		
Seger boarding	do	150	6	8	4	10	132	119	10	17,036.91	143.17	1,847.58		
Chilocco training	do	600	33	23	15	41	786	703	10	99,755.34	141.90	2,709.63		
Kiowa Agency:														
Fort Sill boarding	do	150	7	10	7	10	171	158	10	21,322.44	134.95			
Rainy Mountain boarding	do	160	3	9	2	10	111	104	10	17,480.24	171.47			
Riverside boarding	do	150	8	12	8	12	158	142	10	21,284.45	149.33			
Cache Creek boarding	By Reformed Presbyterian Church	50	4	10	11	14	44	43	8				5,351.39	124.25
Mary Gregory Memorial boarding	By Presbyterian Church	60	1	6	1	7	27	25	9				5,000.00	240.00
Methvin boarding	By Methodist Church	60	4	6	1	10	30	28	9				3,750.00	55.15
St. Patrick's boarding	By Catholic Church	125	3	8	11	11	68	54	10				5,000.00	111.11
Osage Agency:														
Kaw boarding	By Government	44	1	4	1	4	39	34	10	4,781.01	140.62			
Osage boarding	do	180	10	15	6	20	145	132	10	23,500.55	216.91	\$7.20		
St. John's boarding	By Catholic Church	150	2	8	10	14	44	41	10	4,031.25	88.32	1,063.00		
St. Louis boarding	do	125	5	9	14	14	72	69	10	6,948.84	84.73			
Ponca Reservation boarding	By Government	100	4	8	3	9	119	111	10	16,003.48	149.68	\$55.80		
Pawnee Reservation boarding	do	120	7	11	6	13	138	128	10	18,828.31	147.09	1,092.73		
Sauk and Fox Reservation: Sauk and Fox boarding	do	100	7	1	7	2	9	93	10	11,105.41	132.21	194.11		
Shawnee boarding	do	80	6	7	5	8	109	76	10	14,824.97	196.06	100.00		
St. Mary's Academy	By Catholic Church	65	1	10	11	10	60	50	10				4,320.00	86.40
St. Benedict's Academy	do	50	12	9	21	21	42	35	10				2,814.75	80.42
OREGON.														
Grande Ronde Reservation: Grande Ronde boarding	By Government	90	3	6	2	7	68	61	10	8,173.40	133.99	96.00		
Klamath Reservation:														
Klamath boarding	do	110	7	6	2	11	111	94	10	14,389.22	153.08	1,126.06		
Yainax boarding	do	90	6	6	4	8	96	94	10	13,242.76	140.88	1,641.67		
Clerk for these schools	do		1	1	1	1	720	60	10	720.00				
Siletz Reservation: Siletz boarding	do	100	3	5	3	5	65	60	10	12,434.48	207.24	1,067.37		
Unatilla Reservation:														
Unatilla boarding	do	110	3	8	3	8	110	88	10	16,610.02	188.75	222.70		
Kate Drexel boarding	By Catholic Church	150	8	8	1	12	73	51	10				8,000.00	156.86
Warm Springs Reservation: Warm Springs boarding	By Government	150	7	6	7	7	119	99	10	14,825.87	149.75	808.85		
Chemawa: Salein training	do	550	26	24	11	39	686	526	10	30,998.22	163.99	4,573.98		
PENNSYLVANIA.														
Carlisle training	By Government	960	36	46	9	73	1,067	1,025	12	143,038.03	139.55	11,051.68		
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	By voluntary contribution	100	1	10	1	10	45	40	12				6,761.28	140.03

REF0076045

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Crow Creek Agency:			
Crow Creek boarding.....	By Government.....	110	
Hospital service.....	do.....		
Field service.....	do.....		
Immaculate Conception boarding.....	By Catholic Church.....	75	
Cheyenne River Agency:			
Cheyenne River boarding.....	By Government.....	125	25
No. 6 day.....	do.....		25
No. 7 day.....	do.....		25
No. 8 day.....	do.....		25
Field service and physician for these schools.....	do.....		
Take boarding.....	By Congregational Church.....	50	
Lower Brule Agency:			
Lower Brule boarding.....	By Government.....	110	
Field service.....	do.....		
Pine Ridge Agency:			
Pine Ridge boarding.....	do.....	220	
Holy Rosary boarding.....	By Catholic Church.....	200	
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.....	By Government.....		35
No. 25 day.....	do.....		35
No. 26 day.....	do.....		35
No. 27 day.....	do.....		35
No. 28 day.....	do.....		35
No. 29 day.....	do.....		35
No. 31 day.....	do.....		35
Field service for these schools.....	do.....		
Rosebud Agency:			
Rosebud boarding.....	By Government.....	168	
St. Francis Mission boarding.....	By Catholic Church.....	250	
St. Mary's Mission boarding.....	By Episcopal Church.....	65	
Black Pipe day.....	By Government.....		25
Big White River day.....	do.....		30
Bull Creek day.....	do.....		30
Butte Creek day.....	do.....		29
Corn Creek day.....	do.....		30
Cut Meat Creek day.....	do.....		30
He Dog's Camp day.....	do.....		30
Ironwood Creek day.....	do.....		30
Little Crow's Camp day.....	do.....		29
Little White River day.....	do.....		23
Lower Cut Meat Creek day.....	do.....		28
Hilk's Camp day.....	do.....		30
Oak Creek day.....	do.....		29
Pine Creek day.....	do.....		28
Red Leaf's Camp day.....	do.....		23
Ring Thunder Camp day.....	do.....		25
Spring Creek day.....	do.....		29
Upper Cut Meat Creek day.....	do.....		29
White Thunder Creek day.....	do.....		27
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp day.....	do.....		30
Field service for these schools.....	do.....		
Sisseton Agency:			
Sisseton boarding.....	do.....	100	
Good Will Mission boarding.....	By Presbyterian Church.....	100	

year ended June 30, 1903--Continued.

School.	Number of employes.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
	Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.						
	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.									
Crow Creek Agency:													
Crow Creek boarding.....	1	8	4	8	102	90	10	\$17,296.26	\$192.18	\$25.91			
Hospital service.....	1	2	1	1	26		10	1,000.00					
Field service.....	1	1	1	1			10	600.00					
Immaculate Conception boarding.....	5	7	1	11	69	61	10				\$6,000.32	\$99.35	
Cheyenne River Agency:													
Cheyenne River boarding.....	6	11	7	10	114	138	10	21,163.73	153.96	1,015.11			
No. 6 day.....	1	1	2	2	31		13	1,271.14	63.51				
No. 7 day.....	1	2	2	2	23		19	1,213.68	65.16				
No. 8 day.....	1	1	2	2	29		21	1,246.50	51.11				
Field service and physician for these schools.....	1	1	2	3			7	2,200.00			2,500.00	250.00	
Take boarding.....	1	1	4	5	12	10							
Lower Brule Agency:													
Lower Brule boarding.....	1	7	1	10	82	74	10	13,131.68	181.51	392.49			
Field service.....	1	1	1	1			10	600.00					
Pine Ridge Agency:													
Pine Ridge boarding.....	13	12	12	13	217	205	13	31,883.53	170.16	1,738.87	16,000.00	86.96	
Holy Rosary boarding.....	1	1	2	16	193	181	10						
No. 2 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,400.15	63.24				
No. 3 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,218.57	78.01				
No. 4 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 5 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 6 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 7 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 8 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 9 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 10 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 11 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 12 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 13 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 14 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 15 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 16 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 17 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 18 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 19 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 20 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 21 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 22 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 23 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 24 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 25 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 26 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 27 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 28 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 29 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
No. 31 day.....	1	1	2	2	21		10	1,426.83	71.31				
Field service for these schools.....	1	1	2	3			10	2,200.00					
Rosebud Agency:													
Rosebud boarding.....	9	7	16	16	202	164	10	29,573.74	180.33	400.00	29,373.94	125.55	
St. Francis Mission boarding.....	10	18	28	28	261	234	10				6,000.00	133.33	
St. Mary's Mission boarding.....	2	5	4	3	46	45	10						
Black Pipe day.....	1	1	2	2	25		10	1,166.32	58.32				
Big White River day.....	1	1	2	2	22		10	1,183.75	56.61				
Bull Creek day.....	1	1	2	2	22		10	1,183.75	56.61				
Butte Creek day.....	1	1	2	2	22		10	1,183.75	56.61				
Corn Creek day.....	1	1	2	2	20		10	1,190.70	66.15				
Cut Meat Creek day.....	1	1	2	2	28		10	1,211.75	50.49				
He Dog's Camp day.....	1	1	2	2	23		10	1,217.90	59.29				
Ironwood Creek day.....	1	1	2	2	25		10	1,237.65	47.65				
Little Crow's Camp day.....	1	1	2	2	25		10	1,205.35	60.27				
Little White River day.....	1	1	2	2	13		10	1,162.25	96.55				
Lower Cut Meat Creek day.....	1	1	2	2	20		10	1,205.30	63.49				
Hilk's Camp day.....	1	1	2	2	18		10	1,167.25	73.56				
Oak Creek day.....	1	1	2	2	28		10	1,114.85	63.12				
Pine Creek day.....	1	1	2	2	28		10	1,233.65	58.76				
Red Leaf's Camp day.....	1	1	2	2	27		10	1,198.85	54.49				
Ring Thunder Camp day.....	1	1	2	2	25		10	1,190.75	51.77				
Spring Creek day.....	1	1	2	2	22		10	1,133.85	69.64				
Upper Cut Meat Creek day.....	1	1	2	2	57		10	1,269.15	38.43				
White Thunder Creek day.....	1	1	2	2	33		10	1,229.40	43.91				
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp day.....	1	1	2	2	20		10	1,121.92	65.99				
Field service for these schools.....	1	1	2	3	23		10	1,185.85	64.55				
Sisseton Agency:													
Sisseton boarding.....	6	6	1	11	188	118	10	18,685.17	158.35	450.00	12,964.85	177.60	
Good Will Mission boarding.....	5	7	1	11	84	78	10						

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.			
Yankton Reservation: Yankton boarding.....	By Government	150	
Flaudreau: Riggs Institute.....	do	350	
Pierre: Training.....	do	150	
Chamberlain: Training.....	do	125	
Itapit City: Training.....	do	125	
Stanley County: Public day, independent district.....	By contract		
UTAH.			
Uinta and Ouray Agency:			
Uinta boarding.....	By Government	80	
Ouray boarding.....	do	85	
St. George: Southern Utah boarding.....	do	30	
VIRGINIA.			
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute.....	By contract	150	
WASHINGTON.			
Colville Agency:			
Colville boarding (Fort Spokane).....	By Government	200	
Colville Mission boarding.....	By Catholic Church	80	
Cour d'Alene Reservation: De Smet Mission boarding.....	do	150	
Neah Bay Reservation:			
Neah Bay day.....	By Government	50	
Quilcheto day.....	do	12	
Puyallup Reservation:			
Puyallup boarding.....	do	175	
Chehalis day.....	do	10	
Quinalt day.....	do	20	
Skokomish day.....	do	150	
Jamestown day.....	do	24	
Fort Gamble day.....	do	26	
St. George's boarding.....	By Catholic Church	80	
Tulalip Reservation:			
Tulalip boarding.....	By Government	32	
Lummi day.....	do	50	
Swinomish day.....	do	30	
Port Madison day.....	do	150	
Yakima Reservation: Yakima boarding.....	do	150	
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay Agency:			
Green Bay boarding (Menominee).....	By Government	140	
St. Joseph's boarding.....	By Catholic Church	170	
Stockbridge day.....	By Government	40	
Lutheran Mission boarding and day.....	By Lutheran Church	20	20
Zoar Mission boarding.....	do	10	
Bethany Mission boarding.....	By Evangelical Lutheran Church.	60	
Oncida Reservation:			
Oncida boarding.....	By Government	200	
Oncida day, No. 1.....	do	32	
La Pointe Agency:			
Bayfield boarding.....	By Catholic Church	110	
St. Mary's boarding, Bad River Reservation.....	do	100	
Lac du Flambeau boarding.....	By Government	150	
Hayward boarding.....	do	150	
Fond du Lac day.....	do	30	
Grand Portage day.....	do	30	
Ojibwah day.....	do	125	
Red Cliff day.....	do	50	
Clerk for La Pointe schools.....	do		
Wilton: Boarding.....	do	100	
Tomah: Boarding.....	do	225	
WYOMING.			
Shoshoni Agency:			
Wind River boarding.....	By Government	180	
St. Stephen's boarding.....	By Catholic Church	20	
Shoshoni Mission boarding.....	By Episcopal Church.	20	
Big Wind River day.....	By Government	21	

^a Not in operation.

year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per annum.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
		Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.						
		Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.									
7	11	3	15	182	152	19	\$21,787.07	\$143.14	\$35.93					
11	22	11	25	387	333	10	65,312.04	156.69	1,921.78					
7	8	1	14	179	149	10	26,567.87	170.97						
7	10	3	11	163	153	10	21,425.98	140.01	1,711.65					
7	16	11	12	223	211	10	29,382.21	139.23	378.00					
				17		10	305.25	40.00						
5	6	2	9	100	78	10	14,587.28	187.02	71.00					
2	5		7	88	53	10	8,122.72	183.26	193.15					
	3		3	37	25	12	2,983.79	118.03	125.83					
19	19	1	37	121	104	12	17,308.54	166.43						
6	16	3	19	213	190	10	28,626.70	150.67	1,648.55					
12	10	2	29	65	51	10				\$15,500.00	\$93.92			
13	12		27	75	70	10				13,650.00	125.00			
2	2	2	2	65	11	10	2,117.71	51.65						
2	1	1	1	53	30	10	830.30	27.68						
5	9	1	13	224	147	10	20,312.50	139.54	773.20					
1	1		1	22	12	10	685.28	57.11	164.00					
1	1		2	29	18	10	969.39	53.85						
1			1	35	17	10	699.68	11.16						
1			1	21	11	10	605.38	55.03						
5	6		11	78	61	10	622.00	47.85			6,000.00	38.75		
2		1	1			10	2,880.00							
1	1		2	29	11	10	1,935.88	92.71						
	3	1	2	51	13	10	1,830.56	42.57	8.56					
1	1		2	21	25	10	1,181.04	59.36						
6	9	6	9	188	141	10	22,760.98	161.43	463.92					
7	8	5	10	112	88	10	16,612.67	169.82	1,095.18					
8	8	16	16	151	162	10					10,000.00	61.73		
1	1	1	1	88	23	10	1,188.97	50.17						
2	5	3	4	623	6	10				2,000.00	158.81			
2	3	3	2	14	8	8				1,367.00	170.87			
3	3		6	27	22	10				4,100.00	186.36			
8	14	8	14	200	181	10	26,781.31	147.96	1,057.70					
	1		1	30	18	10	748.00	41.65						
1	10	1	10	62	52	10				4,130.00	79.12			
1	15		16	83	77	10				8,000.00	105.07			
7	10	4	13	181	169	10	28,187.37	168.56	3,665.01					
7	9	4	12	153	177	10	26,108.01	148.01	1,701.73					
7	9	1	1	89	21	10	1,468.18	61.17						
1	1		1	23	13	10	1,368.69	105.28						
	2		2	112	81	10	1,795.70	22.17						
	2		2	33	21	10	1,118.63	46.61						
	1		1			10	840.00							
4	9	3	10	117	103	10	16,556.84	160.74	541.72					
9	15	6	18	270	232	10	34,533.88	148.85	2,245.50					
8	7	1	14	185	160	10	25,138.21	157.11	1,771.75					
2	9	1	10	110	100	10				8,000.00	80.00			
3	1		4	15	13	10				3,175.71	244.28			
1			1	15	15	4	240.00	17.11						

^b Also 15 day pupils.

REF0076047

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Number of employees.	Cost to Government.
Government schools:						
Nonreservation boarding.....	25	7,950	9,300	8,166	768	\$1,216,400.86
Reservation boarding.....	90	10,787	11,514	10,035	1,217	1,565,113.82
Day.....	138	4,800	4,434	3,203	273	177,672.49
Field service.....					30	22,720.00
Total.....	253	23,507	25,248	21,404	2,288	2,981,807.17
Mission schools:						
Boarding.....	1	150	121	104	38	17,308.54
Day.....	46	5,294	3,716	3,217	571	9,878.09
Public.....	3	210	296	262	9	1,435.36
Aggregate.....	303	29,161	29,478	25,104	2,906	3,010,489.16

^a Not including 7 supervisors. Including employees receiving \$100 and more per annum.
^b Cost of Osage schools.
^c Not including 7 public schools.

SUMMARY.

Capacity of boarding schools.....	21,151
Capacity of day schools.....	5,010
Number of employees in Government schools.....	2,288
Male.....	950
Female.....	1,329
Indian.....	695
White.....	1,633
Number of employees in mission schools:	
Male.....	210
Female.....	370
Indian.....	39
White.....	541
Enrollment of boarding schools.....	21,651
Enrollment of day schools.....	4,827
Average attendance of boarding schools.....	21,382
Average attendance of day schools.....	3,622
Cost of maintaining schools:	
To Government.....	\$3,010,489.16
To other parties.....	\$371,647.21
Value of subsistence raised by schools.....	\$116,253.82

Population, civilization, religious,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—				
		Wholly.	In part.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and not feathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
ARIZONA.											
<i>Colorado River School.</i>											
Mohave on reserve	508	508		173	235	25	65		35		
<i>Fort Mohave School.</i>											
Mohave near Fort Mohave and Needles, Cal	892	800	306	100	500	100	75	25			
Chemchulvi near Fort Mohave and Chemchulvi Valley and mining camps	211										
<i>Fort Apache School.</i>											
White Mountain Apache	2,058	550	1,508	125	250	12	90		10		
<i>Hopi School.</i>											
Hopi (Moqui)	1,878										
Navaho	1,865	1,000	2,400	900	1,200	350	100				
<i>Navaho School.</i>											
Navaho	12,000	3,000	9,000	600	700	225	99		1		
<i>Under farmer on Etenston Navaho Reserve.</i>											
Navaho	314		172	13	13		100				
<i>Phoenix School.</i>											
Indians at Camp McDowell:											
Mohave Apache	175										
Yuma Apache	6										
Tonto Apache	2	190	1	26	35	13	10	60			
San Carlos Apache	2										
Yavapai	6										
<i>Pima School.</i>											
Mariacopa	403										
Pima	3,510	6,000	514	1,250	2,000	750	90		10		
Papago	121										
Papago, nomadic	1,850										
<i>Under farmer at San Xavier.</i>											
Papago on reserve (allottees)	514	514		60	65	117	98	2			
Papago near Tucson	352										
Papago in Fresno Valley	670	2,005		80	96	110	95	5			
Papago, nomadic in Pima County	940										
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>											
San Carlos Apache	1,066										
Coyotero Apache	459	1,771	404	300	1,400	42	74		26		
Mohave Apache	58										
Tonto Apache	667										
<i>Apache at Angora</i>											
<i>Truxton Canyon School.</i>											
Hayavapai	207	207		40	75		100				
Walapai	514	514		120	514		75	20	5		

a Taken from report 1902.

vital, and criminal statistics.

Name of agency and tribe.	Religious.				Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.						
	Method-aries.	Female.	Indian church members (communicants).	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky seller presented.
ARIZONA.																
<i>Colorado River School.</i>																
Mohave on reserve										6	11					
<i>Fort Mohave School.</i>																
Mohave near Fort Mohave and Needles, Cal	3		1		\$1,500	1								1		
Chemchulvi near Fort Mohave and Chemchulvi Valley and mining camps																
<i>Fort Apache School.</i>																
White Mountain Apache	1				\$907	1,316	24	7	79	65			61	1	2	
<i>Hopi School.</i>																
Hopi (Moqui)	1	1	1					2	2	154	135		5			
Navaho	4	2				6,000	3					2	7	1	20	1
<i>Navaho School.</i>																
Navaho	1	2			15,000	780				15	5					
<i>Phoenix School.</i>																
Indians at Camp McDowell:																
Mohave Apache	1		18		650	7				2	2		4	1	1	
Yuma Apache																
Tonto Apache																
San Carlos Apache																
Yavapai																
<i>Pima School.</i>																
Mariacopa	11		1,360	11	21,307	3,000	10			315	217		12	5		2
Pima																
Papago																
Papago, nomadic																
<i>Under farmer at San Xavier.</i>																
Papago on reserve (allottees)			300		1,000	400	41	1	28	27			19	11		11
Papago near Tucson																
Papago in Fresno Valley													2	1		1
Papago, nomadic in Pima County																
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>																
San Carlos Apache	2	1	30	1				17	5	65	71		75	6		
Coyotero Apache																
Mohave Apache																
Tonto Apache																
<i>Apache at Angora</i>																
<i>Truxton Canyon School.</i>																
Hayavapai										10	37				1	
Walapai										20	24				10	4

Population, civilization, religious,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizen's dress.		Dwelling houses occupied by				Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			
		Wholly.	In part.	Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Loose money.
MICHIGAN.											
<i>Under physician.</i>											
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Chippewa	668	668		225	640	300	90	5			5
<i>Not under an agent.</i>											
Scattered Chippewa and Ottawa Potawatomi of Huron	5,587										
MINNESOTA.											
<i>Leech Lake Agency.</i>											
Chippewa of Red Lake	1,388	1,388		210	260	225	57	30	3	10	
Mississippi Chippewa, White Oak Point.	613										
Pillager Chippewa: Cass and Winibigoshish. Leech Lake	462 891	1,999		510	656	250	20	65	5	10	
<i>White Earth Agency.</i>											
Fond du Lac Chippewa	102										
Mississippi Chippewa:											
Gull Lake	343										
Mille Lac (removal)	618										
White Earth	1,646										
White Oak Point (removal)	92										
White Oak Point (nonremoval)	723	1,823		3,210	3,927	828	95	1	2	2	
Pembina Chippewa	319										
Pillager Chippewa: Cass and Winibigoshish. Leech Lake	58 296										
Ottertail	226										
<i>Not under an agent.</i>											
Madewakanton Sioux:											
Birch Cooley	4150										
Elsewhere	779										
MONTANA.											
<i>Blackfeet Agency.</i>											
Piegan	2,059	2,059		1,150	1,300	645	90		10		
<i>Crow Agency.</i>											
Crow	1,826	750	1,076	350	500	720	75		25		
<i>Flathead Agency.</i>											
Charlot's band of Flathead	150										
Confederated Flathead, Pend d'Oreille and Kutenai	1,371	1,070	765	740	1,100	925	80	15	6		
Lower Kallapel	130										
Spokan	76										

a From report of last year.
b From U. S. Census, 1900.
c Pay roll of 1888.

d From report of 1901.
e From report of 1899.
f Last year's figures incorrect.

rital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Misdo-		Religious.				Marital.		Vital.		Criminal.					
Male.	Female.	Indian church members (communicants).	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	By court of Indian officers.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
		150	2	\$1,700	\$500										
5	1	250	3	5,000	1,000	6		35	47			75	2		
1	1	280	4		50	4		10	22			4	67	11	
11		3,000	8				17		165	77		15	1	3	
2		504	2	6,000	2,200	21	5	54	36			13	5	12	
3		676	3	6,600	1,500	14	4	61	92			60		2	
3		1,500	3	21,000			17		100	90		28		2	

REF0076052

Population, civilization, religious,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.								
		Citizen's dress.		Dwellings.			Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			
		Wholly.	In part.	Indian who read.	Indian who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwellings houses occupied by Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
MONTANA—Continued.										
<i>Fort Belknap School.</i>										
Asinibolin Grosventre	699 635	1,234		500	540	496	70	30		
<i>Fort Peck School.</i>										
Asinibolin Yankton Sioux	685 1,116	1,651		760	850	700	60	40		
<i>Tongue River School.</i>										
Northern Cheyenne	1,400	321		131	174	285	50	50		
NEBRASKA.										
<i>Omaha School.</i>										
Omaha	1,232	810	422	480	600	381	20		5	75
<i>Santee School.</i>										
Ponca Santee Sioux	238 1,075	228 1,075		100 375	100 875	38 282	35 50	10 5	5 3	50 32
<i>Winnabago School.</i>										
Winnabago	1,046	960	125	450	660	175	10		10	80
NEVADA.										
<i>Carson School.</i>										
Palute of Walker River Reserve	490	490		70	330	15	85	15		
<i>Under industrial teacher.</i>										
Palute of Moapa Reserve	144	144			80		100			
<i>Nevada School.</i>										
Palute of Pyramid Lake Reserve	614	614		150	400	35	70	25	5	
<i>Western Shoshoni School.</i>										
Palute Shoshoni	271 238	509		100	200	64	60	20	20	
Not under an agent	3,701									
NEW MEXICO.										
<i>Albuquerque School.</i>										
Pueblo at—										
Acoma district	737	250	200	100	50	88	100			
Laguna district	1,366	783	129	282	399		100			
Isla district	979	100	50	200	300		100			
San Dia district	79	20	50	4	10	35	100			
San Felipe district	489	10	121	80	25	100	100			
Santa Ana district	224	55	182	25	25	40	100			
Navajo band	170	2	28	2	40	100	100			

*Taken from report, 1903.

*Native arts 25 per cent.

*From U. S. Census, 1900.

vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Religious.								Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.		
		Missions.		Indian church members (connumerals).	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Indian criminals punished.				
		Males.	Females.			For education.	For church work.						By court of Indian of-fenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.	
MONTANA—Continued.																	
<i>Fort Belknap School.</i>																	
Asinibolin Grosventre	699 635			350	2	\$10,730	\$2,500	15		35	31		9				
<i>Fort Peck School.</i>																	
Asinibolin Yankton Sioux	685 1,116			300	7	1,800	4,400	12		18	47		40				
<i>Tongue River School.</i>																	
Northern Cheyenne	1,400			100	1	9,000		18		32	36	1					
NEBRASKA.																	
<i>Omaha School.</i>																	
Omaha	1,232				1			12		75	59					1	
<i>Santee School.</i>																	
Ponca Santee Sioux	238 1,075			54 512	1 5	12,343	1,301	4 5	1	9 49	7 31		2 4			14	
<i>Winnabago School.</i>																	
Winnabago	1,046			20	1		800	10		47	64		128			61	
NEVADA.																	
<i>Carson School.</i>																	
Palute of Walker River Reserve	490				1			4		10	23		1			3	
<i>Under industrial teacher.</i>																	
Palute of Moapa Reserve	144									12	15		1			1	
<i>Nevada School.</i>																	
Palute of Pyramid Lake Reserve	614				1			2		5	28					3	
<i>Western Shoshoni School.</i>																	
Palute Shoshoni	271 238							6		10	16		8				
NEW MEXICO.																	
<i>Albuquerque School.</i>																	
Pueblo at—																	
Acoma district	737			220	1			4		50	12						
Laguna district	1,366			152	2		1,450			72	58		20				
Isla district	979			79	1			7		28	19			2			
San Dia district	79				1					5	5						
San Felipe district	489			489	1					5	40						
Santa Ana district	224			224	1			2		6	10						
Navajo band	170									7	11						

Population, civilization, religious,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			
		Wholly.	In part.					Hunting, fishing, and stock raising.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Loose money.
NEW MEXICO—continued.											
<i>Jicarilla School.</i>											
Jicarilla Apache	782	250	532	20	30	50	65		35		
<i>Mescalero School.</i>											
Mescalero Apache	161	464		155	185	62	92		8		
<i>San Juan School.</i>											
Navaho	7,000	1,000	6,000	50	50	100	100				
<i>Santa Fe School.</i>											
Pueblo at—											
Cochiti	217										
Jemez	498										
Nambe	100										
Puebla	103										
Santa Clara	251										
Santo Domingo	846	616	920	553	621	581	99	1			
San Ildefonso	154										
San Juan	419										
Sia	116										
Taos	169										
Tesuque	86										
<i>Zuni School.</i>											
Pueblo at Zuni	1,521	250	500	100	100	190	100				
NEW YORK.											
<i>New York Agency.</i>											
Allegany Reserve:											
Onondaga	80										
Seneca	965	1,015		715	900	635	98		1	1	
Cattaraugus Reserve:											
Cayuga	159										
Onondaga	27	1,461		1,100	1,300		98		1	1	
Seneca	1,279										
Oneida Reserve: Oneida	141	141		141	141		100				
Onondaga Reserve:											
Oneida	120										
Onondaga	403	523		300	400	123	100				
St. Regis Reserve:	1,239	1,206		450	650	272	92	8			
Tonawanda Reserve:											
Cayuga	16										
Tonawanda Seneca	504	520		400	500	167	95		1	1	
Tuscarora Reserve:											
Onondaga	46										
Tuscarora	361	407		300	375	132	100				
NORTH CAROLINA.											
<i>Eastern Cherokee School.</i>											
Eastern Cherokee	1,453	1,453		452	575	415	99	1			

^a Overestimated in 1903.

^b From report for 1902.

^c From report for 1903.

vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Missionaries.	Male.	Female.	Indian church members (communicants).	Church buildings.	Religious.		Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.					
					Amount contributed by religious societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Indian criminals punished.					
					For education.	For church work.						By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.		
	1	2	125	1	\$1,200		1		31	29						13	
			25				2		11	26						2	
	1	2			700											1	
	12		1,530	11	20,000	\$10,000	15		159	156							2
	1	1							11	37							1
	2			1			600			10	50						
	3		350	1			925			42	41						
	1			2													
	3		130	3			1,000										
	2						650										
	3		162	3			600			20	20						
	2		286	2			500										
	1		312	14				5		39	13					2	

^d Three of their school buildings used for church purposes.

REF0076054

Population, civilization, religious,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Indians labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by--			
		Wholly.	In part.					Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.
NORTH DAKOTA.											
<i>Fort Totten School.</i>											
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Fataksa Sioux	1,013	1,013		200	230	215	50	5	15		
Turtle Mountain Chippewa: Full blood	230										
Mixed blood	2,475	2,684	30	1,500	1,600	420	70	20	10		
<i>Fort Berthold School.</i>											
Arakara	350										
Grosventre	171	1,050	50	350	325	312	80	3	17		
Mandan	249										
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>											
Sioux (Blackfeet, Hunkpapa and Yanktonal bands)	3,514	3,231	250	985	1,050	1,056	55	2	27	7	9
OKLAHOMA.											
<i>Cantonment School.</i>											
Arapaho	237										
Cheyenne	528	700	65	110	115	17	18	20	15	30	37
				220	215	10	20		15	30	35
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho School.</i>											
Arapaho	521										
Cheyenne	776	663	634	364	600	159	18			21	61
<i>Osage (Seger) School.</i>											
Arapaho	181										
Cheyenne	599	730		210	240	22	24		10	21	45
<i>Kate School.</i>											
Kansa (Kaw)	212	190	10	124	150	86	15			30	55
<i>Kiowa Agency.</i>											
Apache	156										
Caddo	535										
Comanche	1,999	1,750	1,636	1,179	1,665	886	29		1	35	35
Kiowa	1,150										
Wichita, including Delaware, Towakoni, and Keechi	426										
<i>Under War Department.</i>											
Apache at Fort Sill	296										
<i>Osage Agency.</i>											
Osage	1,896	1,250	645	1,200	1,500	500	10			50	40
<i>Oto School.</i>											
Oto and Missouri	365	365		260	325	77	10			65	25
<i>Patnee School.</i>											
Pawnee	638	211	400	341	342	45	15			43	42

^a Taken from report of last year.

Religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Missionaries.		Religious.				Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.			
Male.	Female.	Indian church members (communicants).	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Indian criminals punished.			
				For education.	For church work.						By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
3	6	450	5	\$2,000	361	11	46	49						
3		1,500	2	\$11,016	361	15	124	44			35			4
3	1	106	4	2,800	1,000	11	41	36						1
20	22	1,733	25	8,251	9,626	34	2	139	171		21	2		2
1	1	33	2			8		12	12					
1	3	40				1		20	30					
6	3	233	9	3,450	17	1	63	66						8
2	1	138	2	374	11		30	37						
						3		6			1			
11	7	720	14	21,295	12,174	36	2	156	181		17			14
4		100	4	5,300	28	4	96	51			12			114
1				400	3	1	25	26			9	1		
1	1		1			10	3	36	38		1			8

REF0076055

Population, civilization, religious,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			
		Wholly.	In part.					Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Loose money.
OKLAHOMA—continued.											
<i>Ponca School.</i>											
Ponca.....	568	556	12	135	225	10	15	75			
Tonkawa.....	52	50	2	10	15	10	20	10	70		
<i>Sauk and Fox School.</i>											
Iowa.....	90	572	9	300	150	100	20	40	40		
Sauk and Fox.....	491										
<i>Shawnee School.</i>											
Absentee Shawnee.....	152										
Citizen Potawatomi.....	1,686	2,200	21	700	1,450	622	50	10	40		
Mexican Kickapoo.....	221										
OREGON.											
<i>Grande Ronde School.</i>											
Clackamas.....	61										
Cow Creek.....	24										
Lakmiut.....	28										
Marys River.....	40										
Rogue River.....	72	352		189	312	83	90	10			
Santiam.....	22										
Umpqua.....	82										
Wapato.....	17										
Yamhill.....	28										
<i>Klamath School.</i>											
Klamath.....	742										
Modoc.....	238	1,164		550	760	225	60	10	30		
Palute.....	102										
Pit River.....	82										
<i>Siletz School.</i>											
Chetco, Joshua, Klamath, Mikonotun, Rogue River, Sixe or Kwatani, Yuchi.....	446	446		150	430	110	89	3	7	1	
<i>Umatilla School.</i>											
Cayuse.....	404										
Umatilla.....	204	800	500	550	800	198	30	20	50		
Wallawalla.....	568										
<i>Warm Springs School.</i>											
Palute, Warm Spring, Wasco, and Tenino.....	786	565	231	375	500	150	65	35			
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>											
Blackfeet, Minneconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,477	2,464	13	1,105	770	748	50	60			
<i>Crow Creek Agency.</i>											
Lower Yanktonai Sioux.....	1,025	1,025		525	490	372	24	55	15	6	

^bChurch services held in mission home.

^aOverestimated in 1903.

Vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Missionaries.		Religious.		Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.					
Male.	Female.	Indian church members (communicants).	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Indian criminals punished.			
											By court of Indian justices.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sales prosecuted.
1		67	(b)		\$590	5	1	3 ^a	25		186		100	60
						3	1	5	5					
1		18	1			6	2	34	38		1	21	7	
10	10	350	4	\$1,320		32	2	120	130		10			22
						1		9	12					
1		588	2			4	3	33	38		60	27	2	
3		280	2		675	3		14	29		3			
2		425	2	8,000	800	4	2	29	8	1	103	10		8
2	1	94	3		3,075	8	3	31	42		13			
8		1,420	20	2,500	4,000	22	2	81	85	1	21	4		1
10		315	7	7,697	1,110	16	5	36	21		10			

^aTaken from report of 1903.

Population, civilization, religious,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—				
		Wholly.	In part.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Loan money.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.											
<i>Riggs Indian.</i>											
Flandreau Sioux	279	279	214	260	33	50	16	5	29		
<i>Lower Brulé Agency.</i>											
Lower Brulé Sioux	470	470	230	275	175	65	25	10			
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>											
Oglala Sioux	6,690	4,250	2,440	2,985	2,020	1,730	80	20			
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>											
Brulé, Lower, Lower Brulé, Northern, Two Kettle, and Wazimzhe Sioux	4,977	3,000	1,977	3,000	1,800	1,108	58	2	38	1	1
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,908	300	1,608	1,600	1,200	300	25	10	15	50	
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>											
Yankton Sioux	1,702	1,702	675	600	305	60	10	15	15		
UTAH.											
<i>Southern Utah School.</i>											
Kalbah	100	109			20						
Shivwits	107	107		80	8	18	5	15			
Palute, at Kanosh	10										
Palute, at Grass Valley	100										
Palute, at Rabbit Valley	100										
Palute, in San Juan country	100										
Palute, at Cedar City	30										
<i>Uinta and Ouray Agency.^a</i>											
Uinta Ute	452										
Uncompagre Ute	664	1,300	172	160	970	197	40	7	33	10	10
White River Ute	356										
WASHINGTON.											
<i>Colville Agency.</i>											
Coeur d'Alène	497	497	160	185	238	90	10				
Columbia (Moses band)	355	355	60	100	15	75	25				
Colville	321	321	100	175	98	90	10				
Kallispel	123	100	40	40	20	75	25				
Saupeul and Nespelem	380	300	75	100	75	90	5	5			
Lake	300	486	100	175	100	80	15	0			
Lower Spokane	466	102	22	22	20	50	50				
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	562	562	180	300	128	95	5				
Okinagan	77	77	20	35	31	90	10				
Upper and Middle Spokane on Coeur d'Alène Reserve	77	77									
Upper and Middle Spokane on Spokane Reserve	212	181	45	60	65	80	15	5			

^aTaken from report of last year.

Vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Missionaries.	Religious.				Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.					
	Male.	Female.	Indian church members (communicants).	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marrriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	By court of Indian officers.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
	2		260	2		\$210			6	10					1
	2			6			3		29	28		1		2	
	31		818	33	\$16,406	9,872	76		239	226		98	7		
	22	23	2,650	27	34,668	5,879	36		160	135			10		3
	1		774	8	12,065	2,620	25		27	54			1		23
	6		767	7		5,350	27	5	69	62		19	2		
	1		25		143		2	1	10	10		3			
	1	3		4		1,635									
	1		325	3	13,650		11								
			70				5		10	14		35			5
			200	1	15,500				13			2		1	
			120												
			140							9					
	1		220	1		200	2		16	10			10		
									6	10					
	1		200	3			2		19	18					
			40						1	2					
	1		80	2		100	3		7	10			10		

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who read. Indians who use enough Eng- lish for ordinary conver- sation.	Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—					
		Wholly.	In part.			Indian labor in civi- lized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and root gathering.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	Lease money.	
WASHINGTON—continued.											
<i>Neah Bay School.</i>											
Hoh.....	59										
Makah.....	892	730		300	450	177	95		5		
Ozette.....	41										
Quileute.....	235										
<i>Puyallup School.</i>											
Chehalis.....	147	147		113	137	30	80	5			15
Georgetown.....	117										
Humpallip.....	21	338		130	260	112	98	2			
Quillico.....	62										
Quinalt.....	158										
149.....	149	149		80	130	31	100				
Nisqually.....	608	508		250	400	103	80				20
Puyallup.....	248	248		125	200	116	25	75			
Skiallam at Jamestown.....	88	88		70	80	17	95	10			
Skiallam at Port Gamble.....	203	203		17	95	100					
Skokomish.....	203	203		18	95	100					
Squaxon.....	91	91		15	91	14	100				
<i>Tulallip School.</i>											
Lummi.....	386	386		130	305	76	87	13			
Muckleshoot.....	153	153		69	107	28	100				
Suquamish or Fort Madison.....	185	154	1	78	115	39	72	22	5		
Swinomish.....	283	283		129	245	52	87	13			
Tulallip (Dwamish, Snohomish, etc.)	465	465		125	240	100	75	25			
<i>Yakima School.</i>											
Yakima (fourteen confederated tribes)	2,291	900	1,391	700	1,000	215	80	10			10
<i>Not under an agent.</i>											
Nooksack.....	200										
Wenatchi, near Wenatchi River.....	166										
WISCONSIN.											
<i>Green Bay School.</i>											
Menominee.....	1,283	1,283		800	850	425	85		15		
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	521	521		521	521	75	100				
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>											
Chippewa at—											
Red River.....	1,064	1,064		700	700	300	40	10		50	
Bols Fort, Minn.....	782	782		140	180	150	33	34	17	15	
Fond du Lac.....	885	885		550	700	105	90	5	2	8	
Grand Portage.....	350	350		200	250	65	50	25	13	12	
Lac Courte Oreille.....	1,141	1,141		600	625	267	67	16	17	6	
Lac du Flambeau.....	758	753		300	575	185	28	20	6	50	
Red Cliff.....	261	261		147	211	52	75	6		20	
<i>Oneida School.</i>											
Oneida.....	2,055	2,055		1,000	1,400	330	100				
<i>Wittenberg School.</i>											
Winnebago.....	1,336	810	526	289	900	116	50	83		17	

^a Births not reported.

^b Taken from report of 1903.

^c Sale of timber.

rital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Mission- aries.	Religious.				Marital.		Vital.			Criminal.						
	Male.	Female.	Indian church members (com- municants).	Church buildings.	Amount contrib- uted by religious societies.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Suicides.	By court of Indian of- fenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
	2		12	3		\$1,193		1		35	29		10			
								2	1	6	5					
				1				3		14	8		5			
										(^a)	27					
			220	1		\$6,000				8	8					
			11	2						6	2			1		
			40	1				1		6	2					
			56					1		18	4					
			50					3	1	29	19		67			1
	1		219	1				2		28	11		17		10	1
			95	1				4		6	9		14	1		2
			65	1				4		6	4		13			
			60	1				1		18	18		8			4
			50					3		19	19		67			3
	3		220	1				25					12		10	50
	3		850	3		5,524	2,000	12		38	41		25	2		2
	1	1	312	2		1,989	1,000	8	2	10	10					
	4	7	800	3		8,090		25	6	28	20			55		25
	1		675	2				2	1	41	20					5
			203	1				3		5	5					
	1		278	3				15	2	20	20			41		21
	2	2	90	3				1		8	10				12	38
	1		204	1		4,180	400	6		18	8		12	50	20	28
	3	2	750	4		400	2,000	18		97	44					
	5	4	47	2		4,672	2,470	2		41	29					4

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock

	Lands.			Crops raised during year.							Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence made during year.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Rods.		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.
ARIZONA.											
<i>Colorado River School.</i>											
Mohave on reserve	275	100	100		75		2,500	30		50	150
<i>Fort Mohave School.</i>											
Mohave and Chemehuevi	450		330		25		1100	5,100		25	
<i>Fort Apache School.</i>											
White Mountain Apache	1,082	75	800			600	110,000	230		600	
<i>Hopi School.</i>											
Hopi (Moqui)	2,600						25,000	1,500			
<i>Navaho School.</i>											
Navaho	8,000	200	2,000		1,500	1,000	5,000	1,000		50	
<i>Under farmer on Extension.</i>											
Navaho	100							1,200			
<i>Pima School.</i>											
Maricopa, Papago, and Pima	10,270		600	20	10,000	2,000	500	500		50	
<i>Phoenix School.</i>											
Mohave and other Apache at Camp McDowell	250		390	39				(c)			
<i>Under farmer at San Xavier.</i>											
Papago on reserve (allottees)	1,258	8	1,600	87	5,000	1,000	300	165		600	
Papago off reserve											
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>											
Apache and Mohave	41,285	50	730		3,312	4,784	1,967	2,311		40	
<i>Truxton Canyon School.</i>											
Havasupai	290	10	970	30		100	900	150		50	
Walapai	50	58	40				50	60		3	
<i>Western Navaho School.</i>											
Moqui, Navaho, and Palute	1,500	500	3,200	16	50		3,570	7,500			
CALIFORNIA.											
<i>Under farmer.</i>											
Digger	6	28	40		4		50	39		2	
<i>Fort Bidwell School.</i>											
Palute and Pit River					60						
<i>Fort Yuma School.</i>											
Yuma	100	10	1,000		25	25	25	41		4	

a Overestimated last year.

b Crops injured by frost.

c 144 wagon loads of melons.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.			
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	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.	Mills made.	Mills repaired.	Days labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M ft.	M ft.	Ctr.	M lbs.												
		1,200	160	\$1,500	\$1,350	\$900	290	125				400			
		1,600	493	2,463	2,700	5,000	225					200	2	10	100
49	24	2,350	5	31	22,600	4,000	5,821	1,604		674	9	21	12	80	2,199
		400	200	2,150	2,000	4,500	4,350	1,500		56,000	15,000	1,000		20	50
221		370	899	5,345	8,839	500,000	45,000	7,000		425,000	75,000		10	30	
			128	360			426	100		10,000	2,000	16			
		5,300	435	871	14,408	20,800	5,020	3,900	80			6,000	8	40	6,000
		48			52	2,607	157			7		126			
		3,000			210	26,485	438	500				1,300	1	4	1,500
							4,240	43,100				4,800			
220		1,240			7,578	8,000	2,245	1,230				240	13	58	5,212
		30	31	155		678	400						1	1	20
		400					2,022					60			
		350	500	4,989	1,350	21,474	5,200	2,000		11,500	6,000	400	100	200	
		12				75	3					86			1
		40				140	400								
		1,750			800	8,000	400	25				300			

d Decrease due to drought.

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

	Lands.				Crops raised during year.						
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Force made during year.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	Butter made.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bols.		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.
CALIFORNIA—continued.											
<i>Hupa Valley School.</i>											
Hupa	1,000	30	845	108	504	7,354	1,520	3,435		380	400
<i>Pala School.</i>											
Mission	1,500		2,210		2,136	900	520	1,070		300	
<i>Round Valley School.</i>											
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Nomenclaki, Pit River, Yuki and Wailaki.	500		320	120	700	250	1,200	7,525		3,000	
<i>San Jacinto School.</i>											
Mission	2,000				375	500	240	422		200	
COLORADO.											
<i>Southern Ute School.</i>											
Capote and Mosche Ute	1,200	100		100	1,200	4,000	150	265		250	
<i>Fort Lewis School.</i>											
Ute, near Navaho Springs	100	10	50	8	500					100	
IDAHO.											
<i>Fort Hall School.</i>											
Bannock and Shoshoni	3,000	50	2,000	33	4,500	3,500	65	3,500		8,000	100
<i>Fort Lapwai.</i>											
Nez Percé	12,000	2,000	4,000	220	21,000	13,000	200	2,300		600	
<i>Lemhi School.</i>											
Bannock, Sheepwater, and Shoshoni	1,316	243	708		1,427	4,848		8,521		358	
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
<i>Seneca School.</i>											
Eastern Shawnee	235	15	120	14	825	5,590	253			100	200
Miami	1,100	114	180	11	233	17,055	551			855	795
Modoc	57		80	8		350	293			400	150
Ottawa	470		128	35	140	11,820	1,234			115	2,250
Peoria	1,740	20	120	30	600		729			680	700
Quapaw	1,500		160	50	600	3,000	18,710	1,495		1,273	1,161
Seneca	1,780		40	60	1,800	800	10,800	820		200	640
Wyandot					1,200	150	9,000	1,482		320	1,450
IOWA.											
<i>Sauk and Fox School.</i>											
Sauk and Fox of Mississippi	690	25	500			500	20,000	1,700		165	
KANSAS.											
<i>Kickapoo School.</i>											
Iowa	1,000		200	38	2,000	1,000	15,000	370		100	
Kickapoo	1,000		20,000	40			4,000	1,410		200	175
Sauk and Fox of Missouri	400		9,000	20	3,000	1,000	8,000	160		75	

a Overestimated last year.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.			
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	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.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.											To Government.	Otherwise.
M ft.	M ft.	Cu ft.	M lbs.	M lbs.										
26	3	180	175	\$2,460	\$6,181	\$8,000	235	300	150		1,300	1	17	310
		460	16	27			755	543	172	80	61		21	196
125		600	200	2,000	2,160	8,000	600	2,600	600		1,600		5	300
						1,500	1,013	500	280		50	3,000		23
					765		1,100	150		3,000	1,500	100		
			10	40			2,510	20		500	200			
467		50			300		3,010	2,500	100		2,700			150
		104	117	1,168	1,256	1,000	1,755	37			250	11	1	73
10	10	200			10	2,100	65	32	112		932	2	3	40
7	7	160				4,889	90	720	110		1,910	2	2	60
2	2	180				965	51	30	110		700	1	2	12
3	3	250				4,820	68	124	150		1,820	2	5	20
10	10	320				8,750	170	150	640		4,180	3	2	40
8	8	1,024				7,160	234	238	610	10	3,610	4	2	60
175	20	436				9,895	256	390	740		4,310	2	2	90
30	30	710			750	6,830	208	229	438	110	3,218			
							1,000	375	11	61				
		536									600			
							6,500	220	150	480				25
		200						40	65	40				85
		60			50						1,500			35
		30					6,000	350	200	500		700		20

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

	Lands.				Crops raised during year.							Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence made during year.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.		
KANSAS—continued.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rods.</i>		<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	
Potawatomi School.												
Prairie band Potawatomi.	1,300		100	130			a 5,000	500		2,600	500	
MICHIGAN.												
Under physician.												
L'Anse and Vieux Désert b.	300	6	100	4		120		1,585		100	25	
MINNESOTA.												
Leech Lake Agency.												
Chippewa of Red Lake	500	100				500	5,000	6,950		2,000		
Mississippi and Pillager												
Chippewa.	60	6	100	40			200	3,895		2,000		
White Earth Agency.												
Chippewa.	6,075	765	1,128	730	35,175	400,100	5,000	41,197	2,600	60,000	29,000	
MONTANA.												
Blackfeet Agency.												
Piegan.	700	100	24,000		100	3,100		4,780		10,000	8,000	
Crow Agency.												
Crow.	3,815	715	52,080	325	14,761	14,792	d 25	d 4,450		3,100		
Flathead Agency.												
Charlot's band of Flathead, Confederated Flathead, Kutenai, and Pend d'Oreille, Kutenai from Idaho, Lower Kallispel and Spokane	28,000	3,000	2,000		82,000	50,000		23,070		27,000	5,600	
Port Bknap School.												
Assiniboin and Grosventre.	1,110	300	1,000		1,800	7,000	200	8,240		4,000		
Fort Peck School.												
Assiniboin and Yankton Sioux.	1,000	60	2,240	5		2,600	e 10,615			5,000		
Tongue River School.												
Northern Cheyenne	763	22	820		d 120	50	280	350		d 600		
NEBRASKA.												
Omaha School.												
Omaha.	5,000	1,920	6,500	110	25,000	18,000	100,000	68,500		6,120	1,000	
Santee School.												
Ponca.	1,600	400	2,000	35	f 50	3,500	6,600	2,180		2,000	1,200	
Santee Sioux.	3,000	200	1,000	120	f 50	10,100	18,000	f 2,750		8,000		
Winnepago School.												
Winnepago.	2,500		200	170	2,000	1,500	10,000	2,480		700	100	

a Amount given last year should have been 8,600 bushels; crops this year partial failure.
 b Taken from report of last year.
 c Crops injured by rust.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.			
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	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.	Miles made.	Miles required.	Days' labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.											To Government.	Otherwise.
<i>M. ft.</i>	<i>M. ft.</i>	<i>Cds.</i>	<i>M. lbs.</i>											
		300			\$22,500	511	900	400			3,000	1	10	50
						91	75	10			1,600			
	300	1,600	330	\$3,308	\$4,600	19,000	125	125	250		700	7	4	
	200	2,500	909	3,705	7,221	3,000	300	200	100		600	5	140	
1,500		25,000	11	3,270	20,230	20,680	2,216	3,120	600	350	8,000	75	60	400
		450	316	316	43,510	50,000	12,000	20,500	120		1,300			
						14,237	4,200	120	5		550	32	37	263
420	2,000	30	500	2,983	27,000	21,000	28,000	2,300			1,200	10	75	510
200	18	300	279	436	13,152	1,500	4,000	5,500	50		2,000			
		625	2,770	1,673	15,048	11,400	1,500	5,074			1,250		30	1,700
45	45	190	469	3,053	3,007	477	4,256	2,042			72	14	52	6,412
						984	129	3,675			5,000		40	419
		400	18	18	8,000	206	200	200			3,000			60
		250	68	136	997	7,000	508	200	300		30	4,000		130
		100	120	300	257	2,000	1,232	200	700		8,000		6	50

d Crops injured by drought and insects.
 e Crops injured by drought.
 f Crops almost a failure.

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

	Lands.			Crops raised during year.								
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence made during year.	Families actually living upon the Indian lands allotted in severalty.								
					Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	Butter made.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Rods.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	lbs.		
NEVADA.												
Carson School.												
Palute, Walker River Reserve	600			1,100	435			35		385		
Under industrial teacher.												
Palute, Moapa Reserve	100			60	100	10		31		60		
Nevada School.												
Palute, Pyramid Lake Reserve	230	30		100	420			8,710		500		
Western Shoshoni School.												
Palute and Shoshoni	200	10	2,000		(^a)			1125	1,200	200		
NEW MEXICO.												
Albuquerque School.												
Pueblo nt.												
Acoma district	400	40	320	2,925		1,000		65		125		
Laguna district	226	8	870	1,221		911		105		51		
Isleta district	1,500	110		10,000	1,200	11,000		211		110		
San Ildefonso district	225	20		800		900				50		
San Felipe district	560	35	60	1,000		2,000		300		200		
Santa Ana district	235	10	10	300		270		55		75		
Navaho band	10		50									
Huarilla School.												
Huarilla Apache	500			50	1,600	2,000		1,000		300		
Mesalero School.												
Mescalero Apache	1,000			62,700	65,000	150		8,000		50		
San Juan School.												
Navaho	2,500	200	2,500	6,000		30,000		6,700		100		
Santa Fe School.												
Pueblo	4,635	70	225	418,521	1,150	116,650		1,810		850		
Zuni School.												
Zuni Pueblo				6,000		11,000		917		25	75	
NEW YORK.												
Allegany Reserve: Onondaga and Seneca												
Cattaraugus Reserve: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	5,700			200	5,000	500		5,635		2,200	1,600	
Onondaga Reserve: Onondaga and Onondaga	5,800			2,000	9,200	3,000		5,935		15,000	3,100	
St. Regis Reserve: St. Regis	1,365			10	70	200		675		65		
Tonawanda Reserve: Cayuga and Seneca	3,000			1,000	4,000	4,000		10,325		500	3,400	
Tuscarora Reserve: Onondaga and Tuscarora	65,300			750	6,600	1,800		2,410		600		
	3,000			3,600	3,880	2,600		3,655		350	1,500	
	5,000			2,800	2,410	2,600		3,955		1,650	8,000	

^a Crops destroyed by ground squirrels. Also 53,000 melons and squashes.

^b Crops injured by drought.

^c Also 53,000 melons and squashes.

^d Taken from report of last year.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Preight 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.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days' labor by Indians.
M ft.	M ft.	Cu ft.	M lbs.											
		25		\$323	\$5,751	501	225				50			
					400	72					36			
		300	191	8572	1,140	2,400	562	250			75	5	28	
		500	280	3,700	2,905	6,500	3,200	500			300	10	50	
			385		185	6,000	1,200	700	50	10,000	200	500	4	5
		813		\$75	8,000	1,531	2,456	59	15,616	990	980	4	1	30
					100	6,000	316	150	6,000	568	300	16	244	
					100	117	21	10	50	75	18	10	15	60
		300			360	200	30	1,000	200	500	7	80		
					200	315	40	13		60	12	12	190	
					1,032	150			2,000	600				
		75		1,200	4,000	2,662	25		2,000	2,000				15
	365	26	165	238	524	1,608	6,656	880		6,500	1,700			30
		100			100	200,000	15,000	3,000		200,000	25,000	5	12	450
					1,781	190	1,112	312	13,165	1,201	1,350	314	49	622
		77	10	48	308	11,000	1,400	500	50	35,000	3,500	200		75
								278	1,000	1,000				4,100
							523	1,300	620					8,300
							12	5	28					900
														2,000
						15,600	370	655	425					16,500
							110	335	530					2,100
							203	325	250					3,250

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

	Lands.				Crops raised during year.							
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence made during year.	Families actually living upon and cultivated lands allotted in 1854.								
					Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	Butter made.	
NORTH CAROLINA.												
Eastern Cherokee School.												
Eastern Cherokee.....	3,327	60	1,428	302	1,335	417	21,228	3,592			35	9,056
NORTH DAKOTA.												
Fort Totten School.												
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Fakaska Sioux.....	5,000	100		130	9,000	33,260	400	500	18,640	6,000	1,500	
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	7,186	451			45,676	80,130		22,560	3,150	5,000		
Fort Berthold School.												
Arkara, Grosventre, and Mandan.....	550	10	320	330	600	600	1,625	3,048		5,200		
Standing Rock Agency.												
Sioux (Blackfeet, Hunk- papa, and Yanktonal bands).....	2,080	190	12,387		925	9,105	31,302	7,200		21,126	2,976	
OKLAHOMA.												
Cantonment School.												
Arapaho.....	185			21			650			40		
Cheyenne.....	255	6		30			1,150	10		175		
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.												
Arapaho and Cheyenne....	2,060	560	2,560	162	65,425	61,665	6,325	1,640		925	100	
Colony (Seger) School.												
Arapaho and Cheyenne....	714	82	1,160	63	6,290		6,630	30		150		
Kaw School.												
Kansas (Kaw).....	400			12	1,200	800	6,000	800		300		
Kiowa Agency.												
Apache, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa, Wichita, includ- ing Delaware, Towa- koni, and Keechi.....	19,525	2,080	11,170	651	4,810	6,650	18,350	2,260	(c)	1,040	735	
Osage Agency.												
Osage.....	25,000	4,200	2,000		60,000	15,000	150,000	6,500		10,000	9,000	
Oto School.												
Oto and Missouri.....	325	825	410	25	14,000		148,000	4,830		41,300		
Pawnee School.												
Pawnee.....	1,573	100	1,600	40	1,300	200	45,010	1,655		1,851		
Ponca School.												
Ponca.....	1,450	160	575	100	5,250	1,400	32,000	485		1,000		
Tonkawa.....	120	320		9	1,600	1,200	1,000	200		50		

a Also 45,000 melons and pumpkins.
b Crops injured by drought.c 14,250 pounds of cotton.
d Taken from report of last year.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.					
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	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.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days' labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Govern-ment.	Otherwise.										
M ft.	M ft.	Cu ft.	M lbs.													
		400	75	\$110	\$1,702	\$3,286		109	817	1,642	335	8	6,425	15,548		645
		600						10,000								
		10,000	167	167	600	150,000		1,352	1,259	410	65		700	5,348		
		428	12	88	5,800	1,200		1,933	5,160	30			800	20		400
		1,007	2,727	8,181	70,525	10,000		10,098	18,058	85	407		2,411	30,193		11,461
		109	83	167	150	350		460					75	6		2,122
		150	167	333	200	600		753	75				200	6		
		28	237	213		4,141		1,531	608	57			1,050	10	271	4,010
		100	143	289				728	38	12			250	3	6	100
		150			100	7,000		140	40	200			400			
		650	187	290	2,350	12,140		6,303	12,052	700		25	5,928	11	4	860
		600			3,000	75,000		7,510	25,000	7,500			50	20,000		
								725	135	215			1,565			
		850			1,806	3,000		850	200	278	500		1,675			60
		400	61	64	260	3,500		361	55	172		15	1,500	6		510
								72	25				200			

10170—05—40

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

	Lands.			Crops raised during year.							Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence made during year.	Families generally living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severally.							
	Acres.	Acres.	Rods.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	Lbs.	
OKLAHOMA—continued.											
Sauk and Fox School.											
Iowa and Sauk and Fox Shawnee School.	750	149	3,120	28	40	371	3,350	816	400	75	
Absentee Shawnee, Citizen Potawatomi, and Mexican Kickapoo	2,520	20	1,530	250	780	2,000	6,150	2,515	700	500	
OREGON.											
Grande Ronde School.											
Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Rogue River, Santlam, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill	730		87	56	250	6,000		800	400		
Klamath School.											
Klamath, Modoc, Palute, and Pit River.	400	50	4,800	171	100	200		200	10,000	1,000	
Siletz School.											
Cheteo, Joshua, Klamath, Mikonotini, Rogue River, Sixes or Kwatami, and Yuchi	650	25	670	110		3,500		6,225	450	1,500	
Umatilla School.											
Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla	7,500	5	80	160	60,000	18,000	1,000	13,100	16,000	1,300	
Warm Springs School.											
Painte, Warm Springs, Wasco, and Tenino	62,092	86	1,801	160	1,063	5,140	50	1,700	1,600		
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River Agency.											
Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux	1,700		500	127	68	183	2,000	10,880	10,000	200	
Crow Creek Agency.											
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	1,200		11,200	360		400	1,000	545	10,000		
Riggs Institute.											
Flandreau Sioux	490	10	400	37	(c)	18,000	1,100	6,850	500	1,500	
Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Brulé Sioux	635	1,840	68	150			500	250	2,500		
Pine Ridge Agency.											
Oglala Sioux	3,313	723	18,479		200	3,000	6,623		18,000	1,516	

^aCrops injured by drought.

^bOverestimated previously.

^cCrop ruined by rust.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.						
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	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.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days' labor by Indians.	
			Amount.	Furnished by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Miles.										Lbs.
M. ft.	M. ft.	Cu. ft.	M. lbs.														
		65	10	\$10		\$575	491	9	244	4	12	604	17	44			
		400		800			700	1,000	510			5,000					
		146	60	160		\$733	6,500	258	556	184		24	750	9	82		
		560	35	800	1,000	9,500	3,100	25,000	2,606	3,000	200	6	700	10	170		
				60	2,100	569	3,000	250	350	150	475		1,600	8	83	240	
		1,500	450	425	600	21,000	2,530	4,500	4,000			12,000	2	12	20		
		30	100	160	1,721	5,466	2,744	5,603	1,500	200	8		600	22	110		
				575	426	1,701	27,562	21,000	1,793	37,108	632	270	11	4,650	49	206	13,419
		300	232	527	1,052	2,000	2,004	8,000	40	30		1,500	5	10	500		
						5,000	290	16	15			2,500			48		
		400	219	875			901	850	20			250					
150		4,860	3,661	9,428	43,434	126,000	11,816	23,261	352	33	1	3,066	97	391	16,934		

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

	Lands.			Crops raised during year.							Butter made.
	Collocated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence made during year.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severality.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Rods.		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.											
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>											
Brulé, Lower, Lower Brulé, Northern, Two Kettle, and Wazhazhe Sioux	2,400	115	2,840	845	2,500	700	4,000	5,479	8,885	400	
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	4,500	75		427	20,000	9,000	2,000	5,450	1,500	2,500	300
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>											
Yankton Sioux	9,407	600	640	661	20,000	25,000	76,500	4,450	12,000	400	
UTAH.											
<i>Southern Utah School.</i>											
Shivwite	70	1	35		20	5	50	115	40		
<i>Utah and Ouray Agency.</i>											
Utah, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute											
WASHINGTON.											
<i>Coville Agency.</i>											
Coeur d'Alene	20,000	300	9,000		80,000	115,000		61,300	10,000	200	
Columbia (Moseswami)	2,700	600	100		6,000	9,000		2,675	2,400		
Coville	1,600	100	1,200	12	6,000	25,900		12,600	2,000	600	
Lake	6,000	1,600	75		12,000	60,000	300	10,100	900	600	
Lower Spokane	2,700		50		2,600	4,000		4,450	1,500	100	
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	850				700	800		1,300	300		
Oklaigan	8,000	2,000	2,000	180	12,000	15,500	100	11,200	1,400	700	
Upper and Middle Spokane on Coeur d'Alene Reserve	500				8,000	12,000		200	500		
Upper and Middle Spokane on Spokane Reserve	800				1,000	2,000		2,200	550	100	
<i>Neah Bay School.</i>											
Hoh, Makah, Ozette, and Quillute	40		500					285	192	60	
<i>Puyallup School.</i>											
Chehalis	151	14	670	28	360	4,250		586	180	300	
Georgetown, Humpallup, Quilto, and Quinalt.	180			30				1,600	150		
Nisqually	280	100	600	30				770	100		
Puyallup	1,600			155	200	5,000		10,000			
Skalliam at Dungeness (Jamestown)	125	65	50		250	65		1,050	50		
Skalliam at Port Gamble.	6							6	15		
Skokomish	400			42				715	500	110	
Squaxon		65	8					107	20	130	
<i>Tulalip School.</i>											
Lummi	1,360	50	500	80	50	7,000		5,500	600	2,000	
Muckleshoot	40		200	28				1,800	229	325	
Squamish, or Port Madison	20	4	100	18		100		300	10	50	
Swinomish	450	50		50		23,400		300	100		
Tulalip, Dwamish, Suquamish, etc.	500	200	250	68				3,000	900	100	

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.			
Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	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.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days' labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.											To Government.	Otherwise.
M. ft.	M. ft.	Cu. ft.	M. lbs.											
		1,320	2,391	37,636	218,418	5,918	17,813	200		55	1,650	55,287	32,580	
					8,000	2,010	1,000	150			5,000		50	
		250	175	350	595	35,000	2,300	1,520	550		4,000	31	2,025	
		100	30	225		50	36	1			20			
		125	1,000	2	187	28,000	2,504	1,200	600	175	2,500	20	75	
		60	220	80	365		5,760	800	100		1,600	5	40	
			150		10,500	1,250	1,200	200			2,000			
			300		10,000	1,700	700	100			1,000	2	150	
			1,000	175	700	3,500	600	1,350	500		2,000			
		15	150	25	300		1,000	100			250			
			150			2,400	3,000	100	500		2,500	2	200	
			50		2,000	225	150	50			75			
		800	50	300	1,000	1,500	325	250	200		800			
			581		175	11,000	67	235	24		300	11	4	1,660
		100		50	2,200	72	38	5	133		1,000	2	40	
			1,500	125	638	50	14,250	95	90		900	3	190	
					100		200	100	20		500			
							27	28	21		300			
			100		50	100	3	12	2		200			
			20			160	220	10	200		800		20	
			190			16	6		21		2			
		900	80	3	6	58	20,500	187	480	856	500	2,300	3	172
		200					1,917	88	89	12	74	620	2	51
							70	40	60	100	80	400	54	60
		150				5,000	152	223	30	400	1,100	8	124	
		600												
		60	1,000	1,000		5,000	812	400	300	700	1,400	2	10	1,700

632 EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SERVICE IN WASHINGTON.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of March 8, 1892, and March 1, 1899.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON JULY 1, 1901.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Under act of April 21, 1901.</i>		
Wm. A. Jones	Commissioner	\$5,000
A. Clarke Tomner	Assistant Commissioner	3,000
Samuel E. Slater	Financial clerk	2,000
Chas. F. Larrabee	Chief of division	2,000
Josiah H. Dortch	do	1,800
Winfield S. Olive	do	1,800
Lewis V. Ellis	In charge division	1,800
Walter W. McConihe	Principal bookkeeper	1,800
Jas. F. Allen	Clerk, class 4	1,800
Orlando M. McPherson	do	1,800
Wm. B. Shaw, Jr.	do	1,800
Robert F. Thompson	do	1,800
Geo. L. Dodge	Clerk, class 3	1,600
Alvin Barbour	do	1,600
Jas. H. Bradford	do	1,600
Milton I. Brittain	do	1,600
Harmon M. Brush	do	1,600
Chas. F. Calhoun	do	1,600
Hamilton Dimick	do	1,600
Jas. S. Dougall	do	1,600
Martin L. Bundy	do	1,600
Mark Gooch	do	1,600
Frank Govern	do	1,600
John H. Hinton	do	1,600
Chas. E. Postley	do	1,600
Geo. A. Ward	do	1,600
John R. Wisc	do	1,600
Walter M. Wooster	do	1,600
Chas. T. Coggeshall	do	1,600
Edgar B. Henderson	do	1,600
Ernest W. Jermak	do	1,600
Wm. H. Getman	do	1,600
Chas. E. Behle	Clerk, class 2	1,400
Helen V. Bridge	do	1,400
Francois La Fleche	do	1,400
Jos. B. Cox	do	1,400
Mrs. Mary E. Cromwell	do	1,400
Wayne F. Cowan	do	1,400
Morton L. Venable	do	1,400
Simon F. Flester	do	1,400
Chas. F. Hauke	do	1,400
Thos. B. Wilson	do	1,400
Miss Margaret K. Hodgkins	do	1,400
Wm. A. Marschik	do	1,400
Henry B. Mattox	do	1,400
Hugh Pitzer	do	1,400
Jos. J. Printup	do	1,400
Miss Mary L. Robinson	do	1,400
Chas. H. Schooley	do	1,400
Harry W. Shippe	do	1,400
Miss Susan A. Summy	do	1,400
Mrs. Maria J. Bishop	Clerk, class 1	1,200
Mrs. Jennie Brown	do	1,200
Miss Rachel C. Brown	do	1,200
Samuel D. Caldwell	do	1,200
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Chappell	do	1,200
Miss Virginia Coolidge	do	1,200
Miss Bessie H. Cummins	do	1,200
Miss Elizabeth L. Galtner	do	1,200
Miss Harlette T. Galpin	do	1,200
Miss Mary E. Gennet	do	1,200
Wm. H. Gibbs	do	1,200
Chas. W. Hastings	do	1,200
Miss Mary Hadger	do	1,200
Walter B. Fry	do	1,200
Mrs. Laura B. Holdcraft	do	1,200
Miss Susan P. Keech	do	1,200
Thos. K. Kinnard	do	1,200
Mrs. C. G. Hindmarsh	do	1,200
Miss Grace D. Lester	do	1,200
Miss Nannie Lowry	do	1,200
W. Sidney Easter	do	1,200
Mrs. Mary L. McDaniel	do	1,200
Miss Lizzie McLain	do	1,200
William Musser	do	1,200
Chas. G. Porterfield	do	1,200

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SERVICE IN WASHINGTON. 633

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of March 8, 1892, and March 1, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Under act of April 21, 1901—Continued.</i>		
Jas. E. Rohrer	Clerk, class 1	\$1,200
Miss Adele V. Smith	do	1,200
Wm. H. Hantz	do	1,200
Mrs. Kate F. Whitehead	do	1,200
Trezevant Williams	do	1,200
Thos. B. Wilson	do	1,200
Arthur W. Brown	Clerk	1,000
Mrs. Kate F. Butler	do	1,000
Miss Fannie Cadel	do	1,000
Robert P. Capps	do	1,000
Miss Mary Desha	do	1,000
Harrison Dingman	do	1,000
Wm. A. Posey	do	1,000
Augusto Allaire	do	1,000
Robert C. Guilley	do	1,000
John R. Yenning	do	1,000
Miss Eunice K. Warner	do	1,000
Leo Crane	do	1,000
John McK. Sypfax	do	1,000
David T. Goehenour	do	1,000
Halph M. Hattersley	do	1,000
Miss Mary V. Kane	do	1,000
David S. Morse	do	1,000
Miss Palma Scott Smith	do	1,000
Wm. A. Jones, Jr.	do	1,000
Homer Smith	do	1,000
Alfred W. Cummings	Copyist	900
Miss Barbara E. Lambdin	do	900
Chas. M. Earl	do	900
Lee Morris	do	900
Samuel D. Trevellick	do	900
Mrs. Marie L. Baldwin	do	900
Luster K. Deller	do	900
Jno. T. Mulla	do	900
Wm. D. Weekley	do	900
Ernest D. Everett	do	900
Albert A. Glaze	do	900
Miss E. V. Blandy	do	900
Clyde F. Clark	do	900
Miss Sarah Waters	do	900
Miss M. B. Cook	Stenographer	1,000
Rufus F. Putnam	do	1,400
Gustav Fricbus	Draftsman	1,500
Arthur E. Middleton	Architect	1,500
Benj. S. Garber	Clerk to superintendent Indian schools	1,200
Mrs. Lillie McCoy	do	1,000
George B. Edwards	Stenographer to superintendent Indian schools	1,000
Willis J. Smith	Messenger	840
Jno. M. Butler	Assistant messenger	750
Eugene B. Daly	do	720
George N. Hull	do	720
Asbury Neal	do	720
Jno. S. Miller	Laborer	660
Jas. A. Payne	do	660
Henry M. Smith	do	660
J. B. Shamwell	Messenger boy	360
Mrs. Elizabeth Carter	Charwoman	240
Miss Savilla Dorsey	do	240
Mrs. Susan Dyer	do	240
Miss Anna Schofield	do	240
<i>Under act of May 27, 1902.</i>		
New York Indian fund:		
Gulon Miller	Special agent	2,500
Mrs. L. A. Bland	Temporary assistant	p. m. 60
Miss Mariana Davis	do	p. m. 75
Mrs. F. N. Head	do	p. m. 60
Mrs. Annie Wright	do	p. m. 60
Miss Mabel Collins	do	p. m. 60
Mrs. M. J. Beckwith	do	p. m. 50

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES.					
<i>Albuquerque, N. Mex.</i>					
WHITES.					
Edwin L. Jones	Physician	\$1,000			
Josephine H. Babbitt	Field matron	720			
Josephus Foutel	do	720			
Daisy Schumann	do	300			
Mary A. Coady	do	720			
Robert W. Cassidny	Farmer	900			
Fred W. Fago	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65			
Mary E. Bisette	Field matron	720			
INDIANS.					
Candelario Roybal	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60			
Julie B. Dorris	Field matron	300			
INDIAN POLICE.					
Pascual Lucero	Private	p.m. 10			
Felipe Troncoso	do	p.m. 10			
San Juan Chino	do	p.m. 10			
Gaylord Hecke	do	p.m. 10			
George Edwards	do	p.m. 10			
<i>Blackfoot, Mont.</i>					
WHITES.					
James H. Montenth	Agent	1,800			
James R. Jensen	Clerk	1,200			
George B. Marlin	Physician	1,200			
Richard Newmark	Issue clerk	900			
Charles E. Farrell	Carpenter	720			
Emma Walters	Matron	600			
James T. Hockersmith	Farmer	720			
Charles Breslon	Blacksmith	720			
INDIANS.					
Joe Brown	Butcher	480			
Wm. Russell	Assistant farmer	360			
James B. Welch	do	720			
Hunter Powell	do	600			
William Sherman	Stableman	600			
Louis Tronbley	Assistant herder	480			
Frank Welch	Herder	600			
James Spotted Eagle	Laborer	240			
Wolf Tall	Judge	p.m. 7			
Owl Chief	do	p.m. 7			
George Pablo	Laborer	210			
Shools First	do	210			
White Grass	Judge	p.m. 7			
Fred Gerard	Live stock supt.	720			
Nick Green	Assistant herder	480			
George Russell	Mechanic	210			
Chas. M. Wolf	do	210			
Gambler	Laborer	210			
INDIAN POLICE.					
First One Russell	Captain	p.m. 15			
Wolf Chief	1st Lieutenant	p.m. 15			
John Mountain Chief	Private	p.m. 10			
John Shorty	do	p.m. 10			
Loy Boy	do	p.m. 10			
Albert Fast Buffalo	do	p.m. 10			
Horse	do	p.m. 10			
Middle Rider	do	p.m. 10			
Black Garcer	do	p.m. 10			
Mike Day Rider	do	p.m. 10			
Bwinus Nuder	do	p.m. 10			
Alex Gaurdapec	do	p.m. 10			
Joseph Young Eagle	do	p.m. 10			
Louis Marceau	do	p.m. 10			
Shouts Oneanother	do	p.m. 10			

^a Also agreement of May 1, 1888. ^c Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

^b Pay of rank in Army.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.					
<i>Cheyenne River, S. Dak.—Continued.</i>					
INDIANS.					
Alexander La Plant	Butcher	\$500			
Barney Travers	Farmer	700			
Giles Tapetola	Asst. farmer	180			
Oscar Hawk	Carpenter	320			
John Garreau	Harnessmaker	480			
Henry Le Beau	Blacksmith	720			
Elizabeth Sheppard	Asst. hospital nurse	210			
Joseph Du Bray	Acting Interpreter	540			
George Nichols	Blacksmith	600			
Edward Bird Necklace	Wheelerwright	360			
James Crow Feather	Asst. carpenter	250			
Joseph White Dog	Asst. blacksmith	300			
Abraham No Heart	Judge	p.m. 7			
Henry Hoagkles	do	p.m. 7			
His Horse Looking	do	p.m. 7			
James Gardell	Asst. blacksmith	360			
Giles Tapetola	Asst. farmer	210			
Harvey Left Handed Bear	Laborer	240			
Esther Garreau	Asst. hospital nurse	240			
Mark Garter	Physicians' apprentice	180			
Ceella High Rock	Laborer	120			
INDIAN POLICE.					
Moses Straight Head	Captain	p.m. 15			
John Makes It Long	Lieutenant	p.m. 15			
Moses Spotted Eagle	Private	p.m. 10			
George Eagle	do	p.m. 10			
Little Bear	do	p.m. 10			
James White Eyes	do	p.m. 10			
Ray Eagle Chasing	do	p.m. 10			
Black Bull	do	p.m. 10			
Baptiste Takes The Knife	do	p.m. 10			
Baptiste Spotted Rabbit	do	p.m. 10			
David Lee	do	p.m. 10			
Joseph High Hawk	do	p.m. 10			
Jacob Raymond	do	p.m. 10			
Charles White Horse	do	p.m. 10			
Mathew White Face	do	p.m. 10			
Moses High Elk	do	p.m. 10			
Turtle Necklace	do	p.m. 10			
John Papin	do	p.m. 10			
<i>Colorado River, Ariz.</i>					
WHITES.					
Frank Coddington	Clerk	1,000			
Toler F. White	Physician	1,200			
Louis W. Sinclair	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60			
Hiram Smith	Genl. mechanic	720			
INDIANS.					
Man Itaba	Add'l farmer	p.m. 25			
Marley Nels	Butcher	160			
Eddie Harris	Interpreter	120			
Nopa	Engineer	240			
Jay Scott	Herder	120			
E. Kee tah	Teamster	120			
INDIAN POLICE.					
Pete Nelse	Captain	p.m. 15			
John Groce	Private	p.m. 10			
Mohave Bill	do	p.m. 10			
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.					
<i>O'Neill, Wash.</i>					
WHITES.					
S. L. Taggart	Special agent in charge				
Oscar H. Keller	Clerk	\$1,200			
Edward H. Latham	Physician	1,000			
Charles M. Hinman	Blacksmith	720			
Charles O. Worley	Engineer	720			
Charles W. Patten	Sawyer and miller	720			
John S. Mires	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65			
Arthur E. Parsons	Sawyer and miller	720			
Thomas McCrosson	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60			
William H. Kunse	do	p.m. 60			
Arthur H. Klein	do	p.m. 60			
Alvah D. Keller	do	p.m. 60			
INDIANS.					
Joseph Ferguson	Blacksmith	720			
John Hillburn	Asst. engineer	720			
Octave Jandro	Laborer	600			
Barraby	Judge	p.m. 7			
Wm. Three Mountains	do	p.m. 7			
Oliver Lot	do	p.m. 7			
INDIAN POLICE.					
Thomas Flett	Captain	p.m. 15			
Poker Joe	Lieutenant	p.m. 15			
Francis Canille	Private	p.m. 10			
Moses Lee	do	p.m. 10			
George Lowry	do	p.m. 10			
Donald Sherwood	do	p.m. 10			
Joseph Peshet	do	p.m. 10			
John Alexander	do	p.m. 10			
Victor Dupes	do	p.m. 10			
Wille Stensger	do	p.m. 10			
Stina Ima	do	p.m. 10			
Wille Boyd	do	p.m. 10			
Pa ma ha	do	p.m. 10			
Mackey Ingrin	do	p.m. 10			
<i>Crook, Mont.</i>					
WHITES.					
Samuel G. Reynolds	Agent	1,500			
Fred E. Miller	Clerk	1,200			
Loula Ballou	Carpenter	720			
John Lewis	Supt. of fire	1,200			
James P. Van Hoose	Farmer	800			
Harley Piper	Add'l farmer	p.m. 55			
Michael Hiner	do	p.m. 60			
Henry Scott	do	p.m. 60			
John R. Smith	do	p.m. 60			
Henry B. Disney	do	p.m. 60			
Louis A. Spalding	Miller	800			
INDIANS.					
T. Laforge	Laborer	300			
Carl Letler	Herder	800			
Mint	Harnessmaker	300			
Smockey	Laborer	240			
Bartl Javes	Asst. farmer	180			
No Horse	Apprentice	180			
J. Woodtick	Blacksmith	720			
Frank E. Shively	Assistant clerk	900			
George Hill	Laborer	210			
M. Two Belly	Asst. blacksmith	300			

^a Also agreement of July 4, 1884.

^b Also treaties of May 7, 1868, and June 12, 1880.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Crow, Mont.—Con.			Crow Creek, S. Dak.—Continued.		
INDIANS—continued.			INDIAN POLICE—con.		
Anthony White	Laborer	\$210	Rattle Tail	Private	p.m. \$10
David Stewart	Blacksmith	720	Felix Walker	do	p.m. 10
Richard A. Throssell	Assistant clerk	720	Arrow	do	p.m. 10
Medicine Crow	Judge	p.m. 7	Charles Tiona	do	p.m. 10
Short Bull	do	p.m. 7	Odd Face	do	p.m. 10
Two Leggins	do	p.m. 7	Horn Dog	do	p.m. 10
Jerked Meat	Asst. farmer	180	Yellow Dog	do	p.m. 10
Strikes His Enemy	Apprentice	180			
Pretty			Curton, Nev.		
Harry Throssell	Property clerk	1,000	G. L. Leavitt	Physician	1,000
Henry Ketch	Engineer	900	Mary V. Van Bucl.	Field matron	720
Boar's Dog	Apprentice	240	Robert A. Lovegrove	Farmer	800
John Wallace	Laborer	900			
Thunder Iron	Asst. farmer	180	INDIAN POLICE.		
Elson Pie Bear	do	180	Dan Vorhels	Captain	p.m. 15
Buffalo Bull No. 2	Apprentice	180	Robert Scott	Private	p.m. 10
Young Swallow	do	180	John Dock	do	p.m. 10
			George Quartz	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			George B. Henry	do	p.m. 10
Big Medicine	Captain	p.m. 15	Antonment, Okla.		
Fire Bear	Lieutenant	p.m. 15	WHITES.		
Scolds the Bear	Private	p.m. 10	E. G. Commons	Clerk	1,000
Plain Feather	do	p.m. 10	Chas. W. Edmister	Farmer	720
Takes the Gun from the One that Kills	do	p.m. 10	J. G. Kurtz	Asst. farmer	p.m. 50
Turns Back Plenty	do	p.m. 10	Edwin H. Templeton	Carpenter	600
Sharp Nose	do	p.m. 10			
Red Bear	do	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
Mountain Sheep	do	p.m. 10	Isaac Seneca	Blacksmith	720
Josh Buffalo	do	p.m. 10	Ebenezer Kingsley	Leasing clerk	720
The Door	do	p.m. 10	Chase Harrington	Laborer	240
Bull Tongue No. 2	do	p.m. 10	William Wettenhall	Assistant clerk	600
			Baldwin Twins	Asst. farmer	240
Crow Creek, S. Dak.			INDIAN POLICE.		
WHITES.			Big Head	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
H. D. Chamberlain	Agent	1,600	Gold	Private	p.m. 10
Julius Silberstein	Physician	1,200	Jay Block	do	p.m. 10
John Van Patter	Farmer	720	Joseph Hills	do	p.m. 10
Peter C. Burns	Asst. farmer	p.m. 60	White Face Bull	do	p.m. 10
William Fuller	Carpenter	840			
James E. McKinley	Asst. farmer	p.m. 50	Devils Lake, S. Dak.		
Everett L. Jackson	Blacksmith	600	WHITE.		
Naiman G. Marvin	Stableman	510	Stephen Janus	Clerk	1,200
			George O. Keck	Physician	1,200
INDIANS.			E. W. Brenner	Asst. farmer	p.m. 65
Wood Piler	Asst. butcher	120	George W. Bandy	do	p.m. 60
Tongue	do	120	George Hanson	do	p.m. 60
Thomas W. Tuttle	Issue clerk	800	James B. Church	do	p.m. 60
Levi Big Eagle	Butcher	360			
Poor Chickent	Asst. blacksmith	360	INDIANS.		
Louis Finc Tall	Asst. carpenter	360	St. Mathew Jerome	Asst. farmer	p.m. 10
Arthur W. Pratt	Asst. clerk	480	Oye	do	p.m. 80
John Badger	Wheelwright	240	Tryowaste	Judge	p.m. 7
Sam Boy	Asst. butcher	120	Tawacinhoimni	do	p.m. 7
Eagle Man	Judge	p.m. 7	Tataukapa	do	p.m. 7
Isaac Yellow Tooth	do	p.m. 7	Kakenevash	do	p.m. 7
Shoak Enemy	do	p.m. 7	Michael Davis	do	p.m. 7
James Fire Cloud	Laborer	240	John Cavanaugh	do	p.m. 7
			John G. Woods	Teamster	360
INDIAN POLICE.			Albert Blue	Interpreter	120
James Black	Captain	p.m. 15	Luke Big Track	Asst. farmer	p.m. 30
Little Elk	Lieutenant	p.m. 15			
Call Him	Private	p.m. 10			
Sam Boy	do	p.m. 10			
Comes Flying	do	p.m. 10			
Trust	do	p.m. 10			
Louie Buck	do	p.m. 10			

*Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Devils Lake, S. Dak.—Continued.			Fort Apache, Ariz.—Con.		
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIANS.		
Wakanhotamina	Captain	p.m. \$15	Charles Homes	Blacksmith	\$300
Archibald Aiken	do	p.m. 15	Walter H. Shawnee	Issue clerk	360
Oyesua	Private	p.m. 10	Labau Locoim	Interpreter	180
Ryanpahawani	do	p.m. 10	Lambert I. Stone	Teamster	300
Howain	do	p.m. 10	Chi H.	Judge	p.m. 7
Alex Gourneau	do	p.m. 10	Nan delch Kay	do	p.m. 7
Matokakikla	do	p.m. 10	Bat ah Hsch	do	p.m. 7
Michael Wiyakamaza	do	p.m. 10	Thomas Potter	Laborer	300
Tunkanwagumani	do	p.m. 10	Charles Naz ha	Logger	560
Solomon Fox	do	p.m. 10			
Canwap	do	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Gilbert Delgarde	do	p.m. 10	John Bourke	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Matheas Lalroumbols	do	p.m. 10	Thomas De Leon	do	p.m. 15
Moderlo Caplette	do	p.m. 10	To go ya	Private	p.m. 10
Leander Gourneau	do	p.m. 10	Eich spray ay	do	p.m. 10
James De Conteau	do	p.m. 10	Da na zin ay	do	p.m. 10
Elzear Du Conteau	do	p.m. 10	Yu chu Ce way	do	p.m. 10
			Rah Ke say	do	p.m. 10
			Na che	do	p.m. 10
			Zha go tah	do	p.m. 10
			James Ames	do	p.m. 10
Flathead, Mont.					
WHITES.			Fort Belknap, Mont.		
William H. Smead	Agent	1,500	WHITES.		
John D. Sloane	Financial clerk	1,200	Charles M. Ziebach	Clerk	1,200
John H. Heldeman	Physician	1,200	Charles L. Woods	Physician	1,200
Archie McLeod	Carpenter	720	James N. Sample	Asst. farmer	720
Robert Watson	Sawyer and miller	1,000	William H. Grainger	Engineer, sawyer, general mechanic	900
Charles Gardiner	General mechanic	720			
Frederick E. Hilton	Engineer	720	David A Ring	Asst. farmer	p.m. 60
Robert L. Reick	Asst. farmer	p.m. 65	Louis J. Bolster	Stockman	p.m. 60
M. F. Hathaway	do	p.m. 60	James Morgan	Asst. farmer	p.m. 60
D. D. Hull	do	p.m. 65	John W. Hams	Farmer	720
George A. Buck	do	p.m. 60	Eldridge G. Craus	Blacksmith	720
			John E. Willard	Carpenter and wheelwright	720
INDIANS.			John Kelly	Harness maker	720
Dan McLeod	Blacksmith	600	Harmon A. Miller	Issue clerk	800
Michael Royals	Interpreter	120			
William Moss	Teamster	240	INDIANS.		
William Courtois	Asst. farmer	p.m. 65	Standing Bear	Teamster	480
Louleson	Judge	p.m. 7	Enemy Boy	Laborer	360
Joseph Standing Bear	do	p.m. 7	George Blue Breath	do	360
Baptiste Kakashce	do	p.m. 7	Phillip Shortman	Herder	360
			George Stubbyhorn	Apprentice	180
INDIAN POLICE.			Jesse Horn	Laborer	300
Pierre Joseph	Captain	p.m. 15	Benedict Horseman	do	360
Louis Pierre	Private	p.m. 10	Old Thunder	do	360
Alfred Matt	do	p.m. 10	Powder Face	Laborer	360
Eusta	do	p.m. 10	Many Coos	Judge	p.m. 7
Phillip Cal too ysh	do	p.m. 10	Skunk	do	p.m. 7
Edward Gendron	do	p.m. 10	George Rustler	do	p.m. 7
Paul Antoine	do	p.m. 10	Joseph Big Snow	Laborer	360
			Charles O. Adams	Stockman	p.m. 65
Fort Apache, Ariz.			Andrew White Horse	do	p.m. 65
WHITES.			David Long Fox	Asst. butcher	300
Robert L. Morgan	Clerk	1,000	Thomas Badroad	Butcher	400
Albert M. Wigglesworth	Physician	1,100	Paul Horse Capture	Apprentice	180
William H. Grayard	Wheelwright	720	Charles Sebastian	Asst. mech.	480
William H. Kay	Asst. farmer	p.m. 60	Henry Cliff	Line rider	360
Isiah H. Osborne	do	p.m. 60	Charles Bear	Apprentice	180
Samuel D. Woolsey	do	p.m. 60	Frank Wheeler	Herder	360
John D. Bull	Carpenter	800			
Rachel McChile	Field matron	720	INDIAN POLICE.		
			Frank Buck	Captain	p.m. 15
			Returning Hunter	do	p.m. 15

*Also agreement of May 1, 1898.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Fort Belknap, Mont.—Continued.</i>			<i>Fort Hall, Idaho—Continued.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—CON.			INDIANS—continued.		
Captured Again	Lieutenant	p.m. \$15	Emerson Sandy	Apprentice	\$300
Has the Pipe	Private	p.m. 10	Jake Meeks	Judge	p.m. 7
Takes the Bow	do	p.m. 10	Paul za gito	Laborer	180
Shooting Down	do	p.m. 10	George Burns	do	180
Arthur Chester	do	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Frank Buck	do	p.m. 10	Mo za gan Edmo	Captain	p.m. 15
Twice Killed	do	p.m. 10	Joe John	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Richard Jones	do	p.m. 10	Tom Edmo	Private	p.m. 10
George Pointing Iron	do	p.m. 10	William Kaka	do	p.m. 10
Raymond Feather	do	p.m. 10	Jack Mosho	do	p.m. 10
Returning Hunter	do	p.m. 10	Jack Edmo	do	p.m. 10
Shining Breast	do	p.m. 10	Frank Woodaboygan	do	p.m. 10
<i>Fort Berthold, N. Dak.</i>			Jimmy Beaver	do	p.m. 10
WHITES.			<i>Fort Peck, Mont. b</i>		
Mary H. McKee	Physician	1,200	WHITES.		
Hurr M. Sloan	Carpenter	720	Arthur O. Davis	Clerk	1,200
Frank B. Stehmetz	Blacksmith	720	J. L. Atkinson	Physician	1,200
Atelino P. Beauchamp	Field matron	300	Joseph Pipal	Blacksmith	720
Henry C. Goodale	Farmer	840	M. A. Daniel	Hosp'l steward	600
INDIANS.			Robert C. Newton	Herder	600
Edward G. Bird	Asst. farmer	300	J. P. Larson	Carpenter	720
James Eagle	Apprentice	240	R. J. Maurer	Asst. farmer	420
Fred Fox	do	240	George K. Winn	Stableman	720
Anna D. Wilde	Field matron	600	John Mohrher	Blacksmith	720
Thomas Enemy	Harness maker	360	C. B. Lohmiller	Assistant clerk	1,000
White Wolf	Laborer	240	William Sibbitts	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50
Reuben Duckett	Apprentice	240	INDIANS.		
Joseph Backneat	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Julian Smith	Asst. mechanic	240
Sitting Bear	Judge	p.m. 7	Philip Alvares	Interpreter	120
Black Eagle	do	p.m. 7	James Melbourn	Asst. mechanic	240
Wolf Chief	do	p.m. 7	Quincy Adams	Farmer	600
Byron White	Assistant clerk	600	Chas. Martin	do	400
Frederick Huber	Add'l farmer	p.m. 45	Louis W. Nelson	Engineer	720
INDIAN POLICE.			Dan Mitchell	Judge	p.m. 7
Hunts Along	Captain	p.m. 15	Medicine Bear Track	do	p.m. 7
Blue Stone	Private	p.m. 10	Jos. Culbertson	Blacksmith's apprentice	120
Jack Rabbit	do	p.m. 10	George Washington	Asst. farmer	180
Joseph Irwin	do	p.m. 10	Chas. Lambert	Interpreter	120
Young Wolf	do	p.m. 10	Turtle	Asst. farmer	180
Frank White Owl	do	p.m. 10	First Eagle	Judge	p.m. 7
William Little Owl	do	p.m. 10	White Hawk	Laborer	180
Strleby Horn	do	p.m. 10	Archle Redek	Asst. farmer	180
Medicine Stone	do	p.m. 10	Ezra Ricker	Asst. herder	300
William C. Deano	do	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
<i>Fort Hall, Idaho, b</i>			Muskrat	Captain	p.m. 15
WHITES.			Duck	do	p.m. 15
W. F. Haygood	Clerk	1,200	Circle Eagle	Private	p.m. 10
T. M. Bridges	Physician	1,200	William Derby	do	p.m. 10
H. W. Evans	Farmer	720	Robert Moore	do	p.m. 10
Isaac S. Brashers	Carpenter	720	Red Eagle	do	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			Chas. Knorr	do	p.m. 10
Edward Lavatta	Farmer	720	Shoals Door	do	p.m. 10
William W. Blakeslee	Issue clerk	720	Chas. Thompson	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Rainey	Butcher	720	Thos. Hancock	do	p.m. 10
Herbert Tetoby	Blacksmith	720	George Vassar	do	p.m. 10
Harry Hutchinson	Farmer	720	<i>Flaudreau (Riggs Institute), S. Dak.</i>		
Thomas B. Le Sieur	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50	WHITES.		
Billy George	Judge	p.m. 7	Mary Y. Rodgers	Field matron	720
Pat L. Tybec	do	p.m. 7			

^a Also agreement ratified March 3, 1891.

^b Also treaty of May 1, 1888.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Flaudreau (Riggs Institute), S. Dak.—Continued.</i>			<i>Greca Bay, Wis.—Con.</i>		
INDIANS.			INDIANS—continued.		
Samantha Skenandoro	Hospital cook	\$300	Joseph Carrow	Overseer	\$300
Frank Redcloud	Wagonmaker	600	WHITES.		
James H. Tourillott	Issue clerk	1,000	Robert S. Hatch	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Neopel	Judge	p.m. 7	Mrs. H. L. Heard	Field matron	720
John Perole	do	p.m. 7	INDIAN POLICE.		
Steve Askkenet	do	p.m. 7	George Escalanti	Captain	p.m. 15
Alex. Warrington	Wagonmaker	150	Charley Escalanti	Private	p.m. 10
Thomas Wauposse	Laborer	360	Charley Absolt	do	p.m. 10
Mitchell Dick	Blacksmith	150	Ed. Orvil	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Alexander Jackson	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Lafrombois	Private	p.m. 10	James Jaeger	do	p.m. 10
Peter Parnoncutt	do	p.m. 10	<i>Fort Lewis, Colo.</i>		
Jim Blackcloud	do	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Adolph Amour	do	p.m. 10	William H. Tritz	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65
Joseph F. Gauthier	do	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Alfred Boyd	do	p.m. 10	John Lyon	Captain	p.m. 15
Jerome Love	do	p.m. 10	John Hay	Private	p.m. 10
<i>Grand Junction, Colo.</i>			John Armstrong	do	p.m. 10
WHITES.			Asa House	do	p.m. 10
Oscar Olsen	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	John Adams	do	p.m. 10
<i>Hopja Valley, Cal.</i>			John Mills	do	p.m. 10
WHITES.			<i>Fort Bidwell, Cal.</i>		
John M. Johnson	Clerk	1,000	WHITES.		
John S. Lindley	Physician	1,000	Horatio Ely Abrahams	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Cyrus H. Mills	Blacksmith	720	<i>Grande Ronde, Oreg.</i>		
William A. Widrig	Sawyer and logger	720	INDIANS.		
Edwin A. Palmer	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Joseph Michelle	Add'l farmer	p.m. 30
Isaac A. Rich	Carpenter	720	John E. Jeffries	Sawyer	500
INDIANS.			Abraham Holmes	Sawyer's apprentice	150
Berryman Lack	Judge	p.m. 7	<i>Greca Bay, Wis.</i>		
John Socklish	do	p.m. 7	WHITES.		
John Spencer	do	p.m. 7	Shepard Freeman	Agent	1,800
Edward Pratt	Laborer	210	William A. Eahcart	Clerk	800
Charles W. Finch	do	210	Albert J. Nelson	Physician	1,200
INDIAN POLICE.			Augusta Meenan	Hospital matron	450
Arthur Saxon	Captain	p.m. 15	August Weber	Blacksmith	720
George Latham	do	p.m. 15	Otis F. Badger	Miller and sawyer	1,000
David Johnson	Private	p.m. 10	John F. Lane	Farmer	720
Robert Pratt	do	p.m. 10	Theodor Eul	do	720
David Johnson	do	p.m. 10	Charles N. Freeman	Financial clerk	1,200
<i>Jicarilla, N. Mex.</i>			William H. Farr	Supt. of logging	1,200
WHITES.			Catherine Cullen	Nurse	100
Walter C. Strong	Financial clerk	1,000	Mary Meagher	do	300
Ralph Asjans	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65	INDIANS.		
Adoniran J. Morris	Physician	1,200	Charles Wieheest	Engineer	500
James H. Cummings	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65	Augustus C. Grignon	Teamster	400
INDIAN.			John Satterlee	Interpreter	120
Moredan Vicenti	Herder	200	Mackenzie Skenandoro	Hospital fireman	200
Edward Ladd	Interpreter	120	Alex. Kaquatosh	Asst. farmer	400
De Jesus Campo	Teamster	320	INDIAN POLICE.		
Button Thomas	Herder	200	Antonio Vigil	Captain	p.m. 15
John Mills	Asst. farmer	600	Manuel Sanchez	Private	p.m. 10

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Jicarilla, N. Mex.—Con.			Klona, Okla.—Con.		
INDIAN POLICE.—CON.			INDIAN POLICE.—CON.		
Pedro Phono	Asst. farmer	p.m. \$10	Wy yer chy	Private	p.m. \$10
Pefunlo Vigil	do	p.m. 10	Clarence Tso Taddle	do	p.m. 10
Guertlo Cassador	do	p.m. 10	Fred Carruth	do	p.m. 10
Tex Kotec	do	p.m. 10	Ira Griffin	do	p.m. 10
George Stockwell	do	p.m. 10	Sam Parton	do	p.m. 10
John Coyra	do	p.m. 10	Walter Dan Kee	do	p.m. 10
Victor Vicenti	do	p.m. 10			
Klona, Okla. a			Klamath, Oreg.		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Col. Jas. F. Randlett	Agent	(5)	Will W. Nickerson	Financial clerk	840
John P. Blackmon	Clerk	1,200	Stacy Homensway	Physician	1,000
Henry R. Herndon	Assistant clerk	1,200	Seldon K. Ogil	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
George W. Wimberly	Physician	1,200	George W. Loosely	Stockman	p.m. 60
Laurette E. Ballou	Field matron	720	Owen C. Kimbrough	Sawyer	720
Homer W. Dunbar	Issue clerk	600	John F. Loosely	do	900
Porter H. Slaney	Farmer	720	Hans Nylander	Blacksmith	720
Fred Schlegel	Blacksmith	720			
Hiram P. Fraiser	Carpenter	720			
James H. Dunlop	do	720			
Walter D. Elliott	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	David O. Skeen	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Samuel Thompson	Stableman	420	Benjamin Butler	Asst. sawyer	360
Anna M. Deyo	Asst. field matron	300	Frank John	Judge	p.m. 7
Mary A. Cloise	do	300	Bright Jim	do	p.m. 7
James A. Stinson	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50	Henry Brown	do	p.m. 7
Spencer Hilton	do	p.m. 50			
Ambrose H. Hilton	do	p.m. 50			
Frank B. Farwell	Farmer	780			
INDIANS.			INDIANS.		
Laura D. Pedrick	Field matron	720	Abraham Charley	Captain	p.m. 15
Harry Ware	Butcher	360	James George	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Jacob Jones	Blacksmith	360	Jim Twice	Sergeant	p.m. 15
Otto Wells	Farmer	600	Daniel Clinton	Private	p.m. 10
Frank Everett	Interpreter	120	Henry Nones	do	p.m. 10
Boono Chandler	Asst. farmer	240	George Duvall	do	p.m. 10
Mark Penol	Asst. clerk	600	Hugh Johnson	do	p.m. 10
James Deer	Asst. farmer	240	Joseph Godowa	do	p.m. 10
Luther Sah maunt	Asst. stableman	300	James Dowase	do	p.m. 10
William E. Pedrick	Asst. blacksmith	360	Ike Mose	do	p.m. 10
Wille Ah doey	Blacksmith	720	Elmer Hill	do	p.m. 10
George Hicks	Asst. farmer	240			
Robert Thomas	Harness maker	360			
Allan F. Morrison	Stenographer and typewriter	900			
Linn	Herder	300			
Quannah Parker	Add'l farmer	240			
James Ahstone	Asst. carpenter	180			
Andrew Stumblingbear	Interpreter	120			
Henry D. Tatlyopa	Assistant clerk	600			
Ollis Tso tigh	Asst. farmer	240			
Francis Corbett	Blacksmith	360			
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIANS.		
Belo Cozad	Captain	p.m. 15	George Duvall	Physician	300
Oscar Ah pe tone	Lieutenant	p.m. 15			
Tsa tote	Private	p.m. 10			
Smoky	do	p.m. 10			
Coroso Martinez	do	p.m. 10			
Thomas Danah	do	p.m. 10			
Jus yu ah	do	p.m. 10			
Henry Inkanlah	do	p.m. 10			
Moses Tso Kone	do	p.m. 10			
Ase tok Kop per	do	p.m. 10			
Bone tah Ko no	do	p.m. 10			
Marcus Toco	do	p.m. 10			
E one ah	do	p.m. 10			

a Also treaty of October 21, 1867.

b Pay of rank in Army.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
La Pointe, Wis.—Con.			Leech Lake, Minn.—Con.		
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.—CON.		
Ah nah kah mekonung	Private	p.m. \$10	Joseph Mason	Private	p.m. \$10
Frank La Due	do	p.m. 10	Edward Prentiss	do	p.m. 10
John Whitefeather	do	p.m. 10	Boonce	do	p.m. 10
Wa so gwon ash kung	do	p.m. 10	Kay zhe lah o say	do	p.m. 10
James Poolittle	do	p.m. 10	Way me tig ash e wait	do	p.m. 10
Frank Thayer	do	p.m. 10	cumlg.		
William Isham	do	p.m. 10	Charley Chatfield	do	p.m. 10
J. G. Montferland	do	p.m. 10	David Walker	do	p.m. 10
Jack St. Jernan	do	p.m. 10	John Stout	do	p.m. 10
Alexis Houle	do	p.m. 10	John Jackson	do	p.m. 10
John Peterson	do	p.m. 10	Charles Moutroe	do	p.m. 10
Louis Gordon	do	p.m. 10	May gwom e wam kay	do	p.m. 10
E. J. Hoskins	do	p.m. 10	Charles Peake	do	p.m. 10
John E. Soule	do	p.m. 10	Mezhuckactuce	do	p.m. 10
Malsqual wah keshig	do	p.m. 10	Kemewon	do	p.m. 10
Way mo tig goosh	do	p.m. 10	Grant Jackson	do	p.m. 10
William Baker	do	p.m. 10	John Marshall	do	p.m. 10
			Robert Fisher	do	p.m. 10
			Bay bah mah ah nec	do	p.m. 10
			Samuel Mills	do	p.m. 10
			William Lost	do	p.m. 10
Leech Lake, Minn.			Leech Lake, Minn.		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Maj. Geo. L. Scott	Acting agent	(a)			
John F. Giegoldt	Clerk	1,200			
Thomas F. Edwell	do	1,200			
J. R. Collard	do	1,200			
James B. Noble	Carpenter	720			
Watson Q. Randolph	Assistant clerk	900			
Henry Belsing	Blacksmith	720			
Robert E. L. Daniel	Assistant clerk	900			
Melvin H. Erickson	Laborer	360			
Charles M. Tandy	Blacksmith	720			
INDIANS.			INDIANS.		
Joe Oscar	Engineer	720			
Paul Bonga	Farmer	720			
John F. Bonga	do	510			
Alex Glerman	Blacksmith	720			
Alex D. McDougal	Assistant clerk	900			
William Jourdan	Interpreter	120			
John Roberts	Blacksmith	600			
Joe Wilkins	Laborer	360			
Donald S. Morrison	Supt. of logging	900			
Ray dah Cah shah	Judge	p.m. 7			
Ching gwon ah good	do	p.m. 7			
Flatmouth	do	p.m. 7			
Amos Big Bird	Blacksmith	600			
Frederick A. Tibbetts	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50			
Peter Graves	Teamster	320			
Ke che un ming	Laborer	360			
Joe Martin	Teamster	320			
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Nay ay tow ub	Captain	p.m. 15			
George Morrison	do	p.m. 15			
Joe Morrison	Private	p.m. 10			
Bo ma quash	do	p.m. 10			
Ke way din ay be nats.	do	p.m. 10			
Ah wish to yah	do	p.m. 10			
Bah gah go gid	do	p.m. 10			
Payne guan ay aash.	do	p.m. 10			
iah balnce.	do	p.m. 10			
Payne way way be nats.	do	p.m. 10			
Joseph Thunder	do	p.m. 10			
George Basset	do	p.m. 10			
Nin de bay we ne nico.	do	p.m. 10			
Aqah yuay yah bow	do	p.m. 10			
Henry Martin	do	p.m. 10			
Joseph Bellanger	do	p.m. 10			
Bong e go shag	do	p.m. 10			
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		

a Pay of rank in Army.

b Also treaty of April 29, 1869, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Lower Brunt—Con.			Nasaho, N. Mex.—Con.		
INDIAN POLICE.			WHITES—continued.		
Spotted Horse	Captain	p.m. \$15	Rolla B. Carter	Assistant clerk	\$720
Charles F. Butte	Private	p.m. 10	Charles L. Day	Custodian	10
Henry M. Heart	do	p.m. 10	Henrietta G. Cole	Field matron	p.m. 60
Boy Elk	do	p.m. 10	Luciano Lopez	Carpenter and wheelwright	720
Medicine Bird	do	p.m. 10	A. E. Roberts	Engineer and sawyer	800
Parted Hair	do	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
Tom Bow	do	p.m. 10	Hesteen Bah-l	Laborer	300
Charlie Long Turkey	do	p.m. 10	Nelson Gorham	Stableman	450
Mesquero, N. Mex.			Becenti	Add'l farmer	p.m. 30
WHITES.			Waneka	Judge	p.m. 7
Samuel F. Miller	Sawyer and farmer	900	Dinet Deel	do	p.m. 7
Edward Steckel	Blacksmith and wheelwright	720	James Hesteen Nez	Laborer	300
Fred E. Blackford	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65	Charles Shorty	do	300
Robert I. McNeil	Physician	1,000	Chee Plummer	do	300
Clarence R. Jefferies	Financial clerk	1,000	David Yazza	Add'l farmer	p.m. 30
Albert E. Thomas	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65	Harry Curly	Watchman	180
Robert R. Dickens	Laborer	720	John Becenti	Judge	p.m. 7
Samuel C. Redd, Jr.	Engineer	720	INDIAN POLICE.		
INDIANS.			Petonne Nez	Captain	p.m. 15
Howard Botella	Asst. engineer	150	Blidin Begay	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Andy Good	Asst. carpenter	210	Nelson Wilson	Private	p.m. 10
Peso	Judge	p.m. 7	Captain Wingate	do	p.m. 10
Magoosh	do	p.m. 7	Habile Nez	do	p.m. 10
Sans Peur	do	p.m. 7	John Brown	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Whonagahne Nez	do	p.m. 10
Fred Pelman	Lieutenant	p.m. 15	Grueltonela	do	p.m. 10
Frank Lester	Private	p.m. 10	Klah	do	p.m. 10
Horsace Greecley	do	p.m. 10	Frank Collier	do	p.m. 10
Penn Scott	do	p.m. 10	Pinto	do	p.m. 10
Mogut (Hopi), Ariz.			Hesteen Lapaho	do	p.m. 10
WHITES.			Adobe	do	p.m. 10
Sarah E. Abbott	Field matron	720	Neah Bay, Wash.		
Miltons M. Keith	do	720	WHITES.		
Edward G. Murlough	Physician	1,100	Charles F. Maxwell	Physician	900
Jacob Bred	do	1,100	Lida W. Quinby	Field matron	720
Felice O. Kinney	Blacksmith	720	INDIANS.		
Sidney B. Wood	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65	Frank Smith	Farmer	450
INDIANS.			Jesse Allabush	Judge	p.m. 7
Howela Polacca	Interpreter	200	Henry Hudson	do	p.m. 7
Calliqui	Judge	p.m. 7	Randolph Parker	do	p.m. 7
Quofingnawa	do	p.m. 7	INDIAN POLICE.		
Houani	do	p.m. 7	Peter Brown	Captain	p.m. 15
INDIAN POLICE.			Schuyler Colfax	Private	p.m. 10
Cap	Captain	p.m. 15	Charles Williams	do	p.m. 10
Adam	Private	p.m. 10	Jimmie Howe	do	p.m. 10
Jimmy	do	p.m. 10	Nevada, Nev.		
Mahkewa	do	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Sepl	do	p.m. 10	John B. Woods	Clerk	900
Charlie	do	p.m. 10	L. A. M. B. Mayhew	Field matron	720
Nasaho, N. Mex.			INDIANS.		
WHITES.			Edwin G. Santee	Carpenter	720
Jesse E. Flanders	Financial clerk	1,200	David Man Wee	Judge	p.m. 7
Charles J. Logan	Physician	1,100	Mack Winnemucca	do	p.m. 7
John Stewart	Blacksmith	720	Henry Clay	do	p.m. 7

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Nevada, Nev.—Con.			Omaha, Neb.—Con.		
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIANS.		
David Numana	Captain	p.m. \$15	Harvey Warner	Asst. clerk and interpreter	\$500
William O'Day	Private	p.m. 10	North La Flesche	Laborer	p.m. 25
Joseph Mandel	do	p.m. 10	Carey La Flesche	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Jack Warwick	do	p.m. 10	Oto, Okla.		
Chas. Holbrook	do	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
James Shaw	do	p.m. 10	John M. Newman	Financial clerk	720
John Smith	do	p.m. 10	George S. Bennett	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Jacob Ormsby	do	p.m. 10	Phillip N. Bressie	Laborer	240
Joe Green	do	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
New York, N. Y.			Reuben B. Haas	Clerk	720
WHITES.			Arthur Johnson	Farmer	600
H. B. Weber	Agent	1,000	Mitchell Derolin	Interpreter	120
A. D. Lake	Physician	600	Richard White Horse	Judge	p.m. 7
Niz Peret, Idaho			Richard Robelexaux	do	p.m. 7
WHITES.			Josiah Headman	do	p.m. 7
Charles M. Bartlett	Sawyer	720	Ipsawee, Okla.		
Lewis G. Phillips	Engineer	720	WHITES.		
INDIANS.			Chester A. Jones	Financial clerk	900
Edward Rabolu	Interpreter	200	G. H. Phillips	Physician	1,000
INDIAN POLICE.			W. H. Ferguson	Blacksmith	600
Frank	Captain	p.m. 15	Sarah E. Murray	Field matron	720
Otago, Okla.			W. C. Boys	Carpenter and sawyer	600
WHITES.			Paul S. Bever	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
F. M. Conser	Special Indian agt. in charge	1,200	Burrese N. Barnes	Laborer	340
A. W. Hurley	Clerk	1,200	Allen G. Thorp	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
William H. Todd	Physician	1,200	Emma J. Wilson	Messenger	360
Healey M. Loomer	Assistant clerk	1,000	INDIAN.		
Wiley G. Haines	Constable	720	David Gillingham	Asst. mechanic	450
John T. Plummer, Jr.	do	720	Pima, Ariz.		
Joel G. McGuire	do	720	WHITES.		
Geo. D. Sears	do	720	John L. Snyder	Clerk	1,000
John K. Carter	do	720	Augustus E. Marden	Physician	1,200
Edson Watson	do	720	Sarah N. Alexander	Financial clerk	900
Theodore A. Carter	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Mathew M. Murphy	Supt. irrigation	1,200
Warren Bennett	Chief of police	1,200	Mary A. Wynkoop	Field matron	600
William B. Jackson	Constable	720	Katherine D. Orr	do	720
Henry Majors	do	720	Oliver C. May	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65
INDIANS.			William Richardson	do	p.m. 60
Louis Baptiste	Stableman	600	Felix G. Haynes	do	p.m. 60
John V. Flake	Stenographer	300	Charles J. Dinmore	do	p.m. 65
Frank Comdroper	Laborer	300	INDIANS.		
Clark Harlan	do	240	Jesus Lucas	Carpenter and blacksmith	720
John Roy	Asst. engineer	240	Ella M. Fowless	Field matron	600
INDIAN POLICE.			John Manol	Judge	p.m. 7
James Pepper	Private	p.m. 10	Charles Porter	do	p.m. 7
Wah-mo-o-e-kah	do	p.m. 10	Ben John	do	p.m. 7
Omaha, Neb.			Solon Jones	Asst. clerk and interpreter	240
WHITES.			Ralph Blackwater	Miller	720
John H. Harrison	Clerk	1,000	George Pratt	Engineer	480
Elmer R. George	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	INDIAN POLICE.		
Also treaty of June 9, 1865.			Coover	Captain	p.m. 15
			Wilson Jackson	Private	p.m. 10
			Also treaty of November 1, 1857.		

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Cont.			Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Continued.		
INDIAN POLICE—CON.			INDIANS—continued.		
Hiram Terry	Add'l farmer	p.m. \$10	Reuben L. Crow	Asst. butcher	\$60
Harry Smith	do	p.m. 10	Santa B. Martin	Issue clerk	720
Charley Bismarck	do	p.m. 10	Thomas Tyson	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50
James Kisto	do	p.m. 10	Frank M. Sheep	Laborer	p.m. 25
Winfield Scott	do	p.m. 10	Jao. Iron Wing	Butcher	120
Elmer Lewis	do	p.m. 10	Marshall Hand	Asst. butcher	60
Cheropolis	do	p.m. 10	Henry Crow	Butcher	120
Ralph Oviets	do	p.m. 10	Chas. W. Butlerly	Asst. butcher	60
Charley Redbird	do	p.m. 10	Shields Thunder Bull	Wheelwright	300
James K. Wroth	do	p.m. 10	Geo. Iron Heart	Asst. mechanic	300
Juan Thomas	do	p.m. 10	James Galgo	Laborer	180
Thomas Allison	do	p.m. 10	Frank Beans	do	240
Charlie Washington	do	p.m. 10	Thomas Ghast Bear	do	240
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.			Thomas Iron Bears	do	180
WHITES.			INDIAN POLICE.		
John E. Brennan	Agent	1,800	John Sitting Bear	Captain	p.m. 15
Frank E. McIntyre	Clerk	1,200	Jos. Bush	First lieutenant	p.m. 15
Jennie L. Brennan	Financial clerk	720	Joe Running Hawk	Second lieutenant	p.m. 15
James R. Walker	Physician	1,200	John Blunt Horn	Private	p.m. 10
W. C. Smoot	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	John Ghast Bear	do	p.m. 10
James Smalley	do	p.m. 60	Henry Black Elk	do	p.m. 10
John J. Boesl	do	p.m. 60	Horace Brown Bear	do	p.m. 10
Fred A. Foote	Engineer and sawyer	720	John No Pars	do	p.m. 10
Adrian M. Landman	Stenogr. and typewriter	900	Jos. Dog Chief	do	p.m. 10
George W. Cyphers	Carpenter	720	James Clinches	do	p.m. 10
B. J. Gleason	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Samuel Ladeaux	do	p.m. 10
George C. Dawson	do	p.m. 60	Joseph R. A. Polke	do	p.m. 10
Melvin Baxter	Blacksmith and wheelwright	840	Lert Loud Voice Hawk	do	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			Scott Weasel Bear	do	p.m. 10
William White Bear	Asst. mechanic	300	Charles Tree Leg	do	p.m. 10
Benjamin Mills	Herder	540	Chas. Dubray	do	p.m. 10
John Steel Necklace	Laborer	p.m. 25	Howard Long Bear	do	p.m. 10
Lewis Martin	Asst. mechanic	300	Oliver Lone Bear	do	p.m. 10
Frank C. Golins	Watchman	600	Alex. Y. Wolf	do	p.m. 10
Thomas Spotted Bear	Herder	160	George Clincher	do	p.m. 10
Joe. Kettle Coat	Asst. butcher	60	Carl Fox Belly	do	p.m. 10
Ground Morrison	Butcher	120	Chas. L. Hoop	do	p.m. 10
Harry Spotted Eagle	Asst. butcher	60	Geo. P. Wounds	do	p.m. 10
E. G. Bettelyoun	Asst. clerk	900	Calvin Clinches	do	p.m. 10
Paul Little Elk	Butcher	120	Strong Talk	do	p.m. 10
Elmore Redeyes	Asst. mechanic	300	Philip F. Wells	do	p.m. 10
Thos. Mills	Herder	460	John Sitting Bear	do	p.m. 10
Geo. N. A. O. Pawnee	Butcher	120	Abner W. Calf	do	p.m. 10
Alex. Mousseau	do	120	Thomas Pretty Hip	do	p.m. 10
Fred Badger	Asst. butcher	60	Chas. Brave	do	p.m. 10
Peter Livermont	Stableman	540	Charley Ghast Bear	do	p.m. 10
Mitch Jarvis	Laborer	360	Two Arrows	do	p.m. 10
Samuel Cui	do	p.m. 25	Andrew Yellow Thun-der	do	p.m. 10
Frank Fast Horse	Judge	p.m. 7	Chas. K. Right	do	p.m. 10
John Thunder Bear	do	p.m. 7	George Sitting Eagle	do	p.m. 10
Henry B. Soldier, sr	do	p.m. 7	Daniel W. Lance	do	p.m. 10
Joseph S. F. House	do	p.m. 7	George Ollucher	do	p.m. 10
Geo. White Face	do	p.m. 7	Boob. Y. Boy	do	p.m. 10
Henry L. F. Horse	do	p.m. 7	John W. Wolf	do	p.m. 10
Frank Martinus	Laborer	240	Saml. Little Wolf	do	p.m. 10
John Russell	do	460	Theo. Elk Boy	do	p.m. 10
William O. Olton	do	460	Frank Yellow Eyes	do	p.m. 10
Edgar Fire Thunder	do	460	Abner Wooden Gun	do	p.m. 10
John Westch	do	460	Samuel Back	do	p.m. 10
John Galligo	do	460	Stanley Red Feather	do	p.m. 10
Oliver Swallow	do	460	Thos. K. I. Timber	do	p.m. 10
Olliver U. Ross	Asst. clerk	720	Ben. S. O. T. Laydown	do	p.m. 10
Hairy K. Claus	Physician/Asst.	300	Red Dog	do	p.m. 10
Henry V. any Cartridges	Laborer	240	Mike S. Bear	do	p.m. 10
Fred Bissonette	do	180	Chas. F. Wolf	do	p.m. 10
			Draps Two	do	p.m. 10
			Henry Kills Small	do	p.m. 10
			Wendell Smoke	do	p.m. 10

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1903, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Ponca, etc. (Ponca), Okla.			Phoenix, Ariz.		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Julius H. Lewis	Clerk	\$1,000	William H. Gill	Add'l farmer	p.m. \$60
Lon L. Culp	Physician	1,000	INDIANS.		
John G. Atkins	Blacksmith	720	Thomas Wohlekima	Clerk	p.m. 10
Albert Wheaton	Carpenter	720	INDIAN POLICE.		
Marcus D. Feathers	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Sam Ase	Private	p.m. 10
Jeff Carr	Laborer	300	Pala, Cal.		
Eme M. Noble	Financial clerk	240	WHITES.		
Charles F. Wheaton	Carpenter	240	Mrs. Ida A. Shell	Financial clerk	500
INDIANS (PONCA).			INDIANS.		
James Williams	Blacksmith	240	Domingo Moro	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65
George Primeaux	Interpreter	120	INDIAN POLICE.		
Little Soldier	Judge	p.m. 7	Salvador Duro	Private	p.m. 10
Rough Face	do	p.m. 7	Jose Carac	do	p.m. 10
Big Goose	do	p.m. 7	Bartol P. Silva	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE (PONCA).			Pierre, S. Dak.		
John Delodge	Captain	p.m. 15	WHITES.		
Samuel Gayton	Private	p.m. 10	James H. Bailey	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Charles Roy	do	p.m. 10	Quapan, Ind. T.		
Louis Delodge	do	p.m. 10	WHITE.		
Man Black Hair Horse	do	p.m. 10	C. O. Lenion	Blacksmith and wheelwright	700
Charles Collins	do	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
Running Over Water	do	p.m. 10	William P. Long	Blacksmith	400
WHITES (OAKLAND).			B. N. O. Walker	Clerk	1,000
Garrett C. Brewer	Farmer	720	Thomas King	Laborer	420
Ponca, etc. (Ponca), Kans.			Clifford Gebbo	Blacksmith	350
WHITES.			William D. Hodgkiss	Assistant clerk	600
Edward Brady	Clerk	600	INDIAN POLICE.		
Henry R. Wheeler	Physician	1,000	Henry Hicks	Captain	p.m. 15
Joseph A. Scott	Leasing clerk	720	John Bland	Private	p.m. 10
Frank Becht	Wheelwright	720	Silas Smith	do	p.m. 10
J. Hoff	Laborer	600	George Redteag	do	p.m. 10
Robert F. Bradford	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	James King	do	p.m. 10
Samuel J. Rose	do	p.m. 60	Rockwell, S. Dak.		
INDIANS.			WHITES.		
Peter Little	Laborer	300	Charles E. McChesney	Agent	1,800
INDIAN POLICE.			Frank Mullen	Clerk	1,200
R. Rice	Captain	p.m. 15	W. H. Harrison	Physician	1,200
Mo naha	Private	p.m. 10	Frank Sygal	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
John Wah was suck	do	p.m. 10	John Sullivan	do	p.m. 60
Isaac Rich	do	p.m. 10	C. H. Bennett	do	p.m. 60
Puyallup, Wash.			Frank Robinson	Farmer	720
WHITES.			May Longenbaugh	Assistant clerk	720
G. Dove McQueen	Clerk	1,100	Hattie F. Eaton	do	720
Horace W. Cox	Physician	900	David L. McLano	Financial clerk	800
Lida W. Quimby	Field matron	720	Nat Stevenson	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
INDIANS.			F. K. Hyens	Wheelwright	720
W. J. Garfield	Judge	p.m. 7	Carl H. Larson	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
John Wakatup	do	p.m. 7	INDIANS.		
Austin Cheplo	do	p.m. 7	George Stead	Asst. farmer	120
INDIAN POLICE.			Geo. Whirlwind Soldier	do	120
Peter Heck	Private	p.m. 10			
Dick Lewis	do	p.m. 10			
Frederick Pope	do	p.m. 10			
Harry Cooper	do	p.m. 10			

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Roosebud, S. Dak.—Con.</i>			<i>Round Valley, Cal.—Con.</i>		
INDIANS—continued.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Arthur Two Strike	Private	\$120	Smith Card	Private	p.m. 18
Alex Desera	Asst. blacksmith	180	Henry Downs	do	p.m. 10
Louis Roubideau	Watchman	480	Billy John	do	p.m. 10
Domitich Bray	Butcher	480	<i>Riverdale, Cal.</i>		
Ralph Eagle Feather	Asst. carpenter	540	WHITES.		
William Bordeaux	Asst. issue clerk	720	Jessie W. Cook	Field matron	720
William J. Barker	Assistant clerk	720	<i>Sac and Fox, Iowa.</i>		
John Claymore	Asst. farmer	120	WHITES.		
Oliver Price	do	120	Albert Cory	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Wm. F. Schmidt	Issue clerk	840	INDIANS.		
Henry Horse Looking	Teamster	360	Joseph Tesson	Interpreter	120
Split W. Blanket	Asst. farmer	120	INDIAN POLICE.		
M. B. H. Holy	Laborer	260	James Poweshick	Captain	p.m. 15
William Colomb	Stableman	340	See-poo-Wa-Sa-Moah (John See-poo)	Private	p.m. 10
John White Blanket	Blacksmith	480	<i>Sauk and Fox, Olla.</i>		
John Omaha Boy	Teamster	360	WHITES.		
Robert No Moccasin	Asst. carpenter	240	Horace K. Guffin	Financial clerk	1,000
Allen Broken Leg	Teamster	360	Frank W. Wynan	Physician	1,000
James Small Bear	Laborer	300	Jefferson L. McDaniel	Blacksmith	700
Chas. Roubideaux, Jr.	Asst. farmer	120	Harry L. Euslie	Farmer	p.m. 60
Dan W. Silk	do	120	John O. Arnold	do	p.m. 60
Joseph Bad Man	Laborer	300	Charles H. Bishop	Laborer	200
Samuel David	do	300	INDIANS.		
John Famos Thunder	do	300	William Hurr	Interpreter	100
INDIAN POLICE.			Mary Antoine	Stenog. and typewriter	300
Alfred Little Elk	First lieutenant	p.m. 15	INDIAN POLICE.		
Jared Good Shield	Second lieutenant	p.m. 15	Peter Sosey	Captain	p.m. 15
Fred Little Day	Second sergeant	p.m. 10	Isaac McCoy	Private	p.m. 10
Edward Eagle Man	Private	p.m. 10	Clarence Legon	do	p.m. 10
Benj. Eagle Deer	do	p.m. 10	<i>San Carlos, Ariz.</i>		
James Holy	do	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Louis E. Eneuy	do	p.m. 10	Frederick Rabinovitz	Clerk	1,200
Henry Q. Bear	do	p.m. 10	Ralph H. Ross	Physician	1,200
Harry C. Him	do	p.m. 10	Ralph P. Burnett	Issue clerk	1,600
David Crooked Legs	do	p.m. 10	R. S. Druley	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
John Shooter	do	p.m. 10	Perry McMurren	Farmer	720
George Charging Elk	do	p.m. 10	Forster T. Gibbs	do	720
James Looking Eagle	do	p.m. 10	George W. Shank	Engineer and sawyer	840
George Kill	do	p.m. 10	Joseph Kuck	Wheelwright	720
Jas. P. V. Hawk	do	p.m. 10	INDIANS.		
John Blue Thunder	do	p.m. 10	Edward Hatyalo	Laborer	360
Luke Moccasin Face	do	p.m. 10	Mike Temmin	do	360
Amos From Above	do	p.m. 10	Desilhaney	do	360
Silas C. H. Horse	do	p.m. 10	Noel	do	360
Silas Kutefu	do	p.m. 10	Tomashee	do	360
Walter Bull	do	p.m. 10	Owej	do	360
George Fretty Boy	do	p.m. 10	Koof Kanwoy	do	360
Alex. Red Tomahawk	do	p.m. 10	Hokanooka	do	360
John R. F. Times	do	p.m. 10	Constant Bread	Assistant clerk	340
George Red Hawk	do	p.m. 10	Seward Mott	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50
Zelo Big Tail	do	p.m. 10	Madoc Wind	Asst. miller	360
Bernard Two Eagles	do	p.m. 10	<i>Stoshon, Wyo.</i>		
Levi W. B. Chief	do	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Leo Kills Alive	do	p.m. 10	George G. Harris	Financial clerk	1,100
Arnold Iron Shell	do	p.m. 10	F. H. Welty	Physician	1,000
Alex. T. Hawk	do	p.m. 10	Gabriel Jorgenson	Carpenter	720
George Arm	do	p.m. 10	John Small	Miller	720
John Black Bull	do	p.m. 10	William L. Smith	Engineer and blacksmith	900
Lewis Dog Soldier	do	p.m. 10	<i>Stoshon, Wyo.—Con.</i>		
James R. C. T. Village	do	p.m. 10	INDIANS—continued.		
Amos Y. Hawk	do	p.m. 10	WHITES—continued.		
Wm. Grayhound	do	p.m. 10	Parker W. West	Asst. wheelwr't	\$360
Horman Crooked Foot	do	p.m. 10	Robert Roy	Asst. bk'smith	360
<i>Round Valley, Cal.</i>			Festus Felone	Harnessmaker	360
WHITES.			Morgan Toprock	Laborer	360
Wesley Hoxie	Logger	p.m. 60	Stephen Smith	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50
INDIANS.			Henry Chichama	Laborer	360
Charles Dorman	Farmer	720	Pete Shontesy	Judge	p.m. 7
Carlino Ledger	Stableman	120	Hiram	do	p.m. 7

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>San Carlos, Ariz.—Con.</i>			<i>Stoshon, Wyo.—Con.</i>		
INDIANS—continued.			WHITES—continued.		
Parker W. West	Asst. wheelwr't	\$360	John S. Churchward	Asst. clerk	\$900
Robert Roy	Asst. bk'smith	360	William V. Parkinson	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Festus Felone	Harnessmaker	360	Albert S. Patten	do	p.m. 60
Morgan Toprock	Laborer	360	F. G. Burnett	do	p.m. 65
Stephen Smith	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50	Mary C. Ranney	Field matron	720
Henry Chichama	Laborer	360	Frank W. Dahm	Issue clerk	600
Pete Shontesy	Judge	p.m. 7	George Robinson	Field matron	720
Hiram	do	p.m. 7	INDIANS.		
John Q. Adams	Laborer	480	Daniel Tucker	Blacksmith	720
Myron Sippi	do	360	John Jesus	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50
George Milton	Asst. issue clerk	300	William Shakespeare	Herder	450
Robert Roy	Blacksmith	600	Chas. H. Kenlar	Carpenter	600
Roland Fish	Asst. bk'smith	240	Charles Meyers	Herder	450
INDIAN POLICE.			Fred Leonard	Teamster and laborer	390
Dick	Captain	p.m. 15	Charles Lahoe	Interpreter	120
Sam Kitzo	Private	p.m. 10	Edward Sage	Blacksmith apprentice	240
Kushayan	do	p.m. 10	Ral Weed	Carpenter apprentice	240
John Astor	do	p.m. 10	John Robertson	Teamster	360
Tom Smith	do	p.m. 10	Cromwell Iron	Firman	240
Oscar Wilde	do	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Guslith	do	p.m. 10	Dick Washack	Captain	p.m. 15
David Nanzoon	do	p.m. 10	Sherman Sage	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
(S. J. G.) Sisto	do	p.m. 10	Amos	Private	p.m. 10
Hugh Capet	do	p.m. 10	John Skeyngl	do	p.m. 10
Pat Eskanaspa	do	p.m. 10	Bolha	do	p.m. 10
Machookay	do	p.m. 10	Skuscho	do	p.m. 10
William Molega	do	p.m. 10	Reuben Coe	do	p.m. 10
Digunatunai	do	p.m. 10	Yellow Horse	do	p.m. 10
John Skeyngl	do	p.m. 10	William Washington	do	p.m. 10
Bolha	do	p.m. 10	Roy Shougutsle	do	p.m. 10
Skuscho	do	p.m. 10	Luther Shakespeare	do	p.m. 10
Tom Lye	do	p.m. 10	Cuma Wautz	do	p.m. 10
<i>Santee, Nbr.</i>			<i>Siltz, Ore.</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Kittie A. Meagley (Mrs.)	Financial clerk	1,000	Marion W. De Loes	Financial clerk	900
George W. Ira	Physician	1,200	INDIANS.		
Willard K. Clark	do	200	William Towner	Add'l farmer	p.m. 50
Clyde L. Pittman	Asst. clerk	900	INDIAN POLICE.		
Grattan A. Dennis	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65	Robert Felix	Private	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			Wm. Umata	do	p.m. 10
Henry Jones	Issue clerk	720	Cecelle Thompson	do	p.m. 10
Thomas H. Kito	do	600	John Adams	do	p.m. 10
Louis Robinson	Teamster	480	<i>Stoshon, S. Dak.</i>		
Thomas O. Knudsen	Carpenter	480	INDIANS.		
Stephen Blacksmith	Add'l farmer	p.m. 40	Louis Marlow	Interpreter	120
Oliver L. Croix	Carpenter	600	INDIAN POLICE.		
Jacob Wilson	Blacksmith	600	John King	Private	p.m. 10
Joseph A. Kito	Asst. blacksmith	360	Joseph Hart	do	p.m. 10
Edward Howe	do	600	George Campbell	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			<i>Southern Ute, Colo.</i>		
Antoine Roullant	Private	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
H. J. Young	do	p.m. 10	John Wesch	Financial clerk	1,000
Solomon Ross	do	p.m. 10	Cromwell R. Allen	Blacksmith	720
Joshua Crow	do	p.m. 10	William D. Etrol	Farmer	720
<i>Stoshon, Wyo.</i>			Albert I. Mills	Carpenter	720
WHITES.			INDIANS.		
George G. Harris	Financial clerk	1,100	INDIAN POLICE.		
F. H. Welty	Physician	1,000	John King	Private	p.m. 10
Gabriel Jorgenson	Carpenter	720	Joseph Hart	do	p.m. 10
John Small	Miller	720	George Campbell	do	p.m. 10
William L. Smith	Engineer and blacksmith	900	INDIANS.		

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Southern Ute, Colo.—Continued.</i>			<i>Standing Rock, N. Dak.—Continued.</i>		
INDIANS.			INDIAN POLICE—CON.		
John Taylor	Interpreter	\$120	James Yellow	First lieutenant	p.m. \$15
John Chewa	Asst. blacksmith	210	Francis Fearless	Second lieut.	p.m. 15
INDIAN POLICE.			<i>Standing Rock, N. Dak.—Continued.</i>		
John Dale	Private	p.m. 10	Henry Medicine	Private	p.m. 10
White Frost	do	p.m. 10	Ell Swiftcagle	do	p.m. 10
Henry Shoshone	do	p.m. 10	Luke Take the Gun	do	p.m. 10
Alfonso Knebler	do	p.m. 10	David Seventeen	do	p.m. 10
Chas. Buck	do	p.m. 10	James Amulet	do	p.m. 10
Cyrus Grove	do	p.m. 10	Thomas Stone Man	do	p.m. 10
Rob. Richards	do	p.m. 10	James Cedar	do	p.m. 10
<i>Standing Rock, N. Dak.</i>			Moses Littlefield		
WHITES.			Sturley Brushhorn		
John M. Carignan	Agent	1,800	Little Warrior	do	p.m. 10
Ell J. Bost	Clerk	1,200	Lewis Cross	do	p.m. 10
Henry E. Goodrich	Physician	1,200	White Shield	do	p.m. 10
William C. Dieckman	do	1,000	William Good Dog	do	p.m. 10
Henry N. Cross	Asst. carpenter	1,000	Boball Tiger	do	p.m. 10
Thomas J. Varnall	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65	George Looking Buck	do	p.m. 10
Thomas J. Reedy	do	p.m. 65	Henry Red Thunder	do	p.m. 10
Arthur W. Hewitt	do	p.m. 65	Paul Middleball	do	p.m. 10
James A. Granger	Farmer	720	John Lonean	do	p.m. 10
William M. Gaddis	do	720	Stephen Two Bear	do	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			Albert Windy		
Nick Cadotte	Asst. farmer	300	William Faken Alive	do	p.m. 10
Charles Gayton	Blacksmith	720	Douglas One Horn	do	p.m. 10
John Kokshato	Harnessmaker	600	Mark Red Bull	do	p.m. 10
George H. Beaulieu	Stenographer and typewriter	720	Anthony White Thunder	do	p.m. 10
Philip One Hawk	Asst. farmer	300	Antoine One Feather	do	p.m. 10
Frank Lafrombise	Add'l farmer	p.m. 30	Frank Blacktongue	do	p.m. 10
John Cadotte	Asst. carpenter	300	Martin Pretends Eagle	do	p.m. 10
William Tiger	Asst. blacksmith	300	Kills At Night	do	p.m. 10
Leo Weasel Bear	Add'l farmer	p.m. 30	Boball Bull	do	p.m. 10
August Little Shield	Asst. farmer	300	Oliver Looking Elk	do	p.m. 10
John Grass	do	300	Dennis Take the Hat	do	p.m. 10
Claude Kill Spotted	Judge	p.m. 7	Walks Quietly	do	p.m. 10
Gabriel Gray Eagle	do	p.m. 7	Charles Hawk	do	p.m. 10
Miles Walker	do	p.m. 7	Eagle Track	do	p.m. 10
Thomas Winter	Asst. carpenter	300	Yellow Elk	do	p.m. 10
Charles De Rockbraun	Add'l farmer	p.m. 30	Many Wounds	do	p.m. 10
William Wawokya	Asst. farmer	300	Hugh Swift Hawk	do	p.m. 10
Eugene Bear King	do	500	Frank Bullhead	do	p.m. 10
Alexander Middle	Judge	p.m. 7	Carry the Moccasin	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Natanbinape	do	p.m. 7	<i>San Xavier Res., Ariz.</i>		
Aaron C. Wells	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	INDIANS.		
Stanislaus Pains			Carlos Rios		
Brown	Asst. blacksmith	300	Lorenzo Eminas	Judge	p.m. 7
Paul Hawk	Asst. carpenter	300	Leonardo Rios	do	p.m. 7
Claude Dwarf	Asst. harnessmaker	240	INDIAN POLICE.		
Charles Bringsplenty	do	180	Hugh Norris	Captain	p.m. 15
Frank Defender	Butcher	180	Sentinel	Private	p.m. 10
John Fleet	Janitor, etc.	600	Allen Allen	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Fleet	Butcher	600	<i>Santa Fe, N. Mex.</i>		
Louis Winter	Add'l farmer	p.m. 30	WHITES.		
John Trectop	Stableman	300	Isaac W. Dwire	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Luke Bearpaw	Asst. carpenter	300	Lynman J. Maxwell	do	p.m. 60
John Reuch	Asst. blacksmith	300	Rescoe C. Bonney	do	p.m. 60
John H. Trectop	Janitor	180	<i>Seger, Okla.</i>		
Benedict White	Asst. carpenter	560	WHITES.		
Albert Walker	Assistant clerk	600	J. Homer Bibb	Clerk	1,000
Charles Marshall	Asst. blacksmith	300	Oliver Humbarger	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
INDIAN POLICE.			Frank Fillmore	do	p.m. 60
David Standing Soldier	Captain	p.m. 15	Reese Klucalde	do	p.m. 60
Jacob Cross Bear	First lieutenant	p.m. 15			

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Seger, Okla.—Con.</i>			<i>San Jacinto, Cal.—Con.</i>		
INDIANS.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Sam Long	Blacksmith and butcher	\$180	Martin Janro	Captain	p.m. \$15
John Wilson	do	480	William Pablo	Private	p.m. 10
Edward Williams	Asst. farmer	240	James Alto	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			<i>Tongue River, Mont.</i>		
Bear Bow	Private	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
Goose	do	p.m. 10	Warren H. Brown	Clerk	1,200
Osage	do	p.m. 10	Ellis F. Townsend	Physician	1,000
<i>Shawnee, Okla.</i>			Elwin E. Rogers	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
WHITES.			August C. Stahr	do	80
Walter F. Dickens	Financial clerk	900	Orin E. Ramsdill	Blacksmith	720
Elizabeth Test	Field matron	600	INDIANS.		
John P. Logan	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Henry Playing Bear	Add'l farmer	400
Lawrence V. Jermark	do	p.m. 65	Willis Rowland	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Peter F. Ratloff	do	p.m. 65	Robert Redgewalker	Herder	720
George H. Blakelee	Stenographer and typewriter	720	Young Wolfsoth	Asst. farmer	400
INDIANS.			Floyd Fisher	Asst. farmer	240
Thompson Alford	Messenger	300	INDIAN POLICE.		
Charles Moore	Blacksmith	720	Tooth	Captain	p.m. 15
Louis Ogee	Asst. farmer	360	Red Man	Private	p.m. 10
Abraham Welfelt	Laborer	540	Lone Travelling Wolf	do	p.m. 10
<i>San Juan, Navaho, N. Mex.</i>			Weasel Bear	do	p.m. 10
WHITES.			John Squint Eyes	do	p.m. 10
Mary L. Eldridge	Field matron	720	Chas. Lone Elk	do	p.m. 10
Sophie Hubert	do	300	White Moon	do	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			Arthur Ghostbull	do	p.m. 10
Minnie Leonard	Assistant field matron	p.m. 25	David Littlewhiteman	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Frank Lightning	do	p.m. 10
Adobe	Private	p.m. 10	Adolph Walkinace	do	p.m. 10
Pinto	do	p.m. 10	Whitesfield	do	p.m. 10
Hosteen Lapaha	do	p.m. 10	Charles Whistlingelk	do	p.m. 10
Hosteen Nez	do	p.m. 10	Wm. Russell	do	p.m. 10
Doctor John	do	p.m. 10	Victor Littlechief	do	p.m. 10
Hosteen Sosaw begay	do	p.m. 10	Paul Rednose	do	p.m. 10
Bandeval	do	p.m. 10	<i>Tulalip, Wash.</i>		
Billie	do	p.m. 10	WHITES.		
<i>Shivells, Utah.</i>			Perry L. Sargent	Financial clerk	1,000
WHITES.			Charles A. Reynolds	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Mrs. Sadie McFoster	Field matron	300	Edward Bristow	do	p.m. 60
Albert F. Haycock	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	Abram B. Arnold	Carpenter	720
INDIANS.			INDIANS.		
Shem Euntannewewits	Judge	p.m. 7	Tyce George	Judge	p.m. 7
Yellow Jacket	do	p.m. 7	Norbert Hillaire	do	p.m. 7
Railroad George	do	p.m. 7	Charles Yukton	do	p.m. 7
INDIAN POLICE.			Walter James	do	p.m. 7
Joe Paqobvauank	Private	p.m. 10	Peter Kwina	do	p.m. 7
<i>San Jacinto, Cal.</i>			Alexander Morris	do	p.m. 7
WHITES.			George Alexander	do	p.m. 7
Mary Matthews	Clerk	900	John Davis	do	p.m. 7
John Mann	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	William McCluskey	do	p.m. 7
Norton M. Barnes	do	p.m. 65	Antoine Fasse	Assistant clerk	600
			George Wynkes	Laborer	480
			INDIAN POLICE.		
			James Thomas	Captain	p.m. 15
			Charles Hillaire	Private	p.m. 10
			Harry L. Price	do	p.m. 10
			William Peter	do	p.m. 10
			Daniel J. Ross	do	p.m. 10
			George Nason	do	p.m. 10
			Edward Cuth	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
			Edward Preston	do	p.m. 10

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Treaton Ouyon, Ariz.</i>			<i>Coalito, Oreg.</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Charles Allen	Add'l farmer	p.m. \$60	Charles M. Robinson	Clerk	\$900
Frank B. Ault	do	p.m. 60	INDIANS.		
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIANS.		
Venor	Captain	p.m. 15	Long Hair	Judge	p.m. 7
Sua Hin na me	Private	p.m. 10	Minthorn Robinson	do	p.m. 7
Sam Hanson	do	p.m. 10	Meltuna	do	p.m. 7
Mat a na	do	p.m. 10	Natelese Bushman	Teamster and laborer	480
Sam Sakathut	do	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
<i>Uta and Ouyay, Utah.</i>			John Shon Ken		
WHITES (CISTA).			Private		
Capt. Chalmers G. Hall	Agent	(9)	W. W. Peterson	do	p.m. 10
David S. Miller	Financial clerk	1,100	Wat e wat e how fish	do	p.m. 10
Scott L. Fesler	Stenography writer	900	Luke Minthorn	do	p.m. 10
Henry B. Lloyd	Physician	1,000	Gilbert Minthorn	do	p.m. 10
Gus H. Johnson	Carpenter	720	<i>Uvaon, Ind. T.</i>		
Lincoln H. Mitchell	Farmer	720	WHITES.		
Elliott F. Adair	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60	J. B. Shoeneft	Agent	2,700
Daniel M. Frost	do	p.m. 60	Blanche Oppenheimer	Stenographer	1,000
M. H. Nickell	do	p.m. 60	Pearl M. Odleman	do	1,000
Abraham B. Arnold	Blacksmith	720	Wilbur T. Elliott	do	1,000
Edgar H. Caswell	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65	George H. Mills	Bookkeeper	1,000
INDIANS (CISTA).			Harry S. Bradley	Clerk	1,000
Edgar Meritts	Stableman	100	Dana H. Kelsey	do	1,500
Raymond T. Bomlin	Clerk	500	J. Pentress Wilson	do	1,800
Stacy Matlack	Issue clerk	600	Lyman K. Lane	Financial clerk	1,100
John Murray	Blacksmith	720	Alex. Gouts	Janitor	510
John Quinp	Asst. mechanic	120	Robert L. Jones	Messenger	300
Rough	Herder	400	William M. Crawford	Stenographer	1,200
Ah wa peach	Police matron	p.m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Thomas Montes	Asst. mechanic	360	John C. West	Captain	p.m. 15
INDIAN POLICE (CISTA).			John Simpson	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Bob Ridley	Captain	p.m. 15	Alfred McKay	do	p.m. 15
Gilbert	Private	p.m. 10	Joseph Ward	do	p.m. 15
Kayelave	do	p.m. 10	John Simpson	do	p.m. 15
Ned	do	p.m. 10	Arthur F. Chamberlain	Private	p.m. 10
Martin Van	do	p.m. 10	Wm. H. Cully	do	p.m. 10
Ben Tabbyshutz	do	p.m. 10	Samuel Haynes	do	p.m. 10
<i>Uta and Ouyay.</i>			Peter Maytubby Jr	do	p.m. 10
WHITES (OURAY).			William M. Sunday	do	p.m. 10
Edward P. Ford	Physician	1,000	Lewis Hardage	do	p.m. 10
Wallace Stark	Carpenter	720	James E. McCauley	do	p.m. 10
Hugh Owens	Farmer	720	Samuel Edmonds	do	p.m. 10
Frank N. Bacon	Blacksmith	720	B. J. Spring	do	p.m. 10
INDIANS (OURAY).			Theodore E. Stillham	do	p.m. 10
James A. Robb	Asst. clerk	1,000	H. E. Morrison	do	p.m. 10
Jack Johnson	Asst. herder	400	Jesse B. Hentrell	do	p.m. 10
James Casola	Asst. mechanic	120	Kookey Brown	do	p.m. 10
James Chlchneab	do	300	Saladen La Favot	do	p.m. 10
James Kanapatch	Laborer	400	Richard F. West	do	p.m. 10
Peter Post	Interpreter	120	S. W. Folsom	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE (OURAY).			Thomas P. Roach	do	p.m. 10
James Witchit	Captain	p.m. 15	Samuel McCurtain	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Arrive	Private	p.m. 10	Joseph Ward	do	p.m. 10
Jack Yump	do	p.m. 10	Jennie McIntosh	do	p.m. 10
John Sullivan	do	p.m. 10	Alex. Robinson	do	p.m. 10
Fennie	do	p.m. 10	James P. Thompson	do	p.m. 10

* Pay of rank in Army.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Warm Springs, Oreg.—Continued.</i>			<i>White Earth, Minn.—Continued.</i>		
INDIANS.			INDIANS—continued.		
George Pitt	Interpreter	\$100	Dan McDougall	Financial clerk	\$900
Thomas Palmer	Judge	p.m. 7	William H. Ledebor	Carpenter	450
Albert Kuckup	do	p.m. 7	Sadie Warren	Matron	600
Pipsher	do	p.m. 7	INDIAN POLICE.		
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Jim Stacona	Captain	p.m. 15	Joseph Louzon	Captain	p.m. 15
John Anderson	Private	p.m. 10	Peter J. Perrault	Private	p.m. 10
Joe Hemling	do	p.m. 10	James Madison	do	p.m. 10
John Folk	do	p.m. 10	John Coleman	do	p.m. 10
Henry Stuyver	do	p.m. 10	John Bad Boy	do	p.m. 10
William McBrilde	do	p.m. 10	Star Bad Boy	do	p.m. 10
Ben Holliday	do	p.m. 10	Henry Bellecourt	do	p.m. 10
Robert Johnson	do	p.m. 10	John S. Rock	do	p.m. 10
Perry Kuckup	do	p.m. 10	Scott J. Porter	do	p.m. 10
<i>Western Shoshoni, Nev.</i>			Frank Bellecourt	do	p.m. 10
WHITES.			Wallace Weaver	do	p.m. 10
Bettle Miller	Clerk	900	Sam Crib	do	p.m. 10
Hugh E. Kennedy	Farmer	720	<i>Western Navaho, Ariz.</i>		
George W. Irois	Blacksmith and gen. mechanic	720	WHITES.		
INDIANS.			WHITES.		
Billy Smith	Laborer	360	Joseph E. Maxwell	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
Captain Sam	Judge	p.m. 7	Melvin Huffman	do	720
Charlu Hank	do	p.m. 7	John V. Raush	Mechanic	720
William Euloy	do	p.m. 7	Jenny Jane Johnson	Field matron	300
John Blackhat	Blacksmith	360	Emma M. Houtt	do	300
INDIAN POLICE.			Charles E. Hensley	Farmer	720
John Dave	Captain	p.m. 15	INDIANS.		
Charley Damon	Private	p.m. 10	Hosteen Eutas	Judge	p.m. 7
George Blit	do	p.m. 10	Charley Etzley	do	p.m. 7
Johnnie Fronto	do	p.m. 10	Hosteen Jones	do	p.m. 7
Jim Thomas	do	p.m. 10	Hosteen Biljalhe	Private	p.m. 10
Charley Smith	do	p.m. 10	Os on no feel	do	p.m. 10
<i>White Earth, Minn.</i>			Etzely Badoune	do	p.m. 10
WHITES.			Benjintonc	do	p.m. 10
Simon Michelet	Agent	1,200	Chole Baga	do	p.m. 10
Simon W. Smith	Physician	1,200	<i>Wittenberg School, Wt.</i>		
Ludley A. Parkinson	do	1,000	WHITES.		
Edgar Bates	do	1,000	Mary Y. Rodger	Field matron	720
J. B. Louzon	Carpenter	720	Albert P. Jones	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65
Arnold A. Ledebor	Issue clerk	800	Samuel Ellefson	do	p.m. 60
INDIANS.			<i>Winnabago, Nbr.</i>		
Mary A. McMartin	Cook	480	WHITES.		
John T. Van Metre	Clerk	1,200	Theodore Sharp	Clerk	1,200
Theo. H. Beaulieu	Asst. clerk	900	E. S. Hart	Physician	1,000
Charles Martin	Blacksmith	720	Henry G. Neibuh	Farmer	720
Joseph E. Perrault	Asst. clerk	720	Ida M. Wilson (Mrs.)	Financial clerk	600
Thos. E. Beaulieu	Farmer	600	Joseph W. Bristow	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
George Lufkins	Teamster	400	Sarah H. Chaplin	Field matron	720
Archie McArthur	Laborer	300	William I. Barclay	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65
George M. Campbell	Judge	p.m. 7	INDIANS.		
Frank B. Warren	do	p.m. 7	Thodore McKee	Blacksmith	400
Louis Coswell	Blacksmith	720	James Mallory	Carpenter	400
Samuel Sloan	Judge	p.m. 7	Levi St. Cyr	Asst. clerk and actg. Interpr.	500
Winfred F. Bellecour	Laborer and acting interpreter	260	William Harrison	Teamster	240

652 EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SERVICE (MISCELLANEOUS).

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Winnabego, Neb.—Continued.</i>			<i>Yankton, S. Dak.—Con.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—con.			INDIANS—continued.		
Edward Sinske	Private	p.m. \$10	Mathew Arnold	Judge	p.m. 7
Abner St. Cyr	do	p.m. 10	Luke Red Bird	do	p.m. 7
Harry Kave	do	p.m. 10	Daniel Pajl	do	p.m. 7
<i>Yakima, Wash.</i>			Charles Ironheart	Wagon maker	360
WHITES.			Peter Hapana	Carpenter	240
William L. Shawk	Physician	1,000	Heddie Archambeau	Teamster	320
Charles Robbin	Clerk	1,200	Charles Brugler	Harness maker	300
Fred H. McCoy	Asst. clerk	720	Louie Shunk	Stablenan	300
INDIANS.			Isaac Dion	Interpreter	120
Charles Barnabee	Blacksmith	720	David Zepher	Add'l farmer	p.m. 40
Calvin Hale	Judge	p.m. 7	INDIAN POLICE.		
Charles Wesley	do	p.m. 7	Joseph Niarod	Captain	p.m. 15
George Mentulck	do	p.m. 7	Felix Hawk	Private	p.m. 10
Franklin P. Olney	Interpreter	100	C. Wankliya	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Sam	Teamster	300	Daniel Benson	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			William H. Lewis	do	p.m. 10
Chas. Olney	Captain	p.m. 15	Thomas Snaek	do	p.m. 10
Frank See lat see	Private	p.m. 10	Seward Kung	do	p.m. 10
William Adams	do	p.m. 10	Sou I hat	do	p.m. 10
Billy Coesel	do	p.m. 10	Na ho doo Ish	do	p.m. 10
Jacob A. Howitch	do	p.m. 10	Koo tack tek	do	p.m. 10
Sam Ambrose	do	p.m. 10	Willis Hammond	do	p.m. 10
<i>Yankton, S. Dak.</i>			Kia tu do	do	p.m. 10
WHITES.			William Jackson	do	p.m. 10
Ruah J. Taylor	Agent	1,600	Talh hock	do	p.m. 10
Phillip B. Everest	Clerk	1,200	John Reese	do	p.m. 10
Oliver M. Chapman	Physician	1,200	William Pigu	do	p.m. 10
John A. McKay	Add'l farmer	p.m. 40	M. Richter	do	p.m. 10
W. C. Grant	do	p.m. 40	William Dickinson	do	p.m. 10
James Brown	Farmer	780	Kat le an	do	p.m. 10
Frank H. Craig	Genl. mechanic	780	Charles Gunnok	do	p.m. 10
Morton D. Colgrove	Storekeeper	800	Henry Kurlurl	do	p.m. 10
Charles W. Rastall	Assistant clerk	720	Edward Scott	do	p.m. 10
Donald R. Osborne	Leasing clerk	1,000	David Kinnitavik	do	p.m. 10
INDIANS.			Augustus Egan	do	p.m. 10
Henry Keeler	Add'l farmer	p.m. 40	George Hall	do	p.m. 10
L. Claymore	Blacksmith	540	WHITE.		
			Jolie A. Fallin	Field matron	720
			INDIAN POLICE.		
			Phillip Parmiter	Private	p.m. 10

List of persons employed in the Indian service (miscellaneous), on July 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Five Civilized Tribes Commission.</i>			<i>Five Civilized Tribes Commission—Con.</i>		
Tams Bixby	Chairman	\$5,000	William O. Beall	Secretary	\$2,600
Clinton K. Breckenridge	Commissioner	5,000	Hal Bedford	Chief clerk	p.m. 160
Thomas B. Canalis	do	5,000	Breese E. Bell	Messenger	p.m. 35
Thomas B. Needles	do	5,000	W. N. Brown	Clerk	p.m. 75
Elmer Alden	Timber estimator	p.m. 110	Harry L. Baker	do	p.m. 100
William H. Angell	Clerk	p.m. 150	Bydney W. Burton	do	p.m. 75
Arthur O. Archer	Law clerk	p.m. 125	Anna Bell	Stenographer	p.m. 125
William H. Beezley	Appraiser	p.m. 100	Milo Blair	do	p.m. 85
Jas. A. Bradshaw	Law clerk	p.m. 125	William C. Bunn	do	p.m. 85
			Alec Boyd	Janitor	p.m. 40
			Eugene Crosthwaite	Surveyor	p.m. 100

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SERVICE (MISCELLANEOUS). 653

List of persons employed in the Indian service (miscellaneous), on July 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Five Civilized Tribes Commission—Con.</i>			<i>Five Civilized Tribes Commission—Con.</i>		
David H. Coffey	Teamster	p.m. 35	G. Rolland McDavitt	Clerk	p.m. \$100
J. M. Cline	Surveyor's asst.	p.m. 30	Junius Moore	Field assistant	p.m. 75
Margaret Crutsinger (Miss)	Stenographer	p.m. 75	Lewis O. Moore	Appraiser	p.m. 100
James Cherry	Messenger	p.m. 35	J. Y. Miller	Stenographer	p.m. 75
Morgan Caraway	Clerk	p.m. 75	Marlin J. Mueller	Clerk	p.m. 100
Davo Carns	Janitor	p.m. 40	McFarlane	do	p.m. 100
Frank M. Crubinger	Clerk	p.m. 85	Cora Moore	Stenographer	p.m. 75
Nathaniel D. Christian	do	p.m. 100	Edward B. Miller	Clerk	p.m. 125
James M. Conlin	do	p.m. 100	Mabel P. Maxwell	Stenographer	p.m. 85
John H. Carlock	do	p.m. 100	Charles M. McRoberts	Law clerk	p.m. 125
Albert H. Collins	do	p.m. 100	Lewis T. Martin	Stenographer	p.m. 75
Warren P. Chaney	do	p.m. 100	Jacob D. Miller	Clerk	p.m. 75
Mildred S. Cummings (Miss)	Stenographer	p.m. 100	Helen O. Miller	Stenographer	p.m. 75
Draw Davis	Teamster	p.m. 30	William T. Martin, Jr.	Clerk	p.m. 100
Kate De Bord (Miss)	Stenographer	p.m. 75	Walter H. Martin	do	p.m. 100
Jesse Davles	do	p.m. 75	Albert G. McMillan	Stenographer	p.m. 115
L. G. Disney	Law clerk	p.m. 125	W. S. D. Moore	Clerk	p.m. 125
G. S. Dawson	Clerk	p.m. 125	Finis N. Nichols	Stenographer	p.m. 75
Lewis S. Dolman	Law clerk	p.m. 125	Lewis G. Nichols	Clerk	p.m. 85
Charles T. Duffendaffer	Stenographer	p.m. 85	A. P. Powrie	Timber estimator	p.m. 110
A. A. Davidson	Law clerk	1,600	Sterling O. Pitts	Clerk	p.m. 100
Mattie E. De Witt (Mrs.)	Stenographer	p.m. 85	Richard M. Phillips	do	p.m. 100
J. C. Edwards	Surveyor appraiser	p.m. 100	El Pichin	Interpreter	p.m. 50
Lee Eddy	Clerk	p.m. 85	Samuel Price	Janitor	p.m. 20
William H. Evans	do	p.m. 85	Roy Palmer	Stenographer	p.m. 100
Rees Evans	S. D. A.	2,000	Lewis W. Pitts	Clerk	p.m. 60
Samuel W. Foster	Clerk	p.m. 100	William E. Rogers	Assistant cook	p.m. 25
Edward G. Funk	Stenographer	p.m. 75	Frank M. Richards	Clerk	p.m. 85
Jay P. Farnsworth, jr.	Stenographer	p.m. 100	Edwin G. Robbins	do	p.m. 75
Alex Folsom	Interpreter	p.m. 60	George Dick Rodgers	Chief law clerk	2,000
Samuel Foreman	do	p.m. 60	Willis S. Rountree	Clerk	p.m. 85
Thomas J. Farrar	Stenographer	p.m. 125	Harry G. Risleen	Law clerk	p.m. 75
Wirt Franklin	Stenographer	p.m. 100	John O. Rosson	Clerk	p.m. 125
Robert E. Grunert	do	p.m. 75	Oscar O. Rabenneck	do	p.m. 100
Edward C. Gruesel	Clerk	p.m. 75	James H. Smith	Cook	p.m. 30
Harriet Gray	Stenographer	p.m. 75	Dennis Smith	Assistant cook	p.m. 20
Maurice E. Gilmore	Surveyor in charge	p.m. 100	Henry Seavy	Appraiser	p.m. 100
Minerva M. Gilbert	Stenographer	p.m. 75	R. W. Slack	Law clerk	p.m. 125
William Gillorin	Clerk	p.m. 75	Charles H. Sawyer	do	p.m. 125
M. D. Green	do	p.m. 125	John Sharon	Storekeeper	p.m. 60
Eddie Hastain	Stenographer	p.m. 100	David Shelby	Clerk	p.m. 75
Henry G. Hains	do	p.m. 100	Ira L. Smith	do	p.m. 75
May Hudson (Miss)	do	p.m. 85	Richard Shanafelt	do	p.m. 60
Carrie Hudnall	do	p.m. 75	Drennan O. Skages	Stenographer	p.m. 75
Oliver O. Hinkle	do	p.m. 75	Dennis T. Stubblefield	do	p.m. 75
Henry J. Hills	Clerk	p.m. 60	B. E. Sheffield	Messenger	p.m. 60
John J. Hince	do	p.m. 75	Wm. H. Statham	Clerk	p.m. 75
Betta Hinkle	do	p.m. 100	George R. Smith	Stenographer	p.m. 65
Floyd Hines	do	p.m. 100	Lon H. Teubner	Draftsman	p.m. 125
William J. Hastain	do	p.m. 85	Miss Pat E. Trent	Clerk	p.m. 60
Jacob Homer	Interpreter	p.m. 50	Paul B. Taylor	do	p.m. 85
Gertrude Hanna	Stenographer	p.m. 100	D. E. Turner	Janitor	p.m. 80
Leslie A. Irvin	do	p.m. 75	Phillip Vann	Cook	p.m. 80
George W. Irvin	do	p.m. 115	Osby Winford	Teamster	p.m. 30
George W. Jenkins	Timber estimator	p.m. 110	William F. Wells	Clerk	p.m. 125
Orlando B. Jones	Surveyor	p.m. 100	Robert M. Wilson	Law clerk	p.m. 125
William H. Jordan	Surveyor's asst.	p.m. 35	Miss Nora E. Waller	Stenographer	p.m. 75
John J. Johnston	Clerk	p.m. 75	Jefferson D. Ward	Interpreter	p.m. 60
Ole L. Johnson	Law clerk	p.m. 125	W. E. Warden	Messenger	p.m. 45
Winnie Jones	Stenographer	p.m. 75	George W. Walter	Clerk	p.m. 100
Bruce O. Jones	Clerk	p.m. 85	Ernest J. Williams	Stenographer	p.m. 100
W. A. Keenan	Timber estimator	p.m. 110	Clara Mitchell Wood	do	p.m. 100
Edward Kirkland	Law clerk	p.m. 125	Goodwin H. Williams	Clerk	p.m. 75
Mark Kirpsiet	Stenographer	p.m. 85	Josiah O. Warriner	do	p.m. 115
Fred V. Kinkade	Stenographer	p.m. 85	Henry J. Ward	do	p.m. 100
Moses P. Lyon	Draftsman	p.m. 100	J. Edgar White	do	p.m. 100
Thomas W. Leahy	Law clerk	p.m. 125	Simon R. Walkingsick	do	p.m. 85
Frank Lewis	Clerk	p.m. 100	Jim Young	Janitor	p.m. 35
Harry A. Long	Clerk	p.m. 85	Myra Young	Stenographer	p.m. 115
David C. Lloyd	Law clerk	p.m. 125	Indian Inspectors.		
			Cyrus Beede		2,500
			James McLaughlin		2,500
			J. George Wright		2,500
			Charles F. Neider		2,500

REF0076078

654 EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SERVICE (MISCELLANEOUS).

List of persons employed in the Indian service (miscellaneous), on July 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Indian Inspectors—Continued.</i>			<i>Onton Insane Asylum, S. Dak.</i>		
			WHITES.		
Arthur M. Tinker.....		\$2,500	Charles M. Seely.....	Financial clerk.	\$1,100
James E. Jenkins.....		2,500	John F. Turner.....	Physician and asst. supt.	1,300
William H. Code.....	Irrigation engi- neer.	2,500	Hans Low.....	Laborer.....	450
Frank C. Churchill.....		2,500	Julia Johnson.....	Female laborer.	300
<i>Board of Indian com- missioners.</i>			Lizzie W. Seely.....	Matron.....	600
Darwin R. James.....	Chairman.....	None.	Anna C. Turner.....	Seamstress.....	600
Merrill E. Gates.....	Secretary.....	2,500	Mary J. Smith.....	Attendant.....	420
Chas. J. Bonaparte.....	Member.....	None.	John Gessler.....	Laborer.....	450
Andrew S. Draper.....	do.....	None.	Gust Hultman.....	Night watchm'n	480
Phillip C. Garrett.....	do.....	None.	<i>Miscellaneous officials.</i>		
Joseph T. Jacobs.....	do.....	None.	Joseph R. Farr.....	Genl. supt. of logging.....	3,000
Archbishop P. J. Ryan.....	do.....	None.	George Butler.....	Supt. of irriga- tion.....	2,000
Albert K. Smiley.....	do.....	None.	Walter B. Hill.....	do.....	2,000
Bishop Wm. D. Walker.....	do.....	None.	John B. Harper.....	do.....	2,000
Eliphazet Whitteley.....	do.....	None.	Clinton A. Snowden.....	Comr. of lands, Payallup Res.	2,000
<i>Special Indian agents.</i>			Herbert C. Ripley.....	Indian tradesu- pervisor, Osage Agency.....	1,800
Frank M. Conser.....		2,000	James A. Brown.....	Special agent Kaibab Indi- ans in Utah.	p.m. 50
Thomas Downs.....		2,000	Geo. O. Grist.....	Addl. farmer in charge Digger Indians.	900
Charles S. McNichols.....		2,000	John M. Berger.....	Addl. farmer.....	p.m. 75
Daniel W. Manchester.....		2,000	Samuel E. Shoemaker.....	Supervisor of constructed ditches, Nav- aho Res.	1,200
Samuel L. Taggart.....		2,000	Stephen H. Taylor.....	Revenue In- spector.....	2,000
<i>Allowing agents.</i>			Jno. B. Kelsey.....	Dist. inspector.....	p.m. 75
Wm. E. Casson.....	p. d. 8		Charles D. Carter.....	Coal and as- phalt railro trustee.....	(b)
Miss Helen P. Clarke.....	p. d. 8		Abijah J. Abbott.....	Special atty.....	1,500
Miss Alice C. Fletcher.....	p. d. 8		Butler S. Smiler.....	Town-site comr. and appraiser.....	p.d. 5
Geo. A. Keeper.....	p. d. 8		Charles A. Wilson.....	Clerk.....	1,000
John H. Knight.....	p. d. 8		George R. Harris.....	Stenographer.....	1,000
Chas. F. Larnabee.....	None.		Arthur W. Hefley.....	Town-site comr. and appraiser.....	p.d. 6
Herman G. Nickerson.....	p. d. 8		Wesley B. Burney.....	do.....	p.d. 6
John K. Rankin.....	p. d. 8		Claude Masters.....	Clerk.....	1,000
<i>Warehouse officials.</i>			W. Dean James.....	Stenographer.....	1,000
CHICAGO.			Lucien W. Buffington.....	Town-site comr. and appraiser Cherokee Nation.	p.d. 5
Roger C. Spooner.....	Superintendent.....	3,000	Darwin Hilgley.....	do.....	p.d. 5
Frank Sorenson.....	Clerk.....	1,500	Edward P. Champlin.....	Clerk.....	1,200
Nelson Barrell.....	Financial clerk.....	1,200	William H. Trapp.....	do.....	1,000
John Matthias.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Clarence G. McKoin.....	do.....	1,000
May Satterly.....	do.....	1,000	John G. Joyce, Jr.....	Asst. supervising engineer.....	1,500
Nikolae Smith.....	Laborer.....	p.m. 75	John F. Fisher.....	Surveyor.....	p.m. 100
NEW YORK.					
Fred H. Wilson.....	Financial clerk.....	2,000			
Arend Brunjes, Jr.....	Clerk.....	p.m. 100			
Frederick F. Meyer, Jr.....	Chief clerk.....	1,600			
ONAHA.					
Richard G. Jordan.....	Superintendent.....	1,800			
William O. Thomas.....	Clerk.....	1,200			
John O. Palmer.....	Laborer.....	p.m. 60			
Vincent D. Lilly.....	do.....	p.m. 60			
ST. LOUIS.					
Wm. H. Blake.....	Superintendent.....	2,000			
Almond R. Miller.....	Financial clerk.....	1,400			
Edward Turner.....	Laborer.....	p.m. 75			

^aChief of land division in Indian Office.

^bCompensation paid by nation.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of origi- nal appoint- ment.	Item of appro- priation.
<i>Albuquerque School, N. Mex.</i>						
James K. Allen.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,700	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1886	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
William J. Oliver.....	Assistant superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Mar. 23, 1897	
Frank W. Wood.....	Physician.....	1,100	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1900	
G. S. Rice.....	Clerk.....	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1889	
Edwin Schuandore.....	Disciplinarian.....	800	M.	I.	June 1, 1894	
Audrey C. Schach.....	Teacher.....	800	M.	I.	Nov. 8, 1885	
Mary A. Allen.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	May 18, 1904	
Sue O. Smith.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1891	
Alberta G. Crowe.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1892	
Hattie G. Allen.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1901	
Flora V. West.....	Kindergartner.....	510	F.	W.	Mar. 6, 1897	
Randal Calkins.....	Industrial teacher and engineer.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1891	
Mary C. Williams.....	Principal matron.....	720	M.	W.		
Marie A. Schuch.....	Matron.....	900	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1901	
Mattie J. Forrester.....	Assistant matron.....	720	F.	W.	Dec. 21, 1894	
Elizabeth J. Mahaffey.....	do.....	510	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1900	
Recha Goldsmith.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Mary L. Page.....	Housekeeper.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 21, 1901	
Maggie E. Seldom- ridge.....	Seamstress.....	300	F.	W.	Apr. 12, 1904	
Etta T. West.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1891	
Annie K. Abner.....	Assistant seamstress	100	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1901	
Grace M. Wilson.....	Laundry baker.....	500	F.	I.	Oct. 12, 1898	
Mattie Hollingsworth.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	June 14, 1901	
William A. Seldom- ridge.....	Carpenter.....	600	F.	W.	do.....	
Samuel Lawrence.....	Tailor.....	720	M.	W.	Aug. 14, 1893	
Perry Tsannanruva.....	Shoemaker and harnessmaker	600	M.	I.	Feb. 24, 1898	
Iroy G. Wilson.....	Blacksmith.....	480	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1898	
Joseph Abner.....	do.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1904	
Edward Hunt.....	Night watchman.....	480	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Albee Sheffield.....	Assistant.....	450	M.	I.	May 1, 1901	
290	F.	I.	Apr. 18, 1903			
<i>Schools under the ju- risdiction of Albu- querque School, N. Mex.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Acrona:						
Anna G. Engle.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1898	
Martha G. Engle.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1901	
Isleta:						
Anna M. Turner.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1900	
Laguna:						
Louise H. Pilcher.....	do.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1895	
Elizabeth S. Mur- mon.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Pahuate:						
Elizabeth Cravcraft.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1902	
Paraje:						
Fannie S. Dennis.....	do.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1893	
San Felipe:						
Lizzie A. Richards.....	do.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Harvey Town- send.....	Assistant teacher.....	p.m. 85	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1900	
Scam:						
Clara M. Smith.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903	
McCart:						
Elizabeth Young.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Mebeta:						
Ellen E. Gregg.....	do.....	p.m. 72	F.	I.	Nov. 19, 1897	
Millie E. Chaves.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	I.	May 16, 1901	
Mibeta:						
Willia Kessel.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Marie S. Murmon.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Feb. 3, 1901	
<i>Blackfeet Agency Boarding School, Mont.</i>						
T. C. Price.....	Superintendent.....	720	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1904	Act June 10, 1894 (29 Stat., 354).
Mary C. Matson.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Hertan Ammann.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	June 6, 1904	
Anna C. Gooder.....	Matron.....	510	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1900	

Act June 10, 1894 (29 Stat., 354).

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.	
<i>Blackfeet Agency</i>							
<i>Continuing School, Mont.—Continued.</i>							
Josephine A. Weather-	Seamstress	\$180	F.	I.	May 27, 1904	Act March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).	
MARY A. McHugh	Laundress	150	F.	W.	Feb. 27, 1903		
Catharine Kennedy	Cook	150	F.	W.	May 10, 1901		
<i>Antonment Training School, Okla.</i>							
Byron F. White	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 11, 1891	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).	
Benjamin B. Bothwell	Disciplinarian	600	M.	W.	Mar. 31, 1902		
Ellen L. Kendall	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1905		
Anna L. Bowdler	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1903		
John A. Cole	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1901		
Olive B. White	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1902		
Lillie E. Mull	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Dec. 11, 1902		
Mary J. Felling	Seamstress	180	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1903		
Ellen Pactow	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1901		
Carrie L. Nippert	Cook and baker	360	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1902		
Joseph Flynn	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	July 1, 1903		
Luth White Shirt	Assistant	150	F.	I.	Nov. 10, 1903		
<i>Carlisle School, Ia.</i>							
R. H. Pratt	Superintendent	4,000	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1879		Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
Eagar A. Allen	Assistant superintendent and principal teacher	2,250	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893		
W. B. Betzel	Clerk	1,100	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1892		
W. H. Miller	Financial clerk	750	F.	W.	July 1, 1902		
Fannie J. Peter	Clerk	600	F.	I.	Aug. 29, 1903		
Nellie V. Robertson	do.	600	F.	I.	July 1, 1896		
B. J. Non	do.	600	F.	I.	Sept. 6, 1900		
Ida Swallow	Assistant clerk	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1902		
Emma G. Sky	do.	360	F.	I.	Nov. 9, 1903		
August Kensler	do.	900	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892		
Bennie B. Beach	Stockkeeper	600	F.	W.	May 6, 1904		
W. Grant Thompson	Librarian	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 6, 1893		
Howard E. Gansworth	Disciplinarian	900	M.	I.	Nov. 3, 1901		
Kate S. Bowersox	Assistant disciplinarian and normal teacher	1,000	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893		
Emma A. Cutler	Senior teacher	840	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897		
Marietta Wood	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892		
Florence M. Carter	do.	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1889		
Fanny G. Paul	do.	660	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899		
Badie E. Newcomer	do.	600	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1902		
Mabel B. Sherry	do.	600	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1903		
Cora B. Hawk	do.	660	F.	W.	Aug. 12, 1895		
Hattie M. McDowell	do.	660	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1898		
Clara L. Smith	do.	600	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1900		
Agnes May Robbins	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1894		
Frances R. Scales	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891		
Emma H. Foer	do.	600	M.	W.	Sept. 8, 1902		
Enoch M. Sherry	do.	600	M.	W.	July 25, 1904		
F. H. Colegrove	do.	540	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1892		
Sadie F. Robertson	do.	720	M.	W.	Oct. 24, 1908		
Fred W. Canfield	Mechanical drawing teacher	720	F.	W.	May 22, 1900		
Anne H. Stewart	Story teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1904		
Mary A. Yarnall	Music teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 2, 1897		
Jeanette L. Senseney	do.	1,000	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1880		
A. S. Ely	Outing agent	840	F.	W.	May 1, 1892		
Jessie W. Cook	do.	860	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894		
Carrie E. Weckley	Matron	800	F.	W.	Apr. 11, 1888		
Margaret Roberts	do.	720	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1900		
Joanna R. Speer	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 7, 1900		
Frances A. Velch	do.	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1902		
Oella C. Munch	do.	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1902		
Minnie L. Ferree	do.	480	F.	W.	Feb. 14, 1901		
Edie Moul	do.	180	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890		
Anna F. Bennett	Housekeeper	720	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1893		
M. B. Barr	Nurse	800	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1892		
Bertha Canfield	Seamstress	360	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1897		
Beckie L. Goodyear	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	W.	May 18, 1904		
Elizabeth Seabright	do.	300	F.	W.	May 18, 1904		

In addition to pay as army officer.

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Carlisle School, Ia.—Continued.</i>						
E. Corbett	Assistant seamstress	\$300	F.	W.	July 1, 1886	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
Mary E. Lhinger	do.	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Susan Zeamer	do.	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Margaret O. Eckert	do.	300	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1901	
Ellie G. Hill	Laundry manager	650	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lizzie James	Assistant laundress	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Ellie Albert	do.	300	F.	W.	July 28, 1897	
Etta B. Fortney	do.	300	F.	W.	July 28, 1899	
Ida Boger	do.	300	F.	W.	July 2, 1902	
Goliath Biggen	Baker	480	M.	I.	July 1, 1903	
Alice Lamar	Cook	600	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1903	
Nellie Shouchuk	Assistant cook	300	M.	I.	Apr. 8, 1901	
Sara Yette	Hospital cook	300	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1899	
M. Burgess	Supl. of printing	1,000	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1879	
Genus E. Baird	Assistant printer	400	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Charles Lamar	Band leader	720	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1904	
Benj. F. Bennett	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890	
Oliver Harlan	Assistant farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1887	
Wm. B. Gray	Dairy man	480	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
W. S. Dysert	Inst'r in shoemaking	600	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1902	
H. Gardner	Inst'r in carpentry	800	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1887	
John A. Hart	Assistant carpenter	600	M.	W.	July 28, 1903	
Wm. Soumast	Instructor in tailoring	720	M.	W.	July 16, 1902	
George Foulk	Teamster	420	M.	S.	Apr. 1, 1882	
M. I. Ziegler	Inst'r in harnessmaking	600	M.	W.	Jan. 25, 1901	
E. G. Sprow	Instructor in tinsmithing	600	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1904	
A. H. Murtloff	Instructor in blacksmithing	900	M.	W.	Feb. 2, 1903	
Ed A. Law	Instructor in carriage-making	780	M.	W.	Aug. 15, 1902	
Charles H. Carns	Instructor in painting	600	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1902	
Harry F. Weber	Engineer	780	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Chas. W. Yeager	Fireman	420	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1901	
Geo. L. Gottwerth	do.	420	M.	W.	Mar. 31, 1901	
Johnson Bradley	do.	420	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1902	
<i>Carson School, Nev.</i>						
G. H. Asbury	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1892	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
John M. Commons	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1895	
Thomas S. Ansley	Assistant clerk	720	M.	W.	Oct. 7, 1894	
Simoon L. Lee	Physician	600	M.	W.	Feb. 7, 1891	
E. Belle Van Voris	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1894	
Lida Jones	do.	600	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1900	
Ella S. Lemmon	do.	540	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1902	
Florence R. Kenderling	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1902	
Joseph D. Olliver	Disciplinarian	800	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1903	
Sidney O. Botkin	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1893	
Edith Sampell	Assistant matron	520	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Minnie Cawker	do.	300	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1899	
Marguerita M. Vornholz	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1900	
Katie L. Fowles	Laundress	180	F.	W.	May 16, 1903	
Alice M. Norton	Baker	480	F.	W.	Aug. 11, 1902	
Cora M. Embree	Cook	310	F.	W.	July 12, 1903	
Frank M. Norton	Farmer	660	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1902	
Baron De K. Sampell	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Xavier Cawker	Tailor	540	M.	I.	Dec. 31, 1901	
William Brown	Shoemaking harnessmaker	400	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Peter Johnson	Blacksmith	660	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Charles W. Sowers	Engineer	800	M.	W.	Dec. 2, 1903	
<i>Day schools under Carson.</i>						
Walker River	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 26, 1893	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
Samuel W. Pugh	do.	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Elizabeth A. Pugh	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Bishop	Teacher	ch. 72	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894	

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Day schools under Curzon—Continued.</i>						
Independence: Grace D. H. Reh-wald.	Teacher.....	p.m. \$72	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1902	
Hig Pine: Margaret A. Peter.	do.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Jan. 30, 1893	
<i>Chamberlain School, Dak.</i>						
John Flinn.....	Superintendent.....	1,600	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1894	
Annie D. Flinn.....	Clerk.....	720	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1904	
Luetta Rummel.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1896	
Florence Horner.....	do.....	640	F.	W.	Apr. 25, 1895	
Lula M. Main.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1904	
Franklin D. Pierce.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1892	
Etta Kulkcrbacker.....	Matron.....	600	F.	H.	Dec. 20, 1896	
Josephine Connelley.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1903	
Ella W. Hendrickson.....	Seamstress.....	450	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1902	
Sophie Kruse.....	Laundress.....	640	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1898	
Mary Maehk.....	Cook and baker.....	660	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1902	
Ole Askren.....	Carpenter.....	840	M.	W.	Mar. 26, 1904	
Joe Witkoffski.....	Engineer.....	300	M.	I.	Mar. 22, 1903	
Charles Jensen.....	Night watchman.....	240	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1903	
George LeViolette.....	Fireman.....	240	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1903	
Rachel Gladue.....	Assistant.....	240	F.	I.	Aug. 3, 1903	
<i>Cheyenne Training School, S. Dak.</i>						
Willard S. Campbell.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1901	
Thomas C. Smith.....	Clerk.....	720	M.	W.	May 21, 1903	
Russell D. Holt.....	Physician.....	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 30, 1900	
M. E. Beel.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Belle R. Casey.....	do.....	680	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1907	
Willie E. Beel.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	July 24, 1902	
Horace L. Tuttle.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 17, 1901	
Lucy A. Luttrell.....	Matron.....	640	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Mary E. Wolfe.....	Assistant matron.....	540	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1899	
Anna E. George.....	Seamstress.....	520	F.	I.	July 29, 1896	
Stacy Wahhanecia.....	Laundress.....	400	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
John N. Lambert.....	Baker.....	540	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1904	
Sallie Lambert.....	Cook.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Samuel L. Monteith.....	Carpenter.....	300	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1904	
James B. Hensley.....	Shoe and harness-maker.....	300	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1900	
George L. Wolfe.....	Gardener.....	300	M.	I.	Jan. 17, 1904	
William Wahhanecia.....	Night watchman.....	240	M.	I.	Jan. 17, 1904	
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.</i>						
George W. N. Stouch.....	Superintendent of training schools.....	1,500	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1898	
<i>CHEYENNE TRAINING SCHOOL.</i>						
Thomas M. Jones.....	Assistant superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Nora Crum.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1899	
Anna B. Bowman.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 4, 1893	
Winona Riegel.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1903	
Archie Croizer.....	Industrial teacher.....	660	M.	I.	Apr. 24, 1901	
Mary C. Jones.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 19, 1896	
Hulcete Garrett.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	I.	Jan. 23, 1902	
Martha A. Bain.....	Seamstress.....	450	F.	W.	Jan. 23, 1904	
Goldie E. Cole.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	W.	Mar. 29, 1904	
Harrict A. Skinner.....	Baker.....	400	F.	W.	do.....	
Emma M. Blumari.....	Cook.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1895	
Allen S. Quick.....	Farmer.....	240	M.	I.	Apr. 22, 1888	
Fred Schiffbauer.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1901	
Dawes Whitebird.....	Night watchman.....	240	M.	H.	Sept. 17, 1903	
James S. Kennedy.....	Assistant farmer.....	150	M.	I.	July 1, 1908	
Rollin Roman Nose.....	Assistant industrial teacher.....	150	M.	I.	July 1, 1908	
Minnie L. Prophet.....	Assistant matron.....	150	F.	I.	May 28, 1904	
<i>ARAPAHO TRAINING SCHOOL.</i>						
George W. Myers.....	Assistant superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1892	

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.—Continued.</i>						
<i>ARAPAHO TRAINING SCHOOL—con.</i>						
Nelle M. Millar.....	Teacher.....	\$660	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1898	
Jane Eyro.....	do.....	480	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1896	
Amelia Schurle.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1899	
Thomas F. McCormick.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 9, 1904	
Lizzie McCormick.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	May 18, 1898	
Frances M. Evans.....	Assistant matron.....	420	F.	W.	Feb. 17, 1904	
Bessie K. May.....	do.....	400	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1902	
Lola W. Commons.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	W.	June 15, 1904	
Nora E. Hoester.....	Baker.....	400	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1902	
Anna Copeland.....	Cook.....	400	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1902	
William Diummon.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Harry Monroe.....	Assistant farmer.....	200	M.	I.	July 23, 1893	
Henry C. Lowden.....	Engineer and carpenter.....	800	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Wakefield Blackburn.....	Night watchman.....	240	M.	I.	Nov. 23, 1903	
Lorena Key.....	Assistant.....	200	F.	H.	Nov. 19, 1903	
<i>Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.</i>						
<i>BOARDING SCHOOL.</i>						
Eugene D. Moseman.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 4, 1898	
Frank Murphy.....	Disciplinarian.....	600	M.	W.	June 1, 1901	
Margaret Walsh.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Eva M. Dunham.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1904	
Nancy V. Talmage.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
John Green.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	May 12, 1897	
Corra B. Dolbs.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1900	
Ellen E. Sexton.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1902	
Louise E. Ferguson.....	Seamstress.....	600	F.	W.	June 17, 1904	
Minnie C. King.....	Assistant seamstress.....	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Anna Daly.....	Laundress.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Lucy Redwater.....	Assistant laundress.....	240	F.	I.	Feb. 12, 1904	
Amy E. Dolphus.....	Baker.....	300	F.	I.	Apr. 28, 1904	
Nancy J. Hutson.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	May 12, 1903	
Moses E. King.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	I.	Sept. 18, 1900	
Moses Summers.....	Shoe and harness-maker.....	300	M.	I.	May 1, 1896	
Daniel Eagle Man.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	May 1, 1904	
<i>DAY SCHOOLS.</i>						
No. 5: Edmund E. G. Thickstun.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 19, 1901	
Belle C. Thickstun.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Feb. 4, 1903	
No. 7: Marcia De Vinny.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1901	
Louise Bellin.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1902	
No. 8: John T. Carson.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1891	
Bird L. Carson.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1883	
<i>FIELD SERVICE.</i>						
Albert L. Tilton.....	Physician.....	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 4, 1901	
Laura A. Comstock.....	Female industrial teacher.....	600	F.	W.	May 27, 1902	
Eunice A. Warner.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
<i>Chillico School, Chillicothe, Okla.</i>						
S. M. McCowan.....	Superintendent.....	2,250	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1889	
O. H. Lipps.....	Assistant superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1898	
W. N. Sicksels.....	Clerk.....	1,200	M.	W.	June 20, 1898	
C. E. Birch.....	do.....	900	M.	W.	Dec. 2, 1899	
V. B. Underwood.....	Assistant clerk.....	720	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1894	
J. W. Evans.....	Disciplinarian.....	900	M.	W.	Dec. 9, 1898	
Andrew Moya.....	Assistant disciplinarian.....	600	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1903	
Abbie W. Scott.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Matie E. Head.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1890	
Katherine Earlougher.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1899	
<i>Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 806).</i>						

Act Mar. 3, 1903
(32 Stat., 806).

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Chippewa School, Chippewa, Wis.—Cont.</i>						
Alice R. Boone	Teacher	660	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1899	
Rose Dougherty	do.	600	F.	I.	Nov. 3, 1897	
Edith Sharp	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Lillian M. Harrison	do.	510	F.	W.	Dec. 9, 1900	
Hattie E. Simmons	do.	300	M.	I.	Nov. 17, 1903	
O. W. Moore	Asst. industrial teacher	510	F.	W.	July 1, 1900	
Emma A. McCowan	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Lizzie V. Barks	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1893	
Florence C. Miller	do.	510	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1900	
Margaret L. Phillips	do.	500	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Alice N. Hanscholt	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1902	
Minnie Dunlap	Assistant seamstress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1903	
Bertha Lee	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Lizzie A. Motzkus	Baker	500	F.	I.	July 1, 1903	
Joseph Teas	Domestic science teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1900	
Don Alexander	Cook	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1903	
Adabelle Foster	Assistant cook	600	M.	W.	July 19, 1901	
George Beal	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1901	
Tom W. Croker	Blacksmith	850	M.	W.	June 12, 1901	
J. E. Spence	Carpenter	190	M.	I.	July 1, 1903	
Nat White	Assistant carpenter	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 8, 1901	
C. A. Peairs	Teacher of agriculture	900	M.	W.	Nov. 13, 1901	
John H. Hauns	Assistant farmer	260	M.	W.	Nov. 12, 1902	
J. E. Simmons	do.	900	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1902	
L. E. Potter	Dairyman	600	M.	W.	Nov. 22, 1899	
Henry Crofoot	Nurseryman	800	M.	W.	July 1, 1901	
B. M. Wade	Garner	1,000	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
R. A. Smith	Engineer	730	M.	I.	Oct. 8, 1901	
Shoun Marquez	Assistant engineer	300	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1901	
N. S. Nelson	do.	730	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1905	
Andrew Savasim	Band leader	600	M.	W.	Aug. 23, 1903	
E. K. Miller	Howler	600	M.	I.	June 1, 1901	
G. A. Brenniger	Painter	600	M.	W.	July 22, 1902	
William Arquette	Printer	600	M.	I.	Aug. 8, 1903	
James Arquette	Night watchman	p.m. 20	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1903	
Robert Edith	Laborer	p.m. 20	M.	I.	do.	
Charles Canfield	do.	p.m. 20	M.	I.	Feb. 10, 1904	
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
<i>Osawatomie River Agency, Ark.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Enos B. Atkinson	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
George M. Ozer	Teacher	720	M.	W.	May 27, 1904	
Sarah M. Atkinson	do.	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1901	
Francis A. Swayne	do.	720	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1902	
Euphemia Y. Cook	Industrial teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 30, 1901	
Nellie Dinkie	Matron	720	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1903	
Laura B. Ballenger	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 22, 1903	
Burchel E. Moore	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1903	
Liza A. Elmclair	Laundress	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Charles M. Mosely	Cook	210	M.	W.	Dec. 2, 1903	
Willie Whey	Carpenter	210	M.	I.	July 11, 1903	
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
<i>Osawatomie Agency, Wash.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frank F. Avery	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1890	
Alonzo D. Snyder	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Emma Kane	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Elsie G. Bushee	do.	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1890	
Sarah C. Coy	do.	600	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1897	
Laura E. Edmundson	Industrial teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1901	
John T. Siver	Kindergartner	720	M.	W.	May 28, 1903	
Ellen Hill	Matron	620	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1893	
Rebecca M. Henderson	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Jan. 8, 1901	
Della Randall	do.	500	F.	W.	July 28, 1903	
Elta T. Doherty	do.	500	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1902	
Harriet Quillian	Nurse	500	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1898	
Etta White	Seamstress	520	F.	W.	Nov. 4, 1903	
Virginia Etue	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Apr. 8, 1904	

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Osawatomie Agency, Wash.—Continued.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Alice C. Luce	Laundress	450	F.	W.	Apr. 12, 1902	
Mary J. Phelps	Baker	600	F.	W.	Mar. 27, 1903	
Lizzie Gutwals	Cook	620	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895	
Kittie J. Bewley	Hospital cook	450	F.	W.	Feb. 9, 1901	
Thorwald A. Jensen	Farmer	780	M.	W.	July 20, 1900	
Hugh H. Phelps	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Jan. 2, 1902	
Omer Bewley	Engineer	800	M.	W.	Apr. 17, 1903	
Robert O. Stewart	Laborer	180	M.	W.	Apr. 18, 1901	
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
<i>Crow Agency, Mont.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Lorenzo D. Creel	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 14, 1892	
W. Q. U. Tucker	Physician	1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 5, 1899	
Luey C. Palmer	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1889	
Maggie Standing	do.	600	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1890	
Mary A. Welser	do.	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1903	
Jennie L. Burton	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1899	
Emanuel Oshkosh	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Estella F. Creel	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 4, 1901	
Mary B. McKee	Teacher	500	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1903	
Mattie Williams	do.	450	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1901	
Maggie Farrell	Seamstress	500	F.	H.	Nov. 23, 1891	
Arlis Wells	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	June 23, 1901	
Flonice T. Fithers	do.	450	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1902	
Alice E. Doytator	Assistant laundress	300	F.	H.	Aug. 28, 1893	
Mary Baroka	Baker	450	F.	I.	June 13, 1903	
Lillie Oshkosh	Cook	500	F.	H.	Feb. 17, 1901	
Phila. Frazer	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	June 23, 1901	
Mark Wolfe	Farmer	600	F.	H.	Aug. 1, 1900	
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
<i>Pyon Creek Boarding School.</i>						
H. L. Oberlander	Superintendent and physician	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1903	
Bridget C. Quinn	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 16, 1903	
Jesse White	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Nov. 11, 1903	
Janette Woodruff	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Anna H. Opdahl	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 31, 1899	
Wilhelmina Bolensky	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1903	
Antilla O. Warner	Cook	500	F.	W.	July 10, 1903	
Act Mar. 2, 1899 (25 Stat., 850).						
<i>Crow Creek Agency, N. Dak.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Allie B. Busby	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 30, 1890	
Helen C. Sheahan	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1899	
James L. Hodges	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1903	
M. E. Blanchard	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1887	
Anna L. Kiddle	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 28, 1903	
Mamie Newell	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 18, 1901	
Hannah Lonergan	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1883	
Cleanor G. Van Gilder	Cook	600	F.	W.	Feb. 13, 1902	
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
<i>Crow Creek Hospital.</i>						
Mary R. Hall	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1894	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Jennie La Croix Douglas	Female industrial teacher	600	F.	I.	Feb. 6, 1903	
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
<i>Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 2: Roderick Marion	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	H.	Feb. 18, 1901	
Manie B. Marion	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Dixie Lake Agency, N. Dak.—Continued.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS—CON.						
No. 3:						
Wellington Salt	Teacher	p.m. \$72	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Edith L. Salt	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Waanatan:						
Robt. P. Highcagle	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 15, 1895	
Louisa Highcagle	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
<i>Flathead Agency, Mont.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
William A. Root	Superintendent	840	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1898	
Antoinette White	Assistant teacher	480	F.	I.	Apr. 19, 1902	
William McNickle	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 16, 1904	
Ada Rice	Cook and laundress	540	F.	I.	May 2, 1896	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
<i>Fort Apache Agency, Ariz.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Cornelius W. Crouse	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	June 4, 1903	
Kate Lister	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890	
Jean C. Morgan	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1898	
Sadie Thomas	Teacher	640	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1904	
William A. Lee	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1900	
Elizabeth E. Crouse	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1904	
Mary E. Keough	Assistant matron	640	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1894	
Jessie Ransom	Seamstress	640	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1900	
Florence Thomas	Laundress	640	F.	W.	Jan. 13, 1902	
Mary Willis	Cook	640	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1894	
Ray S. Guthrie	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 14, 1903	
James E. Coberly	Baker	600	M.	W.	Jan. 14, 1904	
CABICU DAY SCHOOL.						
Olof G. Olson	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1898	
Julia L. Olson	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
<i>Fort Belknap, Mont.</i>						
INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.						
William R. Logan	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	June 3, 1890	
Bert E. Boiz	Assistant superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Ella H. Gilmore	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1891	
Mary Moores	do	540	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1901	
James W. Perry	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Minnie B. Jacobs	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1903	
Mary E. McDonnell	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1902	
Nora Milliken	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 22, 1903	
Bettie Joiner	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1903	
Hanna Jams	Cook	620	F.	W.	Sept. 7, 1903	
John Berlin	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1903	
Fletcher G. Cox	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1903	
James B. Knott	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1903	
<i>Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.</i>						
INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Horace E. Wilson	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1890	
Tama M. Wilson	Teacher	860	F.	W.	do	
Elizabeth Hurting	Teacher and assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 19, 1904	
John S. Hagge	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 8, 1902	
Knola G. Accord	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 7, 1902	
Nora Le Roy	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1903	
Isabelle Smith	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903	
Agnes A. O. Counsel	Cook	480	F.	W.	May 4, 1904	
Josephine Janese	Assistant matron	400	F.	H.	Dec. 17, 1902	
Catherine L. Solder	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	May 3, 1904	
A. Lloyd Hughes	Engineer	20	M.	W.	June 1, 1898	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.—Continued.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS						
No. 1:						
Michael F. Mine	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Annie Mincham	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 2:						
Clarence A. Shullis	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Mar. 10, 1900	
Deila G. Shullis	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 3:						
Charles W. Hoffman	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Carolette S. Hoffman	Housekeeper	p.m. 40	F.	W.	do	
<i>Fort Hildred Boarding School, Cal.</i>						
Charles D. Bakestraw	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 8, 1893	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
Julia H. Bradley	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 25, 1904	
Rita E. Bakestraw	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1904	
Harriet M. Cheppman	Matron	500	F.	H.	Dec. 21, 1897	
Mary Idella Cole	Seamstress	360	F.	H.	Jan. 30, 1904	
Lou Pullon	Laundress	360	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1901	
Daisy Wilson	Cook	360	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1901	
Leon Hickerson	Carpenter	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1904	
<i>Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Hoses Locke	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1882	
Elmore Little Chief	Disciplinarian	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Marie Seamus	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1895	
Levi Levering	do	600	M.	W.	Feb. 20, 1895	
Ida L. Palmer	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1897	
Peter J. Johnson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Druidia Churchill	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 21, 1895	
Martha Littlechief	Assistant matron	480	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Gertrude I. Harper	Nurse	600	F.	W.	May 5, 1901	
Dorcas J. Harvey	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1893	
Ida M. Farram	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1898	
Kiliaseth Ramsey	do	500	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Clarence A. Churchill	Farmer	800	M.	W.	May 14, 1893	
Myles Sharkey	Shoemaker and harnessmaker	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1889	
Thomas Crograve	Night watchman	480	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Andrew F. Caldwell	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1900	
<i>Fort Lapwai Training School, Idaho.</i>						
F. G. Mattoon	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	July 1, 1892	
Loula King	Clerk and stenographer	800	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1901	
Earl W. Allen	do	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1900	
John N. Alley	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 10, 1902	
Alice E. Preuss	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1901	
Hallie M. Alley	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1902	
Fannie A. Quillian	do	540	F.	W.	Feb. 28, 1892	
Mary A. Cogan	Matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1897	
Belome E. Montgomery	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Alice E. Simmons	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Clara L. Sture	Laundress	420	F.	W.	May 22, 1900	
Mary O. Osborn	Baker	400	F.	W.	July 12, 1902	
Lizzie Pike	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Alva C. Shuman	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1902	
James W. Allen	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Nov. 23, 1903	
George E. Rees	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Feb. 11, 1901	
<i>Fort Lewis School, Colo.</i>						
William M. Peterson	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Oct. 21, 1896	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
Sophia C. Smith	Clerk	800	F.	I.	May 24, 1904	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Lucis School, Colo.—Continued.</i>						
Rose K. Watson	Teacher	\$720	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Martha R. Clarke	do	600	F.	W.	May 11, 1895	
George H. Marshall	do	600	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1903	
Uaknall E. Gyllenland	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 9, 1901	
Florence E. Peterson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 31, 1903	
Elizabeth Powell	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Jan. 13, 1901	
Minnie Rhutase	do	480	F.	W.	Jan. 13, 1901	
Helene K. Palmer	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 27, 1901	
Frankie Polts	Laundress	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1902	
Fitz Lee	Baker	210	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1902	
Mary M. Ballentine	Cook	500	F.	W.	Oct. 19, 1901	
Spencer Smith	Farmer	600	M.	W.	May 8, 1904	
William Locke	Assistant farmer	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Jay Duane	Tailor	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1903	
San Juan Naranjo	Shoemaker and harnessmaker	240	M.	I.	July 20, 1903	
Samuel A. Smith	Blacksmith and engineer	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1903	
Knut Johnson	Night watchman	340	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1901	
Edward Slaughter	Assistant engineer	240	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1902	
<i>Fort Mojave School, Ariz.</i>						
Duncan D. McArthur	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1895	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 952).
Rebecca M. McArthur	Financial clerk	900	F.	W.	May 16, 1900	
Edith L. Madden	Physician	1,000	F.	W.	Dec. 18, 1902	
James W. Reynolds	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	May 24, 1900	
Norih H. Foreman	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Mar. 7, 1901	
Minnie G. Brathwaite	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1901	
Richard J. Barnes	do	600	M.	W.	Oct. 19, 1900	
Grace B. Pletcher	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1897	
David B. Landon	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 3, 1904	
Mary E. Dennis	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Lida W. Barnes	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1902	
Mollie S. Baker	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Dec. 20, 1900	
Lou Gocawein	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1895	
Calvin Emerson	Baker	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1891	
Emma C. Beeler	Cook	540	F.	W.	Feb. 15, 1901	
Clarence W. Jenkins	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 3, 1902	
Jereemiah T. Osborn	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Sept. 21, 1899	
Olean	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Charles D. Records	Engineer	810	M.	W.	Jan. 8, 1901	
<i>Fort Peck Agency, Mont.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
C. B. A. Scooby	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Apr. 4, 1889	
Russell Ratliff	Assistant superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 28, 1898	
Chester T. Smythe	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Nov. 12, 1902	
Mary M. Donica	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1896	
Mary J. Haml	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1894	
Julia V. Clark	do	540	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1888	
Mary A. Tillisch	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Carl H. Wells	Industrial teacher	620	M.	W.	May 1, 1902	
Harry Hollow	Assistant industrial teacher	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Harriet A. Spafard	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Mary E. Holsinger	Assistant matron	520	F.	W.	June 8, 1895	
Mattie Hayes	do	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1903	
Catherine Sears	do	180	F.	I.	do	
Adelle M. Daniels	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Mary A. Boyer	Seamstress	510	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1900	
Rosa Butch	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	W.	Jan. 9, 1904	
Bertha Kelley	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 9, 1902	
John D. Flynn	do	500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Effie D. Smythe	Cook	540	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1903	
Nettie Gibbs	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1903	
D. H. Boyer	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
David Fewer	Shoemaker and harnessmaker	600	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1899	
William Whwright	Laborer (night watchman)	400	M.	I.	June 1, 1901	
DAY SCHOOL.						
Lee Moyer	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 30, 1903	
Lydia Brugnicr	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1904	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Shaw Boarding School, Mont.</i>						
F. C. Campbell	Superintendent	\$1,700	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 952).
Frank H. Poole	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	July 3, 1894	
C. L. Chardy	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Jan. 6, 1902	
Edward Robert	Assistant clerk	300	M.	I.	Feb. 12, 1901	
William J. Peters	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	June 1, 1900	
M. J. Peas	Teacher	540	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1899	
Sadie F. Malley	do	720	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1899	
C. M. Young	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1902	
Edna Craig	do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1901	
Feru Evans	do	540	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1901	
William E. Thackeray	Manual training teacher	840	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1899	
Cornelia Broth	Matron	720	F.	W.	July 9, 1895	
Ellie B. Crawford	Assistant matron	520	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1895	
Emily J. Griffith	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1903	
Lizzie Hartman	do	300	F.	I.	Feb. 16, 1903	
Rose Glas	Nurse	600	F.	W.	May 3, 1904	
Rhoda Parker	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 9, 1895	
Josephine McPhart	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1902	
John Minesinger	Assistant laundress	300	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1903	
Harvey Lepphart	Baker	740	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1899	
Elie He Louis	Cook	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1901	
Mary Gilbert	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1903	
Joseph E. Mountford	Farmer	900	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1895	
John Tokash	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	Apr. 15, 1901	
Lizzie Wirth	Tailor	300	F.	I.	May 5, 1901	
Louis Goligs	Shoemaker and harnessmaker	600	M.	I.	May 6, 1895	
Max Moon	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	May 1, 1904	
Win. Pierce	Gardener	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1902	
B. P. Robinson	Blacksmith	660	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1904	
John Burdick	Engineer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 16, 1903	
Lewis Snell	Assistant	300	M.	I.	May 1, 1904	
<i>Fort Tilden Boarding School, N. Dak.</i>						
Charles L. Davis	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Nov. 7, 1892	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 952).
Frank W. Blake	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1890	
George W. Bent	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Fred E. Roberson	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 29, 1902	
Rose H. Roberson	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1903	
Georgia A. Chase	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1901	
Edna W. Parker	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Lydia E. Davis	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1891	
Laura V. Beashor	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1902	
Emma J. Sayers	do	500	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1893	
Mary H. Shaw	Housekeeper	500	F.	W.	June 8, 1901	
Marcelle DaCroy	Nurse	600	F.	W.	June 25, 1901	
Elhel J. Clark	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Mollie Phillips	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1902	
Josephine Parker	Baker	600	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1900	
Sarah H. Hyder	Cook	510	F.	W.	June 13, 1900	
Henry O. Sorkness	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1903	
Peter Azro	Assistant farmer	300	M.	I.	June 1, 1903	
Joseph Lipskey	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Dec. 20, 1899	
John I. Kneegness	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Sept. 28, 1897	
Gustav Rossknecht	Shoemaker and harnessmaker	600	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1902	
Oliver L. Twist	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1900	
Moses Poltro	Assistant engineer	500	M.	I.	Mar. 14, 1901	
William J. Parker	Watchman	420	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
GREY NUNS DEPARTMENT.						
Margaret J. Page	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1890	
Mary A. Hart	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Margaret Cleary	do	480	F.	W.	do	
Mathilda Thuot	Matron	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Hannah F. Coughlan	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1900	
Adelle Monette	Cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1903	
Aloia Arseneault	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Mary Rose Renaud	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1899	
Albert Peter	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Nov. 13, 1902	
<i>Fort Yuma Boarding School, Cal.</i>						
John S. Spear	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1894	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 952).
Arthur B. Colmans	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1899	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Yuma Boarding School, Cal.—Con.</i>						
Louisa Wallace.....	Teacher.....	\$600	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1891	
Jurilina Faber.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Carle E. Tyler.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1901	
Joel W. Tyndall.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1897	
Anna E. J. Smith.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1903	
Lizzie M. Tyndall.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1899	
Ally G. Hill.....	do.....	240	F.	H.	Apr. 9, 1901	
Glrianna Norton.....	Seamstress.....	600	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1902	
Pearl H. Evans.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1902	
Patrick Escalanti.....	Baker.....	240	M.	H.	July 1, 1896	
Amanda Moore.....	Cook.....	500	F.	N.	Sept. 2, 1900	
Joseph F. Singleton.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	Dec. 17, 1900	
Joseph F. Escalanti.....	Laborer.....	360	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Guy Gilmore.....	do.....	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
<i>Genoa Boarding School, Nbr.</i>						
W. H. Winslow.....	Superintendent.....	1,700	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
James W. Blake.....	Clerk.....	1,000	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1898	
Robert Van Wert.....	Assistant clerk.....	360	M.	I.	July 1, 1903	
Abner S. Curtis.....	Disciplinarian.....	800	M.	W.	June 20, 1898	
Rispeht I. Fisher.....	Teacher.....	810	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Mary A. Benson.....	do.....	720	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1892	
Fannie L. Benavidez.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Dec. 20, 1903	
Kate Arnett.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1899	
Nellie Blake.....	do.....	510	F.	I.	do.....	
Mary Brad.....	do.....	510	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1901	
Kate E. Hunt.....	Matron.....	720	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1899	
Hattie B. Roehm.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1902	
Lou E. Curtis.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	
Josephine T. Waller.....	Housekeeper.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1901	
Cynthia Thurston.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 11, 1893	
Bilha I. Garfield.....	Seamstress.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1895	
Lottie G. Rasch.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1886	
Nancy Revville.....	Baker.....	400	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1899	
Lillian E. Fallas.....	Cook.....	540	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
L. Catherine Errod.....	Assistant cook.....	500	F.	W.	May 23, 1901	
John F. Ross.....	Teacher of agriculture.....	1,000	M.	W.	May 21, 1901	
Simon Redbird.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	I.	July 1, 1891	
Paul A. Walter.....	Band leader and tailor.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 10, 1893	
Jesse McCallum.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	720	M.	W.	Dec. 31, 1893	
Benson O. Sherman.....	Blacksmith.....	660	M.	W.	June 11, 1902	
Geo. B. Johnson.....	Engineer.....	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1875	
Frank D. Eager.....	Dairyman.....	600	M.	W.	May 25, 1901	
Garret White.....	Laborer.....	500	M.	I.	Oct. 23, 1902	
<i>Orande Ronde Boarding School, Oriz.</i>						
Andrew Kershaw.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1881	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
Corah B. Egeler.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895	
Julia E. Hyde.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 2, 1900	
William L. Gardener.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1900	
Eugenio M. Edwards.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892	
Flora A. Gardner.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	W.	Dec. 20, 1900	
La Rose Quenel.....	Laundress.....	360	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1886	
Helen M. Miller.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1893	
John Kelly.....	Assistant.....	100	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1903	
<i>Grand Junction Boarding School, Colo.</i>						
Theo. O. Lemmon.....	Superintendent.....	1,600	M.	W.	Jan. 28, 1890	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
O. G. Keller.....	Clerk.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1899	
Knud K. H. Harrison.....	Physician.....	520	M.	W.	Nov. 12, 1892	
Phillip H. Sayles.....	Disciplinarian.....	720	M.	W.	Apr. 29, 1902	
Mary V. Rice.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Nannio B. Sayles.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	May 5, 1901	
Lura B. Haseltine.....	do.....	640	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1902	
Mary H. White.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1900	
Ardelle B. McQuesten.....	Assistant matron.....	480	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Sarah E. Kierstead.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1900	
Kate Richardson.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Louisa E. Gates.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	N.	Nov. 16, 1900	
Lillian T. Keller.....	Cook.....	600	F.	I.	Sept. 12, 1898	
Jesse J. Hawkins.....	Carpenter.....	660	M.	W.	June 28, 1902	
Charles Boyd.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	Nov. 30, 1903	
Thomas Gordon.....	Engineer.....	480	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1903	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Green Bay Agency, Wis.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
David U. Betts.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,000	M.	W.	May 6, 1893	Act June 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 127)
Bertha J. Dwyer.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Lida E. Clarke.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 20, 1893	
Peter Lookaround.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1896	
Augusta Schweers.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Millie A. Manore.....	Assistant matron.....	490	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1898	
Lizzie Lookaround.....	Seamstress.....	600	F.	I.	Oct. 11, 1890	
Nora Bays.....	Laundress.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1902	
May Huntington.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1902	
Aron B. Somers.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 14, 1903	
Johnson E. Adams.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	I.	Feb. 18, 1899	
James Keuto.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Leonard Miller.....	Engineer.....	800	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1900	
John Moehsquit.....	Teacher.....	400	M.	I.	Feb. 15, 1904	
<i>Day School, Stockbridge</i>						
Charles H. Koonz.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1897	Act Feb. 6, 1871 (16 Stat., 401); act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
Eva Koonz.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do.....	
<i>Greenville Boarding School, Cal.</i>						
Burton B. Custer.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1890	
Emma H. Paine.....	Assistant matron and teacher.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Emma L. Trubody.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Charles M. Trubody.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1899	
Katie E. Custer.....	Matron.....	540	F.	W.	May 30, 1892	
Amelia T. Quinones.....	Seamstress.....	490	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1900	
Roxy Dexter.....	Laundress.....	240	F.	I.	Sept. 19, 1903	
Ardis M. Brown.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1903	
<i>Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.</i>						
Hervey B. Penrs.....	Superintendent.....	2,230	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1887	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
Cyrus R. Dixon.....	Assistant superintendent and physician.....	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1890	
John W. Alder.....	Clerk and treasurer, Ouling system.....	1,400	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
George Shawnee.....	Assistant clerk.....	720	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Edwin L. Moore.....	do.....	600	M.	I.	Oct. 9, 1903	
Joseph Dew Georges.....	do.....	300	M.	I.	June 1, 1901	
Ed Shields.....	Disciplinarian.....	900	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1902	
John Whitwell.....	Principal teacher.....	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1897	
Wilson G. Pike.....	Teacher.....	900	M.	W.	Nov. 7, 1901	
John E. R. Hammit.....	do.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 21, 1897	
Lovilla L. Mack.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Elizabeth Hellawell.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Eva Wentworth.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1898	
Ada Brewer.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1897	
Emma Loomis.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1897	
Arnelia D. McMichaol.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1900	
Alexina F. Griffith.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1898	
Mamie B. Cone.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1893	
Marion E. Kinder.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Nae McCauley.....	Assistant teacher.....	480	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1901	
Stella Robbins.....	Music teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Charles F. Fitzgerald.....	Manual training teacher.....	900	M.	W.	Oct. 11, 1902	
Amos B. Hiff.....	Superintendent of industries.....	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Florence Teter.....	Matron.....	840	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1895	
Lillian B. Adams.....	Assistant matron.....	600	F.	W.	Aug. 6, 1899	
Minnie A. Kennedy.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1892	
Annie Triplett.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1899	
Katie Roy.....	do.....	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1903	
Jewelle Parker.....	do.....	300	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1903	
Myra M. McKean.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1903	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.—Con.</i>						
Louise H. Klein	Nurse	\$720	F.	W.	July 1, 1899	
Katherine L. Keck	Sewing teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 7, 1892	
Netta Allison	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1901	
Mittie L. Taylor	Assistant seamstress	540	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1900	
Laura Taylor	do.	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1902	
Eva Anderson	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 12, 1898	
May Herron	Assistant laundress	300	F.	W.	July 9, 1897	
John E. Olson	Baker	500	M.	W.	Nov. 24, 1903	
Emily L. Johnson	Cooking teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1902	
May Murphy	Cook	480	F.	W.	Feb. 3, 1900	
Matilda Hron	Hospital cook	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1901	
Ella Mason	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1903	
Ida G. McAllister	Stewardess	1,000	F.	W.	June 1, 1901	
Alvin K. Risser	Teacher of agriculture	940	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Richard C. Hoyt	Farmer	600	M.	W.	June 17, 1902	
Winston G. McKean	Assistant farmer	720	M.	W.	Mar. 28, 1898	
Donald MacArthur	Dairyman	600	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1902	
Edgar M. Goss	Gardener	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
William D. Gates	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1903	
Horace Randall	Assistant carpenter	720	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Dennison Wheelock	Band leader	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892	
William H. Lowe	Tailor	720	M.	W.	May 20, 1902	
Ludwig A. Mangiltz	Shoemaker	720	M.	W.	Jan. 18, 1901	
David Klein	Harness maker	720	M.	W.	Aug. 20, 1902	
Samuel T. Woods	Blacksmith	400	M.	W.	Feb. 27, 1901	
Ed. E. Meads	Engineer	600	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1902	
Charles B. Wilson	Assistant engineer	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1902	
James Oliver	do.	720	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1900	
Christian Kaufman	Wagon maker	720	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Helen W. Ball	Printer	720	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1891	
Charles C. Seewir	Assistant printer and librarian	600	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1891	
William A. Opperman	Palmer	720	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1891	
William C. Furtick	Mason	480	M.	I.	Sept. 11, 1903	
Jacob Duggan	Laborer	480	M.	I.	June 1, 1901	
Louis Felix	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	do.	
Jehna Montour	Teamster	480	M.	I.	do.	
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982)						
<i>Hayward Boarding School, Wt.</i>						
William A. Light	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Edmund E. Perry	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 19, 1902	
Lubbock O. Light	do.	540	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1902	
Emma P. Perry	do.	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1901	
Frank O. Better	Industrial teacher	800	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Jane Johnson	Matron	300	F.	I.	Oct. 21, 1901	
Rose Better	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1903	
Mary Gillen	Nurse	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Mamie Noble	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1896	
Sarah I. Sampson	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1901	
Lucinda G. Davids	Baker and assistant cook	500	F.	W.	Feb. 13, 1901	
Mary Farley	Cook	600	M.	W.	Feb. 13, 1901	
Charles F. Stout	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	June 21, 1901	
Harry A. Millan	Gardener	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1891	
Willis F. Buck	Laborer	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1891	
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982)						
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Frank Kyselka	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Jean O. Barnl	Teacher	600	M.	W.	April 6, 1901	
Emma G. Hoff	do.	540	F.	W.	April 21, 1902	
Emma R. Hills	Kindergarten	600	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1898	
David M. Maaten	Industrial teacher	720	M.	I.	June 9, 1901	
Anna McDermott	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 6, 1899	
Abbie E. Stoneburner	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1903	
Matilda K. Kiefer	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	May 1, 1895	
Anna Farneter	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1898	
Mary S. Johnson	Baker	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Jane Spinka	Cook	540	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1893	
William Stephens	Shoe and harness maker	300	M.	I.	Aug. 3, 1893	
Jerry Black	Night watchman	210	M.	I.	June 1, 1903	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Honolulu Agency, N. M.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
H. H. Johnson	Superintendent	\$1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1896	
Joseph D. Turner	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 12, 1903	
Kate Anderson	do.	600	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1901	
David M. Logan	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1896	
Anna F. Mulliger	Matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1901	
Emma S. Bent	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1903	
Allie M. Ward	Laundress	500	F.	W.	April 8, 1901	
Jose H. Speir	Cook	600	F.	W.	April 18, 1901	
William M. Speir	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Mar. 13, 1896	
Joseph A. Turner	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Aug. 26, 1903	
C. W. Wrecking	Night watchman	300	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903	
L. F. Wrecking	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 21, 1901	
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982)						
<i>Kickapoo Training School, Kans.</i>						
O. G. Edwards	Superintendent	840	M.	W.	Oct. 19, 1893	
Boris E. Hines	Clerk	720	F.	I.	Nov. 6, 1888	
Arthur Love	Assistant clerk	600	M.	W.	June 10, 1901	
David W. Gilliland	Teacher	540	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1903	
Mary E. Allison	do.	540	F.	W.	May 9, 1901	
Annie M. Schaffer	Matron	300	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1892	
Anna H. Lacey	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Oct. 20, 1902	
Ida Brown	Seamstress	360	F.	W.	May 20, 1901	
Lila M. Jackson	Laundress	360	F.	W.	June 15, 1901	
Jennie E. McVay	Cook	360	F.	W.	Feb. 2, 1902	
John McVay	Laborer	180	M.	W.	Nov. 19, 1902	
GREAT NEMAH DAVID SCHOOL.						
Belle Steele	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1899	
SAUX AND FOX DAY SCHOOL.						
John R. Pelema	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 18, 1901	
<i>Kinna Agency, Okla.</i>						
FORT SILL SCHOOL.						
Julian W. Haddon	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 17, 1886	
Emma B. White	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 16, 1893	
Mary E. Dawes	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Margaret E. Laird	Kindergarten	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1895	
Anna M. Mendenhall	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1895	
Annette C. Sellers	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1903	
Wananda Parker	do.	240	F.	I.	July 27, 1903	
Mabel Navatokich	Laundress	180	F.	I.	June 11, 1901	
James Holly	Assistant laundress	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1901	
Anna M. Valdes	Seamstress	525	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Belle Carson	Cook	600	F.	W.	Mar. 18, 1895	
Annie Fisher	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	July 27, 1903	
William H. Jones	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1892	
Elbert Elm	Assistant	240	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1892	
Andrew A. Elm	do.	310	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1900	
James Nichols	do.	210	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1901	
RAINY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.						
Cora M. Dunn	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1888	
May Wright	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1902	
Eva Anderson	Kindergarten	600	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1895	
Alfred M. Dunn	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1888	
Louise B. Warner	Matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1900	
Sophie E. Brand	Assistant matron	600	F.	I.	Oct. 26, 1898	
Matthine Jucker	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Mar. 23, 1901	
Maggie A. Young	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Jan. 22, 1893	
Clouella L. Dunlap	Baker	360	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1904	
Elizabeth Schleppey	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1902	
Frank Holvick	Shoemaker	300	M.	I.	Mar. 12, 1899	
George B. Pereo	Laborer	180	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1904	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Kiowa Agency, Okla.—Continued.						
RIVERSIDE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John A. Buntin.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1891	
John Lorentz.....	Disciplinarian.....	300	M.	I.	Apr. 25, 1904	
Ellen B. Riley.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1896	
Libbie C. Stanley.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1891	
Elizabeth Riley.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
John R. Porterfield.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1899	
Samuel F. Sheddian.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1882	
Sarah J. Porterfield.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1890	
Maggie A. Drew.....	do.....	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Eloise H. Penol.....	Seamstress.....	600	F.	I.	July 18, 1901	
Maggie Monroe.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1900	
Home J. Seger.....	Assistant laundress.....	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Fannie A. Mayer.....	Baker.....	500	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Henrietta Pappan.....	Cook.....	500	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Win. D. Breuninger.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	I.	July 15, 1900	
Dennis B. Grant.....	Engineer.....	720	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1903	
Charlotte D. Breuninger.....	Assistant.....	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Stephen Eikins.....	do.....	300	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1904	
Klamath Agency, Oreg.						
O. C. Applegate.....	Superintendent of Training Schools.....	1,200	M.	W.	May 6, 1898	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
KLAMATH TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Anna C. Egan.....	Assistant superintendent.....	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1886	
William B. Sumner.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1903	
Mary L. Leader.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Eddie Cookman.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	I.	May 3, 1901	
Mamie Robinson.....	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Ellith De Priest.....	Assistant matron.....	480	F.	N.	Oct. 10, 1903	
Emily Blaiser.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1899	
Mary G. Whitley.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	May 24, 1903	
Harry Wilson.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	I.	Apr. 18, 1904	
Marion F. Loeley.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 27, 1902	
Edwin Wilson.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1903	
YANAX TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Knott C. Egbert.....	Assistant superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	May 21, 1897	
George W. Hawkins.....	Physician.....	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 29, 1904	
Anna B. Gould.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1899	
Laura B. Norton.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 6, 1901	
John F. Brown.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1901	
Lizzie E. Egbert.....	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Luzena E. Chobanau.....	Assistant matron.....	480	F.	H.	Aug. 12, 1903	
Abbie E. Hill.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1903	
Ellith May Elliott.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Aug. 15, 1902	
Harriet Brown.....	Cook.....	500	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1901	
Thomas J. Williams.....	Blacksmith.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 27, 1895	
Hirata Villard.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1901	
J. Russell Elliott.....	Clerk for all schools.....	720	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1901	
La Pointe Agency, Wis.						
LAZ DU FLAMBEAU BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Henry J. Phillips.....	Superintendent.....	1,300	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1890	
Louis A. Brink.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 29, 1903	
Ada M. Turner.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1903	
Ethelwyn L. Willey.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1904	
Charles D. Parkhurst.....	Industrial teacher.....	480	M.	I.	June 28, 1904	
Mary A. Parquette.....	Matron.....	600	F.	I.	Mar. 14, 1896	
Loula Halsey.....	Assistant matron.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1902	
Eva Greenwood.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	N.	Feb. 25, 1903	
Kate Eastman.....	Seamstress.....	640	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1895	
Cynthia E. Webster.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	I.	Aug. 27, 1896	
Agnes Hummel.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1903	
Ether Sprague.....	Assistant cook.....	300	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1903	
Seldon K. Emison.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1903	
Silas E. Grandall.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 16, 1893	
Nelson Metzger.....	Blacksmith.....	600	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1904	
Walter S. Lockhart.....	Engineer.....	720	M.	W.	Jan. 4, 1902	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
La Pointe Agency, Wis.—Continued.						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Fond du Lac:						
Josephine B. Von Felten.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	F.	I.	Sept. 25, 1896	
John L. Von Felten.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	M.	W.	Oct. 27, 1901	
Grand Portage:						
Walter B. Phillips.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1899	
Hannah M. Phillips.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 39	F.	W.	do.....	
Red Cliff:						
Seraphina Reinbeck.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Aug. 25, 1896	
Victoria Steidl.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 39	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Odanah:						
Macaria Murphy.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Christina Walsh.....	Assistant teacher.....	p.m. 48	F.	W.	do.....	
Edith A. Fries.....	Schools clerk.....	810	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1899	
Leech Lake Agency, Minn.						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Leonidas M. Hardin.....	Supt. and physician.....	1,500	M.	W.	May 19, 1893	
Emma A. Glavin.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1902	
Maud B. Brackney.....	do.....	510	F.	W.	Apr. 29, 1902	
John U. Rogers.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	May 25, 1901	
Carrie E. Weeks.....	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 19, 1901	
Jennie L. Morrison.....	Assistant matron.....	480	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Sarah A. Wyman.....	Seamstress.....	400	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1895	
Ellen King.....	Laundress.....	420	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1901	
Josephine Tupper.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1901	
Louis C. Fran.....	Engineer.....	720	M.	H.	Jan. 19, 1902	
FIELD SERVICE.						
William Belleuger.....	Clerk.....	600	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Ira H. Bonga.....	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1900	
Susan Bonga.....	Cook and laundress.....	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1903	
RED LAKE SCHOOL.						
Harry C. Norman.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Lizzie G. Daniel.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Dora Porterfield.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1902	
Mary La Page.....	Matron.....	600	F.	I.	Sept. 17, 1900	
Marion E. Blackwolf.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1901	
Gertrude Ligon.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1901	
Nellie M. Rogers.....	Cook.....	180	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1901	
Addison C. Goshland.....	Engineer.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1902	
Alexander Graves.....	Laborer.....	180	M.	I.	Dec. 4, 1901	
Albert Greely.....	Night watchman.....	120	M.	I.	Nov. 17, 1903	
BENA SCHOOL.						
Henry W. Warren.....	Teacher.....	720	M.	H.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Helen B. Warren.....	Matron and assistant teacher.....	510	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1894	
Lillian Cornelius.....	Seamstress.....	300	F.	I.	May 1, 1901	
Haggie Guyon.....	Laundress.....	300	F.	H.	May 1, 1902	
Alice Spruce.....	Cook.....	300	F.	I.	Aug. 18, 1903	
James B. Van Wert.....	Laborer.....	600	M.	H.	July 21, 1896	
CROSS LAKE.						
John Morrison.....	Teacher.....	780	M.	H.	Feb. 8, 1896	
Edith E. Morrison.....	Matron and assistant teacher.....	600	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Hedwig Chat donnet.....	Seamstress.....	300	F.	H.	Nov. 1, 1901	
Susan Bayers.....	Laundress.....	300	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1901	
Gertrude C. Hart.....	Cook.....	300	F.	H.	Jan. 8, 1904	
Osar Gravelle.....	Laborer.....	600	M.	H.	Jan. 2, 1902	

Act Jan. 11, 1899 (37 Stat., 42);
Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Leech Lake Agency, Minn.—Continued.</i>						
CASS LAKE.						
Benjamin Caswell	Teacher	\$720	M.	I.	Sept. 23, 1895	
Lella Caswell	Matron and assistant teacher	510	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Jerusha Cornelia	Scamstress	340	F.	I.	Mar. 2, 1902	
Belle Roy	Laundress	340	F.	H.	May 11, 1901	
Mary A. Thomas	Cook	340	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Thomas Mason	Laborer	500	M.	I.	Mar. 6, 1901	
<i>Leesh Agency, Idaho.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Edwin M. Yearlan	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 21, 1897	
James P. Sherman	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 3, 1900	
Henry M. Virtue	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1900	
Mary E. Collins	Matron	520	F.	W.	June 5, 1901	
Francois E. Payne	Scamstress	420	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Clara H. Wells	Laundress and assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1901	
Lizzie Moore	Cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1900	
James M. Dysart	Laborer	500	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1902	
<i>Lower Hall Agency, S. Dak.</i>						
Act Mar. 2, 1899 (25 Stat., 885).						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Ross C. Preston	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 12, 1898	
Sarah C. Ream	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1897	
Isabel J. Mackay	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1901	
Robert J. Bauman	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1902	
Maggie Kishbaugh	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 7, 1901	
Celia A. Grimes	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1900	
Luclinda L. George	Scamstress	500	F.	I.	Nov. 13, 1903	
Grace Hill	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1903	
Katharine B. Frazier	Cook	480	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1902	
John W. Elshire	Laborer	500	M.	W.	Aug. 23, 1902	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Effie J. Cooper	Female industrial school	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
<i>Nez Percé Agency, S. W. Ore.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
James A. Carroll	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1895	
Lizzie S. Robinson	Clerk	900	F.	W.	Mar. 21, 1900	
Eloise A. Carroll	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1900	
Elizabeth P. Keown	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 31, 1900	
Annella B. Thomas	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1899	
Frank O. Allen	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1901	
Louise B. Peake	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 4, 1901	
Josephine Truckey	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1897	
Bessie P. Martin	Scamstress	500	F.	W.	June 21, 1903	
Sarah M. Dlekens	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Dec. 20, 1901	
Mary F. Bourassa	Cook	500	F.	W.	Oct. 31, 1902	
Alexander H. Womack	Carpenter	740	M.	I.	Dec. 9, 1900	
Sech Plata	Assistant	190	M.	I.	July 20, 1900	
<i>Moapa River, Ariz.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1901 (32 Stat., 382).						
William C. Sharp	Industrial teacher	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1901	
<i>Moki (Hop) Training School, Ariz.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
Charles E. Burton	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 24, 1895	
Ella L. Burton	Financial clerk	840	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1896	
Herman C. Haffner	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Feb. 11, 1903	
Mabel S. Murlough	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 28, 1892	
Minnie H. Linton	do	660	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1899	
Nattie Hutchins	do	660	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1904	
Mary Regina Pollock	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1892	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Moki (Hop) Training School, Ariz.—Cont.</i>						
Alice C. Peairs	Matron	500	F.	W.	May 13, 1899	
Mary Zellman	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1898	
Mary T. Hill	Scamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Elizabeth A. Hall	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1903	
John C. Mchikewa	Baker	500	M.	I.	May 1, 1901	
Mabelle C. Holmer	Cook	500	F.	I.	Dec. 30, 1902	
Webster W. Kelley	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Jan. 19, 1901	
Willie	Stableman	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1901	
Peter Stauffer	General mechanic	840	M.	W.	Feb. 11, 1902	
Harold Zellman	Engineer and electrician	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 25, 1899	
ORPHAN DAY SCHOOL.						
Glen C. Lawrence	Principal teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Lillian A. Evans	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1903	
Bobby M. Harris	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Lillie Talavenska	do	600	F.	I.	May 1, 1901	
Mary Lawrence	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1901	
Timothy	Housekeeper	600	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1901	
Johnston	do	600	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1901	
Lathrop	Teamster	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1900	
INDUAG DAY.						
Charles W. Higham	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1900	
Louise R. Higham	Housekeeper	600	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1903	
SECOND MISSA DAY.						
Andrew H. Vets	Principal teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1899	
Emily J. Vets	Teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Augusta Anderson	do	600	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1903	
J. Grace Vets	Cook	600	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1903	
Florence E. Merrillow	Scamstress	600	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1901	
<i>Morris School, Minn.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
Geo. B. Brown	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	June 17, 1901	
Katie A. Vets	Clerk	180	F.	I.	Jan. 6, 1902	
Laura M. Keller	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1900	
Barbara McFarlane	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1902	
Grace Wright	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1899	
Ida A. Stebbins	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 13, 1902	
Emilia L. Palmer	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1903	
Lucey John	do	500	F.	I.	Jan. 11, 1901	
Julia M. Giehl	Scamstress	510	F.	W.	Jan. 13, 1901	
Elizabeth Williams	Laundress	480	F.	I.	June 1, 1895	
Nellie Oliver	Cook	500	F.	I.	Nov. 9, 1901	
Enoch Goodner	Assistant cook	280	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Oscar H. Ballou	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1892	
Carl P. Wolfe	Carpenter and engineer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 19, 1901	
Charles Roy	Assistant engineer	180	M.	I.	June 18, 1901	
William F. Soley	Handmaster	300	M.	W.	Aug. 16, 1902	
<i>Mount Pleasant School, Mich.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
Eugene C. Nardin	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	May 11, 1891	
Fred W. Parsons	Clerk	300	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1898	
Lydia E. Kaup	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1897	
Anna R. Fry	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1895	
Helena Campbell	do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1893	
Susie Mc Dougall	do	600	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Jessie S. Bowen	do	510	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1901	
Ellen T. Burden	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Jan. 12, 1901	
Samuel Grinnell	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Clara J. Nardin	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Emma E. Ely	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1891	
Sarah A. Williams	do	300	F.	I.	Mar. 8, 1899	
Elizabeth L. Craig	do	600	F.	W.	July 6, 1893	
Marie Wilks	Scamstress	510	F.	W.	Dec. 9, 1902	
Adele Quinney	Assistant scamstress	300	F.	I.	June 21, 1901	
Emma L. Parsons	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1902	
Mary Fah	Baker	510	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1903	
Mary Erickson	Cook	520	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1903	
Ruby C. Price	Assistant cook	500	F.	W.	Apr. 22, 1904	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Mount Pleasant School, Mich.—Continued.</i>						
James J. Markle.....	Farmer.....	\$730	M.	W.	May 4, 1901	
Daniel Bennett.....	Assistant farmer.....	420	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Charles Slater.....	Carpenter.....	660	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1892	
Charles C. Ross.....	Assistant carpenter.....	240	M.	I.	Feb. 3, 1901	
Engelbrik Erickson.....	Tanner.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1901	
Henry Strong.....	Night watchman.....	100	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	
James P. Frohman.....	Engineer.....	400	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Joe Wakefield.....	Assistant engineer.....	180	M.	I.	Oct. 21, 1900	
RAY MILLS DAY.						
Walter G. West.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	July 1, 1900	
Gertrude West.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1898	
<i>Nancho Agency, N. Mex.</i>						
Reuben Perry.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Feb. 3, 1891	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
Peter Paquette.....	Assistant superintendent.....	900	M.	I.	July 18, 1895	
Francis A. Penland.....	Dischiplinarian.....	720	M.	W.	Mar. 23, 1901	
Ella Burton.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1891	
Mary E. Perry.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1901	
Kate W. Hartsell.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Maudie M. Wrink.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1900	
Hattie A. Hickson.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Emma B. Roberts.....	Assistant matron.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 21, 1902	
Reeie Henderson.....	do.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1903	
Mary Boling.....	Nurse.....	660	F.	W.	Feb. 10, 1901	
Orrington Jewett.....	Seamstress.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1903	
Chili Haven.....	Assistant seamstress.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1903	
Margie C. White.....	Laundress.....	510	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1903	
Lizzie W. Hunsberger.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	May 31, 1901	
Hora J. Gurule.....	Assistant cook.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 24, 1901	
George N. Quinn.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	I.	July 25, 1891	
John T. Hickson.....	Gardener.....	600	M.	W.	June 9, 1901	
Harry A. Shaylor.....	Engineer.....	300	M.	W.	Mar. 13, 1904	
Alice Gorham.....	Weaver.....	360	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1903	
LITTLE WATERS SCHOOL.						
Emma De Vore.....	Superintendent.....	960	F.	W.	Apr. 20, 1893	
Agnes A. Brownlee.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 18, 1902	
Lizzie Sietz.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 31, 1902	
Oren E. Johnson.....	Industrial teacher.....	660	M.	W.	May 21, 1901	
Dona J. Gordon.....	Matron.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 9, 1903	
Pocahontas Howlett.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Myrtle Seargent.....	Seamstress.....	510	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1902	
Nellie B. Fling.....	Laundress.....	510	F.	W.	Oct. 13, 1904	
Anna I. Brownlee.....	Cook.....	510	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1893	
Callie Yoppa.....	do.....	300	F.	I.	Jan. 15, 1901	
William F. Jenks.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	Apr. 9, 1901	
<i>North Bay Agency, Wash.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Edwin Minor.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	I.	Mar. 27, 1897	
Jennie Markishum.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 10	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Herman Ward.....	Assistant.....	p.m. 10	M.	I.	Feb. 9, 1901	
QUILEUTE DAY SCHOOL.						
A. W. Smith.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	July 1, 1884	
Gordon B. Hobackert.....	Assistant.....	p.m. 10	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1904	
<i>Nevada Agency, Nev.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Fred B. Spriggs.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 26, 1898	
Joshua R. Bennett.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	N.	Sept. 19, 1903	
Jeanette M. McDonald.....	Assistant teacher.....	400	F.	I.	May 5, 1899	
Leola Hoch.....	Matron.....	520	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1900	
Ida Loury.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Anna Davis.....	Assistant laundress.....	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Lizzie Bernard.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	June 4, 1903	
Jas. A. McDonald.....	Engineer.....	900	M.	W.	May 21, 1900	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1903, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Omaha Training School, Neb.</i>						
John F. Mackey.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
William James Scott.....	Principal teacher.....	800	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1893	
Dahney E. George.....	Assistant teacher.....	780	F.	I.	Sept. 26, 1902	
Olyve Lambert.....	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1891	
Josephine A. Stahler.....	Assistant matron.....	300	F.	I.	Mar. 11, 1898	
Frances Manchester.....	Laundress.....	120	F.	W.	Jan. 27, 1901	
Adda E. Martin.....	do.....	120	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1901	
Margery Taylor.....	Cook.....	120	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1896	
Albert C. Hatt.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 27, 1893	
Charles E. George.....	Clerk.....	900	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
<i>Oneida Boarding School, Wis.</i>						
Joseph V. Hart.....	Superintendent.....	1,600	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1883	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
El. H. Krueger.....	Financial clerk.....	810	M.	W.	Mar. 2, 1883	
Luey I. Hart.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1887	
Alice Cornelius.....	do.....	660	F.	I.	Jan. 17, 1898	
Inez E. Pope.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1901	
Carrie Hadden.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1892	
Clarence A. Perry.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1899	
Bertha A. Macy.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1899	
Pearl Martin.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1901	
Hattie Metoxen.....	do.....	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Laura E. Curtis.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1899	
Orra G. Hesse.....	Seamstress.....	510	F.	W.	Jan. 26, 1901	
Nary Saunooke.....	Assistant seamstress.....	210	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1901	
Catherine A. Hoefflein.....	do.....	510	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1901	
Nelson Skennadore.....	Assistant.....	210	M.	I.	Jan. 4, 1901	
Joel Reed.....	Assistant industrial teacher.....	360	M.	I.	June 21, 1901	
Alice C. Conger.....	Teacher.....	400	F.	I.	Mar. 18, 1901	
Emma F. Smith.....	Cook.....	510	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Phoebe Stevens.....	Assistant cook.....	210	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Lemuel B. Cox.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
James W. Smith.....	Night watchman.....	360	M.	I.	Feb. 8, 1902	
Henry W. Smith.....	Engineer.....	780	M.	W.	July 1, 1901	
ONEIDA DAY SCHOOL.						
Mary E. Bonifant.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
<i>Dodge Agency, Okla.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
J. J. Baker.....	Superintendent.....	1,100	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1888	Treaty June 2, 1825 (7 Stats., 210).
William Davies.....	Teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Aug. 30, 1902	
Carrie E. Bacon.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Mary B. Yates.....	Music teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1894	
Biancho T. Thomas.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1895	
Thomas E. Walker.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	H.	July 1, 1881	
Mary R. Bean.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1893	
Anna Hauck.....	Assistant matron.....	520	F.	W.	July 1, 1899	
Luradell Lipsy.....	do.....	400	F.	W.	Dec. 8, 1902	
Nellie L. Hamilton.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 12, 1904	
Edna Flake.....	Seamstress.....	510	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1903	
Ida Luppy.....	Assistant seamstress.....	400	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Gertrude F. Flint.....	do.....	400	F.	I.	Dec. 26, 1903	
Lena Ramsey.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	I.	Sept. 2, 1899	
Monroe Harris.....	Assistant laundress.....	240	M.	I.	May 21, 1901	
Josephine Martin.....	do.....	240	F.	I.	Sept. 21, 1903	
Peter C. Martinez.....	Baker.....	360	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Lizzie Orme.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1902	
Mariam V. Krepps.....	Assistant cook.....	400	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1902	
Minie F. Lynch.....	do.....	400	F.	W.	May 9, 1903	
Gasper Edwards.....	Farmer.....	900	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1898	
Llewellyn J. Stratton.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1896	
Philip M. O'Neill.....	Engineer.....	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1895	
Wm. H. Laddie.....	Assistant engineer.....	600	M.	I.	May 18, 1904	
Lee Ridge.....	Laborer.....	480	M.	W.	May 24, 1904	
Kate School.						
Elmira R. Gresson.....	Principal teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1892	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
Mack Johnson.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	H.	Feb. 1, 1889	
Carrie H. Watson.....	Matron and seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Ida D. Thomas.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	W.	June 6, 1903	
Harriet J. Henry.....	Cook.....	400	F.	W.	June 3, 1901	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Ivta Training School, Cal.</i>						
Charles E. Shell.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
<i>DAY SCHOOLS UNDER PALA SUPERINTENDENT.</i>						
<i>Pala Day:</i>						
Orin W. Salmons.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	July 1, 1886	
Salvadora Valenzuela.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Jan. 18, 1901	
<i>Capitan Grande:</i>						
Ella L. Patterson.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1889	
Blanche Patterson.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903	
<i>La Jolla:</i>						
Leonidas Swalm.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1898	
Minnie E. Swalm.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.....	
<i>Mesa Grande:</i>						
Amos R. Frank.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1902	
May Frank.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1902	
<i>Teahanga:</i>						
Belle Dean.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
George Dean.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
<i>Rincon:</i>						
William J. Davis.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1898	
M. Blanche Davis.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	May 1, 1901	
<i>Puente Training School, Okla.</i>						
George W. Nellis.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1891	Treaty Sept. 24, 1851 (11 Stat., 729); act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
Leannal J. Hancock.....	Teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1902	
Mary H. Baird.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1896	
Emma L. McCord.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Thomas J. Stueck.....	Industrial teacher.....	620	M.	W.	Mar. 10, 1891	
Bertha L. Quigg.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1893	
Stella Moore.....	Assistant matron.....	400	F.	W.	May 23, 1901	
Ella R. Brinker.....	Seamstress.....	510	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Ida E. Richard.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1899	
Ruth G. McCormick.....	Baker.....	400	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1903	
Myrtle Maddox.....	Cook.....	400	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1896	
Frank W. Long.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Albert Long.....	Laborer.....	400	M.	I.	May 28, 1901	
Nicholas Rischard.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	Dec. 17, 1898	
<i>Phoenix School, Ariz.</i>						
C. W. Goodman.....	Superintendent.....	2,250	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1893	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
Frederic Snyder.....	Asst. superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Francks J. McCormack.....	Clerk.....	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 10, 1895	
Mary B. Smith.....	Assistant clerk.....	720	F.	W.	June 2, 1902	
Clarence F. Harvey.....	do.....	660	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Edgar P. Grinstead.....	Disciplinarian.....	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1899	
Joseph B. Felix.....	Asst. disciplinarian.....	500	M.	I.	Nov. 4, 1899	
Flora E. Harvey.....	Principal teacher.....	1,200	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
William Hackendorf.....	Teacher.....	900	M.	W.	Jan. 28, 1901	
Arthur L. Higgins.....	do.....	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Gussie Stocker.....	do.....	800	F.	W.	May 19, 1893	
Florence Noland.....	do.....	800	F.	W.	Aug. 26, 1892	
Mary R. Sanderson.....	do.....	720	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1891	
Aldie Bever.....	do.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
May E. Glass.....	do.....	720	F.	W.	Mar. 24, 1900	
Lorena B. Adamson.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1902	
Ada C. McCormack.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Clarence W. Miller.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1893	
Anna B. Gould.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1899	
Ellen T. Hamblin.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	May 10, 1904	
R. L. Odell.....	Sloyd teacher.....	900	M.	W.	May 16, 1904	
Charlotta B. Snyder.....	Matron.....	840	F.	W.	Feb. 2, 1894	
Anna H. Ridenour.....	Assistant matron.....	720	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1899	
Ahbra M. Fowler.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1902	
Emma Monroe.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Ivah H. Babcock.....	do.....	800	F.	W.	Aug. 14, 1899	
Mary B. Felix.....	do.....	240	F.	W.	Jan. 28, 1903	
Sadie Gidley.....	Housekeeper.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1901	
Edith R. Chaplin.....	Nurse.....	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1902	
Eliza Mathews.....	Seamstress.....	690	F.	W.	May 15, 1887	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Phoenix School, Ariz.—Continued.</i>						
Lizzie M. Higgins.....	Assistant seamstress.....	510	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1899	
Bertha Higgins.....	Laundress.....	740	F.	W.	Nov. 26, 1902	
Celestina Martinez.....	Assistant laundress.....	240	F.	I.	Mar. 27, 1902	
Ursula Padilla.....	do.....	240	F.	I.	Oct. 19, 1893	
Nicholas J. Bishop.....	Baker.....	510	M.	W.	Feb. 19, 1899	
Annie E. Hoffman.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1902	
Amanda M. Chingron.....	Assistant cook.....	740	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1903	
August F. Duclos.....	Superintendent of Industries.....	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Albert G. Mathews.....	Farmer.....	750	M.	W.	May 15, 1887	
Thomas F. Percival.....	Carpenter.....	840	M.	W.	July 18, 1900	
Salvador Milanes.....	Assistant carpenter.....	240	M.	I.	June 18, 1901	
Louis L. Hagen.....	Tailor.....	720	M.	W.	Dec. 5, 1899	
Ottowell Doolittle.....	Assistant tailor.....	240	M.	I.	June 1, 1901	
Charles E. Orr.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	720	M.	W.	July 18, 1891	
John Soloria.....	Assistant shoe and harness maker.....	240	M.	I.	Mar. 11, 1901	
Charles Smith.....	Blacksmith.....	720	M.	N.	Nov. 29, 1901	
Allison F. Bonner.....	do.....	720	M.	W.	May 23, 1901	
Eugene R. Ferguson.....	Engineer.....	1,000	M.	W.	June 13, 1903	
William E. Montgomery.....	Assistant engineer.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 13, 1901	
Thomas Elliott.....	Assistant.....	300	M.	I.	Aug. 22, 1903	
Merrill M. Griffith.....	Printer.....	720	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1902	
Ralph Chaplin.....	Dairyman.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1900	
Alfred W. Skinner.....	Wagon maker.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 10, 1900	
Frank A. Hamblin.....	Tinner.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1902	
John F. Krebs.....	Painter.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1902	
Joseph Hocke.....	Band instructor.....	720	M.	W.	June 18, 1901	
Charles A. Jekel.....	Laborer.....	600	M.	W.	May 7, 1903	
Axell Backwell.....	do.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1901	
<i>CAMP HOWELL DAY.</i>						
Nellie Henley.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 40	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1901	
<i>Piute School, S. Dak.</i>						
Jacob C. Lovengood.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 13, 1898	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
Raymond Walter.....	Clerk.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 23, 1899	
Harry C. Green.....	Teacher.....	660	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1901	
Hannah E. Breese.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1901	
Lella R. Walter.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Mar. 28, 1902	
Charles L. Glessner.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 21, 1901	
Lizzie Bassett Green.....	Matron.....	640	F.	W.	May 12, 1897	
Jenelle M. Wells.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1900	
Myrtle M. Glessner.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1903	
Florence A. Bailey.....	Cook.....	560	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1901	
David N. McCluer.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	Aug. 30, 1902	
James F. Galigo.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	600	M.	I.	Feb. 17, 1904	
Karl M. Hausman.....	Engineer.....	600	M.	W.	June 9, 1904	
Charles B. Green.....	Laborer.....	400	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1904	
<i>Pima Agency, Ariz.</i>						
<i>TRAINING SCHOOL.</i>						
J. B. Alexander.....	Superintendent.....	1,800	M.	W.	Sept. 9, 1893	
Robert Larimer.....	Assistant superintendent.....	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Cyrus Bull.....	Disciplinarian.....	660	M.	I.	Apr. 21, 1902	
Emma D. Johnson.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Laura Howe.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1898	
Melissa Hicks.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	May 3, 1902	
Jessie Chapman.....	do.....	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Cora H. Tyndall.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Jan. 18, 1901	
Kate G. Perry.....	Matron.....	720	F.	W.	May 27, 1899	
Leora O. Randall.....	Assistant matron.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 4, 1902	
Caroline O. McCandles.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1902	
Ada B. Millean.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1899	
Maggie A. Lander.....	Seamstress.....	800	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1903	
Hannah Roberts.....	Laundress.....	640	F.	I.	May 16, 1904	
Adam Gaston.....	Baker.....	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1903	
Florida H. Haynes.....	Cook.....	540	F.	W.	June 4, 1899	
Ephraim F. Higgins.....	Carpenter.....	800	M.	W.	July 1, 1900	
J. D. Lander.....	Farmer.....	800	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Antonio B. Juan.....	Shoemaker.....	360	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1888	
George H. Eldridge.....	Gardener.....	750	M.	W.	May 4, 1904	

REF0076090

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Pine Agency, Ariz.—Continued.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL—continued.						
Albert Bread	Night watchman	\$300	M.	I.	June 9, 1901	
Roy A. Perry	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 11, 1897	
Anna C. Bullard	Cooking teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1902	
Juan Enos	Laborer	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Maricopa:						
Daniel B. Linderman	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1903	
Amella L. Linderman	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1903	
Gila Crossing:						
Richd. F. Rhoades	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Jan. 16, 1903	
Loyella Rhoades	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Salt River:						
Howard Peabody	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1903	
Manlie Peabody	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903	
Lehi:						
Ira O. Deaver	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	I.	Jan. 11, 1902	
Serepa F. Deaver	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1904	
Casa Blanca:						
Lewis W. Nelson	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Mary J. Nelson	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Blackwater:						
Samuel S. Townsley	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Jan. 26, 1903	
L. Edna Townsley	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903	
<i>Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Walter P. Hedges	Disciplinarian	720	M.	H.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Frank Gibbs	Teacher	720	M.	H.	Apr. 21, 1904	
Mary Morgan	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
M. A. Harrington	do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1895	
Alice M. Roser	do	540	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1904	
Mary F. Elder	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Julia M. Funk	Matron	600	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Addie Butler	Assistant matron	500	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Mabelle M. Brown	do	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903	
Bessie Oakland	Scamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1901	
Cecelia Armstrong	Assistant scamstress	300	F.	H.	July 14, 1902	
Emma B. Hubbard	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Julia Montileau	Assistant laundress	240	F.	H.	Oct. 19, 1901	
Frankie J. McNeill	Baker	500	F.	W.	Jan. 22, 1904	
Minnie May	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 19, 1895	
Cecelia Livermont	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Jan. 7, 1904	
Fred E. Brown	Farmer	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1903	
Charlie Saxton	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	May 31, 1904	
Sam Deon	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	I.	July 7, 1897	
Andrew Knife	Night watchman	400	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Strawder J. McNeill	Gardener	600	M.	W.	July 24, 1902	
Paul H. E. Molzahn	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Jan. 16, 1899	
Frank L. Morrison	Assistant engineer	540	M.	H.	Oct. 7, 1901	
Frank L. Hubbard	Assistant	600	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1899	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
James J. Duncan	Day-school inspector	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 29, 1894	
Clifford Seelye Page	Day-school physician	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 29, 1901	
William Elsenpeter	Day-school carpenter and painter	720	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1900	
No. 2:						
Clarence Three Stars	Teacher	600	M.	I.	Sept. 20, 1901	
Jennie Three Stars	Housekeeper	300	F.	H.	.....do.....	
No. 3:						
E. W. Trullitt	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1898	
Mary E. Trullitt	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Feb. 10, 1894	

Act Mar. 2, 1899
(25 Stat., 895).

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS—con.						
No. 4:						
S. A. M. Young	Teacher	\$600	M.	W.	Feb. 22, 1900	
Emile Young	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 5:						
Thos. J. Jackson	Teacher	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1899	
Zenna Jackson	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1901	
No. 6:						
Finley Long	Teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1892	
Emma Long	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1902	
No. 7:						
E. M. Kelth	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1881	
Maggie G. Kelth	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
No. 8:						
Charles H. Park	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1897	
Rose Park	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 9:						
Orville J. Green	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1894	
Eyalline D. Green	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
No. 10:						
Paph Jullian	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 26, 1890	
Felicia H. Jullian	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1900	
No. 11:						
Charles A. Barker	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 28, 1902	
Maudie M. Barker	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 12:						
H. Holland	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1895	
Frances M. Holland	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 13:						
Chas. J. Goodrich	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1900	
Effie J. Goodrich	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1900	
No. 14:						
Ashworth Heys	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 27, 1894	
Mary E. Heys	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1898	
No. 15:						
Charles A. Dean	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 18, 1895	
Maria J. Dean	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
No. 16:						
Wm. E. Freeland	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 14, 1900	
Minnie E. Freeland	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1893	
No. 17:						
August Harman	Teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1903	
Emile E. Harman	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 18:						
Thomas J. Hunt	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 7, 1899	
Nellie F. Hunt	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	May 6, 1902	
No. 19:						
Herbert Tullsen	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 11, 1900	
Juna A. Tullsen	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1901	
No. 20:						
J. M. Corbin	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 24, 1891	
Martha A. Corbin	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1891	
No. 21:						
Guy R. Morey	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1902	
Nellie S. Morey	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 22:						
Fred R. Moran	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 19, 1904	
Lenna B. Moran	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 23:						
Emmet L. Rosecrans	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1903	
Emma Rosecrans	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 24:						
W. M. Robertson	Teacher	600	M.	H.	Oct. 1, 1884	
A. A. Robertson	Housekeeper	300	F.	H.	July 1, 1885	
No. 25:						
John W. Lydy	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1902	
May Lydy	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 26:						
Alfred E. Whiteis	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1902	
Christa I. Whiteis	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	July 28, 1902	
No. 27:						
J. W. Lewis	Teacher	600	M.	W.	May 6, 1897	
Ida Lewis	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Pine Bluff Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS—con.						
No. 28:						
Geo. W. Robbins	Teacher	\$600	M.	W.	June 25, 1901	
Mollie H. Robbins	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	do	
No. 29:						
Edward Truman	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 28, 1898	
Emma L. Truman	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	do	
No. 31:						
Laban C. Sherry	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 19, 1902	
Amy Sherry	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	do	
<i>Pipeton School, Minn.</i>						
De Witt S. Harris	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 11, 1892	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
Lucy N. Jones	Clerk	700	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Ella Hyne	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1898	
Sylvia A. Kneeland	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1893	
Rose E. Cameron	do	510	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1903	
Owen A. Hall	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 9, 1902	
Carrie C. Ellis	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 12, 1891	
Bertrise Kiley	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	Aug. 14, 1903	
Margaret J. Gutelius	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 23, 1893	
Emma Goodwin	Laundress	420	F.	I.	Aug. 6, 1903	
Gertrude Harris	Cook	400	F.	I.	Jan. 31, 1901	
C. K. Peck	Teacher of agriculture	400	M.	W.	July 15, 1893	
Timothy J. Sullivan	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1901	
George Jilaway	Industrial teacher	210	M.	I.	July 8, 1893	
BIRCH COOLEY DAY SCHOOL.						
Robert H. C. Hinman	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 8, 1892	
Jessie H. Hinman	Housekeeper	p.m. 39	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
<i>Imora Agency, Okla.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Hugh M. Noble	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	June 12, 1891	
Joseph M. Dank	Teacher	810	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
do	do	510	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1902	
Helen M. Colville	Kindergarten	600	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897	
Henry F. Furry	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1891	
Jennie Grey	Matron	510	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Belle Furry	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Sept. 13, 1897	
Fannie Huguenot	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Ann W. Hammack	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1891	
Horace Warrior	Baker	400	M.	I.	Dec. 8, 1902	
Mary A. Huns	Cook	450	F.	I.	June 1, 1901	
George W. Haas	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Oct. 4, 1892	
OTO TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Horace W. Newman	Superintendent and physician	1,400	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
<i>Potawatomi Training School, Kans.</i>						
G. L. Williams	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	Sept. 21, 1896	
Jesse E. Tyler	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1898	
Sarah E. Sample	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1899	
David L. Maxwell	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1903	
Lizelo L. Williams	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1899	
Madge Townsend	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Jan. 12, 1901	
Emma Langford	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1901	
Elnora Jamison	Laundress	420	F.	I.	May 23, 1903	
Ella S. Johnson	Cook	420	F.	W.	Apr. 12, 1901	
Norman H. Justus	Farmer	600	M.	W.	June 9, 1904	
Minerva Mitten	Assistant	180	F.	I.	June 10, 1904	
<i>Puyallup Boarding School, Wash.</i>						
Harry F. Liston	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1889	
Ida McQuesten	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1898	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Puyallup Boarding School, Wash.—con.</i>						
Annie I. Garber	Teacher	\$600	F.	W.	Oct. 19, 1900	
Samuel A. Cook	do	540	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1891	
Florence Liston	Matron	640	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1894	
Mary B. Cockell	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 21, 1901	
Maggie Smith	do	480	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1901	
Kate D. Ayres	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 23, 1901	
Emma J. White	Laundress	420	F.	W.	July 29, 1903	
Elvira P. Sorkness	Cook	500	F.	W.	May 21, 1901	
Thomas H. Smith	Gardener	600	M.	I.	Aug. 20, 1888	
James P. Bales	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1892	
Frederick Freeman	Tailor	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Joseph Davis	Night watchman	500	M.	W.	June 18, 1896	
PUYALLUP DAY SCHOOLS.						
Chehalis:						
Karl E. Enteman	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1903	
Jamestown:						
Johnson Williams	do	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Port Gamble:						
Walter A. Van Voorhis	do	600	M.	W.	July 21, 1903	
Quinalt:						
Norman S. Richards	do	600	M.	W.	Feb. 17, 1903	
Maude B. Cox	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1901	
Skokomish:						
Andrew P. Peterson	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 8, 1902	
<i>Rapid City School, S. Dak.</i>						
Sam B. Davis	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Florence Davis	do	650	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Erlie O. Ewing	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 19, 1900	
Martina Cleveland	do	660	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1903	
Mary A. Cook	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1902	
Henrietta R. Freeman	do	540	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Joseph A. Endsley	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 22, 1901	
E. O. Stillwell	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Margaret J. Thompson	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1903	
Bertha Crouch	do	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1901	
Hattie E. Smith	do	480	F.	W.	Jan. 23, 1904	
Annie M. Freeland	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1903	
Hattie Craven	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Apr. 23, 1901	
Tole Boyles	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1891	
Ella A. Squier	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Feb. 27, 1901	
Samuel L. Perry	Baker	500	M.	W.	June 28, 1901	
Aner E. Voy	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Charles W. Cranford	Farmer	800	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1904	
Alonso Leedy	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1904	
William H. Balmer	Disciplinarian	800	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
A. P. Hays	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1901	
Theodens Redwater	Assistant	300	M.	I.	May 18, 1901	
<i>Rice Station Boarding School, Ariz.</i>						
Robert A. Cochran	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
James W. Balmer	Clerk	840	M.	I.	Sept. 12, 1899	
Alice M. Kingcade	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Aug. 13, 1896	
Minnie Schirbauer	do	660	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Pearl McArthur	do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 22, 1893	
Sallie H. Snow	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1899	
Charles Picard	Industrial teacher	720	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1891	
Rhds B. Cochran	Matron	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Margaret Nessel	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897	
Agnes C. Norman	do	480	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1902	
Lillian M. Henry	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1903	
Margaret M. Mitchell	Seamstress	640	F.	W.	Mar. 27, 1903	
Lulu Wilson	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Mar. 3, 1908	
Theresa O. Furlong	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1900	
Maggie M. Carroll	Cook	540	F.	W.	Feb. 24, 1899	

Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).

Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Rice Station Boarding School, Ark.—Con.</i>						
Katie St. Jacques	Assistant cook	\$300	F.	I.	Nov. 3, 1903	
James G. Cashen	Baker	500	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1903	
William H. Carroll	Carpenter	200	M.	W.	May 1, 1903	
Henry Hopkins	Shoemaker and harnessmaker	300	M.	I.	Nov. 16, 1897	
Melvin Sisto	Blacksmith	300	M.	I.	Sept. 12, 1903	
John S. Scott	Engineer	800	M.	W.	July 11, 1901	
<i>Ridge Institute, Florida, S. D.</i>						
Act. Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
Charles F. DeLoe	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1889	
William A. Harris	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1886	
Archibald Wishart	Disciplinarian	800	M.	W.	July 8, 1902	
Louise Cavalier	Teacher	810	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1883	
Mattio Jones	do.	600	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1893	
Ella G. King	do.	600	F.	W.	Aug. 23, 1901	
Dixie W. Barker	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 29, 1902	
Marion E. Smith	do.	600	F.	W.	June 25, 1901	
Roma F. Eubank	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1899	
Winnie Tyler	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Aula Neylt	Housekeeper	480	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1901	
Julia A. Waller	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1901	
Mary A. Atchison	Scamstress	540	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1890	
Belle Mead	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Jennie Nugent	Cook	510	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1893	
Sarah Green	Assistant cook	480	F.	I.	July 1, 1902	
Maggie Brunson	Housekeeper	480	F.	I.	Dec. 9, 1888	
Robert A. Voy	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Ole B. Olson	Tailor	720	M.	W.	July 8, 1899	
Joseph James	Shoemaker and harnessmaker	600	M.	W.	Sept. 29, 1902	
James T. Edworthy	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Oct. 2, 1903	
Leander N. Hensch	Gardener	600	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
George H. Tibbets	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1901	
Winfield S. Heckenborn	Assistant engineer	600	M.	I.	Aug. 22, 1901	
John G. Smith	do.	600	M.	I.	Aug. 22, 1901	
<i>Riverside School, Cal.</i>						
Act. Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
Harwood Hall	Superintendent	2,000	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1886	
Elmer E. Kightlinger	Clerk	1,100	M.	W.	May 4, 1897	
H. E. Mitchell	do.	800	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1899	
Lewis W. Hess	Assistant clerk	600	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1903	
Daniel Maggo	Disciplinarian	800	M.	I.	Apr. 26, 1904	
Frank A. Virtue	Teacher	840	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Maggie Naf	do.	600	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1902	
Carrie M. Darnell	do.	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891	
Aha L. Handley	do.	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1901	
Henrietta L. Hess	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 28, 1888	
Laura M. Corneliuz	do.	510	F.	W.	Dec. 4, 1902	
Martha D. Kaufman	do.	540	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1900	
Daisy D. Kant	do.	510	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
James B. F. Millar	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	June 1, 1904	
Frank L. Johnson	Assistant industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	do.	
Fanny D. Hall	Matron	720	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Bachel A. Maris	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	July 14, 1894	
Vivian Jefferies	do.	540	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1903	
Margaret Ironside	do.	500	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1903	
Melissa B. Selfres	do.	500	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1904	
Laura M. Armstrong	Housekeeper	500	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1899	
Minnie I. Valentine	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Dec. 16, 1903	
Lida Bartholow	do.	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Eleanor E. Gunston	Scamstress	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1902	
Oliver Ford	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Annie Morongo	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Mary L. Meira	Laundress	540	F.	W.	May 16, 1904	
Juliana Amago	do.	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Lydia Long	Baker	600	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1886	
Ava Gibson	Cook	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1904	
Magie T. Thayer	do.	600	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1904	
Omair Bates	Farmer	900	M.	W.	July 26, 1896	
James F. Cralkshank	Gardener	800	M.	W.	Jan. 10, 1892	
Fred Long	Carpenter	800	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1887	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Riverside School, Cal.—Continued.</i>						
Chas. C. Meats	Engineer	\$900	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1901	
William D. Henry	Assistant engineer	600	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1904	
Charles Weyland	Band instructor	600	M.	W.	May 16, 1901	
John W. Reck	Laborer	600	M.	W.	Oct. 10, 1902	
<i>Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Charles F. Werner	Superintendent	1,100	M.	W.	Nov. 30, 1899	
William H. Ross	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Nov. 14, 1900	
Thamar Richey	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1892	
Sara Porter	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1903	
Sarah E. Gedney	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Mar. 19, 1904	
Anna M. Cathcart	Kindergarten	600	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1903	
Sarah J. Werner	Matron	560	F.	W.	Jan. 12, 1892	
Stella S. Bullard	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1900	
Dylla Kurka	do.	480	F.	W.	June 1, 1904	
Jennie Cuthbertson	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1904	
Lucy English	Scamstress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Cora V. Carruthers	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1902	
Jennie Kington	Baker	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1904	
Mary Pike	Cook	480	F.	W.	Apr. 12, 1904	
Victor E. Brown	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1903	
Orville D. Carey	Gardener	600	M.	W.	June 9, 1904	
George E. Turner	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Apr. 3, 1902	
Charles T. Kronk	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Nov. 12, 1903	
Lloyd E. Carruthers	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 15, 1900	
Alex. Boyer	Assistant engineer	540	M.	I.	May 6, 1904	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Jennie Mullen	Female Indust'l teacher	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Susan Bettelyoun	do.	600	F.	I.	Feb. 14, 1899	
Katie E. Bennett	do.	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Elnora Robinson	do.	600	F.	W.	Jan. 28, 1904	
Laura M. Peckham	do.	600	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1902	
ROSEBUD DAY SCHOOLS.						
Arthur E. McFarridge	Day school inspector	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1898	
Robert L. Russell	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 17, 1903	
Spring Creek:						
Z. A. Parker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1888	
William M. Parker	Housekeeper	300	M.	W.	Feb. 14, 1891	
Ironwood Creek:						
John V. Clendenning	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 3, 1900	
Leola E. Clendenning	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	do.	
Upper Cut Meat:						
Eugene E. Kidney	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Charlotte A. Kidney	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	do.	
He Dog's Camp:						
William M. Ege	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902	
Lola A. Ege	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Jan. 23, 1902	
Cut Meat:						
Jesse B. Mortzoff	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 9, 1899	
Grace Mortzoff	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	do.	
Red Leaf Camp:						
John F. Wasmund	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 18, 1902	
Grace Wasmund	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	do.	
Black Pipe:						
William S. Kreigh	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 27, 1903	
Elizabeth L. Kreigh	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	do.	
Cott. Creek:						
John Crickenberger	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1902	
Mary E. Crickenberger	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903	
Lower Cut Meat:						
William P. Taber	Teacher	600	M.	W.	July 25, 1893	
Jennie T. Bixby	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	May 9, 1904	
Ring Thunder:						
Henry O. Kenzie	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1897	
Mary E. Kenzie	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.—Con.</i>						
ROSEBUD DAY SCHOOLS—con.						
Pine Creek:						
Matthew R. Derig.	Teacher	\$600	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1898	
Eliza B. Derig.	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1901	
Little White River:						
E. C. Seovel.	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Mary C. Seovel.	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	do	
White Thunder:						
Albert B. Reagan.	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1901	
Ottilla A. Reagan.	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	do	
Butte Creek:						
Edward F. Paddock.	Teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
H. E. Paddock.	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Nov. 9, 1897	
Whirlwind Soldiers' Camp:						
Henry W. Fielder.	Teacher	600	M.	I.	Dec. 11, 1900	
Clara B. Fielder.	Housekeeper	300	F.	I.	do	
Little Crow's Camp:						
Wm. H. Pfeiffer.	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 5, 1904	
Virgie Pfeiffer.	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1901	
Oak Creek:						
Charles E. Coc.	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 20, 1903	
Emo C. Coc.	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	do	
Big White River:						
J. M. Linn.	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 27, 1893	
Olive R. Linn.	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Bull Creek:						
George G. Davis.	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1893	
Cora Davis.	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Upper Pine Creek:						
William F. Taber.	Teacher	600	M.	W.	July 25, 1893	
Flora A. Taber.	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Jan. 5, 1900	
Milk's Camp:						
Krauth H. Cressman.	Teacher	600	M.	W.	May 29, 1893	
Jane E. Cressman.	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
<i>Round Valley Boarding School, Cal.</i>						
Horace J. Johnson.	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	May 2, 1893	
Mary Johnson.	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897	
J. M. Tozer.	do	540	F.	W.	May 3, 1904	
Florence F. Monroe.	do	540	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Emma Ledyer.	Matron	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1901	
Fannie G. Brown.	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	July 2, 1902	
Thelma Tuttle.	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 27, 1903	
Lizzie H. Robinson.	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1903	
Frank Peters.	Cook	240	M.	H.	May 3, 1904	
Andrew H. Burton.	Night watchman	600	M.	W.	July 7, 1903	
<i>Sauk and Fox Agency, Iowa.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Jennie Hood.	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1902	
Elizabeth M. Whitmore.	Assistant teacher	420	F.	W.	Feb. 17, 1904	
Samuel E. Greer.	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 31, 1903	
Artie Bailey.	Matron	500	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Ida M. Humphreys.	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1904	
Ida Greer.	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1904	
Cecilia Weitzel.	Laundress	450	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1904	
M. Myrtle Smith.	Cook	420	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1904	
Oren R. Rider.	Laborer	600	M.	W.	June 1, 1901	
<i>Sauk and Fox Agency, Okla.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
William C. Kohlenberg.	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	June 8, 1894	
Adelbert W. Leech.	Assistant superintendent	840	M.	W.	Oct. 21, 1900	
William C. Garrett.	Teacher	660	M.	W.	July 1, 1899	

Act Mar. 3, 1903
(32 Stat., 982).

Act Mar. 3, 1903
(32 Stat., 982).

Treaty Oct. 11,
1842 (7 Stat.,
690); Act Mar.
3, 1903 (32
Stat., 982).

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Sauk and Fox Agency, Okla.—Continued.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Ruth H. Irwin.	Kindergartner	\$360	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Robert K. Bell.	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 2, 1904	
Laura Froneberger.	Matron	580	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Maria L. Colvin.	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	Nov. 26, 1902	
Mary F. Purcell.	Seamstress	510	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1903	
Nellie Quigg.	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Feb. 25, 1904	
Nelly H. Smolser.	Cook	400	F.	W.	May 20, 1901	
Samuel F. Stacher.	Farmer	660	M.	W.	July 16, 1903	
<i>Salem School, Oreg.</i>						
T. W. Potter.	Superintendent	2,000	M.	W.	Mar. 15, 1884	
W. P. Campbell.	Assistant superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1881	
Leon A. Woodin.	Clerk	800	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1896	
Jeanette Booth.	do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 29, 1904	
Florence Hutchinson.	do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1902	
Charles Larsen.	Assistant clerk	400	M.	I.	Aug. 10, 1901	
John P. Cochran.	Disciplinary	900	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
P. A. Loomis.	Assistant disciplinary	540	M.	W.	May 3, 1904	
Nellie J. Campbell.	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1881	
Sara C. Cloutier.	do	720	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894	
Ella M. Overman.	do	660	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1892	
Frances Bowman.	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Margaret Miller.	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1898	
Mellie E. Dohse.	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1890	
Augusta S. Hultman.	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1895	
Lillian G. Patrick.	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1903	
Katherine H. O'Brien.	do	540	F.	W.	Mar. 23, 1904	
M. W. Cooper.	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 3, 1902	
Mary E. Theisz.	Matron	840	F.	W.	June 1, 1902	
Maggie J. McFadden.	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1902	
Carrie Becker.	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1895	
Mary Hill.	do	540	F.	W.	Aug. 31, 1898	
Emma Troutman.	do	540	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1901	
Ella M. Newcombe.	Housekeeper	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1902	
Anna M. Sherrard.	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1900	
Elle M. Lugnbod.	Seamstress	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1901	
Agnes Lovelace.	Assistant seamstress	480	F.	I.	May 1, 1898	
Jane Evans.	do	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1903	
Karlo L. Brower.	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1893	
Georgina Woods.	Assistant laundress	360	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1904	
Edward Green.	Baker	840	M.	I.	June 13, 1901	
Blanche Charnley.	Cook	600	F.	W.	May 6, 1904	
Myrtle J. Williams.	Assistant cook	420	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1903	
Dolly Wiggins.	do	300	F.	W.	Jan. 27, 1901	
Lara G. Paulson.	Farmer	840	M.	W.	June 24, 1904	
Charles H. Woods.	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Feb. 23, 1901	
Anton F. Overman.	Tailor	780	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1889	
Adolph Farrow.	Shoe and harness maker.	660	M.	I.	Feb. 20, 1901	
Andrew Picard.	Shoe and harness maker.	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1903	
Harry E. Mann.	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Mar. 23, 1900	
John Wesley.	Gardener	720	M.	W.	May 7, 1902	
Andrew J. Batcher.	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 13, 1904	
William Lovelace.	Assistant engineer	660	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1901	
James Smith.	do	500	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1903	
George S. Hillb.	Wagon maker and painter.	720	M.	W.	May 13, 1895	
James J. Heath.	Printer	600	M.	W.	Mar. 18, 1903	
Benj. Bohlander.	Dairyman	660	M.	W.	Mar. 13, 1904	
Myrtle Cooper.	Domestic science teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1903	
Henry N. Stoudenmeyer.	Laborer	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
John F. Steelhammer.	do	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1902	
<i>San Carlos Agency, Ariz.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Stephen B. Weeks.	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Margaret A. Bingham.	Teacher	660	F.	W.	May 19, 1894	
Grace Fitzpatrick.	do	540	F.	W.	May 1, 1902	
Lena Little.	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1902	
Frank St. Jacques.	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1902	

Act Mar. 3, 1903
(32 Stat., 982).

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>San Carlos Agency, Ariz.—Continued.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Charlotte Schulz	Matron	\$600	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1899	
Sallie E. St. Jacques	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1902	
Rebecca A. Haseal	Scamstress	520	F.	W.	Apr. 2, 1899	
Naomi Kohlenstipp	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Mar. 11, 1896	
Lyla H. Sullivan	Cook	500	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1904	
Elton Cozce	Shoe and harness maker	300	F.	I.	Dec. 17, 1899	
<i>San Jacinto Training School, Cal.</i>						
Lucius A. Wright	Superintendent	1,100	M.	W.	June 1, 1897	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
DAY SCHOOLS UNDER THE SAN JACINTO SUPERINTENDENT.						
Martinez:						
James B. Royce	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1902	
Honnie V. Royce	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Potrero:						
Sarah E. Gillman	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1898	
Victoria Miguel	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Oct. 12, 1897	
Subota:						
Will H. Stanley	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 12, 1900	
May Stanley	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Tule River:						
William J. Snowden	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1899	
Emaline Ewins	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	June 11, 1901	
<i>San Juan Training School, Ariz.</i>						
William T. Shelton	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 23, 1891	Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
Walter B. Handall	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1903	
Hattie A. Shelton	Matron	510	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1895	
<i>Santa Fe Boarding School, N. Mex.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
G. J. Crandall	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892	
George B. Haggitt	Asst. superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Marlin S. Murphy	Clerk	1,100	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1903	
Francis R. Crandall	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	May 23, 1901	
Carrie O. Rode	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1899	
Anna Gardner	do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1899	
Gertrude Ferris	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Nora H. Hearst	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Mary Bates	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1906	
Carson M. Burfus	do	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1904	
Isabelle B. Haggitt	do	640	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Thomas W. Enos	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	May 12, 1903	
Ella P. Dennis	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Mattie A. Price	do	300	F.	I.	Nov. 29, 1901	
Lettie Spence	do	300	F.	I.	May 3, 1904	
Sara Jefferies	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Lillian L. Markley	Scamstress	600	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1904	
Manuela Manuel	Assistant scamstress	300	F.	I.	May 8, 1904	
Mary Holt	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Sept. 13, 1902	
Clara Naranjo	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1902	
Severiano Taloya	Baker	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Jennie A. Crittenden	Cook	500	F.	W.	May 29, 1902	
S. T. Peter	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	May 1, 1894	
Maggie Norris	Hospital cook	180	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1903	
Elmer G. Crittenden	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	May 6, 1900	
Douglas Holt	Tailor	550	M.	I.	Feb. 8, 1899	
Nicola Yanul	Harness and shoe maker	600	M.	W.	Oct. 18, 1900	
J. G. Borrego	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Jan. 24, 1899	
Reyes A. Gurrile	Night watchman	480	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
James D. Porter	Gardener	600	M.	I.	Sept. 25, 1906	
Jerry B. Farris	Engineer	600	M.	I.	Jan. 31, 1901	
<i>SANTA FE DAY SCHOOLS.</i>						
Mary E. Dismette	Supervising teacher	900	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Thomas W. Voetler	Assistant clerk	800	M.	W.	Jan. 25, 1901	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903 and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Santa Fe Boarding School, N. Mex.—Con.</i>						
SANTA FE DAY SCHOOLS—con.						
Cochiti:						
Lucella S. Gallup	Teacher	1-10-572	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1902	
Jemez:						
Emma Dawson	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1899	
Rose Smith	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 15, 1903	
Nambog:						
C. E. Dagenett	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Ether M. Dagenett	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Taos:						
Allice G. Dufre	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Antonio Romero	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1892	
Picturis:						
Starr Hayes	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1891	
San Ildefonso:						
Esther B. Hoyt	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895	
Lola L. Hoyt	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1901	
San Juan:						
John L. Ballenger	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1902	
Zula Ballenger	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1901	
Santa Clara:						
Clara D. True	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	June 9, 1893	
Frances D. True	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1902	
Zia:						
Annie M. Sayre	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1891	
Refrigia Moquino	Assistant	p.m. 15	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1903	
<i>Sante Agency, Nbr.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Wilbert E. Meagley	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1895	
James F. Koons	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 22, 1902	
Frank S. Thomas	do	610	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1903	
Albert B. Wilsee	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 26, 1904	
Mary J. Young	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1890	
Delia R. Dennis	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	May 8, 1901	
Mary E. Newell	Scamstress	120	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1902	
Vinilo V. Hulcock	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1902	
Lucy C. Young	Cook	420	F.	W.	Aug. 22, 1902	
Guy Jones	Laborer	400	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1901	
PONCA DAY SCHOOL.						
J. S. C. Spickerman	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1902	
<i>Seger Ology Training School, Okla.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
John H. Seger						
John H. Seger	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1879	
Jay C. Fry	Financial clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Edward E. Palmer	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1902	
Fannie L. Case	Assistant teacher	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1901	
Jessie M. Seger	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1896	
Anna J. Ritter	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Ada E. Miller	Scamstress	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1891	
Marietta Hayes	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Anna C. Fry	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Ella Fitchumler	Baker	300	F.	W.	June 1, 1897	
Mabel M. Kennedy	Cook	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Watan	do	400	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Neatha Seger	Gardener	480	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1901	
RED MOON BOARDING SCHOOL.						
William H. Blish	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Dec. 18, 1897	
Emma G. Dent	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1898	
Jean M. Blish	Matron and scamstress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1902	
Dollie Johnson	Cook	300	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1901	
Samuel Tucker	Farmer	400	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1901	
Wilber M. Johnson	Night watchman	176	M.	I.	Jan. 13, 1904	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Sauca Training School, Ind. T.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
Horace B. Durant	Superintendent	\$1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 25, 1888	
James W. Wilson	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Chas. D. Allen	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1880	
Ellis H. Crawford	do.	600	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1903	
Nomel Dawson	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1903	
Bonjamin F. Egniew	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Margaret E. Dunham	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 18, 1900	
Kate Long	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	July 7, 1896	
Lydia F. Spencer	do.	300	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1899	
Hattie Egniew	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1899	
Alberta Smith	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1903	
Frances Ellingworth	Baker	400	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1902	
Annie M. Wilson	Cook	540	F.	W.	May 1, 1902	
Silas Armstrong	Farmer	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1904	
Grover Long	Assistant farmer	240	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1903	
Charles R. Scott	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1900	
Elvora Denny	Assistant	210	F.	W.	Mar. 21, 1904	
<i>Sauca Training School, Okla.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
Frank A. Thacker	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Thomas W. Alford	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 6, 1901	
Lizzie J. McMahon	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1903	
Hessie F. Ball	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1898	
Albert N. Gillett	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 19, 1902	
Maggie Mackay	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1904	
Nancy Kennedy	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Fannie Rice	Seamstress	450	F.	H.	July 1, 1898	
Annie J. Morris	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Dec. 9, 1902	
Lizzie Ellis	Baker	180	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1903	
Sophia Anderson	Cook	400	F.	W.	Mar. 21, 1904	
John Anderson	Farmer	450	M.	H.	Aug. 18, 1902	
Joseph Wapkinch	Assistant farmer	180	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1904	
<i>Shoshoni Agency, Wyo.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
William B. Dew	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Apr. 4, 1896	
Albert H. Kneale	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1892	
Fayette A. McKenzie	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1903	
S. Toledo Sherry	do.	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1901	
Mary Pennell	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1898	
Jennie H. Royer	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1903	
Mary E. Graves	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 30, 1902	
Edith F. Kneale	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1899	
Winnie K. Sherran	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Mar. 3, 1904	
Hattie B. Parker	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Mar. 7, 1903	
Helene B. Brunelsen	Baker	480	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1902	
Marfa Paitre	Cook	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1903	
William Mitchell	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Feb. 2, 1903	
W. W. Cochran	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1903	
Angus G. Crockett	Assistant engineer	600	M.	W.	July 31, 1903	
<i>Silet Agency, Oreg.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
John J. McKoin	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1892	
Clarence L. Gates	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1903	
Arthur Bensell	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1904	
Mary Kruger	Matron	500	F.	W.	May 4, 1895	
Rose Haller	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	July 3, 1902	
Ellen Davis	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Dec. 9, 1903	
Ella Adams	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Aug. 5, 1901	
Mabel I. Kreiger	Cook	400	F.	W.	Apr. 5, 1904	
<i>Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Caleb B. Jackson	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	May 13, 1902	
Samuel J. Sanford	Asst. superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 5, 1899	
C. Loula Weeks	Clerk	900	M.	W.	June 27, 1904	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL—continued.						
George S. Fitzpatrick	Teacher	\$660	M.	W.	Jan. 6, 1904	
Anna Sheridan	do.	600	F.	W.	Aug. 2, 1895	
John H. Bally	Industrial teacher	600	M.	H.	Dec. 26, 1897	
Josephine Ayleng	Matron	540	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1893	
Sarah Garvin	Assistant matron	450	F.	W.	May 12, 1903	
Annie Vars	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1904	
Gertrude Lionberger	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Mar. 25, 1901	
Lizzie Francis	Cook	480	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1901	
Milo B. Pincomb	Laborer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1901	
<i>Southern Ute Agency, Colo.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Joseph O. Smith	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Feb. 24, 1900	
F. Alice Swasey	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 4, 1904	
Mary L. Beates	Assistant teacher	640	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1897	
Maggie Donnelly	Matron	540	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1901	
Daisy Young	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1903	
Alce S. Bowman	Cook	400	F.	W.	May 23, 1903	
John C. Schalles	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1901	
<i>Southern Utah (Shivwits) School, Utah.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
Laura B. Work	Superintendent	900	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1895	
Sallie K. Castillo	Teacher and matron	510	F.	W.	Mar. 13, 1903	
Jane Lamb	Cook	100	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1904	
<i>Springfield Training School, S. Dak.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
Walter J. Wicks	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Josephine A. Hilton	Teacher	510	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Emeline C. Wicks	Matron	560	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1902	
Rose Hoaglin	Seamstress	430	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1901	
Mary A. Rockwood	Laundress	300	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1902	
Henrietta E. Jones	Cook	360	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Charles F. Miller	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
<i>Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Ewald G. Witzleben	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1886	
Wilda Hancock	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1900	
Lucille Z. Van Solen	do.	600	F.	H.	Dec. 1, 1901	
Agnes V. Witzleben	do.	540	F.	H.	Mar. 1, 1884	
Joseph J. Huse	Industrial teacher	630	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1892	
George Matokokipapi	Assistant industrial teacher	300	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1899	
Seraphino E. Ecker	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Rosella A. Poppler	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Walburga Huse	Nurse	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Petronilla Uhing	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1891	
Mary Huff	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Bertha Weber	Teacher	480	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1899	
Mary Huber	Cook	480	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Mary Rose Wittaner	Hospital cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1901	
Emeran D. White	Engineer	420	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1885	
Herbert Buffalo	Carpenter	360	M.	W.	Nov. 23, 1901	
John D. Howard	Laborer	360	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Josie Sees the Bear	Assistant	210	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1903	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Agnes B. Reedy	Female industrial teacher	600	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Hermine Cournoyer	do.	600	F.	H.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Bessie McKenzie	do.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Marie L. Van Solen	do.	600	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1885	

REF0076096

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.—Con.</i>						
AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Marlin Kenel.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 31, 1881	
Rhabata Stoup.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Bridget McColligan.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Edward LeCompte.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	H.	Oct. 31, 1902	
Placida Schaefer.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Aida Endres.....	Assistant matron.....	450	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1887	
Cecilia Camenzind.....	Seamstress.....	180	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1903	
Placida Kappeler.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1881	
Theresa Markle.....	Cook.....	600	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Charles M. Manning.....	Carpenter.....	300	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903	
Louis Endres.....	Laborer.....	210	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1901	
Mary Chargingeagle.....	Assistant.....	210	F.	H.	Mar. 7, 1901	
Mary Bursalis.....	do.....	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1901	
Anna LeCompte.....	do.....	210	F.	I.	Sept. 15, 1903	
Jennie Matohakitta.....	do.....					
GRAND RIVER SCHOOL.						
J. Thomas Hall.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 23, 1899	
William Conyngton.....	Physician.....	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 15, 1901	
Charles B. James.....	Teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Oct. 2, 1903	
Emma Fiske.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1901	
Lola A. Starkey.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1903	
Nila A. Caulkins.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1904	
Harriet Yellowear-rings.....	do.....	240	F.	I.	Feb. 12, 1903	
Nellie Scott.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	W.	Sept. 28, 1903	
Lena S. King.....	Laundress.....	520	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1900	
Anna Bruns.....	Cook.....	450	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1899	
Mary Longbul.....	do.....	210	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1902	
Edwin W. Smith.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	June 1, 1904	
Nathan L. Caulkins.....	Assistant cook.....	800	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1903	
John Eaglesfield.....	Carpenter.....	300	M.	I.	June 11, 1904	
Imelda Swiftcloud.....	Night watchman.....	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Mary Broughton.....	Assistant.....	180	F.	I.	Nov. 23, 1903	
John F. Thompson.....	Engineer.....	840	M.	W.	Feb. 17, 1904	
STANDING ROCK DAY SCHOOLS.						
Walter P. Squires.....	Day school inspector.....	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 7, 1901	
No. 1:						
Benjamin A. Sanders.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 7, 1903	
Lorena M. Sanders.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do.....	
George Stuckman.....	Janitor.....	p.m. 18	M.	I.	May 23, 1901	
No. 2:						
Elmond S. Weatherby.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Jan. 28, 1901	
Katharine R. Weatherby.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Dec. 30, 1903	
Luke Chase Alone.....	Janitor.....	p.m. 18	M.	I.	June 15, 1901	
Cannon Ball:						
Agnes G. Fredette.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	F.	H.	Mar. 16, 1891	
Georgia Morrison.....	Assistant teacher.....	p.m. 48	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1902	
David Redstone.....	Janitor.....	p.m. 18	M.	I.	May 12, 1904	
Bullhead:						
Edward M. Rogers.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	July 14, 1902	
Louise Kelly.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 26, 1901	
Porcupine:						
Joseph F. Estes.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1892	
Anna J. Estes.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
<i>Tonah School, Wis.—Continued.</i>						
Lindley M. Compton.....	Superintendent.....	1,600	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1890	
Thomas A. W. Jones.....	Clerk.....	900	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1895	
Edward J. Peacore.....	do.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
May D. Church.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1891	
Emma K. Hetrick.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 21, 1903	
Lisa M. Olson Tucker.....	do.....	300	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Carrie I. Daley.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1903	

Act Mar. 3, 1903
(32 Stat., 982).

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Tonah School, Wis.—Continued.</i>						
Matie O. Cobb.....	Kindergartner.....	\$300	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1900	
Mina L. Spradling.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1900	
Myrtle L. Crocker.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1902	
Elizabeth Lane.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	June 7, 1897	
Artie Smith.....	do.....	300	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1901	
Lavilla M. Horner.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1898	
Maud Peacore.....	Assistant seamstress.....	300	F.	H.	May 1, 1901	
Jessie E. Emery.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Jennie M. Devlin.....	Baker.....	480	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1901	
Fannie Bibbo.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 22, 1901	
Lucie Gardner.....	Assistant cook.....	300	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1902	
Harris B. Watson.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	May 25, 1904	
Frederic Crocker.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 25, 1902	
Theodore E. C. Vesper.....	do.....	720	M.	W.	Jan. 9, 1903	
Oscar D. Davis.....	Assistant engineer.....	300	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1903	
George E. Homer.....	Dairyman.....	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Steven Coleman.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	Oct. 22, 1893	
<i>Tongue River Agency, Mont.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
James B. Smith.....	Engineer.....	900	M.	W.	May 25, 1888	
Alfred H. Weeks.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	June 27, 1904	
William M. Brown.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	May 22, 1904	
DAY SCHOOL.						
Pinckney V. Tuell.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 28, 1901	
Julia E. Tuell.....	Seamstress.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1902	
<i>Turton Canyon School, Ark.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
James S. Perkins.....	Superintendent.....	1,800	M.	W.	Dec. 22, 1893	
James Blythe.....	Clerk.....	300	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Pleasant Sturzenegger.....	Disciplinarian.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 28, 1904	
Katherine Speirs.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1903	
Catherine H. Finnegan.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1903	
Harriet M. McKibben.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 28, 1902	
Nelle Louise White.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 18, 1904	
Marie C. Johnson.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Jan. 22, 1901	
Florence Ansley Perkins.....	Laundress.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1898	
Joseph Hill.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903	
James Fielding.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	Feb. 10, 1903	
J. Frank Miller.....	Engineer.....	840	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1902	
HAVASUPAI BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Albert W. Florea.....	Industrial teacher.....	900	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1902	
George H. Alway.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Feb. 10, 1904	
Orn E. Baldwin.....	Housekeeper.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1904	
Annie E. Florea.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1904	
<i>Tulalip Agency, Wash.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Charles M. Buchanan.....	Superintendent and physician.....	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 13, 1891	
William Shelton.....	Laborer.....	450	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Lunham:						
Geo. A. Bremner.....	Teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1898	
Rose Bremner.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Swinomah:						
Cyrus B. Pickrell.....	Teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1904	
Emma W. Pickrell.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	do.....	
Elvira G. Parker.....	Laborer.....	360	F.	W.	do.....	
Port Madison:						
Allen A. Bartow.....	Teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Louisa A. Bartow.....	Housekeeper.....	300	F.	W.	do.....	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Utah and Ouray Agency, Utah.</i>						
UNTA SCHOOL.						
William W. Ewing.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1893	Treaty Oct. 7, 1883 (13 Stat., 673); Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
Chalfant L. Swain.....	Teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Aug. 6, 1901	
May L. Kraft.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 8, 1902	
Taylor Logan.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	F.	W.	May 27, 1901	
Alvah E. Saxon.....	Matron.....	510	F.	W.	Aug. 24, 1903	
Ruth T. Bryce.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1902	
Ella Matlack.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Mary A. Conrad.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 22, 1900	
Norah Rosenbauer.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1901	
Snyder D. Freeland.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 29, 1904	
James Santiago.....	Night watchman.....	240	M.	I.	Apr. 11, 1901	
OURAY SCHOOL.						
Oscar M. Waddell.....	Superintendent.....	840	M.	W.	Oct. 27, 1900	
Myrtle Freeland.....	Teacher.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1901	
James Nickell.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	F.	W.	June 18, 1901	
Martha A. Freeland.....	Matron.....	610	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1900	
Susan A. McConkic.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	W.	Apr. 25, 1901	
Jennie Gurr.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1901	
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
<i>Unatilla Agency Training School, Oreg.</i>						
Charles Wilkins.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 9, 1898	
Mollie V. Gauthier.....	Asst. superintendent.....	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1884	
John H. Wilson.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Aug. 12, 1895	
Gerrude M. Golden.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1901	
Ira R. Bamber.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1893	
Olyve S. Rising.....	Matron.....	540	F.	W.	Mar. 29, 1901	
Cella L. Chapelle.....	Assistant matron.....	480	F.	H.	Oct. 22, 1900	
Stella R. Sutherland.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	H.	Sept. 4, 1900	
Louisa Crowley.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	H.	Oct. 6, 1903	
Emma L. Chapelle.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1900	
Jacob F. Clemmer.....	Carpenter.....	720	M.	W.	May 16, 1904	
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
<i>Vermillion Lake School, Minn.</i>						
Oliver H. Gates.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	May 3, 1892	
Fannie S. Gates.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1901	
Emeline H. Tripp.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1891	
Susan M. Lelles.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1901	
Sophia M. Warren.....	Laundress.....	300	F.	H.	July 23, 1900	
Nettie Everett.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1902	
Robert Flexwood.....	Engineer.....	720	M.	W.	July 25, 1900	
W. Y. La Roe.....	Laborer.....	600	M.	W.	May 4, 1904	
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
<i>Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
James E. Kirk.....	Superintendent.....	1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
William H. Bishop.....	Clerk.....	900	M.	W.	May 10, 1899	
Austin Jenkins.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1903	
Emma E. O. Calvert.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1903	
William Hunt.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Ella Briggs.....	Matron.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1898	
Emily Gard.....	Assistant matron.....	480	F.	W.	Feb. 24, 1902	
Amanda L. Friend.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	W.	Jan. 31, 1898	
Daisy Hayes.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	July 26, 1900	
Minerva Deviney.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1898	
Harry Miller.....	Farmer.....	300	M.	I.	Jan. 31, 1890	
James Hayes.....	Night watchman.....	720	M.	I.	Oct. 10, 1898	
Clarence Butler.....	Engineer and electrician.....	720	M.	I.	Oct. 10, 1898	
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
<i>Western Navaho Training School, Ariz.</i>						
Milton J. Needham.....	Superintendent.....	1,300	M.	W.	Sept. 4, 1892	
Cirilla E. Needham.....	Clerk.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1892	
George J. Fanning.....	Physician.....	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 26, 1903	
Mabel Stark.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 8, 1902	
Lou. O. Starrett.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1904	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Western Navaho Training School, Ariz.—Continued.</i>						
Walter Runke.....	Industrial teacher.....	\$780	M.	W.	Oct. 26, 1901	
Elora M. Sanderson.....	Matron.....	540	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1903	
Emma J. S. Alexander.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 26, 1902	
Alvena E. Wieman.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1902	
Laura A. Williams.....	Laundress.....	540	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1903	
Nettie Morris.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	May 2, 1903	
TUBA CITY SCHOOL.						
Phillip B. Hilden.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Apr. 10, 1903	
Lullo P. Paxton.....	Matron.....	640	F.	W.	May 23, 1904	
Lola Fanning.....	Assistant seamstress.....	480	F.	W.	Jan. 18, 1904	
Jessie H. Powell.....	Cook.....	600	F.	W.	June 12, 1904	
John Butler.....	Gardener.....	600	M.	W.	Dec. 26, 1903	
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
<i>Western Shoshoni Agency, Nev.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Horton H. Miller.....	Superintendent.....	1,400	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1893	
Annasa W. Moses.....	Teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Feb. 19, 1893	
Della Spaulding.....	Assistant teacher.....	480	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1903	
James R. Wight.....	Industrial teacher.....	660	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Emma L. Moses.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1895	
Nina F. Sargent.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1897	
Pearl G. Jasey.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1893	
Orna L. Skinner.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	Apr. 5, 1903	
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
<i>White Earth Agency, Minn.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
William F. Davis.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 12, 1903	
Eugene J. Warren.....	Disciplinary.....	600	M.	W.	May 17, 1904	
Charles W. Bunlin.....	Teacher.....	660	M.	W.	Feb. 23, 1904	
Margaret Glover.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1900	
Katharine G. Eddy.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1903	
Alice G. McNabney.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1900	
Lizzie Marshall.....	Assistant matron.....	300	F.	H.	Apr. 7, 1904	
Nora A. Buzzard.....	Seamstress.....	510	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1894	
Minnie E. Evans.....	Laundress.....	620	F.	W.	Mar. 24, 1904	
Nancy Beaufre.....	Baker.....	300	F.	H.	Dec. 10, 1903	
Anna G. Lynch.....	Cook.....	510	F.	W.	Dec. 28, 1903	
Edward Greene.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Dec. 2, 1903	
Richard Warmuth.....	Carpenter.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 21, 1903	
John L. Spratt.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	300	M.	I.	Feb. 8, 1901	
Peter Parker.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1900	
William N. Merrill.....	Engineer.....	800	M.	W.	Oct. 12, 1897	
Peter Navarro.....	Assistant.....	300	M.	I.	Dec. 16, 1903	
PINE POINT BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Nicodemus B. Harr.....	Superintendent and principal teacher.....	1,000	M.	I.	Sept. 20, 1896	
Katherine Krebs.....	Teacher.....	540	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1904	
Mary M. Dodge.....	do.....	540	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Harriet M. Humphreys.....	Matron.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1892	
Rose St. Pierre.....	Assistant matron.....	300	F.	H.	Dec. 1, 1903	
Susan F. Moncrieff.....	Seamstress.....	420	F.	W.	May 30, 1903	
Rose Rock.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	I.	July 1, 1903	
May Cook.....	Cook.....	400	F.	W.	May 30, 1903	
Charles Milton.....	Laborer.....	400	M.	I.	Jan. 20, 1904	
George Bonga.....	do.....	300	M.	I.	Apr. 19, 1902	
WHITE EARTH DAY.						
Leonidas L. Goen.....	Teacher.....	600	M.	W.	June 3, 1904	
WILD RICE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Viola Cook.....	Superintendent.....	900	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Bertha W. Clark.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1903	
Julia A. Hayey.....	Assistant teacher.....	540	F.	W.	Mar. 24, 1902	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>White Earth Agency, Minn.—Con.</i>						
WILD RICE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Eugene Lambert	Industrial teacher	\$600	M.	H.	Apr. 6, 1900	
Blanche M. Lyon	Matron	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Dalay Lambert	Assistant matron	480	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Mary Jane Roy	Seamstress	400	F.	H.	June 14, 1899	
Victoria Ross	Laundress	300	F.	H.	Oct. 3, 1899	
Hattie Lindsay	Cook	300	M.	I.	Sept. 18, 1899	
Robert G. Leddoer	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Sept. 18, 1899	
<i>PORTERVILLE DAY SCHOOL.</i>						
Frank C. Hefer	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Jan. 29, 1903	
Florence B. Hefer	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 8, 1903	
<i>PEMBINA DAY SCHOOL.</i>						
Lawrence W. Pettit	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 11, 1902	
Nellie C. Pettit	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1903	
<i>Winnebago Training School, Neb.</i>						
Horace G. Wilson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1890	
Edward L. Swartz	Principal teacher	800	M.	W.	Jan. 18, 1901	
lander	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1900	
Rilla A. Pettit	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Nov. 15, 1897	
Henry A. Edwall	Matron	520	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1903	
Mary A. Seward	Assistant matron	420	F.	I.	July 8, 1901	
Lucy A. Guthrie	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1900	
Maud E. Walter	Laundress	420	F.	I.	Dec. 8, 1901	
Emma E. Vanderheyden	Cook	420	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1896	
Nellie Barada	Engineer and carpenter	600	M.	W.	July 19, 1903	
Arthur D. Walter						Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).
<i>Willenberg Boarding School, Wis.</i>						
Azel Jacobson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Alice Johnson	Clerk	720	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1895	
Ruth Clayton	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1898	
Carrie A. Walker	do.	540	F.	W.	June 9, 1891	
Josie H. Hurley	Matron	480	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1898	
Adeline Crane	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1900	
Katie A. Cox	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Sept. 17, 1902	
Julia Palmer	Baker	480	F.	I.	Oct. 14, 1903	
Sarah House	Cook	480	F.	I.	Oct. 6, 1897	
Hildus Rolfsen	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Frank L. Floyd	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	Sept. 17, 1900	
John Red Cloud	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1903	
<i>Yakima Agency, Wash.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Jay Lynch	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1891	
William H. Embree	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Veneola E. Knapp	do.	660	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1899	
meier	do.	600	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1899	
Emily G. Shawk	do.	600	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1904	
Enoch Abraham	Industrial teacher	540	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1903	
Mary J. Embree	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1901	
Alice Aubrey	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1902	
Mary E. Perkins	Seamstress	240	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1903	
Addie Colfax	Assistant seamstress	500	F.	I.	Sept. 15, 1902	
Lydia Spencer	Laundress	240	F.	W.	Aug. 13, 1898	
Julia Abraham	Assistant laundress	600	F.	W.	Aug. 13, 1898	
Anna Stegman	Cook	240	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1904	
Adeline Yeswict	Assistant cook	600	M.	W.	Apr. 28, 1904	
Charles M. Nickerson	Carpenter	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1903	
Harry Telo	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1903	

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Yankton Agency, S. Dak.</i>						
TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Orville Elliott	Teacher	\$780	M.	W.	Oct. 27, 1899	
Gratia I. Foster	do.	660	F.	W.	May 13, 1902	
Adelia L. Strong	Assistant teacher	450	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Bessie B. Everest	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Rollo H. Harold	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 20, 1903	
Graco M. Chapman	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 26, 1903	
Katharine M. Elliott	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Caroline Salzman	Nurse	500	F.	W.	Apr. 5, 1904	
Maud M. C. Orr	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Corra A. Truax	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1901	
Annie P. Eager	Baker	400	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1901	
Rozilla Richard	Cook	480	F.	W.	May 2, 1903	
William G. Chapman	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1904	
Doc. L. Sharp	Engineer	600	M.	W.	Aug. 26, 1901	
James Irving	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1902	
Della Webster	Assistant	300	F.	H.	Sept. 19, 1902	
Violeta V. Nash	do.	300	F.	H.	Feb. 4, 1903	
<i>Zuni Training School, N. Mex.</i>						
Act Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
Douglas D. Graham	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Edward J. Davis	Physician	1,000	M.	N.	Oct. 23, 1903	
George P. Love	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 6, 1901	
Katherine Schaffer	do.	540	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1904	
Elizabeth J. Armor	Matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1903	
Carrie Wagner	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Jan. 9, 1904	
Juana Nick	Laundress	200	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1903	
Alice R. Hicks	Cook	480	F.	W.	May 22, 1897	
Kacker Slashe	Assistant	100	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1903	
<i>Independent day schools, Cal.</i>						
Act Mar. 2, 1903 (32 Stat., 982).						
<i>Manchester:</i>						
Ella S. Brown	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1894	
<i>Upper Lake:</i>						
Flora F. Cushman	do.	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1893	
<i>Ukiah:</i>						
Lillian E. Johnson	do.	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Nov. 18, 1898	

ADDRESSES OF COMMISSIONERS AND OTHERS.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Darwin R. James, chairman, 228 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Merrill E. Gates, secretary, Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.
 E. Whittlesey, 8 Iowa circle, Washington, D. C.
 Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
 William D. Walker, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Joseph T. Jacobs, 254 Warren avenue (west), Detroit, Mich.
 Phillip C. Garrett, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Andrew S. Draper, Urbana, Ill.
 Chas. J. Bonaparte, 216 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.
 Patrick J. Ryan, 225 North Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

INSPECTORS.

J. George Wright, of South Dakota.
 James McLaughlin, of North Dakota.
 Charles F. Nesler, of New Jersey.
 Frank C. Churchill, of New Hampshire.
 Cyrus Beede, of Iowa.
 Arthur M. Thinker, of Massachusetts.
 Jas. E. Jenkins, of Iowa.
 William H. Code (irrigation engineer), of Arizona.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS.

Samuel L. Taggart, of Iowa.
Thos. Downs, of Indiana.
Daniel W. Manchester, of Ohio.
Chas. S. McNichols, of Arizona.
Edgar A. Allen, of Pennsylvania.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Estelle Reel, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Frank M. Conser, of Ohio.
Albert O. Wright, of Wisconsin.
Millard F. Holland, of Maryland.
Chas. H. Dickson, of Indiana.
John Charles (construction), of Wisconsin.
Robert M. Pringle (engineering), of Missouri.
Sam B. Davis, of Tennessee.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSANE ASYLUM, CANTON, S. DAK.

Oscar S. Gifford, of South Dakota.

SECRETARIES OF SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL AND MISSION WORK AMONG INDIANS.

Baptist, American Baptist Home Mission Society: Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., 111 Fifth avenue, New York.
Baptist (Southern); Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention: Rev. B. D. Gray, D. D., 723 Austell Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Catholic (Roman); Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. W. H. Ketcham, 927 G street NW., Washington, D. C.
Christian Reformed:
Congregational, American Missionary Association: Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., Congregational Rooms, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York.
Episcopal, Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, 281 Fourth avenue, New York.
Friends' Yearly Meeting: Levi K. Brown; Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.
Friends, Orthodox: Edw. M. Wistar, 905 Provident Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lutheran: Rev. A. S. Hartman, D. D., Baltimore, Md.
Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. A. B. Leonard, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.
Methodist (Southern): Rev. W. R. Lambeth, 348 Public square, Nashville, Tenn.
Mennonite Missions: Rev. A. B. Shelby, Quakertown, Pa.
Moravian: Board of Moravian Missions, Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, Bethlehem, Pa.
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions: Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.
Presbyterian Board of Home Missions: Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.
Presbyterian (Southern) Home Mission Board: Inman Building, 22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.
Reformed Church of America: Woman's Executive Committee, Domestic Missions, 165 West Fifty-eighth street, New York.

Addresses of agents, school superintendents, and others in charge of Indians.

Agency or school.	Agent or superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	E. R. Atkinson, school superintendent	Parker, Ariz.	Mellen, Ariz.
Fort Apache	C. W. McArthur, school superintendent	Whittier, Ariz.	Whittier, Ariz.
Fort Mohave	D. D. McArthur, school superintendent	Mohave City, Ariz.	Fort Mohave, Ariz., via Needles, Cal.
Lawson	Albert W. Flores, school superintendent	Yuma, Cal.	Seligman, Ariz.
Navajo (Biop)	F. G. Lemmon, school superintendent	Navajo, Cal.	Gilbrook, Ariz.
Navajo (extension)	Leuben Perry, school superintendent	Fort Defiance, Ariz.	Carroll, D. N. Mex.
Phoenix	Charles W. Good, farmer	Tohachaco, Ariz.	Phoenix, Ariz.
San Carlos	James R. Alexander, school superintendent	Phoenix, Ariz.	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos (Wakapai)	J. M. Berger, farmer	Tucson, Ariz.	Tucson, Ariz.
Truxton Canyon	Hubert S. Kelly, agent	San Carlos, Ariz.	Blackhawk, Ariz.
Western Navaho	Oscar S. Gifford, school superintendent	Truxton, Ariz.	Blackhawk, Ariz.
	Matthew M. Murphy, school superintendent	Tuba, Ariz.	Flagstaff, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Digger Indians	George O. Grist, farmer	Jackson, Cal.	Jackson, Cal.
Fort Bidwell	C. D. Raker, school superintendent	Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Fort Bidwell, Cal.
Fort Yuma	John S. Spear, school superintendent	Yuma, Cal.	Yuma, Ariz.
Round Valley	Frank Kyselka, school superintendent	Round Valley, Cal.	Round Valley, Cal.
Round Valley	Lucius A. Wright, school superintendent	San Jacinto, Cal.	San Jacinto, Cal.
Pala	Horace B. Durant, school superintendent	Covelo, Cal.	Covelo, Cal.
	Chas. E. Shell, school superintendent	Pala, Cal.	Pala, via San Diego, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Fort Lewis	William M. Prokeser	Breen, Colo.	Hesperus, Colo.
Southern Ute	school superintendent	Ignacio, Colo.	Ignacio, Colo.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	A. F. Caldwell, school superintendent	Rosfork, Idaho	Rosfork, Idaho.
Lemhi	Claude C. Coover, school superintendent	Lemhi Agency, Idaho.	Red Rock, Mont.
Fort Lapwai	F. Glenn Mattoon, school superintendent	Lapwai, Idaho.	North Lapwai, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Seneca (Quapaw agency)	Horace B. Durant, school superintendent	Wyandotte, Ind. T.	Seneca, Mo., and telephone to school.
Union	J. B. Schoenfeld, agent	Muscogee, Ind. T.	Muscogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Snell and Fox	William G. Malin, school superintendent	Toledo, Iowa	Toledo, Iowa.

Address of agents, school superintendents, and others in charge of Indians—Continued.

Agency or school.	Agent or superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
KANSAS.			
Kickapoo (Iowa and Sank and Fox of Missouri).	O. C. Edwards, school superintendent.	Horton, Kans.	Horton, Kans.
Potawatomi.	George L. Williams, school superintendent.	Hoyt, Kans.	Hoyt, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Chippewa.	Dr. R. S. Buckland, physician.	Barnes, Mich.	Barnes, Mich.
LEECH LAKE.			
White Earth.	Maj. George L. Scott, U. S. Army, agent. Simon Michelot, agent.	Oniskum, Minn. White Earth, Minn.	Walker, Minn. Pretout, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfoot.	James H. Montooth, agent.	Browning, Mont.	Browning, Mont.
Crow and Fort Belknap.	Samuel G. Reynolds, agent. William R. Brown, school superintendent. C. R. Lehmler, school superintendent.	Crow Agency, Mont. Jacko, Mont. Bartem, Mont. Lanark, Mont.	Crow Agency, Mont., and telephone to agency. Herlism station, Mont. Paplar, Mont. Forsyth, Mont.
Tongue River.	James C. Clifford, school superintendent.	Omaha Agency, Nebr.	Omaha Agency, Nebr., via Sioux City, Iowa.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha.	Jas. F. MacKey, school superintendent.	Omaha Agency, Nebr.	Omaha Agency, Nebr., via Sioux City, Iowa.
Santee.	W. E. Meadey, school superintendent.	Santee Agency, Nebr.	Sioux City, Iowa.
Winnebago.	Horace G. Wilson, school superintendent.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Sioux City, Iowa.
NEVADA.			
Carson (Walker River).	Calvin E. Aubrey, school superintendent.	Carson City, Nev.	Carson, City, Nev.
Yolla.	William C. Saary, school superintendent.	Moapa, Nev.	Moapa, Nev.
Western Shoshoni.	Fred B. Miller, school superintendent. Berton H. Miller, school superintendent.	Wadsworth, Nev. Owyhee, Nev.	Wadsworth, Nev. Elko, Nev., telephone to school.
NEW MEXICO.			
Albuquerque (Pueblo).	James E. Allen, school superintendent.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Jicarilla.	H. H. Johnson, school superintendent.	Lumberton, N. Mex.	Lumberton, N. Mex.
Mescalero.	James A. Carroll, school superintendent.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Farmington, N. Mex., via Durango, Colo.
San Juan.	Wm. T. Shelton, school superintendent.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
San Juan Pueblo (Pueblo).	C. J. Crandall, school superintendent.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Gallup, N. Mex.
Zuni.	D. D. Graham, school superintendent.	Zuni, N. Mex.	Gallup, N. Mex.

NEW YORK.	B. E. Weber, agent.	Salamanca, N. Y.	Salamanca, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee.	DeWitt S. Harris, school superintendent.	Cherokee, N. C.	Whittier, N. C.
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Fort Totten.	Chas. L. Davis, school superintendent.	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Fort Belknap.	John W. Johnson, school superintendent.	Ellendale, N. Dak.	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Standing Rock.	J. M. Daigman, agent.	Fort Yates, N. Dak.	Aurican, N. Dak., telephone to agency.
OKLAHOMA.			
Cantonment (Cheyenne and Arapaho).	Ryton E. White, school superintendent. Lieut. Col. G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. Army, school superintendent.	Cantonment, Okla. Darrington, Okla.	Cantonment, via Okeneo, Okla. Darrington, via Ereneo, Okla.
Kiowa.	Edson Watson, school superintendent.	Washington, Okla.	Washington, via Kaw City, Okla.
Osage.	Charles F. Randall, U. S. Army, agent.	Andarko, Okla.	Andarko, Okla.
Oto.	Frank P. Newman, school superintendent.	Otoe, Okla.	Elk, Okla.
Pawnee.	Geo. W. Nellis, school superintendent.	Pawnee, Okla.	Elk, Okla., via Elgin, Kans.
Ponca.	Rugh M. Noble, school superintendent.	Whiteagle, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.
Sawnee.	W. C. Hansenberg, school superintendent.	Salt and Fox Agency, Okla.	Strong, Okla., and telephone to agency.
Shawnee (Potawatomi and Kickapoo).	P. A. Thackeray, school superintendent.	Shawnee, Okla.	Shawnee, Okla.
Seger (Cheyenne and Arapaho).	John H. Seger, school superintendent.	Colony, Okla.	Weatherford, Okla.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde.	Dr. Andrew Kerhaw, school superintendent.	Grand Ronde, Oreg.	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath.	O. C. Applegate, agent.	Klamath Agency, Oreg.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
Umatilla.	Robert E. Porter, school superintendent.	Slater, Oreg.	Toldeo, Oreg.
Warm Springs.	James E. Kirk, school superintendent.	Warm Springs, Oreg.	Princeton, Oreg. Shanico, Oreg.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River.	Ira A. Hatch, agent.	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.	Gottschang, S. Dak.
Crow Creek.	H. D. Chamberlain, agent.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Riga Indian (Plandrau Sioux).	Charles F. Peirce, school superintendent.	Plandrau, S. Dak.	Plandrau, S. Dak.
Pine Ridge.	Robert H. Somers, agent.	Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Roosebud.	Charles E. Moore, agent.	Roosebud, S. Dak.	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Siouxon.	Charles E. Moore, agent.	Siouxon, S. Dak.	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Yankton.	Calvin B. Jackson, school superintendent. Rush J. Taylor, agent.	Siouxon Agency, S. Dak. Greenwood, S. Dak.	Chamberlain, S. Dak., via Rushville, Nebr. Siouxon, S. Dak., via Valentine, Nebr. Wagner, S. Dak.
UTAH.			
Southern Utah (Shivwits).	Laura B. Work, school superintendent.	Paria, Utah	Maryvale, Utah
Utah and Ouray.	Capt. Chauncey C. Hall, U. S. Army, agent.	Whiteoak, Utah	Fort Duchesne, Utah.

Addresses of agents, school superintendents, and others in charge of Indians—Continued.

Agency or school.	Agent or superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Colville.....	Capt. J. Nea, Weber, agent.	Miles, Wash.	Fort Spokane, via Davenport, Wash.
Neah Bay.....	Edwin Minor, school superintendent.	Naselle, Wash.	Seaham, Wash.
Spokane.....	Harry F. Lister, school superintendent.	Tacoma, Wash.	Spokane, Wash.
Yakima.....	Dr. Chas. M. Buchanan, school superintendent.	Tulalip, Wash.	Marquette, Wash.
	Jay Lynch, school superintendent.	Fort Simcoe, Wash.	North Yakima, Wash.
Green Bay.....	Shepard Freeman, school superintendent.	Keshena, Wis.	Shawano, Wis.
La Poudre.....	S. W. Campbell, agent.	Abilard, Wis.	Abilard, Wis.
Onaida.....	Joseph Hart, school superintendent.	Onaida, Wis.	Green Bay, Wis.
Wittenberg (Winnabago).....	Asst. Jacobson, school superintendent.	Wittenberg, Wis.	Wittenberg, Wis.
Shoshoni.....	H. E. Widsworth, agent.	Shoshoni Agency, Wyo.	Shoshoni Agency, Wyo.

Addresses of bonded schools having no Indian tribes in charge.

School.	Superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.			
Rice Station, Ariz.....	J. S. Perkins.	Tahleli, Ariz.	San Carlos, Ariz.
Riverside, Cal.....	Harwood Hall.	Riverside, Cal.	Riverside, Cal.
Greenville, Cal.....	Burton E. Custer.	Greenville, Cal.	Greenville, Cal.
Blackfoot, Idaho.....	Charles E. Burton.	Grand Junction, Colo.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	R. A. Peck.	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Pipstone, Minn.....	W. S. Campbell.	Pipstone, Minn.	Pipstone, Minn.
Yonah, Minn.....	John B. Brown.	Tower, Minn.	Tower, Minn.
Fert Shaw, Mont.....	Leban C. Sherry.	Tower, Minn.	North, Minn.
Genoa, Neb.....	W. E. Campbell.	Genoa, Neb.	Genoa, Neb.
Chillicothe, Okla.....	Samuel M. McGowan.	Chillicothe, Okla.	Arkansas City, Kans.
Chemawa (Salem), Oreg.....	E. L. Chalcraft.	Salem, Oreg.	Salem, Oreg.
Chamberlain, S. Dak.....	Capt. Wm. A. McCreel, U. S. Army.	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Pierre, S. Dak.....	John Finn.	Pierre, S. Dak.	Pierre, S. Dak.
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	James F. Engwood.	Rapid City, S. Dak.	Rapid City, S. Dak.
Springfield, S. Dak.....	Walker J. Wicka.	Springfield, S. Dak.	Springfield, S. Dak.
Winnabago, Wis.....	Wm. A. Light.	Winnabago, Wis.	Winnabago, Wis.
Tomah, Wis.....	Lindley M. Compton.	Tomah, Wis.	Tomah, Wis.

REF0076102

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NEW YORK AGENCY.^a

NEW YORK AGENCY,
Saratoga, N. Y., December 20, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The census.—The census of the several tribes connected with the agency, taken June 30, 1904, classified according to instructions, is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	6 to 18.		Total of all ages.
			Males.	Females.	
Cayuga.....	83	92	22	26	175
Onondaga.....	139	122	(a)	.....	261
Onondaga.....	288	263	86	78	656
Seneca.....	1,456	1,290	313	372	2,746
St. Regis.....	303	158	49	45	1,229
Tuscarora.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	361
Total.....	2,169	1,930	500	528	6,338

^aThe only accessible census of the Onondagas does not give ages.

The year was marked by few events of special interest or consequence. Aside from lawlessness, some petty, some quite serious, growing out of the uncontrollable thirst for fire water on the part of a few of the red men, and the ever-present complement, some one, red or white, anticipating such demand and ready to satisfy it, the most significant occurrences were the controversies among the Indians over property rights, chiefly inherited property.

As a matter of fact, a considerable and constantly increasing number of the Indians connected with this agency have outgrown the tribal-reservation system, although not all of them realize the fact. The graduates of Carlisle and other schools mainly have wholly forsaken their reservation homes; have gone out into the "white man's world," following varying pursuits and occupations, precisely like young people of other nationalities. These, as a rule, are fully aware of the fact first above mentioned, and generally are looking forward longingly to the complete abolition of tribal affairs—to the time when they may become citizens. But there is another class, in much larger numbers, who have unconsciously, yet none the less truly, outgrown the communal life, and unconsciously, or with only partial conception of the situation, are secretly chafing under existing conditions, yet, through lack of courage and confidence in their own powers, are afraid of allotment and citizenship and desire merely some minor changes regarding their property rights. This latter class, while they clearly perceive and frankly admit that their so-called governments, whether by chiefs or councilors elected by ballot, are inefficient and practically powerless as protectors of property rights, still hesitate and hang back from seeking the only real remedy.

An industrious, well-to-do Onondaga married a woman known as an Onondaga, although born and reared on the same reserve and the daughter of a full-blood Onondaga. According to ancient Onondaga custom, ten days after a death the "death feast" is held, at which the effects of the deceased are disposed of by the friends, ostensibly in accord with the known or presumed wishes of the deceased. This system may have worked satisfactorily when the property to be disposed of consisted chiefly of a tomahawk, a bow and quiver of arrows, a string of nicely cured scalps, another of wampum, etc., but seems ill adapted to a case like this under consideration. The couple had some 50 acres of fertile land under a good state of

^aThis report was received too late for insertion in the proper place.

cultivation, a good, substantial frame dwelling, barns, farming implements, and several hundred dollars' worth of live stock. The same law of descent by which this widow was classed as an Onondaga, although at least one-half Onondaga, as a matter of course made her children Onondagas also, although actually three-fourths or more Onondaga. And here came into action another Indian custom, seemingly somewhat peculiar, yet merely a natural outgrowth of their law of descent, viz, that when a man marries into another tribe his children can inherit only his personal effects; that any rights he may have acquired to land must pass to his next of kin in his tribe. Well aware of all these tribal usages and customs, this particular widow assumed full control of the property, refusing to recognize the death-feast custom. It was rumored that she had to bribe the chiefs to endorse her action; but the Onondagas have no courts—no organized government—and the woman, having a good amount of nerve, triumphed, for the time being at least, over tradition and ancient custom, and thus far has succeeded in "holding the fort." What will be done with the property when she dies belongs to the future.

A few years ago an intelligent and thrifty Seneca residing on the Cattaraugus Reserve died, leaving a widow and five children by a former marriage and four by the widow. He had, in accord with tribal custom, inclosed and improved upward of 100 acres of good land; had erected thereon good, substantial buildings. The Senecas residing on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations are organized under a State law, with a peacemaker's court, a national council, and other officers, elected biennially. The oldest daughter and her husband took forcible possession of the homestead, compelling the widow to seek refuge elsewhere. Proceedings for the partition of the estate under consideration were instituted in the peacemaker's court which awarded to the widow the use of about 10 acres of land, including the dwelling and other buildings thereon, and issued a decree to that effect. The son-in-law refused to surrender possession of the property so awarded to the widow, even to the extent of resisting the Seneca marshal who undertook to execute a writ of ejectment issued by the peacemaker's court, driving that official off the premises with a shotgun. The widow then commenced an action in the State courts, which action is still pending. It may, of course, be some time before a final judgment therein will be rendered, but when that is done the same will probably be enforced. It is hardly probable that the sheriff of Erie County will be intimidated and forcibly prevented from executing the mandates of the courts.

A third peculiar controversy lately arose on the Cattaraugus Reserve, hinging largely on the same point as that in the Onondaga case already mentioned. This particular Seneca, like the legendary Hiawatha, unmindful of parental injunction, wooed and won a dusky maiden who dwelt on the north shore of Lake Erie, in short, a Canadian. In this case the wife was the first to depart to the spirit world, the husband following a few years later. His next of kin claimed the property on the ground that his children not being Senecas could not hold it by inheritance. The children were advised by the Seneca surrogate to sell the real estate and take up their residence with their mother's people in Canada. Not being so minded, the children appealed to the State courts for protection, where the case is now pending.

Another source of trouble is that of timber, which is becoming scarce on most of the reservations. Communal ownership of land precludes private property in standing timber, and this occasionally leads to annoying and perplexing situations. Actually any member of the tribe may cut for his own use (not to sell) any tree on the reserve, not only on unoccupied land, but within another's inclosure. To see one's neighbors cutting down a fine maple in a cherished sugar orchard must be anything but pleasant, and none the less aggravating from the fact that the same can not be prevented by law, nor the offender be legally punished therefor.

The summer of 1903 was an unusually cool one throughout the State, and the corn crop was practically a failure; comparatively little ripened. Other crops were good, probably above the average.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. B. WEBER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDEX.

A.	Page.	Allotments—Continued.	Page.
Absentee Shawnee. (See Shawnee).....	309	Shoshoni.....	123, 381
Adams, Zonce, may sell lands.....	183	Sioux ceded lands.....	62
Addresses:		Tululip Agency.....	358
Agents and school superintendents....	697	Utaha.....	59
Board Indian Commissioners.....	695	Walker River.....	119
Indian inspectors.....	695	White Earth Reservation.....	512
Secretaries religious societies.....	695	Will be canceled only by Congress.....	162
Agents, Indian, addresses.....	697	Work during year.....	57
Agreements:		Apache:	
Crow.....	5, 503	Jicarilla, report superintendent in	
Devils Lake.....	4, 199	charge.....	219
Grande Ronde.....	3, 518	Mesquero—	
Red Lake.....	3, 466	Report superintendent in charge....	250
Rosebud.....	3, 459	Return of band from Mexico.....	351
Shoshoni.....	383	Reports of agents in charge.....	192, 150, 292
Turtle Mountain Chippewa.....	5, 269, 173	Statistics concerning.....	594, 601, 606, 616, 622, 624
Unratified.....	5	Applegate, O. C., report Klamath Agency..	311
Agriculture:		Appropriations:	
(See Farming.)		Indian service.....	1, 4
Alabama, statistics concerning.....	614	School service.....	1, 49
Alaskan pupils, transportation of.....	611	Arapaho:	
Albuquerque School, New Mexico:		Northern, report of agent.....	381
Purchase additional land.....	481	Reports superintendents in charge.....	282, 286, 290
Report superintendent.....	146	Schools.....	288
Alexander, J. B., report Pima Agency.....	146	Statistics concerning.....	606, 614, 624, 630
Allen, Edgar R., assistant superintendent	453	Areas of Indian reservations.....	544
Carlisle School, report.....	144	Arizona:	
Allen, Fred, farmer, Navaho Extension, re-	254	Report superintendent in charge.....	272
Allen, James K., report Albuquerque School	254	Statistics concerning.....	606, 624
Allotments:		Arithmetic, teaching.....	417
Additional to Potawatomi.....	215	Asbury, C. H., report Carson School, Nevada	212
Authority to sell.....	484-487	Asphalt lands, Ind. Ter.....	478, 513
Cherokee, early, not invalid.....	476	Assiniboin:	
Cheyenne River.....	57	Reports superintendents in charge....	231, 232
Chippewa.....	217	Statistics concerning.....	602, 620
Choctaw and Chickasaw selections.....	115	Assistant Attorney-General decisions:	
Claims of Omaha mixed bloods re-		Gauging wells by Cudahy Oil Company..	199
jected.....	238	Payments on lots acquired by railroad	
Correction of errors.....	68	companies.....	199
Crow.....	476	Atkinson, Enos B., report Colorado River	131
Delaware.....	233, 248, 352	Agency, Ariz.....	351
Devils Lake Sioux.....	267	Avery, Frank F., report Fort Spokane	
Disposition timber on.....	73	School.....	351
Five Civilized Tribes—			
Certain may be alienated.....	478	B.	
Practically completed.....	115	Bad River Chippewa, report of agent.....	371
Flathead.....	59, 496	Bail in criminal cases.....	472
He yin tse milken loses his.....	59, 313	Baker, J. L., report Osage School.....	300
Jicarilla can not be identified.....	249	Bands, Indian, brass. 159, 274, 285, 323, 327, 332, 435	323, 435
Kaw, pay of commission.....	477	Bannocks:	
Kittapoo.....	212	Reports superintendents in charge....	175, 178
La Pointe Agency.....	374	Statistics concerning.....	598, 618
Lease of, by guardians.....	196	Bartow, Allen A. and Louise A., report Fort	
Moencopl.....	58	Madison Indians.....	360
Muckleshook.....	59	Basket making.....	138, 163, 248, 332, 356, 404, 456, 461
Nonreservation.....	00	Bearskin, George, may sell land.....	487
Number families cultivating.....	618-630	Beauchamp, Adeline P., field matron, re-	
Osage.....	228	port.....	276
Ojibwa.....	58, 302	Bellevue, Samuel, report Flathead Agency..	229
Pala.....	167	Bena School, report Henry W. Warren.....	219
Pine Ridge.....	57	Berger, J. M., report San Xavier Reserve..	148
Placing allottees in possession of.....	185, 465, 471	Betta, David M., report Yankton School....	348
Ponca.....	58, 305	Big Pine, Cal., school site.....	565
Removal restrictions on alienating....	102, 204	Births, number.....	695-615
Rosebud.....	57	Blackfeet:	
Santee, many worthless.....	228	Report agent.....	223
Saul and Fox.....	377	School, report T. C. Fricke.....	224
		Statistics concerning.....	608, 628

	Page.		Page.
Klamath:		Leases—Continued.	
Boundary	312, 476	Rentals increased under Government regulations	239, 292, 310
Report superintendent in charge	311	Retention of portion of rental	75
School	433	Sauk and Fox	77, 307
Statistics concerning	696, 608, 618, 628	Sisseton	77, 338
Swamp and reed land claims	311	Unallotted lands	77
Kohlenberg, W. C., report Sauk and Fox Agency, Okla.	306	Winnebago	77, 82, 239
Krake, Blase, report St. Joseph's School.	370	Yakima	77, 82, 365
Kutena, statistics concerning.	600, 620	Yankton	77, 342
Kwatoml, statistics concerning.	608, 626	Leech Lake Agency, Minn.:	
Kyselka, Frank, report Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.	161	Report of agent	216
		Schools reported	219, 220, 221
		Legislation, Indian, first and second sessions Fifty-eighth Congress	465
L.		Leah Agency, Idaho, report superintendent in charge	178
Labor by Indians:		Leahon (George J.), patent in fee	484
Leases, etc., remove need for	290	Leahon, Thos. G., report Grand Junction School, Colorado	440
Off reservations increases drunkenness	297, 302, 307, 310	Levensgood, J. C., report Pierre School, South Dakota	451
On railroads	116, 152	Liabilities to Indian tribes	640
On reservoirs and ditches	329, 335	Libraries, school	463
Value of products	617-631	Accessions	452
La Courto Orellie Chippewa, report of agent.	371	Light, William A., report Inward School, Wisconsin	457
La Courto Orellie Chippewa, report of agent.	371, 377	Liquor:	
Statistics	612, 630	Easily obtained by Indians	145
Law making	161	150, 216, 218, 210, 308, 315, 319, 362, 439	
Law Indians, statistics concerning	610, 625	Sale of, to Indians	145
Legislative, statistics concerning	608, 626	Appropriation needed to obtain evidence	66, 343
Lands:		At their expense cooperate to suppress	166
Private acquisition of Indian reservations	481	240, 285, 304, 329	
Purchased for schools	560	Broken up	310
Script issued by Indian Office	69	Convictions secured	150, 226, 238, 303, 310
Lands, Indian:		Difficult to obtain convictions	169
(See Leases.)		Impossible to suppress	218, 374
Sale of:		Increasing	459
Alaetee Shawnee	67	Indians will not testify	245
Chippewa	67, 68	Law enforced	210
Colandaphani, Choctaw and Chickasaw	108	Light penalties imposed	226, 240
Creek	200	Number whisky sellers prosecuted	695-616
Inherited	67, 182, 239, 267, 284, 288, 290, 304, 307, 310, 334, 312, 379	To Indian citizens not illegal	353, 381
Amendment of regulations	64	Liston, Harry F., report Puyallup Agency, Wash.	363
Amount sold	62, 60	Little Lake Indians:	
Indians do not care to sell	294	Report Horace J. Johnson	168
Proceeds should be used to pay debts of deceased	317	Statistics concerning	696, 613
Proceeds squandered	61, 310	Little Water School, report Emma LeVore	141, 143
Should be sold on time	215	Locke, Hosea, report Fort Hall School	177
Potawatomi	67	Logan, Dr. Charles J., physician, report	142
Puyallup	120	Logan, W. R., report Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.	231
Red Lake	217	Logging:	
Burling, Choctaw and Chickasaw	116	Chippewa allotments	74
Wyandot	67	Green Bay Agency	369
Set apart to missionary societies	70	Hoopa Valley	182
Timber claimed as swamp land	218	La Pointe Agency, Wis.	71, 376
Trust, proceeds of sales	637	Leech Lake Agency	78, 74
L'Anse Chippewa, statistics concerning	600, 620	White Earth Reservation	74, 222
La Pointe Agency, Wis.:		(See also Timber.)	
Logging	71	Lone Wolf case, services William M. Springer.	480
Report of agent	371	Long, Fred, may sell land	467
Laundry work, teaching	430	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.:	
Laws and treaties, Indian, printing	522	Report of agent	327
Leases:		School	328
Allotted lands	74	Lumber cut and marketed by Indians	617-681
Allotments by guardians	190	(See also Logging and Timber.)	
Allotments of old or dead Indians	324	Lummi:	
Cherokee	99, 201, 471	Reports concerning	307, 364
Cheyenne River	77, 322	Statistics concerning	612, 628
Choctaw and Chickasaw	100, 101	Lynch, Jay, report Yakima Agency, Wash.	364
Colville and Coeur d'Alene	77, 350		
Creek	97, 99, 201, 477	M.	
Cutting hay under agricultural	197	McArthur, Duncan D., report Fort Mohave School	138
Foster ditches	180, 341	McClesney, Charles E., report Pine Ridge Agency	384
Grazing, impracticable, Yakima Reservation	366	McCowan, G. M., report Chillicothe School	449
Influence of renters beneficial	216	McFaridge, Arthur E., report Rosebud day schools	387
Klamath	70, 313	McFoster, Sadie, field matron, report	348
Kickapoo	76, 212	McHille, Rachel, field matron, report	185
Mineral (See Mineral.)		McKoin, John J., report Sisseton Agency, Ore.	316
Oil and gas, Osage Reservation	298		
Omaha	70, 235		
Pay for clerical work on Creek and Cherokee	622		
Permanent improvements part of rental	75, 283		

	Page.		Page.
Mackey, John F., report Omaha Agency, Neb.	235	Missions among Indians:	
Makali:		Catholic—Continued.	
Report superintendent in charge	351	Fort Madison	360
Statistics concerning	612, 628	Potawatomi	216
Mallin, William G.:		Rosebud	338
Cost of suit reimbursed	511	Sisseton	317
Report Sauk and Fox Agency, Iowa	209	Standing Rock	279
Mandan:		Swinomish	362
Report superintendent in charge	272	Tongue River	284
Statistics concerning	606, 621	Tulalip	326
Mandan School may be located at Bismarck	158	Christian Reformed, Zuni	204
Maricopa. (See Papago.)		Congregational—	
Marrinages:		Cheyenne River	332
Customs among Navaho	233	Fort Berthold	273
Fully solemnized	163, 176	Rosebud	335
Illegal, punishment for, needed	331	Standing Rock	279
Legal	158	Episcopal—	
Number of legal	695, 615	Cheyenne River	322
Marshall, Lydia A., may have patent in fee	451	Crow Creek	326
Marys River Indians, statistics concerning	608, 626	Hoopa Valley	163
Mathews, Henry, reimbursed for crop purchased from Indian	485	Hoopa Valley	179
Mattoon, F. G., report Fort Lapwai School	180	Osage	299
Mayhew, Lillian A. M. B., field matron	217	Pine Ridge	332
Medicine:		Rosebud	335
Mdewakanton Sioux, statistics concerning	600, 620	Standing Rock	279
Meagher, W. E., report Santee Agency, Neb.	218	German Lutheran—See German	
Medicine men, mischievous influence	133	Independent—Navaho	145
Medicine and surgery, regulating practice in Indian Territory	463	Iowa	308
Meisel, Joe C., deed to divorced wife	185	Lands reserved for use of	491, 497
Menominee:		Supervised	624
Report superintendent in charge	368	Lutheran—	
Statistics concerning	612, 630	Stockbridge	370
Timber purchased by S. W. Hollister	485	Winnebago of Wisconsin	380
Mercer, Carl W. A., report Carlisle School, Pennsylvania	450	Menominee—	
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., report superintendent in charge	230	Cheyenne and Arapaho	284
Mexicans:		Hopi (Moqui)	159
Dismissed from Indian school	255	Tongue River	234
Encroachment of on pueblos	261	Methodist—	
Mexican Kickapoo. (See Kickapoo.)		Blackfeet	224
Miami:		La Pointe Agency	373
Condition	181	Nevada Indians	243
Statistics concerning	568, 614, 618, 630	Osage	298
Michelet, Simon, report White Earth Agency, Minn.	222	Pawnee	306
Miller, Horton H., report Western Shoshoni Agency, Nev.	248	Potawatomi	217
Milkotunt, statistics concerning	608, 626	Sisseton	315
Mineral leases:		National Indian Association—	
Choctaw and Chickasaw	101	Greenville	489
Creek	99	Yuma	166
Oil at Bartlesville, Ind. T.	113	Number and location of missionaries	596-615
Minor, Edwin, report Neah Bay Agency, Wash.	351	Presbyterian—	
Mission Indians:		Crow Creek	326
Crop purchased from, by M. Matthews	485	Fort Belknap	232
Deed Southern Pacific Railroad, releasing lands	631	Fort Mohave	187
Report Chas. E. Shell	165	Fort Peck	233
Report L. A. Wright	169	Hoopa Valley	163
Statistics concerning	606, 618	Navaho	142
Missions among Indians:		Neah Bay	352
Addresses of secretaries of religious societies	696	Omaha	287
Amounts contributed by religious societies	696-615	Pine Ridge	332
Baptist—		Winnebago	240
Hopi (Moqui)	139	United Presbyterian—Warm Springs	320
Kiowa	293	Mission schools:	
Osage	299	Crow	277
Catholic—		Crow Creek	326
Cheyenne River	322	Five Civilized Tribes	96
Crow	227, 220	Goodwill (Bismelo)	339
Crow Creek	326	Holy Boney (Pine Ridge)	334, 339
Fort Peck	233	Industrial training in	369
Green Bay	370	Location and attendance	46
Osage	299	Neah Bay	180
Pine Ridge	332, 334	Papago	149
		St. Boniface (Mission)	171
		St. Elizabeth's (Standing Rock)	278
		St. Francis (Rosebud)	335, 337, 369, 432
		St. Ignace (Flathead)	332
		St. John's (Pima)	147
		St. Joseph's (Menominee)	369, 370
		St. Labre's (Tongue River)	284
		St. Mary's (Rosebud)	335, 337, 362
		St. Michael's (Navaho)	144
		St. Paul's (Fort Belknap)	231
		St. Paul's (Yankton), purchase by Government	376
		St. Stephen's (Shoshoni)	382
		St. Xavier (Crow)	389
		Santee Normal	288
		Shoshoni	370
		Sioux contribute to support of	292
		Standing Rock	282

	Page.		Page.
Mission schools—Continued.		Oil and gas, Osage lease	297
Umatilla	431	Oil and gas pipes through Indian lands	88, 470
Wolf Point	233	Oil lease, Bartlesville, F. T.	130
Missouri, (See Ota.)		Oklanagan, statistics concerning	610, 628
Moapa Reserve, Nev., report farmer in charge	244	Oldtown Indians, statistics concerning	611
Moloch:		Olsen, Olof G., report Cibola day school	135
Reports superintendents in charge	181, 311	Oman:	
Statistics concerning	598, 608, 618, 626	Capitalization of funds	475
Mohave:		Claims mixed bloods rejected	234
Reports superintendents in charge	131, 136	Claims white squatters on reservation	236
Statistics concerning	891, 616	Report superintendent in charge	235
Monteath, Jas. H., report Blackfeet Agency, Mont.	223	School, report principal teacher	225
Mogul, (See Hop.)		Statistics concerning	602, 620
Morrison, John, report Cross Lake School	221	Onida:	
Morris School, Minnesota:		Purchase land for school	478
Purchase land and water rights	181, 571	Report concerning	378, 702
Report superintendent	410	Schools	429
Payment for buildings	444	Self-supporting	400
Mount Pleasant School, Michigan:		Statistics concerning	609, 612, 622, 630
Report superintendent	512	Onondaga:	
Payment for buildings	444	Report of agent	702
Muckleshoof:		Statistics concerning	604, 622
Reports concerning	357, 340	Oregon, indemnity school lands	476
Statistics concerning	619, 628	Orphans, appointment of guardians	285
Munsee:		Osage:	
Capitalization of funds	475	Payment traders from grazing fund	478
Report superintendent in charge	368	Report agent	296
Statistics concerning	612, 630, 628	Schools	606, 624
Murders of Indians	167, 210, 240, 272, 292, 317	Statistics concerning	606, 624
Muskegoe, statistics concerning	614	Timber, stone, and gravel may be taken from reserve	493
Myers, O. W., report Arapaho school	289	Wealth per capita	297
N.		Oto:	
Names for Indians	248, 423, 424	Allotments	802
Nardin, E. G., report Mount Pleasant School, Michigan	444	Capitalization of funds	475
Native Indians	404	Income	804
Young women have little interest in. (See also Blanket, basket, and rug making.)	149	Report superintendent in charge	803
Navaho:		Statistics concerning	606, 624
Executive order extending reservation	530	Ottawa:	
Irrigation	6	Report superintendent in charge	181
Reports of superintendents in charge	141	Statistics concerning	598, 600, 618, 620
Schools	141, 134, 253, 271	Ouray School, Utah, report of superintendent	349
Statistics concerning	594, 600, 602, 604, 616, 622	Outings of pupils	27, 136, 138, 242, 259, 373, 439, 441
Nesh Bay Agency, Wash., report superintendent in charge	351	Ozette:	
Needham, Milton J., report Western Navaho School, Arizona	154	Report superintendent in charge	351
Nellis, George W., superintendent Pawnee School, Oklahoma, report	302	Statistics concerning	612, 628
Nespehlin, statistics concerning	610	P.	
Nett Lake Chippewa:		Palute:	
Opposed to schools	447	Reports superintendents in charge	156, 242, 241, 246, 311, 316, 346
Report agent	371	Statistics concerning	596, 602, 608, 610, 616, 620, 626, 628
Nevada Agency, Nev., report superintendent in charge	246	Pala, Mission Indians at:	
Newman, H. W., superintendent Oto School, Oklahoma, report	301	Purchase Pala claim	168
New York Indians:		Report superintendent in charge	167
Have outgrown tribal system		Suit for eviction	265
Payment expense of ascertaining beneficiaries of judgment Court of Claims	478	Palm, Jolie A., field matron, report	265
Report agent		Papago:	
State courts settle estates		Report farmer in charge	140, 148
Nes Perce:		Statistics concerning	594, 616
Death of Chief Joseph	122	Patents, number issued and delivered	97
Report superintendent in charge	122	Pawnee:	
Statistics concerning	598, 610, 618, 628	Report superintendent in charge	302
Nisqualli:		Statistics concerning	606, 624
Report superintendent in charge	353	Mortgaged by money lenders	293
Statistics concerning	612, 628	Money squandered	290, 338
Noble, H. M., report Forta Agency, Okla.	308	To Indiana, individually, repeal of law requiring special agent to supervise	463
Nomelaki:		Peaine, H. B., report Haskell Institute, Kansas	442
Report superintendent in charge	168	Patent, Ida C., patent in fee	494
Statistics concerning	590, 618	Pelree, Charles F., report Flandreau School, South Dakota	826
Nookack, statistics concerning	612	Pend d'Orville, statistics concerning	600, 620
Norman, H. O., report Red Lake School	221	Peoria:	
Northern Cheyenne. (See Cheyenne, Northern.)		Report superintendent in charge	181
Nurses, trained	437	Statistics concerning	598, 618
O.		Perris School, abandonment of	173, 438
Oaths of disinterestedness	477	Perkins, J. B., report Truxton Canyon School, Arizona	154
Ogden Land Company claim	119	Perry, Reuben, report Navaho Agency, Ariz.	141
		Peterson, W. M., report Fort Lewis School, Colorado	140
		Pharmacy, regulating in Indian Territory	514
		Phillips, George F., claim to Omaha land	286

	Page.		Page.
Phillips, Henry J., report Lac du Flambeau School	374	Railroads—Continued.	
Phoenix School, Arizona	135	Klona, Chickasha and Fort Smith	471
Physicians, reports	131, 142, 176, 224, 254, 299, 335, 331, 335, 331	Missouri, Kansas and Texas	488
Piegan, statistics concerning	440, 620	Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma	488
Pierre School, South Dakota	62, 151	Omaha Northern	498
Authority to sell farm	481	Osage Reservation	292
Pima:		Ozark and Cherokee Central	499
Irrigation	7	Rights of way acquired before compensating Indians	86
Report superintendent in charge	146	St. Louis and San Francisco	499
Statistics concerning	594, 616	Southern Pacific, deed releasing Mission Indian lands	381
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.:		Rakestraw, Chas. D., report Fort Bidwell School	158
Additions to reserve, Executive orders	630	Ramses, report field matron, report	385
Report agent	328	Randall, Darius H., pay for improvements	479
Schools	332, 333, 334, 132	Randlett, James F., report Klowa Agency, Okla.	292
Pipestone School, Minnesota	445	Purchase land and water	181, 571
Pit River Indians:		Rattony:	
Reports superintendents	157, 163, 311, 310	Orphan and helpless	163
Statistics concerning	606, 608, 616, 618, 620	Orphan	176, 178, 225, 243, 250, 277, 317, 318
Police Indian:		Reduction in number receiving	223
Agent	180, 183, 179, 208, 223, 233, 234, 278, 336	Reduction in civilizing	322
Inchelt	320	School, sufficient II wisely used	402
Larger force needed	226, 230, 313, 330, 374	Reading clerks	59, 333
Lentils to their friends	320	Reading matter donated	438
Pay too small	183, 322	Read, number Indians who	594-614
Work of Osage	299	Rea, I. O., payment for services appointing guard for Indians	477
Poncha:		Red Cliff Chippewa, report of agent	371
Allotments	492	Red Lake Chippewa:	
Reports superintendents in charge	238, 303	Agreement	166
Statistics concerning	602, 608, 620, 624	Sale of part of reservation	217
Fence, sale of	178, 229	School	221
Poole, Dr. Frank H., report as physician	178	(See also Chippewa.)	
Poplar River School, Montana	238	Red Moon School	290, 431
Population:		Redwood:	
Decrease	178, 235, 266, 267, 277, 290, 321	Report superintendent in charge	168
Increase	238, 273, 297, 304	Statistics concerning	506, 618
Statistics concerning	594-614	Reel, Estelle, superintendent Indian schools, report	387
Port Madison Indians:		Religious societies:	
Reports concerning	357, 360	Addresses of secretaries	696
Statistics concerning	612, 628	Amounts contributed for Indian missions	595-615
Potawatomi:		(See also Sections 1	
Michigan, payment	450	Reservations—areas, names, and authority for establishing	544
Patent in fee to W. A. Trousdale	484	Returned students:	
Reports superintendents in charge	214, 309	Do not know how to milk	147
Statistics concerning	508, 600, 608, 620, 626	Good record	27, 100, 414
Prescott, Ephraim D., may have patent in fee	484	Have no respect for common labor	182
Preserving, (See Fee.)		Marry camp Indians	132
Presidential proclamations	523	Need assistance to obtain employment	401
Price, T. O., report Blackfeet School	224	New York, have forsaken reservation life	702
Private lands, extension of Indian reservations over	481	Poor record	380, 461
Proclamations, Presidential	623	Record of Hampton	380, 461
Public schools. (See Schools, public.)		Should have Government positions temporarily	374
Pueblo:		Society for	394
Are citizens subject to taxation	257, 261	Revenue Inspector, Indian Territory, report	308
Reports of superintendents in charge	255, 260, 268	Reynolds, Charles A., report Muckleshoof Indians	361
Statistics concerning	602, 604, 622	Reynolds, S. G., report Crow Agency, Mont.	222
Puyallup:		Rice Station School, Arizona	358, 397
Removal restrictions from sale lands	517	Riggs Institute, South Dakota	326
Report superintendent in charge	358	Ripley, H. C., report on Osage trappers	301
Sale of lands	120	Riverdale School, Colorado	133, 436
Statistics concerning	612, 628	Riverside School, Oklahoma	395
Pyramid Lake. (See Nevada and Palute.)		Roach, Charles, et al., patent-in fee	497
Q.		Roads:	
Quaboo:		Creek and Cherokee nations	308
Report superintendent in charge	354	Creek and Cherokee	318
Statistics concerning	612, 628	Indian supervisor	212, 248
Quaintance:		Neglected	360, 362
Report superintendent in charge	181	Worked as punishment	280
Statistics concerning	598, 618	Work on, by Indians	238, 264, 272, 284, 343, 360, 617-631
Quebec. (See Quaintance.)		Robertson, Frank A. A., Emond Cheney, Ella F., Thomas A. and Ida, patents in fee	496
Quileute:		Rogue River Indians, statistics concerning	608, 628
Report superintendent in charge	351	Rosebud Agency School	3, 489
Statistics concerning	612, 628	Agreement ratified	625
Quincy:		Proclamation opening ceded lands	625
Report superintendent in charge	354		
Statistics concerning	612, 628		
R.			
Railroads:			
Across Indian lands	82		
Arkansas Valley and Western	499		
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	471		
Eastern Oklahoma	471		

Rosebud Agency, Sioux—Continued.	Page.	Schools—Continued.	Page.
Report agent	334	Indians help support	282
Schools	432	Institutes. (See Institutes.)	
Teachers' strike	416	Mission. (See Mission schools.)	
Round Valley Agency, Colo.		More teaching of cooking needed	403
Report superintendent in charge	168	Nourishment, too many	82
School	133	Opposition of parents	182, 216
Rug making	321, 366, 104	Opposition of parents overcome	221
		Outing system. (See Outing.)	
		Plants, authority to sell	481
		Progress made	23
		Public—	
San Carlos Agency, Ariz.		Contracts made	45
Report of agent	150	Indians in	168, 208, 311, 368, 432, 433
Report of school	153	Indians not wanted in	243
Sanitary. (See Physicians.)		Purchase land and water rights	481
San Jacinto School, California, report superintendent in charge	169	Ration sufficient if wisely used	402
San Juan School, New Mexico, report superintendent in charge	252	Returned students. (See Returned students.)	
San Polo, statistics concerning	610	Sites, title and history	60, 566
San Xavier School, Nev.		Statistics	560-592
Record of returned students	400	Superintendents, addresses	697
Report superintendent in charge	238	Superintendent of Indian, report	387
Santee Agency, Nebr.		Supervisors—	
Purchase part of tract	183	Names	696
Report superintendent in charge	433	Reports	429
School	433	Taxation for, in Indian Territory	541
Santiam, statistics concerning	608, 626	Transferred from Mandan to Bismarck	483
San Xavier Reserve, report farmer in charge	118	Scobey, C. R. A., report Fort Peck Agency, Mont.	233
Bank and Fox		Scott, Mrs. Geo. L., report Leech Lake Agency, Minn.	69
Capitalization of funds	175	Scrap land, issued by Indian Office	69
Reports superintendents	202, 213, 306	Seeger (Colony) School, Oklahoma	290, 430, 431
Statistics concerning	508, 608, 618, 626	Seeger, John H., report Seeger (Colony) School	290
Schnell, Mathias, report Holy Rosary School	331	Seminoles	
Schools		Legislation wanted	117
Addresses of superintendents	697	Report of agent	183
Appropriations	1, 19	Statistics concerning	596, 618
Attendance	39, 17, 48, 681-691	Seneca	
All of school population	251	Ogden Land Company, claim	119
Should be compulsory	217	Report of agent	702
Capacity	39, 560-591	Report superintendent in charge	181
Contract	371	Statistics concerning	608, 601, 618, 622
Cost	681-691	Sewing, method of teaching	410, 411, 417, 429, 438
Crowded	230, 311, 129	Sewerage	
Day—		Completed	271
Among Hopi	138	Insanitary	164, 181, 307
Attendance and capacity	42	Shackelford, James M., payment Choctaw warrants	522
Bathing facilities	333, 338, 403	Sharp, William G., report Moapa reserve	245
Big Pine, Cal.	241, 433, 666	Shaw's should not be furnished	325
Bishop, Cal.	142, 413	Shawnee, Absentee	
Chelalis, Wash.	351	Report superintendent in charge	309
Cibola, Ariz.	143	School	431
Devils Lake, North Dakota	267	Statistics concerning	608, 626
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	271	Shawnee, Eastern	
Fort McMerill, Nev.	216	Report superintendent in charge	181
Fort Peck Agency, Mont.	233	Statistics concerning	508, 618
Gardens. (See Gardens.)		Shebias (see Shilwita)	345
Great Nemaha, Kans.	211	Sheepskin	
Importance of	106, 383, 413, 411	Report superintendent in charge	178
Impreciable among Puget Sound Indians	356	Statistics concerning	598, 618
Independence, Cal.	214, 433	Shell, Charles E., report Pala School, California	164
La Pointe Agency, Wis.	372	Shelton, William T., report San Juan School, New Mexico	252
Mission Indians	171, 434	Shilwita	
Moapa, Nev.	215	Report superintendent in charge	345
New, needed	150	Statistics concerning	610, 626
Noon meals	393	Shoenfeld, J. Blak, report Union Agency, Ind. T.	183
Omaha want, instead of boarding	236	Shoshoni	
Pima, Ariz.	147	Agreement	389
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	383	Alotments	123
Port Madison, Wash.	360	Irrigation	124
Proper equipment	410	Reports superintendents in charge	175, 248, 381
Pueblo, N. Mex.	257, 261	School	
Rosebud, S. Dak.	432	Statistics concerning	598, 602, 614, 618, 622, 630
Bank and Fox, Kansas	214	Shoshoni, Western, report superintendent in charge	248
Shoshoni, Wyo.	382	Should supplant boarding schools	42
Should supplant boarding schools	42	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	
Standing Rock, N. Dak.	278, 281	Teachers visit parents	393
Teachers visit parents	393	Transportation of children to	413
Transportation of children to	413	Turtle Mountain Chippewa, N. Dak.	269
Turtle Mountain Chippewa, N. Dak.	269	Walker River, Nevada	49, 681-591
Walker River, Nevada	49, 681-591	Five Civilized Tribes	89
Five Civilized Tribes	89	For white children in Indian Territory	92, 182, 611
For white children in Indian Territory	92, 182, 611	Hygienic conditions improved	35, 408
Hygienic conditions improved	35, 408	Indian, at St. Louis Exposition	58

Sloux:	Page.	T.	Page.
Encounter in Wyoming with sheriff's posse	125	Taggart, Saml. L., report Colville Agency, Wash.	319
Relinquish allotments on ceded lands	62	Tawaquin, Nancy, patent in fee	480
Reports of agents and superintendents	266	Taxation:	
Statistics	276, 321, 525, 326, 328, 331, 338, 340	Eastern Cherokee lands	266
Sioux and Wahpeton Sloux:		For schools in Indian Territory	611
Patents in fee to certain	481, 486	Pueblo subject to	227, 261
Report agent	438	Tax, grazing, fine for refusal to pay	229
Schools	339	Taylor, H. J., report Yankeon Agency, S. Dak.	340
Statistics concerning	606, 610, 621, 628	Telegraph lines in Indian Territory	86
Sites of schools, title and history	70, 566	Telephone lines:	
Sixes, statistics concerning	608, 626	Devils Lake Agency	479
Skiliam:		In Indian Territory	86
Report superintendent in charge	353	Lower Brule Agency	824
Statistics concerning	612, 628	Osage Reservation	293
Shoshoni:		Tenino:	
Report superintendent in charge	353	Report superintendent in charge	319
Statistics concerning	612, 628	Statistics concerning	608, 626
Smallpox	822, 459	Texas, payment for expense of governing Greer County	612
Reimbursement White Pine County, Nev., for expense curing for Indians	480	Thacker, Frank O., report Shawnee School, Oklahoma	309
Smith, Joseph O., report Southern Ute Agency, Colo.	174	Thomas, Amel W., report Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.	272
Smith, Philomene, wins possession of allotment	318	Tide lands on Puget Sound reservations	359
Shoshoni, statistics concerning	612, 628	Timber:	
Somers, R. H., report Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.	3-7	Claimed to have been taken from Wisconsin lands	485
South Dakota may select school lands in ceded Sioux Reserve	473	Devils Lake Reservation, pay for	499
Southern Ute School		Disposition of Chippewa	217, 479
Purchase school site	577	Forest trees	153
Report superintendent in charge	343	Tule Reservation, deprecations on	173
Southern Ute Agency, Colo.:		(See also Logging and Lumber.)	
Report superintendent in charge	171	Timber and stone, taking from Osage Reservation	493
Statistics	191, 618	Tonah School, Wisconsin	390, 420
Spear, John S., report Fort Yuma School	168	Purchase land	459
Special Indian agents	691	Report superintendent	579
Spitzer, Fred. B., report Nevada Agency, Nev.	216	Tonawanda Seneca, statistics concerning	604, 622
Springer, William M., payment to estate for services	440	Tongue River Agency, Mont.:	
Springfield School, South Dakota:		Irrigation	6
Purchase land for	571	Report superintendent in charge	233
Report superintendent	451	Tonkawa:	
Spokane:		Capitalization of funds	475
Report special agent	350	Report superintendent in charge	304
Statistics concerning	610, 610, 620, 628	Statistics concerning	608, 624
Squaxon:		Townkoni, statistics concerning	608, 624
Report superintendent in charge	353	Patents	198
Statistics concerning	612, 628	Sale	197
Squires, Walter H., day school inspector, report	282	Town sites:	
St. Louis Congress of Indian Educators	418	Appropriation for expenses	477
St. Pauls (Yankton) school, purchase of	576	Fund, payment to Choctaw and Chickasaw	520
St. Regis Indians:		In Five Civilized Tribes	110
Report agent	702	Located on Chippewa timberlands	218
Statistics concerning	604, 622	Pay expenses of commissioners	465
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.:		Work must close July 1, 1905	47
Report agent	276	Tradem:	
Schools	278, 279, 286, 291	Bad influence	145
Teachers' Institute	107	Discourage unnecessary purchases on credit	225
Stockbridge:		Indians successful as	400
Capitalization of funds	475	Osage	297, 301, 478
Report superintendent in charge	308	Transfers of pupils:	
Statistics concerning	612, 630	Better system needed	323, 442
Stock owned by Indians	617-631	Haakell should receive none under 12	442
Stout, George W. H., report Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.	286	Improvement in method	401
Returned. (See Returned students.)		System proposed	411, 416
Subsistence, sources of Indian	591-611	Treaties and laws, Indian	424
Suicides, number	699-615	Treasure planting	274
Sulphur, Ind. T., tracts withheld from sale	464	Trees:	
Sulphur Springs, Indian Territory, payments to lot holders for improvements	445	Fines collected	246
Summer school	485	On Monominee and Stockbridge timber	370
(See See Institutes.)		Troisdale, William A., patent in fee	481
Superintendent's school, addresses	697	Trust funds, transactions in	685
Superintendent, Indian schools, report	387	Trust lands, proceeds of sales	687
Suquamish, statistics concerning	612, 628	Truxton Canyon School, Arizona:	
Swamp lands, timber lands claimed as	218	Report superintendent in charge	154
Swinomish:		Tuberculosis:	
Report superintendent in charge	337, 361	Among Indians	34
Statistics concerning	612, 628	Children benefited by leaving school	176
Sypher, T. Hale, claim v. Choctaws	479	Contagion through milk	287
		Not so prevalent	287
		Persons having, should not be school employes	385

Tuberculosis—Continued.	Page.	Wenatchi:	Page.
Treatment of.....	134, 232, 231, 375, 382	Removal to Colville Reservation.....	477
Tulalip:	416	Statistics concerning.....	612
Report superintendent in charge.....	337, 362	Werner, Charles F., report Rosebud School.....	336
Statistics concerning.....	612, 625	Western Navaho School, Arizona.....	184, 434
Tule:		Western Shoshoni Agency, Nev., report superintendent in charge.....	248
Report superintendent in charge.....	171	White, Byron E., report Cantonment School, Oklahoma.....	282
Resurvey boundary line.....	171	White Earth Agency, Minn., report agent.....	222
Statistics.....	170	Wichita:	
Turtle Mountain Chippewa:		Capitalization of funds of.....	475
Agreement ratified.....	269, 473	Edgar Hendrix may sell half his allotment.....	483
Report superintendent in charge.....	268	Report of agent in charge.....	292
Statistics concerning.....	606, 621	Statistics concerning.....	606, 624
Tuscarora:		Wichumpi, statistics concerning.....	596, 618
Report of agent.....	502	Wicks, Walter J., report Springfield School, South Dakota.....	485
Statistics concerning.....	604, 622	Wiglesworth, Dr. A. M., report.....	134
U.		Wilde, Anna Dawson, field matron, report.....	276
Uinta and Ouray Agency, Utah:		Wilkins, Charles, report Umatilla Agency, Oreg.....	318
Report of agent.....	317	Williams, G. L., report Potawatomi Agency, Kans.....	214
Postponement of opening reservation.....	478	Wilson, Horace E., report Fort Berthold schools.....	275
School.....	345	Wilson, Horace G., report Winnebago Agency, Nebor.....	239
Umatilla:		Winnebago:	
Capitalization of funds.....	473	Homestead entries in Wisconsin.....	123
He yu tee mill ken allotment.....	59	Patent in fee to G. J. Lemmon.....	481
Report superintendent in charge.....	315	Report superintendent in charge.....	239
Schools.....	431	Statistics concerning.....	602, 612, 620, 630
Statistics concerning.....	608, 626	Winslow, W. H., report Genoa School, Nebraska.....	419
Umpqua, statistics concerning.....	608, 626	Wittenberg School, Wisconsin, report superintendent in charge.....	379
Union Agency, Ind. T., report agent.....	183	Witzleben, Ewald C., report Standing Rock School.....	280
Uses:		Work, Laura B., report Southern Utah School.....	315
Reports of agent and superintendent.....	174, 317	Wright, L. A., report San Jacinto School, California.....	169
Statistics concerning.....	596, 598, 610, 618, 628	Wright, A. O., school supervisor, report.....	429
V.		Wyandot:	
Vegetations, pupils kept at school during....	295	Absentee, selection lands.....	181
Vermillion Lake, Chippewa, reports of agent concerning.....	371, 397, 417	Report superintendent in charge.....	181
Vieux Desert Chippewa, statistics concerning.....	600, 620	Statistics concerning.....	638, 618
W.		Y.	
Waddell, Oscar M., report Ouray School.....	319	Yainax School, Oregon.....	314, 433
Wadsworth, H. E., report Shoshone Agency.....	381	Yakima:	
Wyo.....		Boundary line.....	367
Wahpeton Sioux. (See Sisseton and Wahpeton.)		Report superintendent in charge.....	364
Wahpeton, S. Dak., establishing Indian school at.....	482	School.....	430, 431
Walla: Report superintendent in charge.....	168	Statistics concerning.....	612, 630
Statistics concerning.....	596, 618	Yamhill Indians, statistics concerning.....	608, 626
Walapai:		Yankton Sioux, South Dakota:	
Report superintendent in charge.....	154	Report agent.....	340
Statistics concerning.....	691, 616	School.....	312, 313, 429, 432
Walker, Dr. Harry, report as physician.....	329	Statistics.....	610, 623
Walker, Dr. James H., report as physician.....	331	Report superintendent in charge.....	232
Walker River Reservation:		Statistics concerning.....	606, 624
Allotments.....	119	Yanlian, E. M., report Lemhi Agency, Idaho.....	178
Report superintendent in charge.....	243	Yuchi, statistics concerning.....	608, 626
Wallawalla:		Yukl:	
Report superintendent in charge.....	318	Report superintendent in charge.....	168
Statistics concerning.....	608, 626	Statistics concerning.....	596, 618
Wapato, statistics concerning.....	608, 626	Yuma:	
Warm Spring Indians:		Irrigation.....	483
Report superintendent in charge.....	319	Report superintendent in charge.....	158
School.....	432	Statistics concerning.....	596, 616
Statistics concerning.....	608, 626	Z.	
Warren, Henry W., report Bena School.....	219	Zuni Pueblo:	
Wasco:		Report superintendent in charge.....	263
Report superintendent in charge.....	319	Statistics concerning.....	604, 622
Statistics concerning.....	608, 626		
Water supply poor.....	306		
Water system excellent.....	349, 365, 448, 453, 456		
Watson, Edson, report Kaw sul Agency.....	291		
Wecke, Stephen B., report San Carlos School.....	183		